

1894

Art Work of San Antonio

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PART ONE

ART WORK

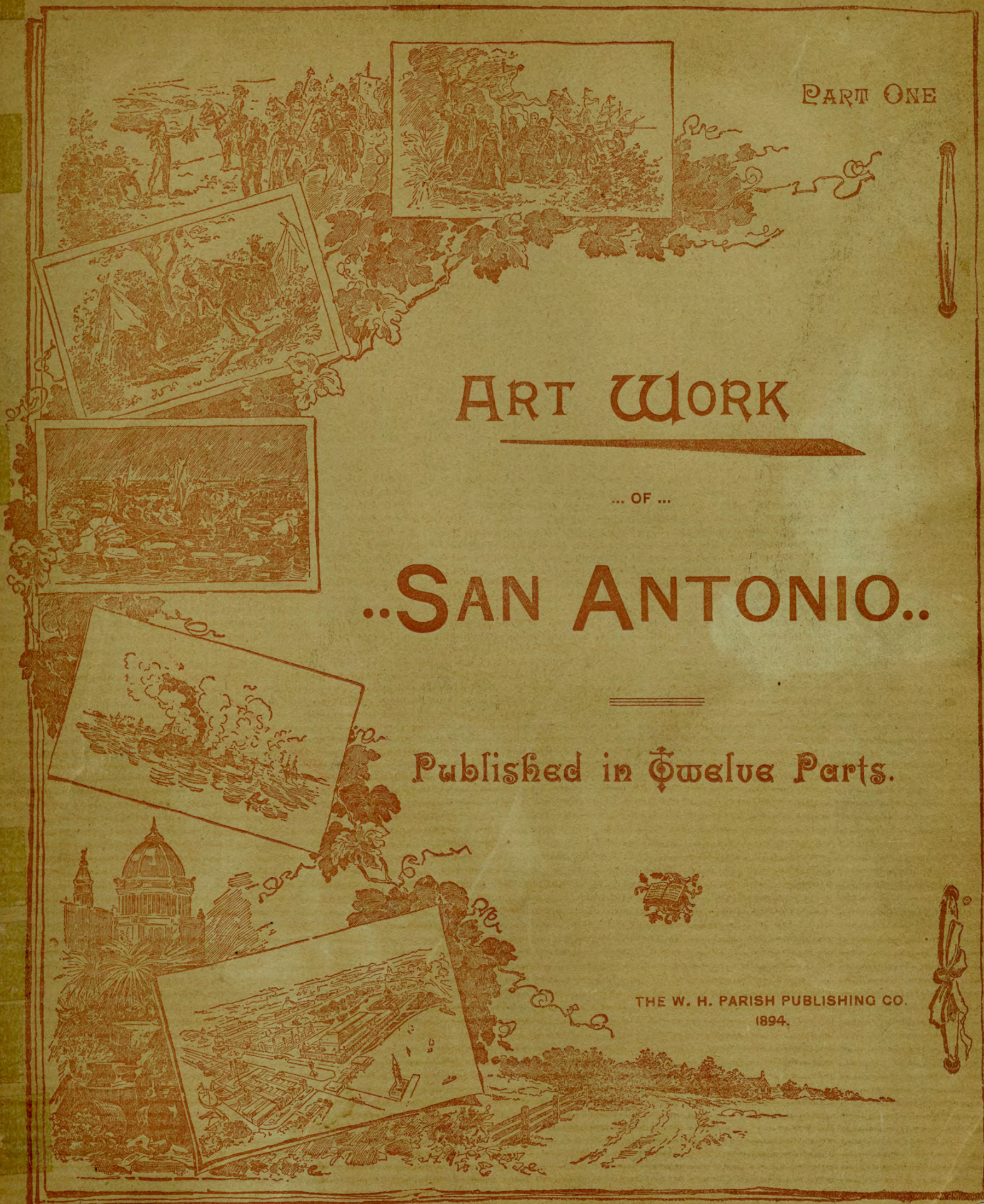
... OF ...

..SAN ANTONIO..

Published in Twelve Parts.



THE W. H. PARISH PUBLISHING CO.
1894.





Art Work...

... OF ...

SAN ANTONIO



CHICAGO:

THE W. H. PARISH PUBLISHING CO.

1894.



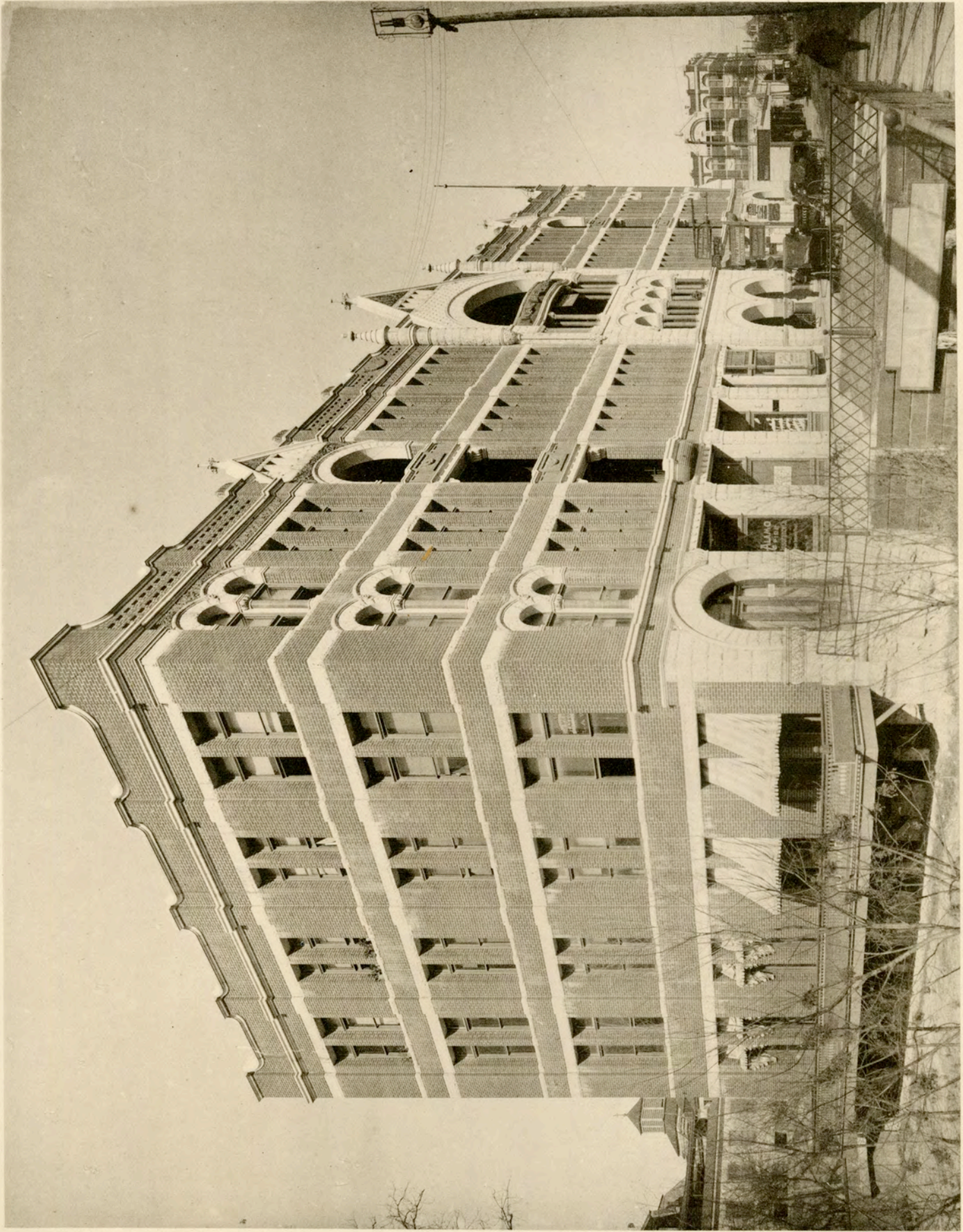


SCENE NEAR THE HEAD OF THE RIVER.

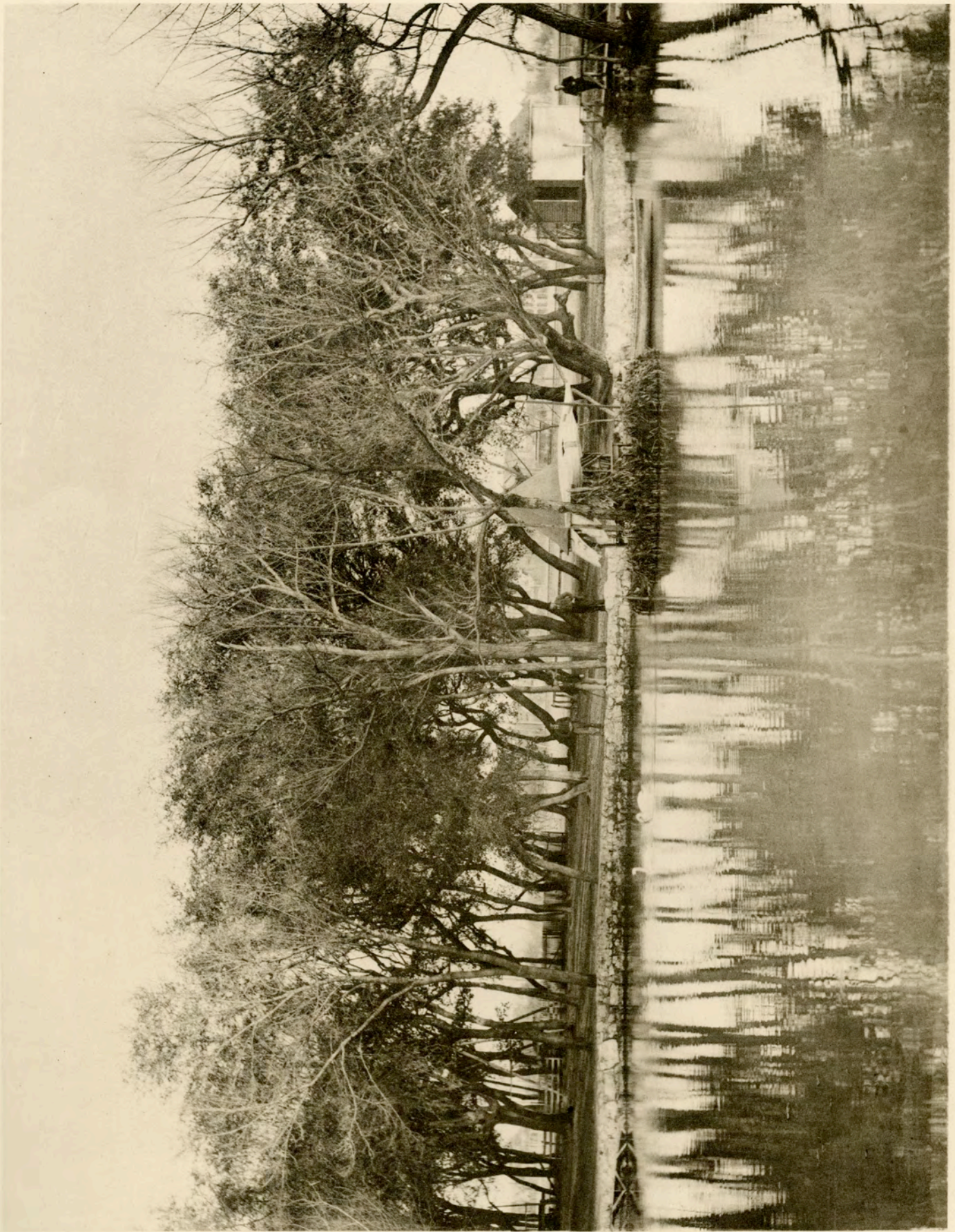
San Antonio, Texas.

AWAY out in the extreme Southwestern portion of the United States, only 150 miles from the Rio Grande river which serves as the boundary line between the great North American Republic, there nestled in the bosom of a fertile valley, traversed by a clear, winding river the source of which is only a few miles above the city whose name it bears, lies the historical, interesting and unique city of San Antonio de Bexar; a city famous in song and story as the scene of the dreadful ravages of war as well as the calm triumphs of peace.

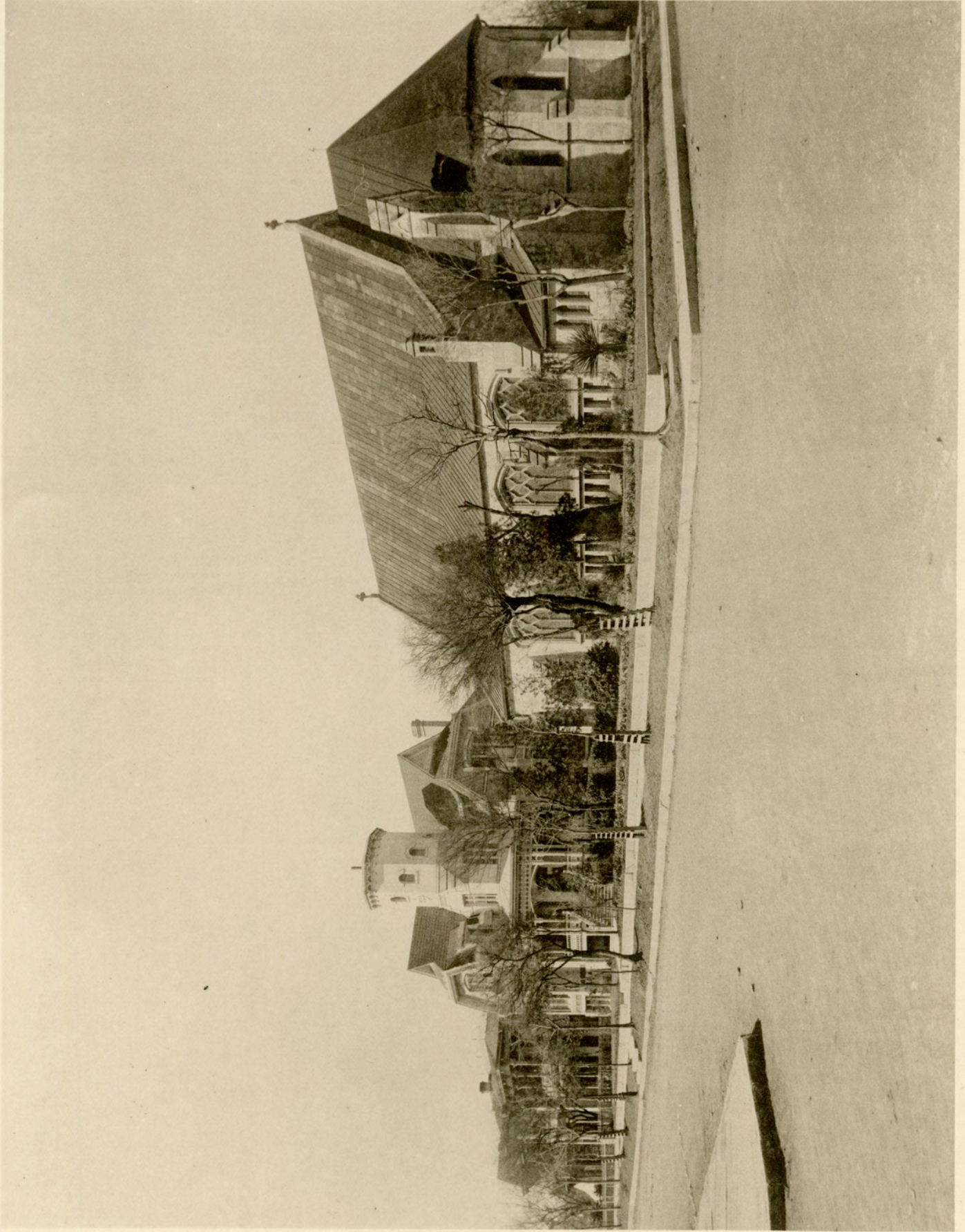
San Antonio was founded in the early part of the eighteenth century, about the year 1715, by the Franciscan Fathers who first braved the privations and hardships of frontier life to plant the standard of the Christian religion among the savage inhabitants in the western part of the then unknown New World. History is replete with accounts of their sacrifices, and in the midst of modern San Antonio may yet be found the remains of their industry and genius. They established missions and churches all over the western section of the country, and gradually



ALAMO FIRE INSURANCE BUILDING.



IN SAN PEDRO PARK.



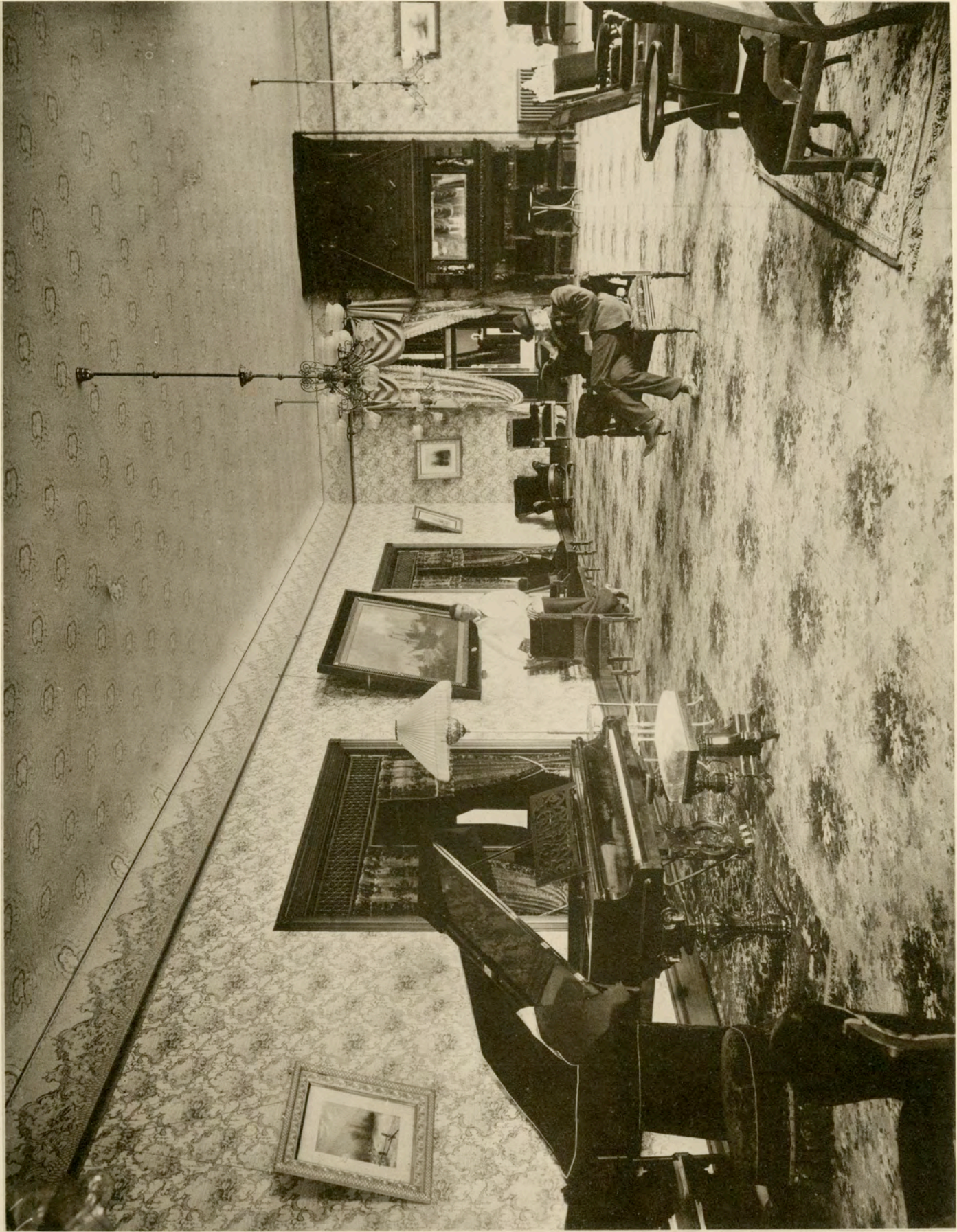
NORTH SIDE TRAVIS PARK.



RESIDENCE OF MR. GEO. H. KALTEYER.



RESIDENCE OF MR. B. F. YOAKUM.



RECEPTION ROOM, SAN ANTONIO CLUB.

wrought wonders in the habits and daily lives of the proud and powerful race, which once upon a time owned, by a God given right of possession, every foot of land upon which their descendants are now glad to find, through the bounty and generosity of the government of the United States, a single acre which they can truly call their own. It is a matter worthy of reflection and thought that where now stand blocks of buildings and happy homes, once rode the noble red man conscious of his own might and fearing neither God nor man.

The growth of San Antonio was not remarkable nor did it become a position of much prominence until about the beginning of the present century and when this century, which will stand in the history of the world as the century of progress and the century, of the highest moral and intellectual development of the human race, first dawned, the present teeming live American city of San Antonio was a dingy, sleepy Mexican village with a small population, but even then a position of military and commercial importance, and easily recognized as the leading place in the immediate section of the country. San Antonio, however, was first brought prominently into the notice of the outside world by the beginning of the struggle between Texas and Mexico which resulted in the achievement of independence by Texas after a series of bloody conflicts, a good many of which were fought in the streets of San Antonio and culminating in the glorious battle of San Jacinto.

The first contest of any import was the battle of San Antonio in which, after several days fighting in the streets of the city—the evidences of which still appear—the Mexican forces were driven out to the West, and the Texans gave a striking indication of that prowess and bravery in action which afterward brought them fame and honor on so many a hard fought field. A general feeling of unrest and disquietude pervaded the whole country and, though many overtures of peace were made, the breach between the colony and the mother country was gradually being widened and conflicts of more or less importance were constantly occurring until the open declaration of hostilities caused by the advance of Santa Anna with a force of 4,000 Mexicans upon San Antonio, which since the battle of 1835 had been in possession of the Texans. Col. W. B. Travis with his detachment of about 150 men retired across the river and into the enclosure of the Alamo and here occurred the heroic defense of the Alamo on February 23, 1836, which stands forth in the light of history without a rival, and the bare stone walls of the old Alamo church are mute reminders of deeds of heroism unequaled in the world's history. For nearly

PART TWO

ART WORK

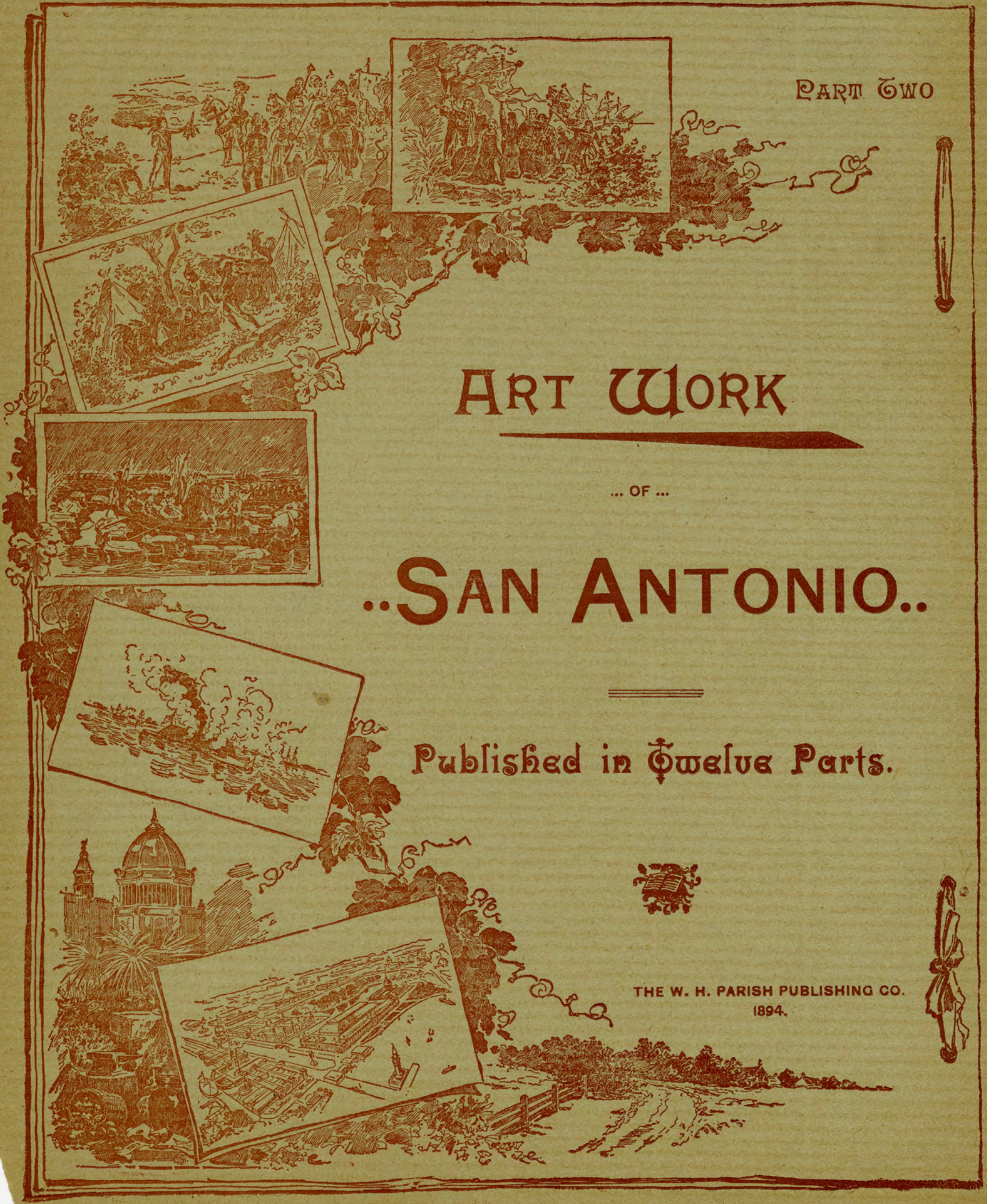
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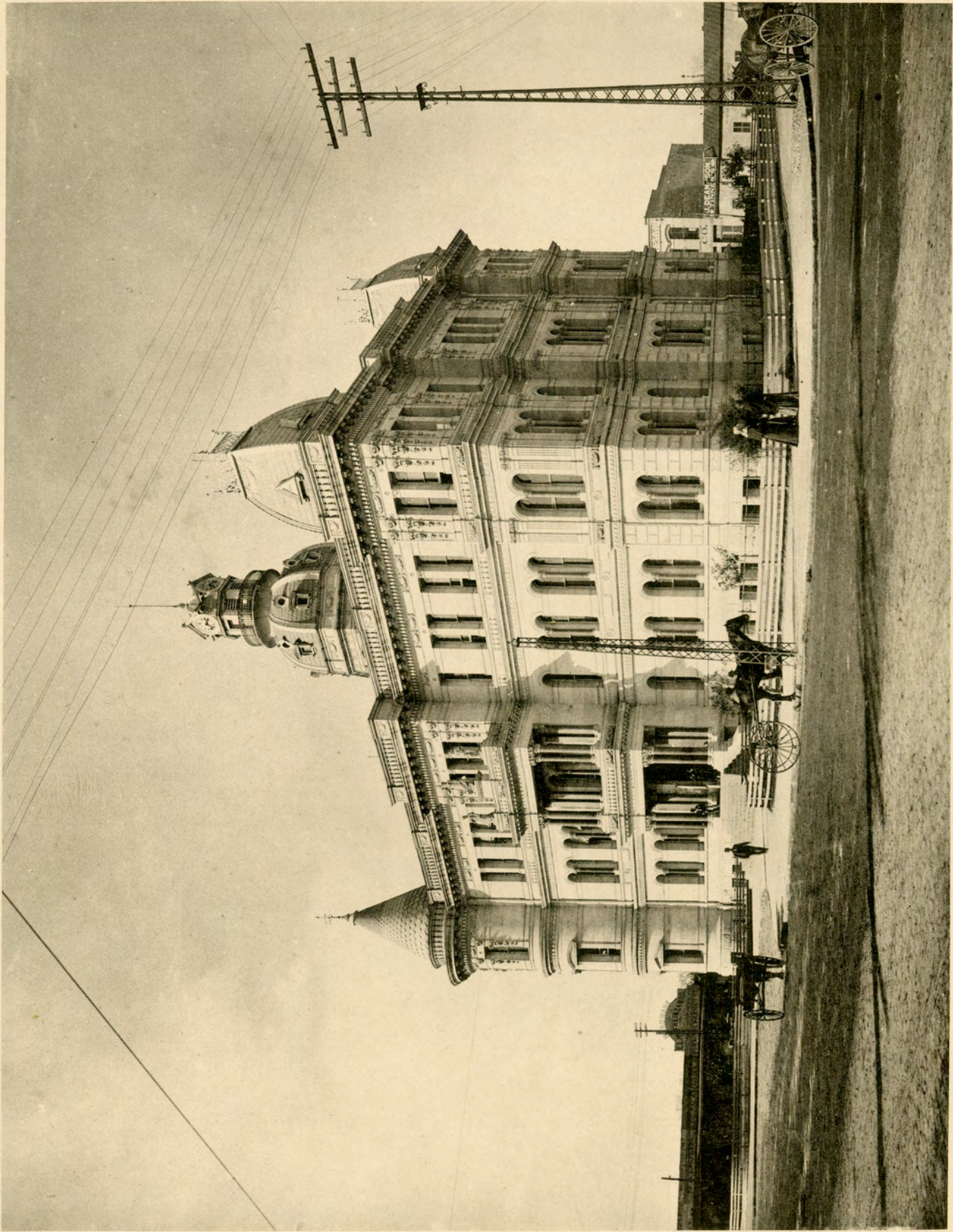
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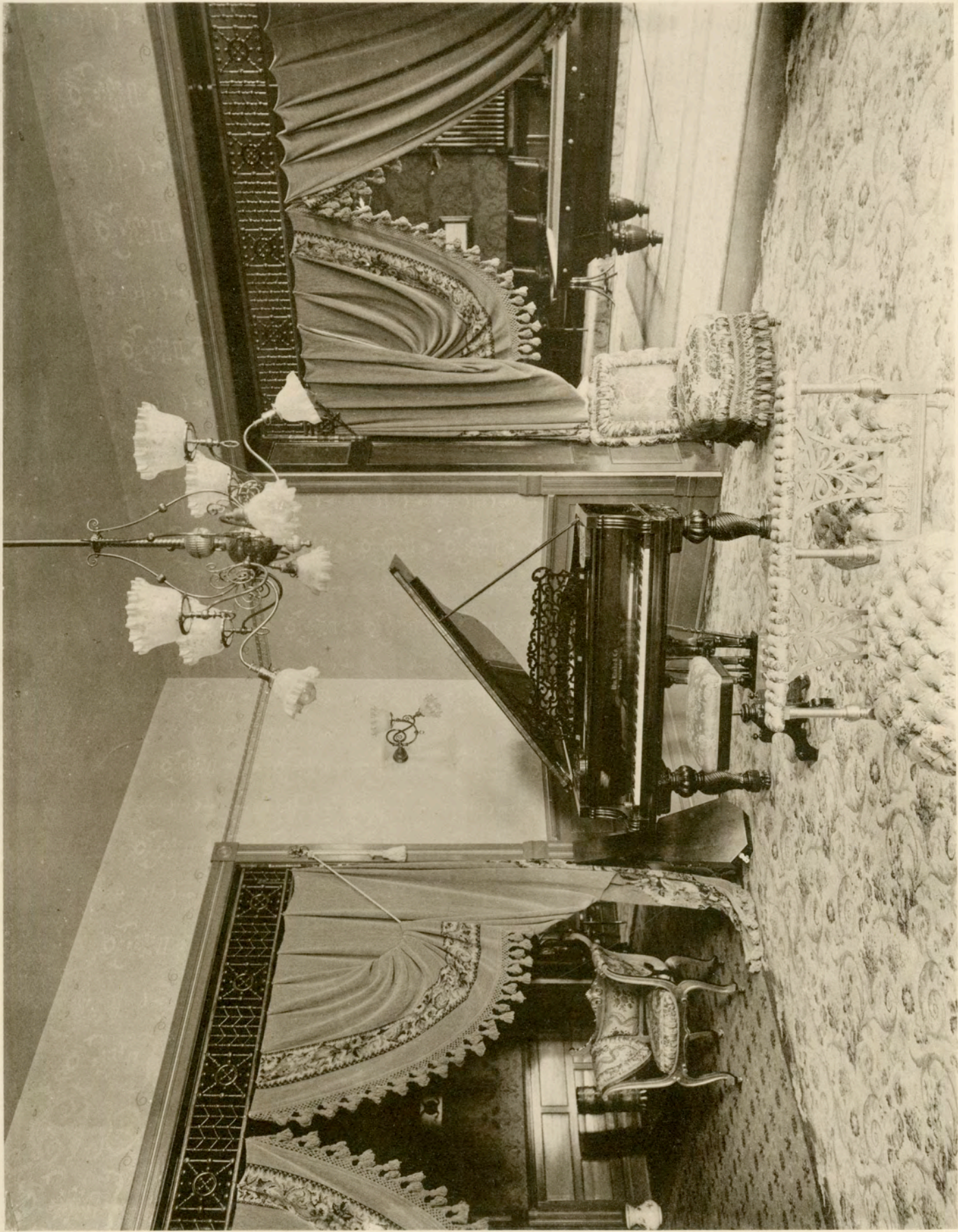


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CITY HALL.



RECEPTION ROOM, UNIVERSITY CLUB.



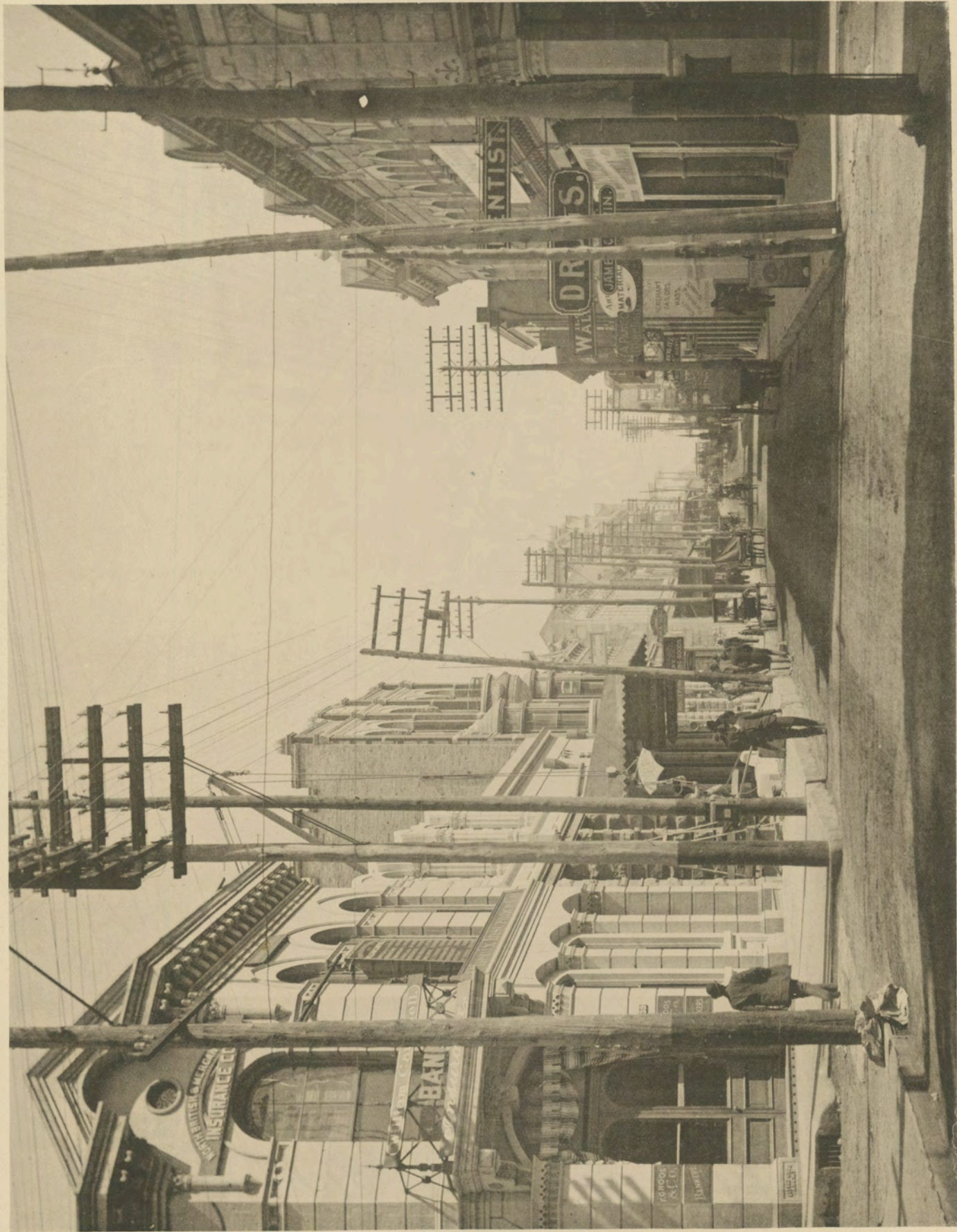
SCENE ON THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER.



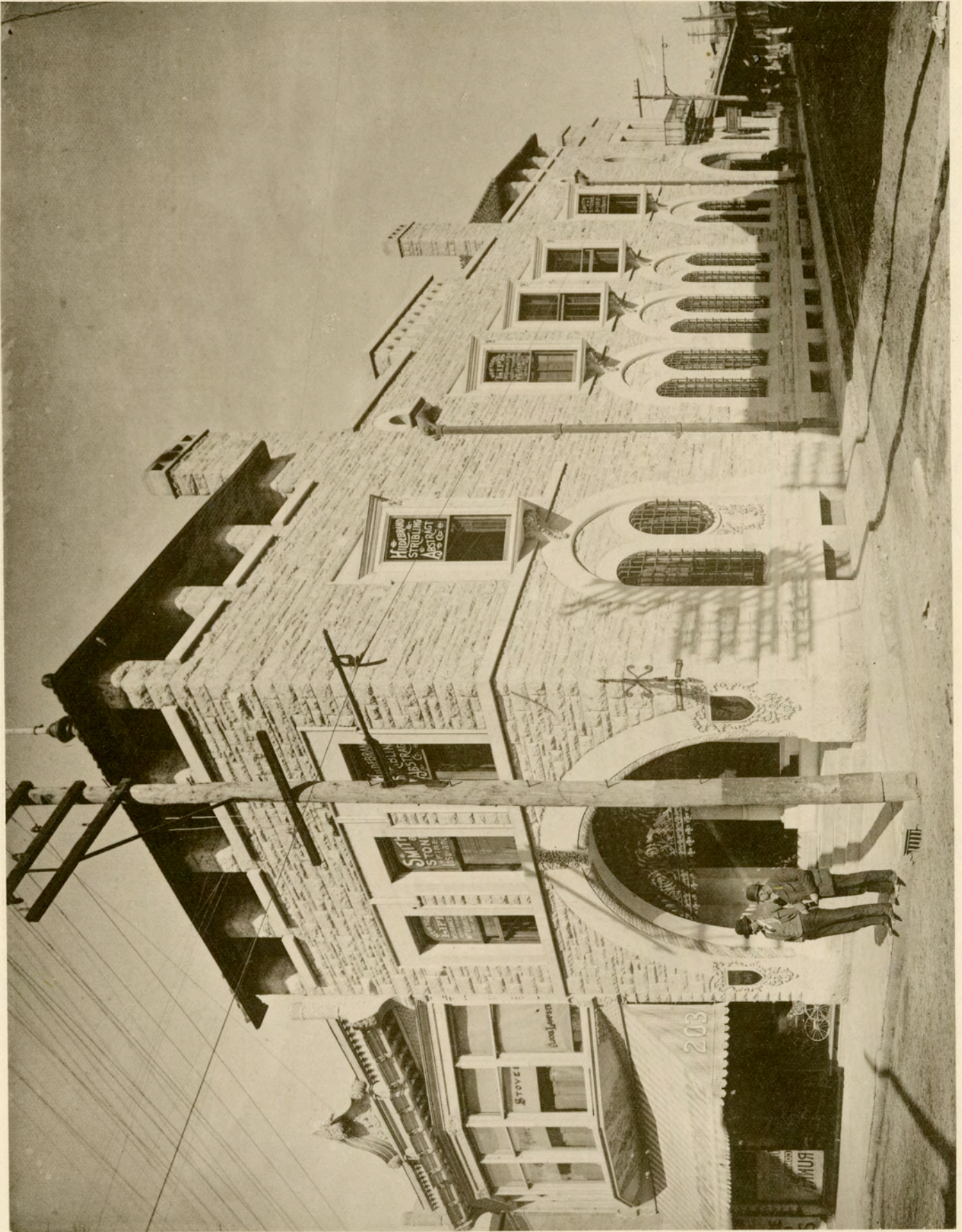
RESIDENCE OF MR. W. B. WRIGHT.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. E. LOWRY.



COMMERCE STREET, EAST FROM NAVARRO STREET.



LOCKWOOD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

two weeks, unaided and alone, these gallant spirits braved the storm of shot and shell of the Mexican forces and when at last driven inside of the enclosure, maintained the unequal contest in hand to hand encounters, until finally not a Texan was left to tell the story of how they died. It has been truly and eloquently said that "Thermopylæ had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none." The Spartans who, 2,000 years ago held the pass so bravely have not the claims to glory's crown as have the undaunted defenders of the Alamo, who died that Texas might live. They gave up their lives to the God who gave them in the spirit of the purest and highest patriotism known to man—the patriotism which counts not self when the country needs the services of her sons. It is worthy of note when contemplating the heroic deeds of Travis and his comrades to remember that ample time was afforded them before the fort was invested, to escape to the settlements, but it was necessary to stay the progress of the advancing Mexicans until the settlements could be put in a condition of safety and the families removed out of dangers reach, and these few Texans, without the hope of reward but conscious of the consequences sure to follow, animated by the highest motives resolved to face the inevitable doom awaiting them and sell their lives as dearly as possible. Travis realizing the certain death in store for all who remained gave to any who wished to do so an opportunity to depart before the danger became too great, but to the credit of our race be it recorded that only one man took his leave and from that day to this he has never been heard of. The bodies of the Texans were burned in front of the scene of their defense and years afterward by order of Col. Juan Seguin, a Mexican officer, the fragments were gathered together and put in the San Fernando Cathedral. This glorious defense of the Alamo alone will be sufficient to keep alive in the minds of men remembrances of the city in which the stirring events occurred.

During the brief period in which Texas maintained a position among the proud and independent nations of the world San Antonio continued to grow in population and importance and during this time was the scene of frequent incursions by the Mexicans, all of which were successfully repulsed. In 1842 a very exciting encounter with Indians occurred in the very midst of the city. Terms of peace were being arranged with them in a building on the Main Plaza, when, angered at some fancied insult, the Indians began acts of open hostilities, which were only settled by the loss of life on both sides.

One of the incursions by the Mexicans occurred during the session of the court and the Mexicans succeeded in carrying off as prisoners the judge and several officers of the court, as well as some prominent lawyers and citizens. They were all confined in prison in Mexico for several years.

When at last the infant republic of Texas grew tired and weary of the unequal struggle necessary for its maintainance as an independent republic, and sought admission in the great American Union—its natural home—San Antonio became at once the center of the activities incident to the war with Mexico which ensued as a consequence of the annexation of Texas, and during that struggle, which shed such luster on American valor, she furnished her quota of brave spirits whose deeds upon the battle-fields of Buena Vista and Monterey and other fields of triumphs, showed to the world that the spirit of heroism which animated the gallant defenders of the Alamo and mastered overwhelming odds at San Jacinto, had found sturdy exemplars in the men who had come to fill their places. San Antonio was the principal station from which troops were sent out to the seat of war and from that time to this has been considered an important military post. After the admission of Texas to the Union and down to the time of the Civil war, nothing of moment transpired in San Antonio, except that it gradually grew and forged to the front as the principal city in the State. It still occupied a conspicuous place as a military center and was the headquarters for the army stationed on the Western frontier. Robert E. Lee was for some time the commanding officer at this point. By reason of the headquarters being at this point and the necessary munitions of war incident thereto, San Antonio became quite a point of interest to the contending forces at the beginning of the war, and the contest resulted in the surrender of General Twiggs with his whole command to the Confederate Commissioners. By reason of its isolated position from the center of operations San Antonio was spared the horrors of actual warfare, but most of its able bodied men went forward and espoused which ever cause they considered just, and if occasion required, were ready to sacrifice their lives for the cause. For a considerable period during the war San Antonio was the headquarters for the Western Subdivision of Texas, the principal headquarters being at Houston. After the termination of hostilities and after the Lost Cause had become a revered memory, San Antonio bravely took her part in the re-establishment of the authority of the United States, and her wise men participated in the Constitutional Conventions which during that time undertook to solve the vexatious problems

PART THREE

ART WORK

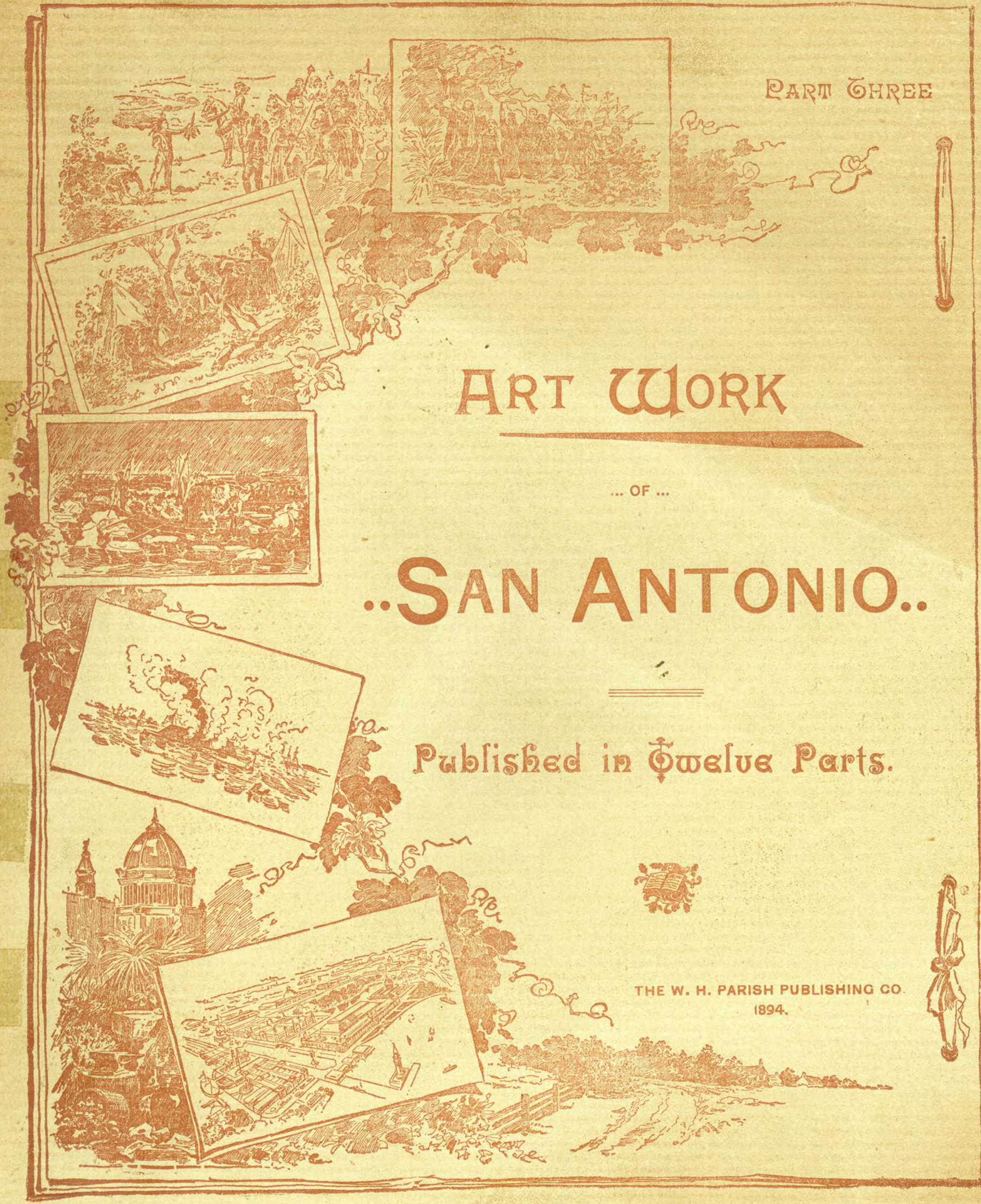
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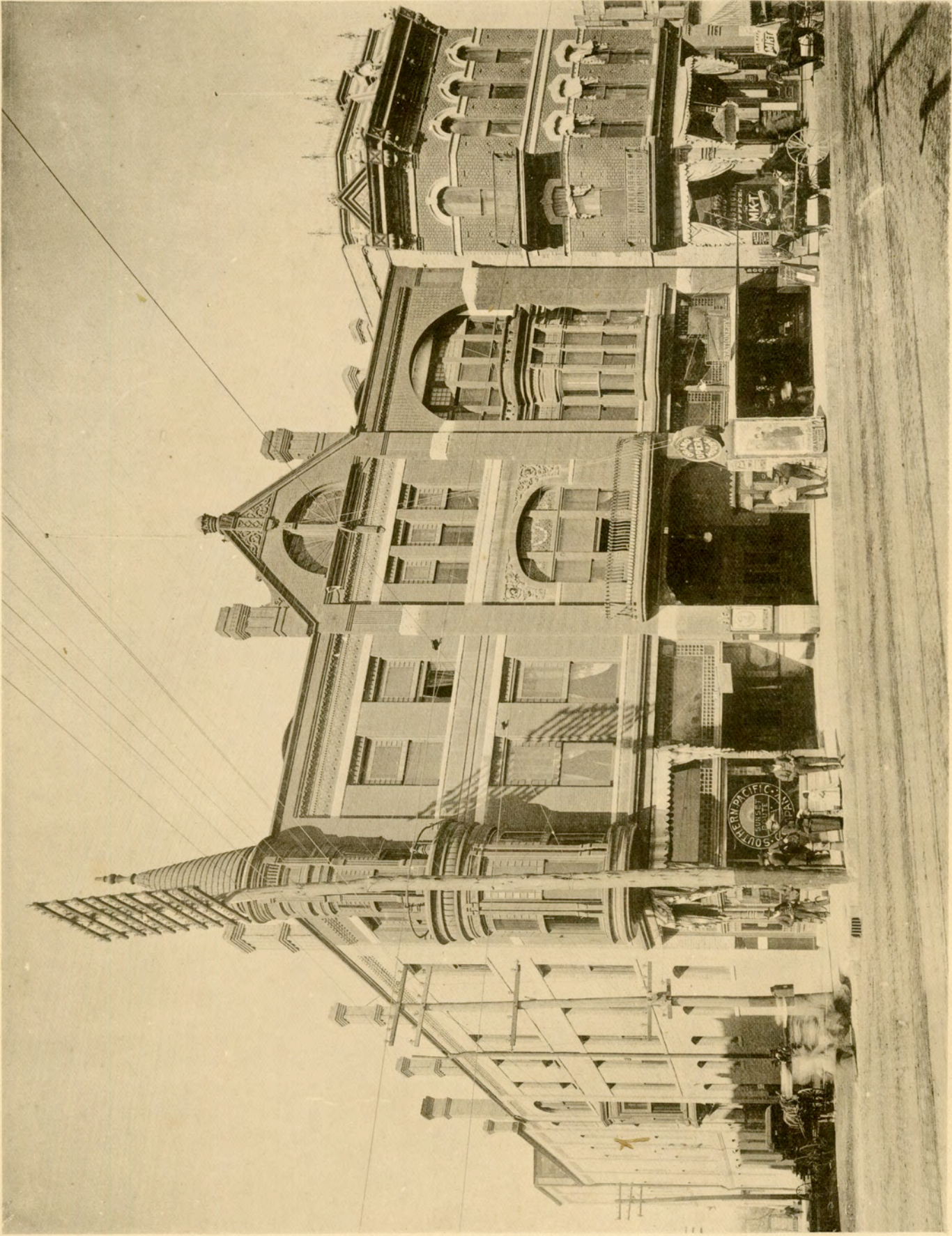
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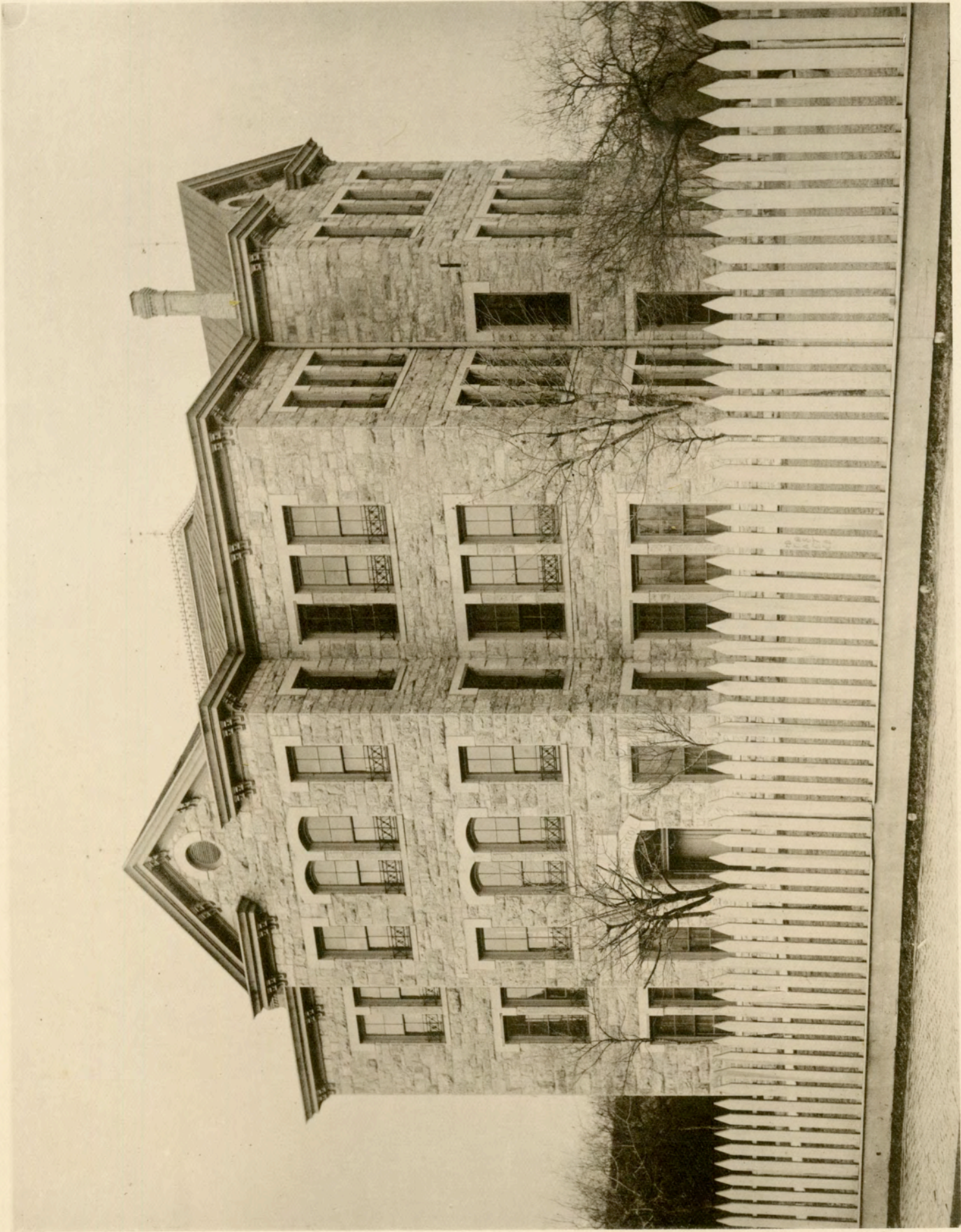




GRAND OPERA HOUSE.



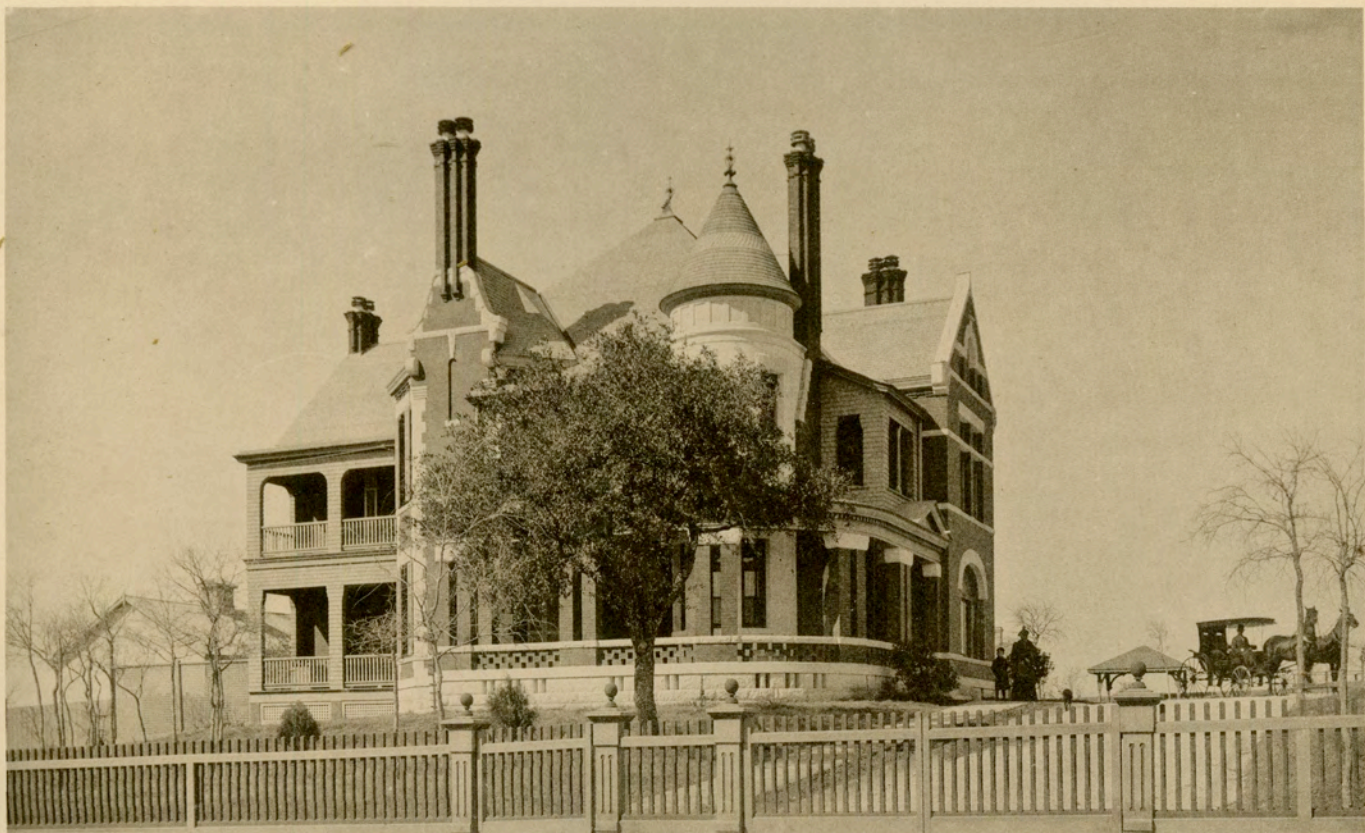
SCENE AT THE FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.



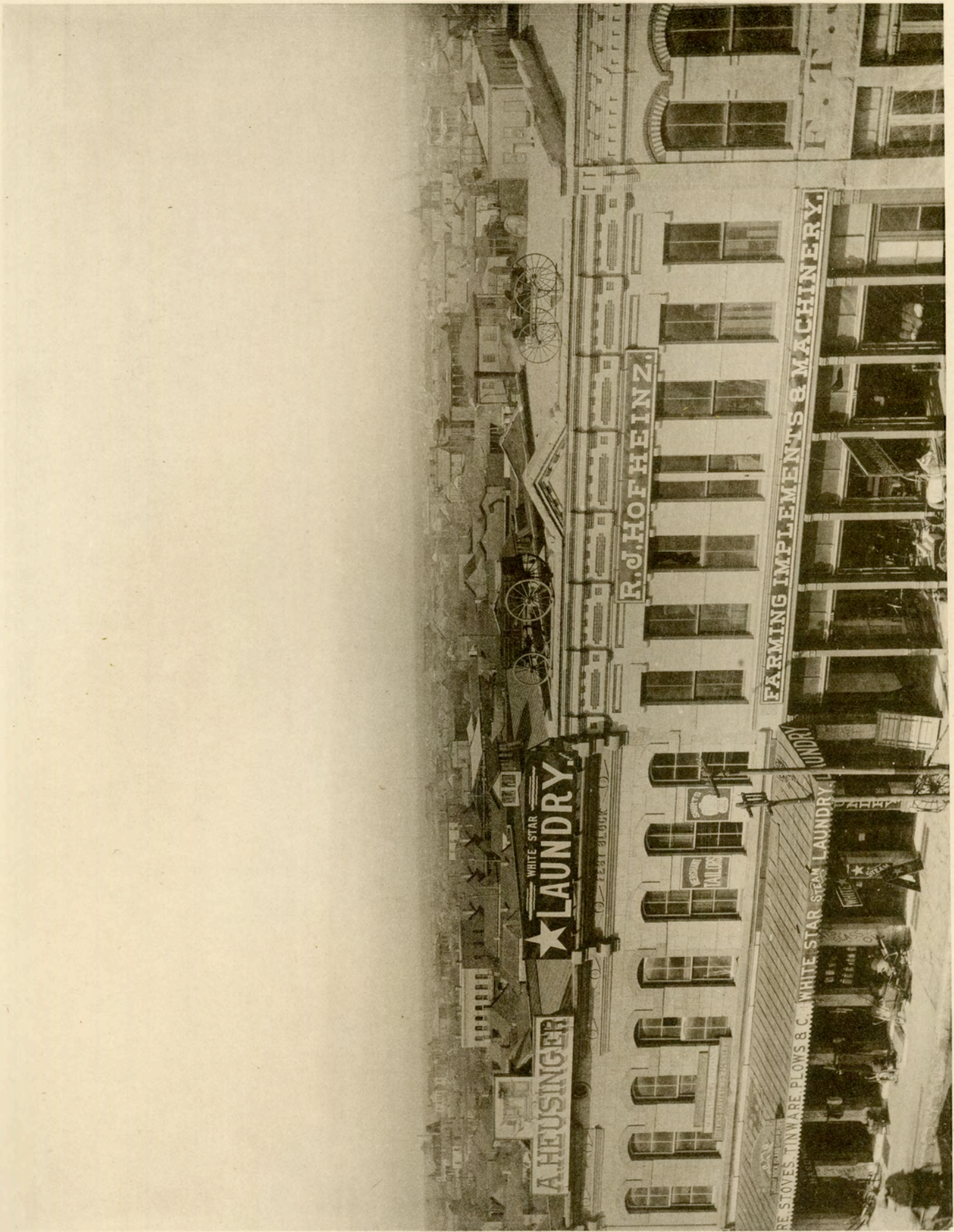
HIGH SCHOOL.



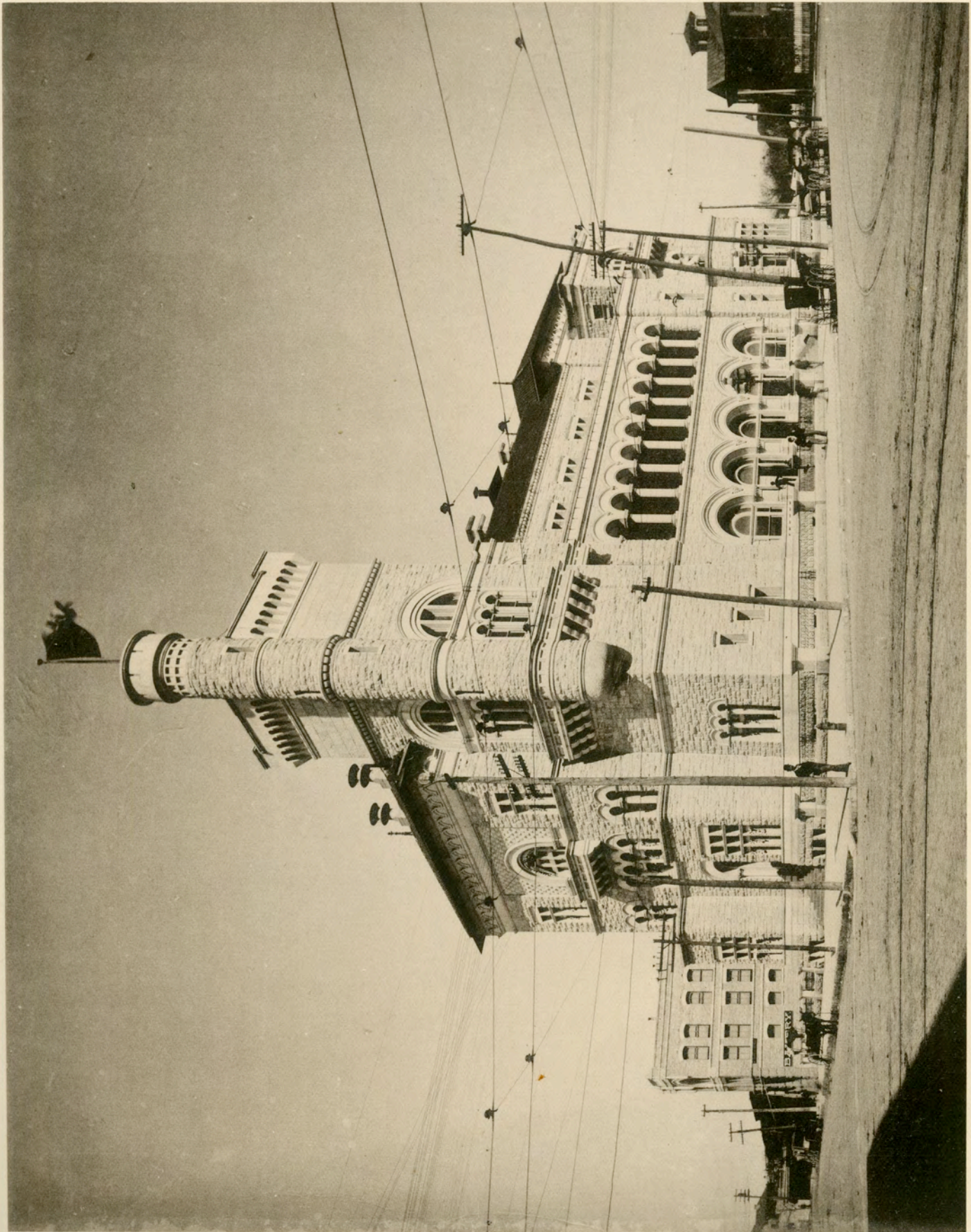
RESIDENCE OF MR. M. HALFF.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. E. BARNARD.



SOUTHWEST FROM THE CITY HALL.



POST OFFICE.

confronting them. Again by reason of its population and position San Antonio escaped the terrible scenes of the reconstruction period—a period which brought sorrow to so many southern communities and exemplified the nobler character of the inhabitants of the Sunny South.

During all these years San Antonio had been deprived of railroad facilities and was not very easy of access, a circumstance which undoubtedly hindered its growth and retarded its progress, so it is easy to understand the joy and enthusiasm with which the first railroad was greeted upon its arrival. In 1877, on the 27th day of February, amidst the booming of cannons and the shoutings of delighted thousands, the first locomotive rode proudly over the rails of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad (the present Southern Pacific system), and was the occasion of banqueting and feasting and general rejoicing. Then did San Antonio commence to forge forward as a commercial center and grandly has she maintained her position until to-day she stands as the foremost city in the great Commonwealth of Texas, a commonwealth which gives every promise of being the leading one of the Union in the beginning of the next century. The wealth of the surrounding country began to be poured into the lap of San Antonio and with the advent of the International and Great Northern Railroad in 1881, San Antonio began to assume proportions as a railroad center. It clearly should be the policy of every progressive government to give encouragement to the promoters and builders of railroads, for next to the Christian religion they are the advance guards and mainstays of civilization.

The Aransas Pass railroad, a road built and controlled by local parties, makes the third railroad which furnishes to the city an outlet to the rest of the world. These roads have played a very prominent part in bringing San Antonio to the position she has attained. They each maintain shops and round houses which, with their offices and being the headquarters of a great many officials, furnish employment and homes to thousands of our most worthy citizens. The Aransas Pass railroad has its general offices here. There are several roads in contemplation, one of which is almost assured and will furnish another outlet to the gulf. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is also contemplating an extension to San Antonio and it can be put down as a settled fact that by next year this road will be running into this city. The enterprise of securing deep water on the gulf coast is worthy of note in connection with the great benefits which will accrue to San Antonio and this section of the country thereby, for then will be opened a direct route to Liverpool and the great receiving centers for the Northwestern States.

PART FOUR

ART WORK

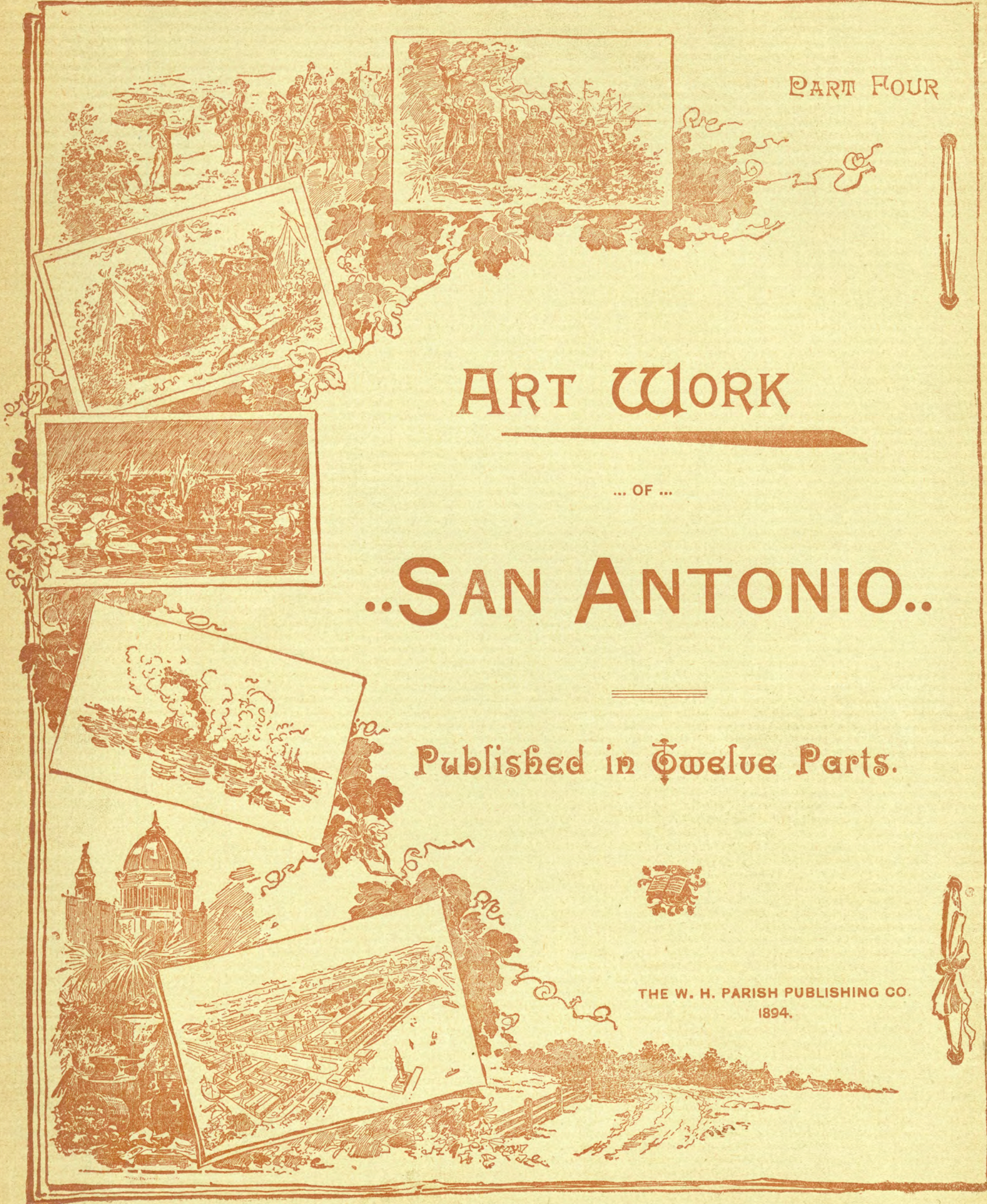
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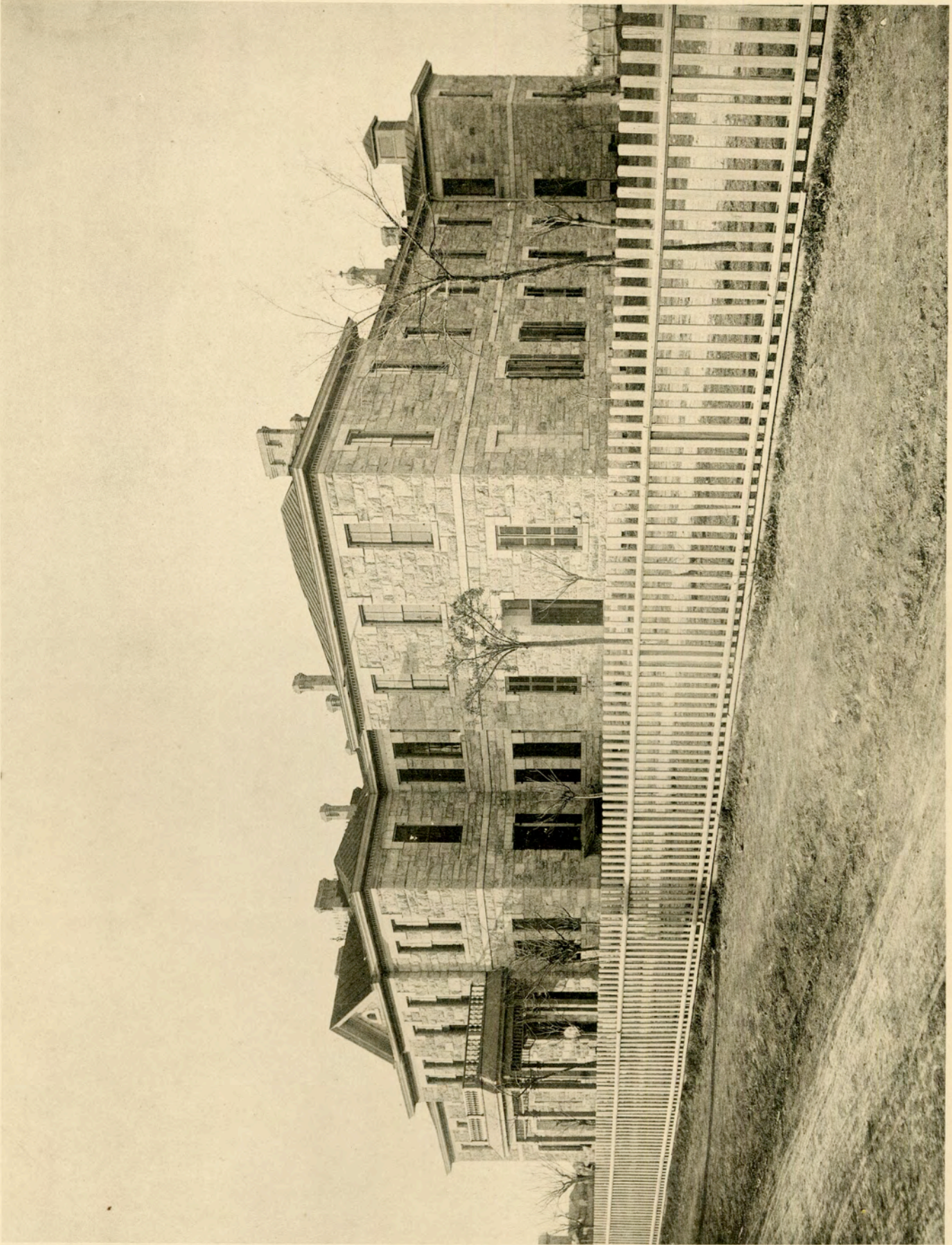
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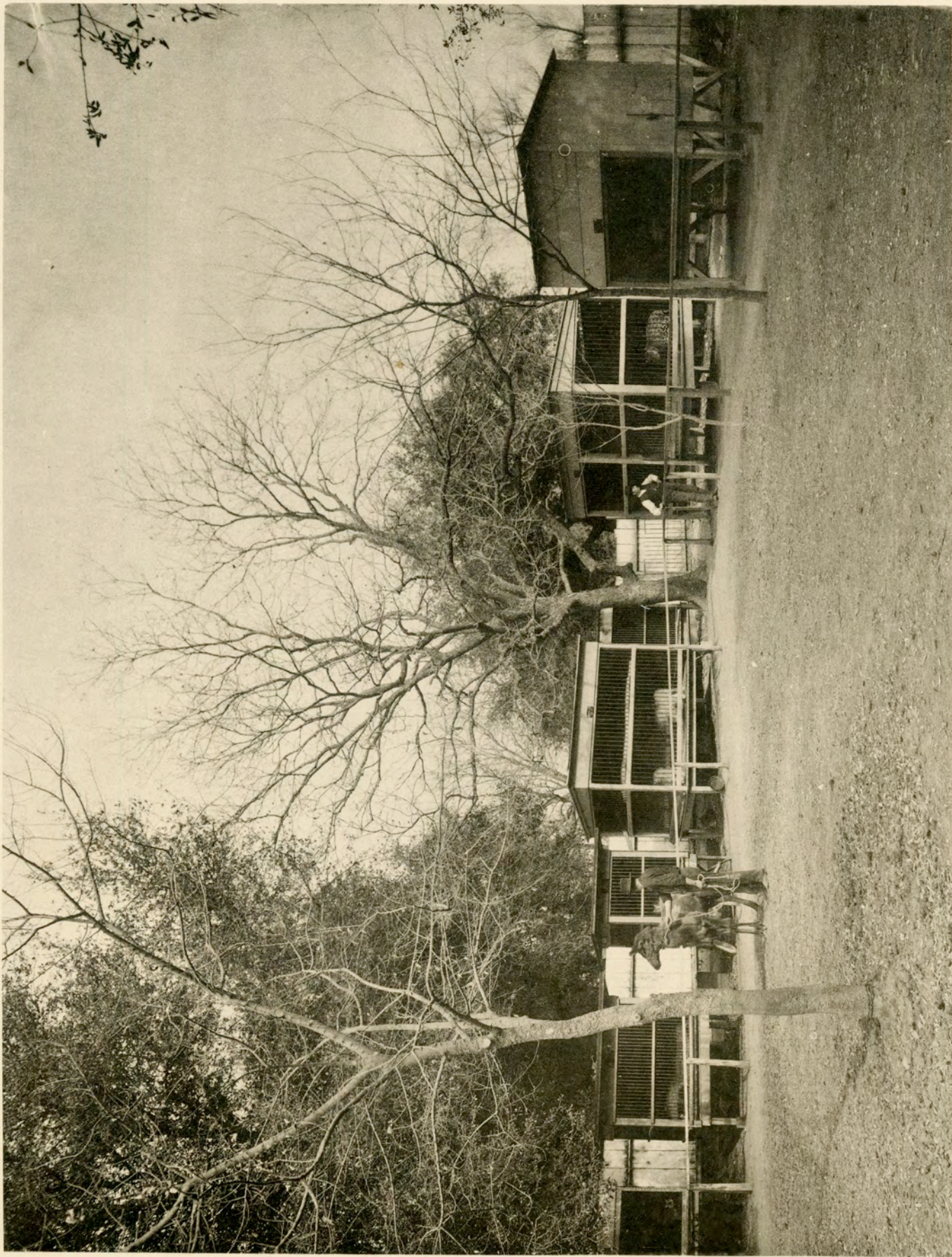


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CITY HOSPITAL.



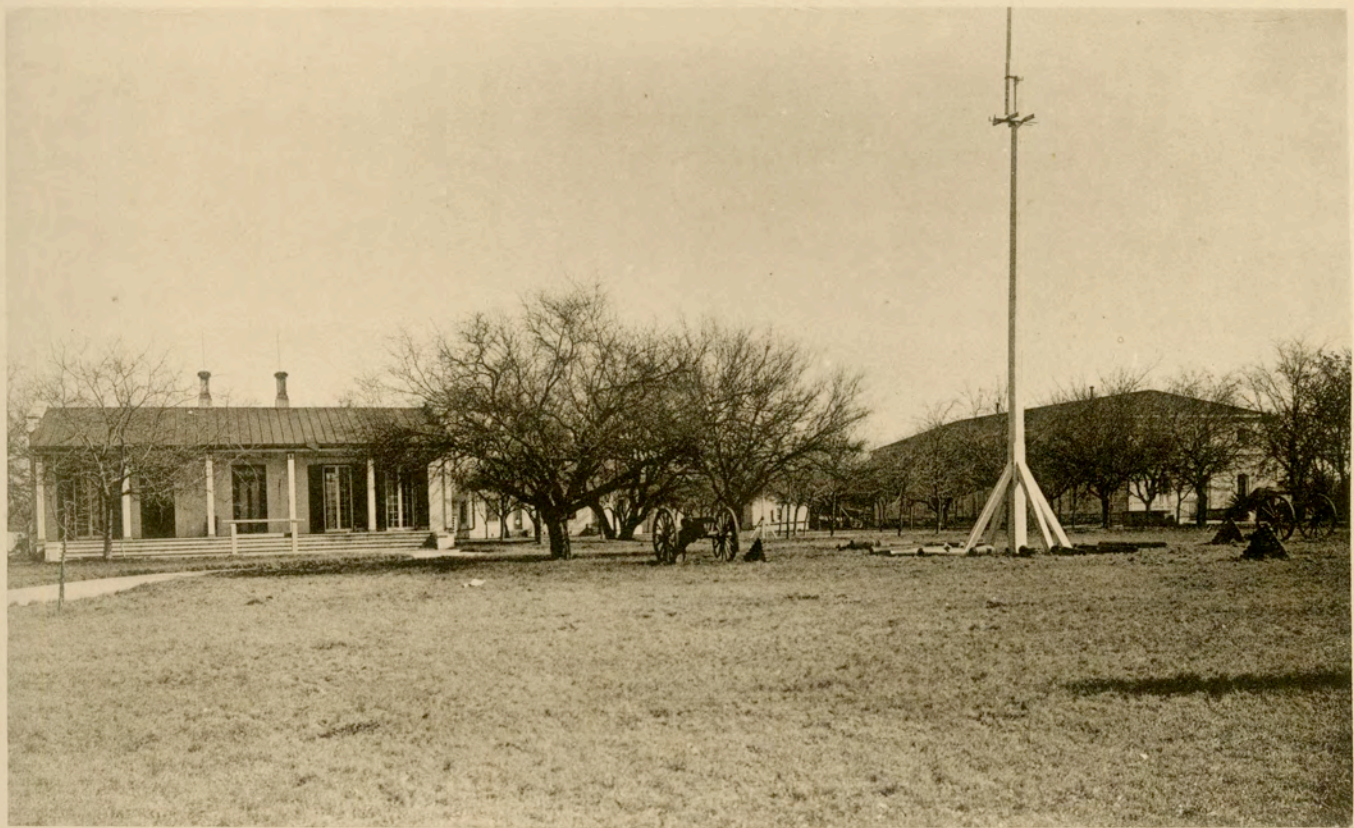
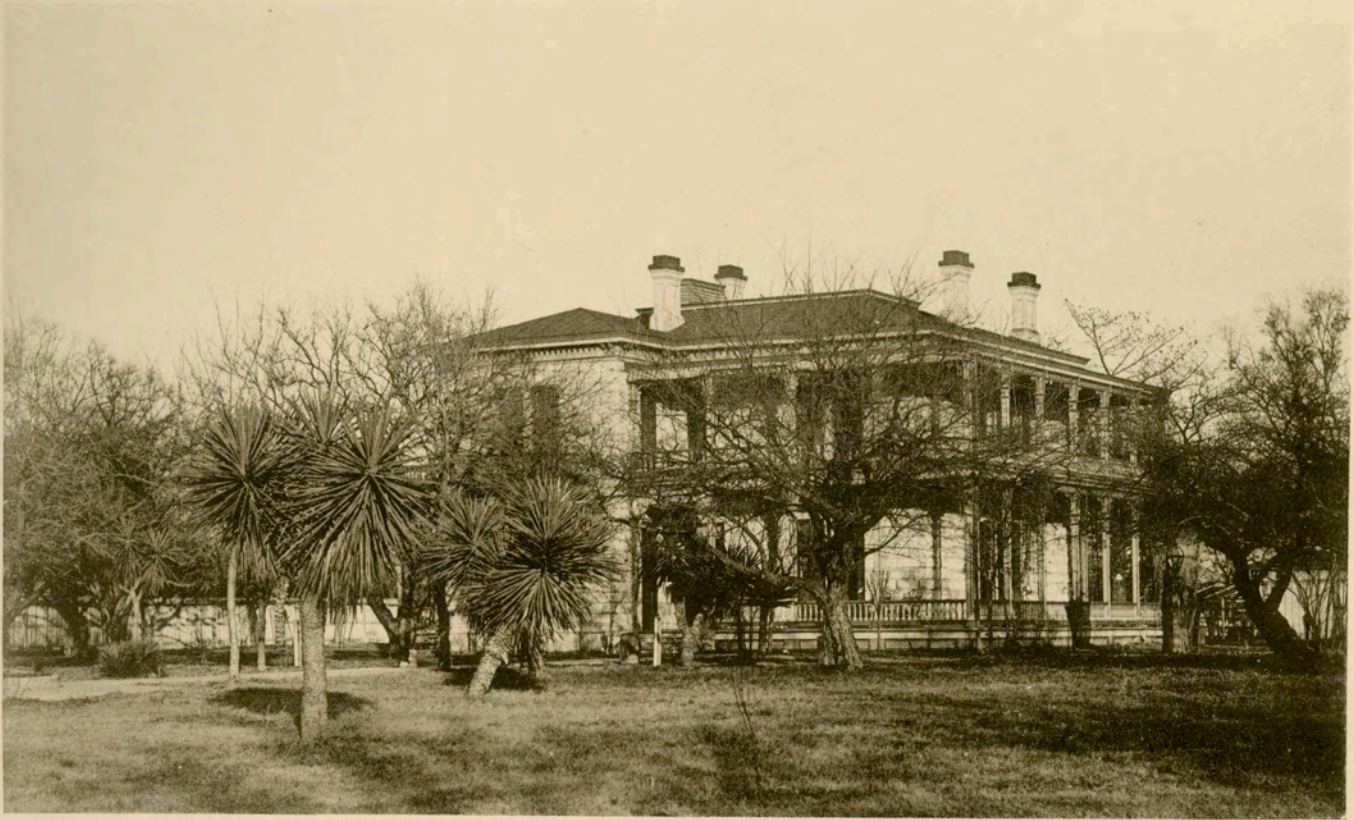
IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN AT SAN PEDRO PARK.



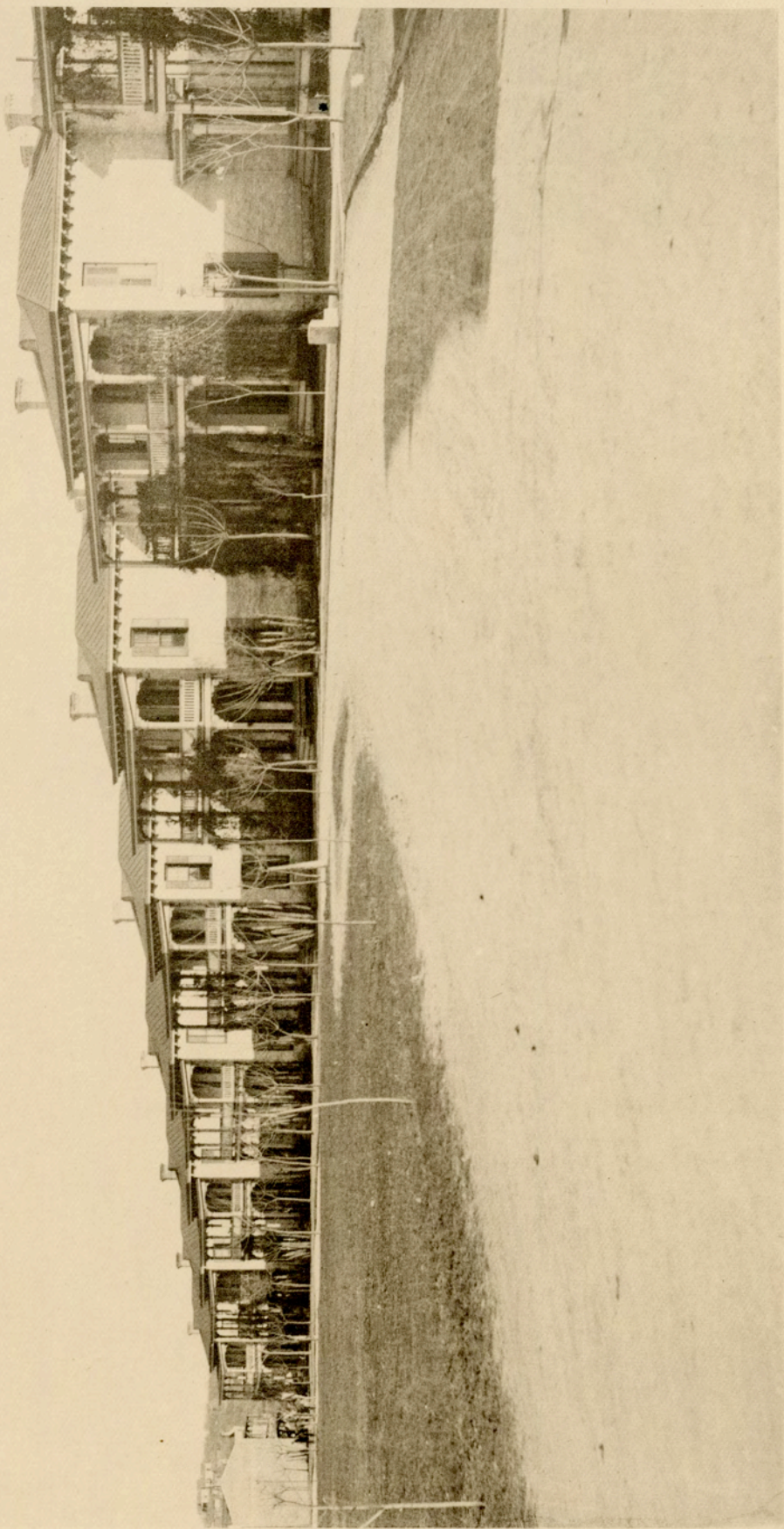
SAN ANTONIO NATIONAL BANK.



SCENE AT HOT SULPHUR WELLS.



SCENES AT THE GOVERNMENT ARSENAL.



SCENE AT THE UPPER GROUND, GOVERNMENT POST.

These enterprises have attracted a great deal of attention from moneyed men and Congress has been induced to favorably look on the projects. If a favorable situation, natural advantages and business enterprise combined, can aid in the establishment of a commercial metropolis, there is no reason why San Antonio should be a laggard in the race of progress and advancement. The large stock raising country west of her make this their market until to-day she ranks as the leading horse market in the world. The large wool-growing interests of the West naturally find in her the best and most convenient market for their wool. The country merchant who cannot afford to buy his dry goods and furnishings in New York finds the wholesale merchants of San Antonio willing and able to supply him with anything desired for his line. The Banks of the city are numerous, strong and trustworthy and it is worthy of note that during the remarkably hard times and the intense stringency of the money market from which this whole country has been suffering during the past year, out of five national and five private banks there has been only one failure, and that was due to causes entirely separate from the panic or the universal hard times.

Not for one moment has the confidence of the people been shaken in their stability. By means of their local Boards of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, the membership of which is composed of the leading business men of the city, the merchants have been enabled to keep in close touch, and it is safe to say that no city in the whole Union has so little felt the universal depression as has San Antonio. There have been very few failures among business houses and most of them could be easily traced to local causes. The solution is probably found in the fact that the business men are of the safe, conservative class. There are in the city a great number of wholesale drug and liquor houses as well as houses dealing in all kind of articles.

Some cities have only one point which recommend them particularly, but in San Antonio, her advantages are her principal features.

She has become famous as a health resort and undoubtedly has well earned the reputation which the thousands of health seekers, who yearly test her unrivaled advantages so strongly testify that she has. Noted physicians all over the country unite in recommending this climate as being particularly adapted for throat and lung troubles on account of the high and dry climate and the remarkably mild winters which are enjoyed. The remarkable hot sulphur wells which have been discovered immediately south of the city give promise of bringing San Antonio much more prominently before the world as a health resort. Competent chemists have analyzed their

PART FIVE

ART WORK

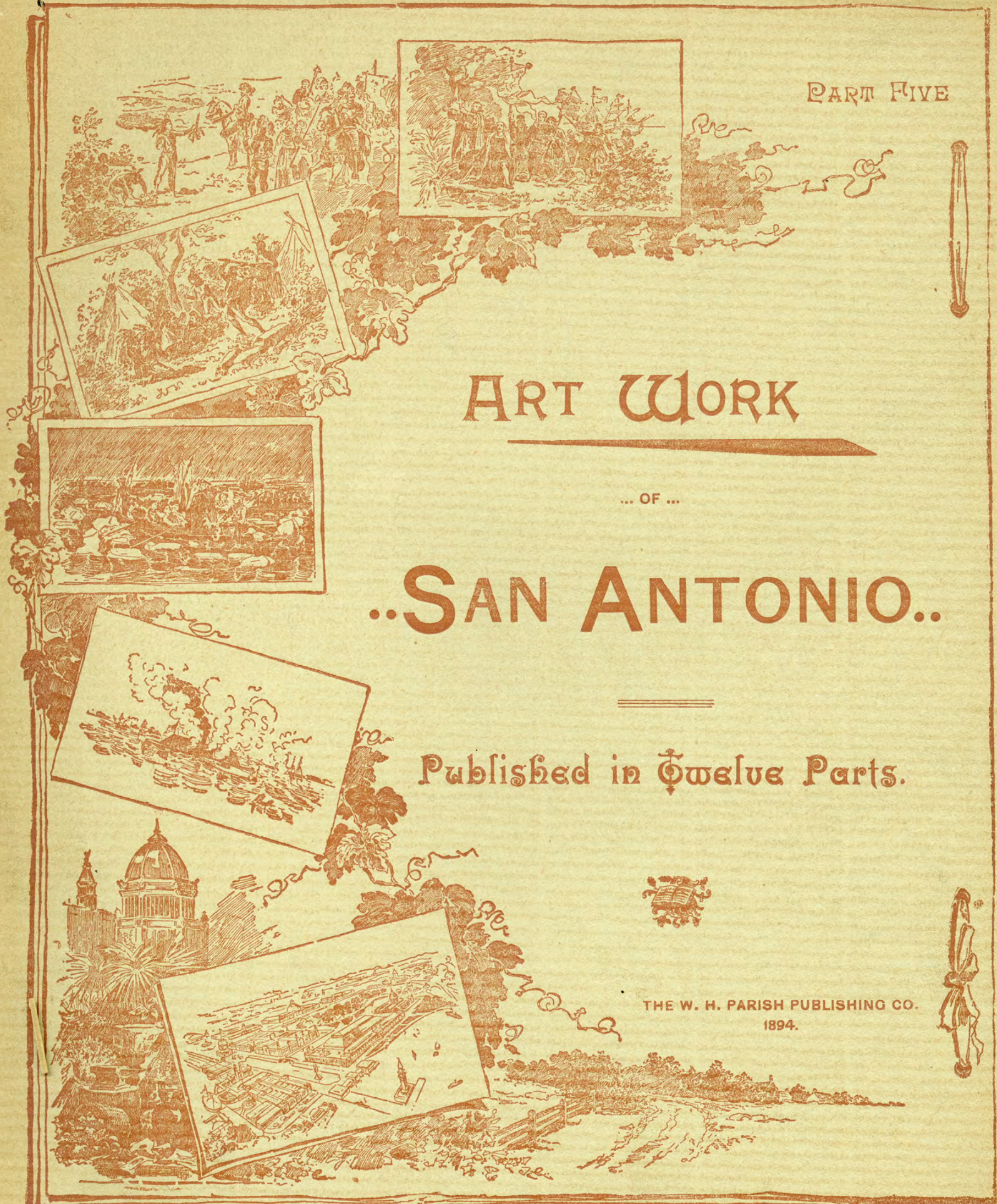
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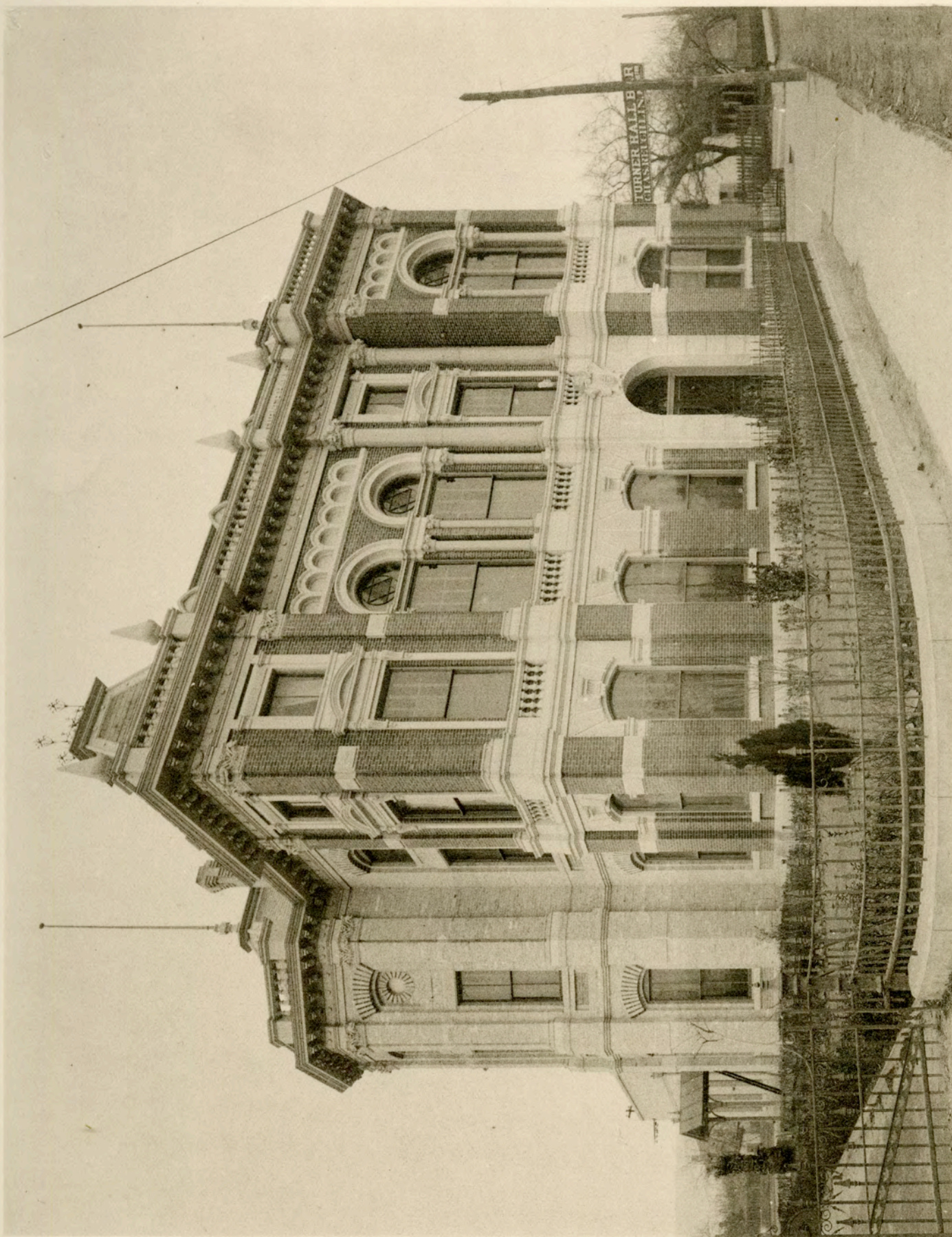




WRIGHT BUILDING.



SCENE AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER.



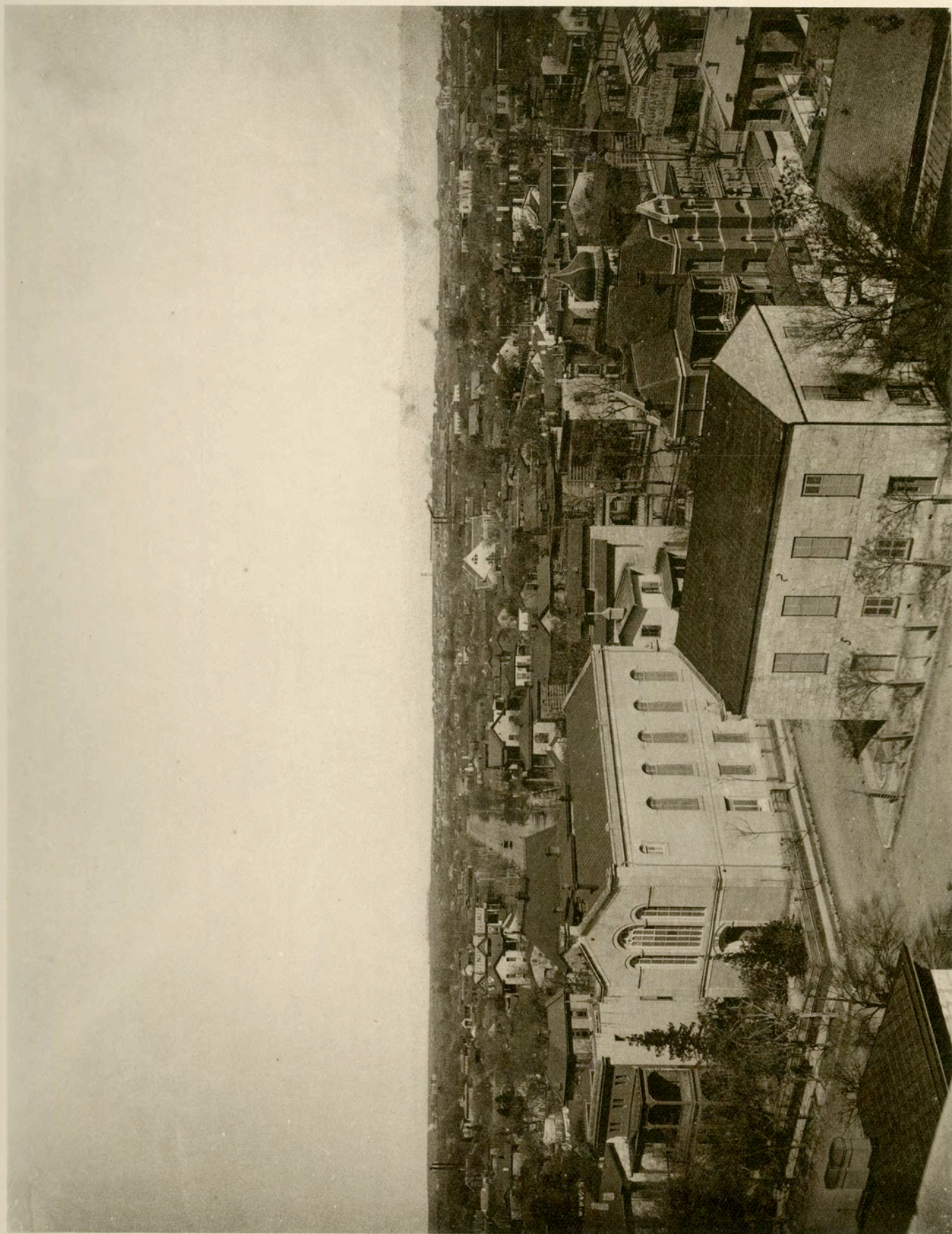
TURNER HALL.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. T. BURNETT.



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. ELMENDORF.



NORTHEAST FROM THE MACKEY BLOCK.



SOUTHWEST TEXAS INSANE ASYLUM.

properties and unite in recommending it as equal to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. A large hotel is in course of construction and this with the present reputation of San Antonio will bring thousands to seek the God given benefits of this climate.

Sanitariums have been established in various portions of the city and have ample accommodations for the entertainment and care of patients.

When the State of Texas was admitted to the Union the legislators of the State, with a wisdom and foresight unprecedented in the history of nations, made provisions for the future which have enabled the State to establish a system of schools unequaled anywhere. The State found itself possessed of a large domain, and by legislative enactment provided that certain portions of the domain, should be set aside for educational purposes—the revenue from the lease of the same to be devoted to the establishment of a complete system of public schools and the endowment of a State University, normal schools, etc. The wisdom of this provision has been demonstrated by the magnificent system of schools in Texas, which is easily the best in the Union. San Antonio, now slow to see the great advantages to be derived from the education of the masses and knowing that ignorance and crime travel hand in hand, has added its quota to the munificent bequest of the State and the most liberal education has been placed in the easy reach of the rich and the poor alike. The pupil is carried through the elementary branches and is given a high school education, thus being fitted for the struggle of life. To those who can attain and afford that higher education, coveted by all and reached by but few, the doors of the State University in all its diversified branches are open and though in its infancy the University of Texas is now the pride of the State, The graduates of that institution have taken high rank in the professional, literary and political world.

There are in the city of San Antonio thirteen public school buildings of imposing appearance, well equipped and presided over by a corps of teachers of undoubted attainments and especial qualifications for the noble work in which they are engaged. There 106 public school teachers and the average attendance of scholars during the past year was 5,784. The school tax is very low, being only ten cents on the \$100. Educators of note who have had occasion to examine the workings and system of these schools have found in them much to pattern after and adopt. But not only is the city blessed with this highly efficient school system, but private academies and colleges abound and are well patronized, maintaining a very high standing. The different religious

denominations have flourishing institutions of learning. The Catholics particularly are well to the front and have three colleges and two convents. A college is now in course of construction at West End, one of the flourishing suburbs, which will be a just cause of pride not only to Catholics but to every one else as well. The Methodists have a college in course of construction at West End which in addition to being an architectural gem will be a noted seat of learning. The Protestant Episcopal Church has a female seminary which draws its patrons from all portions of the State and is handsomely endowed through the generosity of a lady in New York. This church also has a military academy on the Government Hill near the military headquarters, which is also largely attended, though only in its incipiency. The German English school is one of the largest in the city and has been a flourishing institution for twenty or twenty-five years. Other private schools are plentiful, but lack of space forbids a more extended notice. Suffice it to say that San Antonio has kept apace with her sisters of the East, and those who wish to thoroughly equip their sons and daughters for life's battle in any avenue deemed proper, will find nowhere else an educational system more complete and satisfactory than will be found here.

San Antonio was born in the midst of a religious atmosphere and from that good day in 1715 to the present day, the advance of the Christian religion has been steady and uniform. The largest religious society here is the Catholic Church. The old Cathedral of San Fernando which stands as the dividing line between the Main and the Military Plazas was erected nearly 200 years ago and is to-day the principal place of worship for the devotees of the religion for which it stands. It is also a point of great interest to students of the ancient in architecture and is a fit subject for study and contemplation by those to whom the progress and advancement of the New World is still a marvel. The missions situated a few miles south of the city on the San Antonio river are graphic and eloquent reminders of the spirit which animated the founders and though there are indications of decay they surely have stood the ravages of centuries and are to-day in a remarkably good state of repair. They are easy of access and are visited yearly by thousands who learn for the first time the true story of the struggles of the pioneers and are taught a lesson of self-sacrifice—a lesson which has in these busy, active times become almost a memory or a tradition. Religious services are still held in them. This is the residence of the Bishop of the Diocese and the Episcopal residence is centrally and conveniently located. The Methodists are probably the next in point of numerical strength and are equally to the front in influence in the

PART SIX

ART WORK

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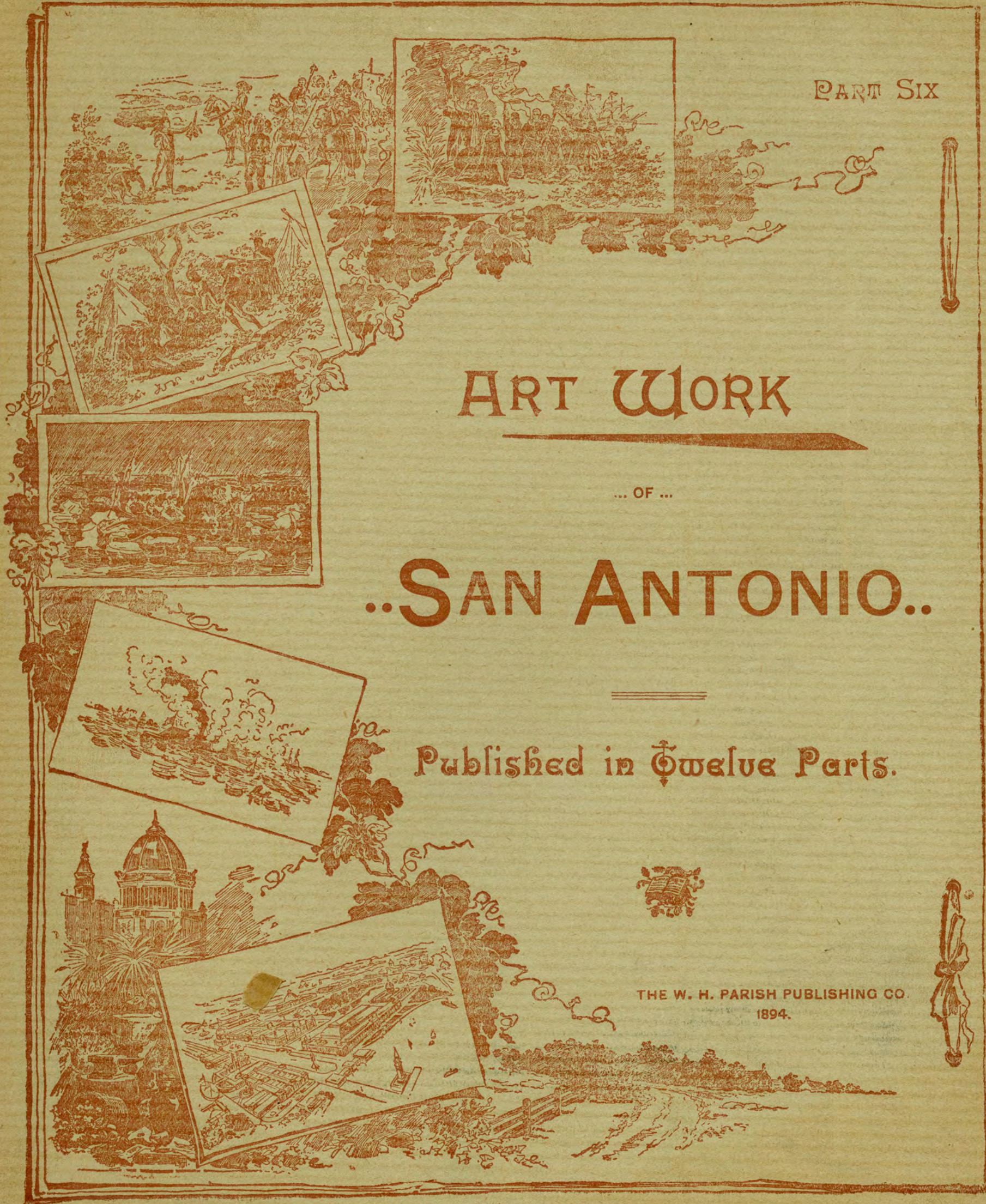
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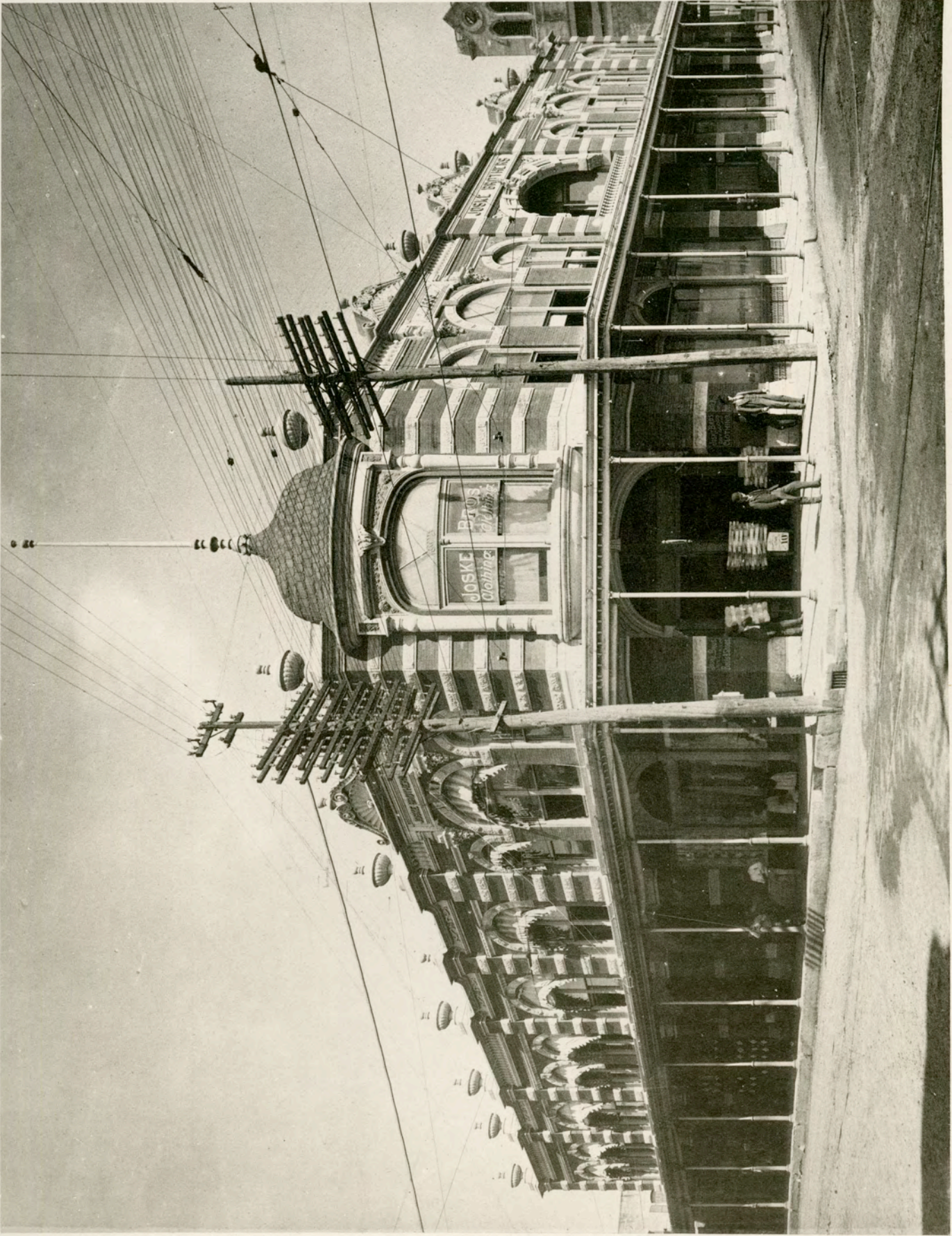




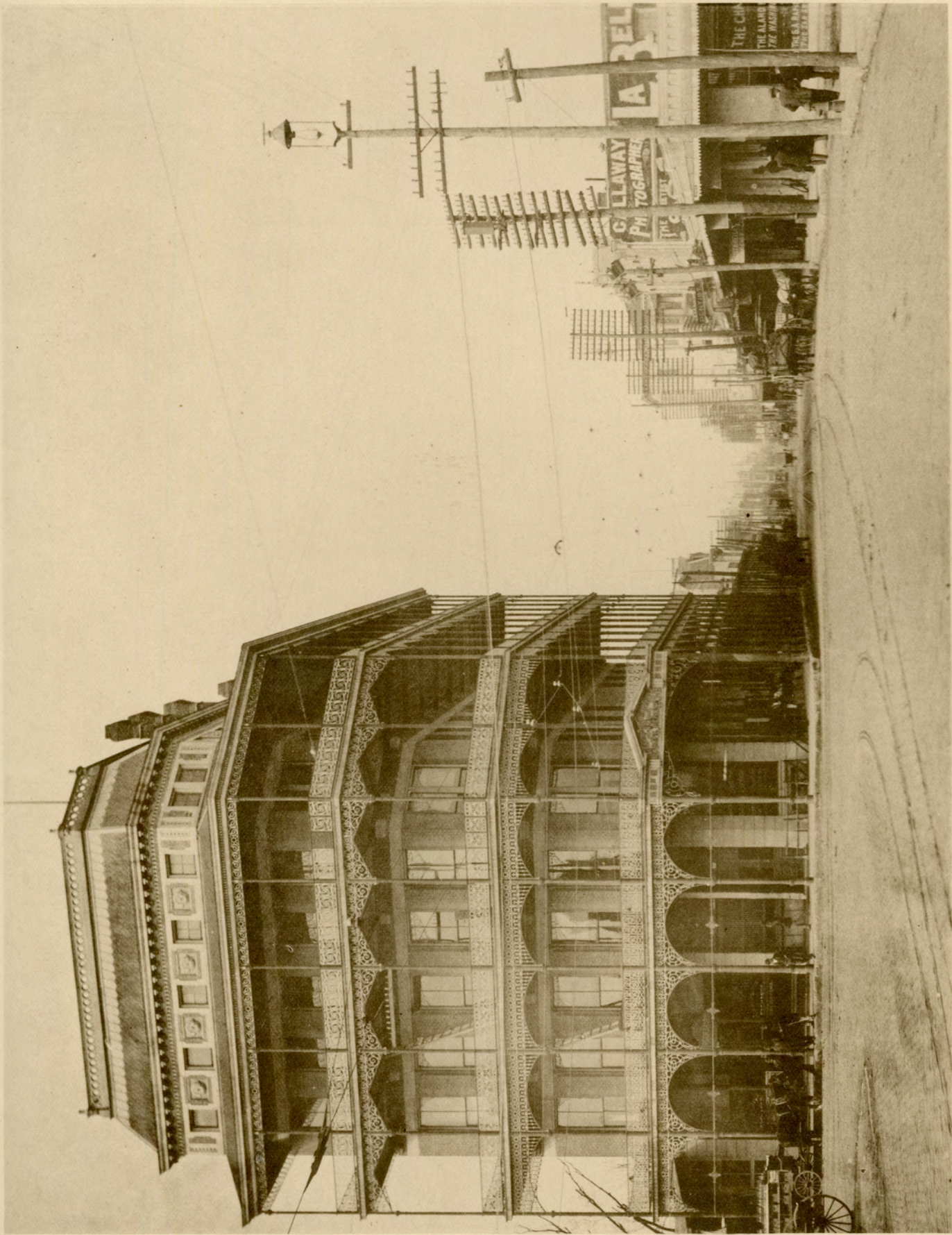
CLIFFORD BUILDING.



ALAMO PLAZA.



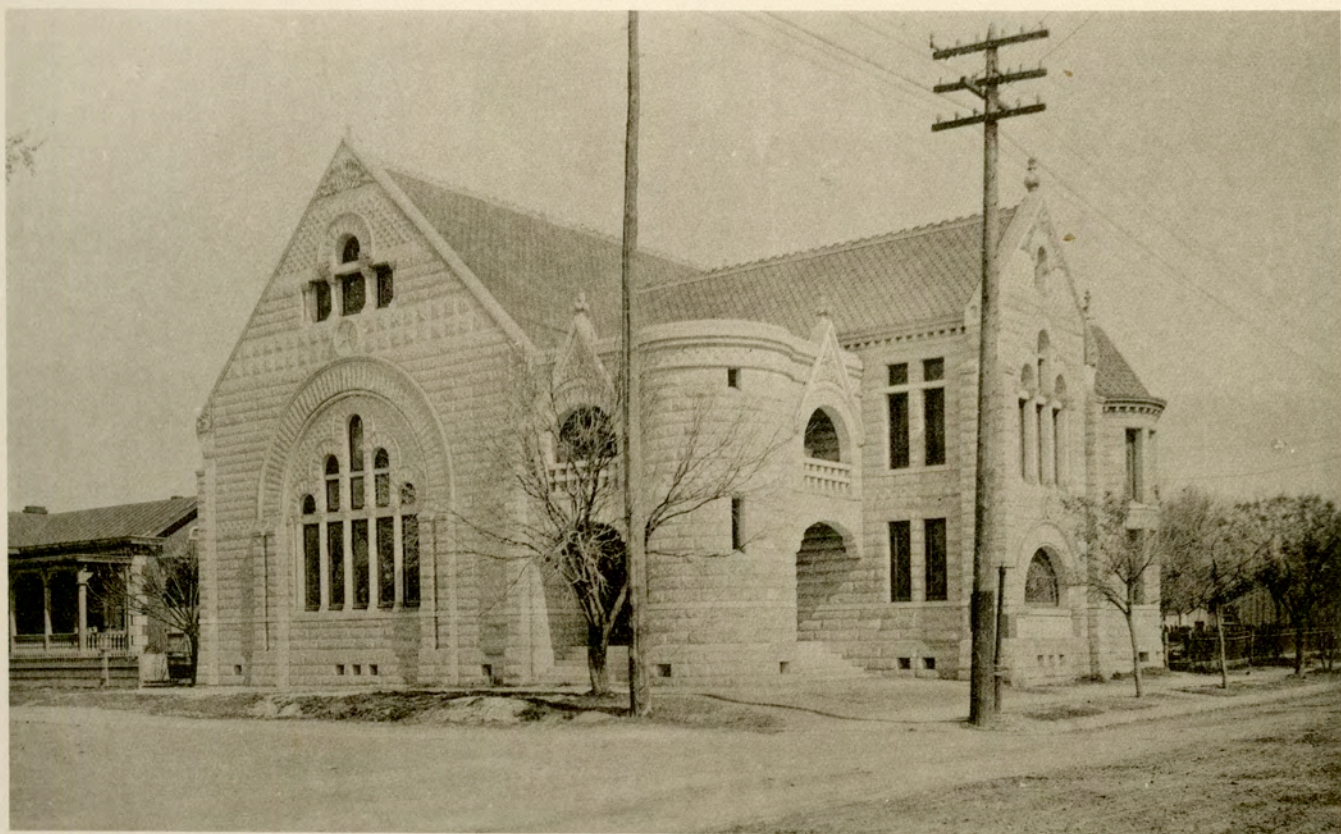
JOSKE BROTHERS' BUILDING.



HOUSTON STREET, WEST FROM THE POST OFFICE.



PAINE M. E. CHURCH.



ALAMO BAPTIST CHURCH.



MACKAY BLOCK.

community. They maintain four or more handsome edifices. The Baptists are also very strong and exercise a strong influence in the guardianship of the spiritual welfare of the city's population. The Protestant Episcopal Church is not as strong numerically as some of her sister exponents, but is one of the most influential bodies in the city and the principal point of religious worship for this denomination—St. Mark's Church—is one of the most attractive views in the city, its large yard being a perfect bower of roses in the summer time. The Presbyterian Church is also quite strong and influential as are the Christian, Unitarians, Lutherans and other Christian denominations. The Jewish Synagogue undoubtedly holds within its walls the richest congregation in the city and the Synagogue is advantageously situated in the central portion of the city. There exists a perfect freedom of religious thought and in no community in the Union does there exist more liberality of thought and toleration of other peoples opinions and belief.

The history of San Antonio is certainly replete with the glories and excitements of war and from the earliest history of the city it has been the center of military operations and the United States Government, quick to see the advantageous position of the city has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in the erection and maintainance of military headquarters at this point. As has been before remarked this was the headquarters of the army in ante-bellum times and since the war the headquarters have been continued here, except for a brief period immediately following the war, when the headquarters were located at Austin. The headquarters are located about two miles north of the Main Plaza and are easy of access, being situated on the crown of a hill overlooking the city. The grounds are beautifully laid out and kept in a most perfect state of repair. The lower portion of the grounds is occupied by the residences of the commanding general of the department and of his staff officers and is enclosed by a neat fence. The hospital building—a very handsome and commodious one—is also on these grounds. To the north are the store-rooms and offices for the department and in the center of the circle created by these buildings stands a tower about 150 feet high which furnishes a splendid view of the city, reposing peacefully below, and of the surrounding country. This tower was erected in 1877 and in the register formerly kept there, there was exemplified the types of the great mass of the travelers who at different times had viewed the beauties of the Alamo city. To the north of the tower is another government enclosure, not quite as large as the headquarters proper but equally attractive. This is what is known as Fort Sam Houston—so named in honor of the great Texas

PART SEVEN

ART WORK

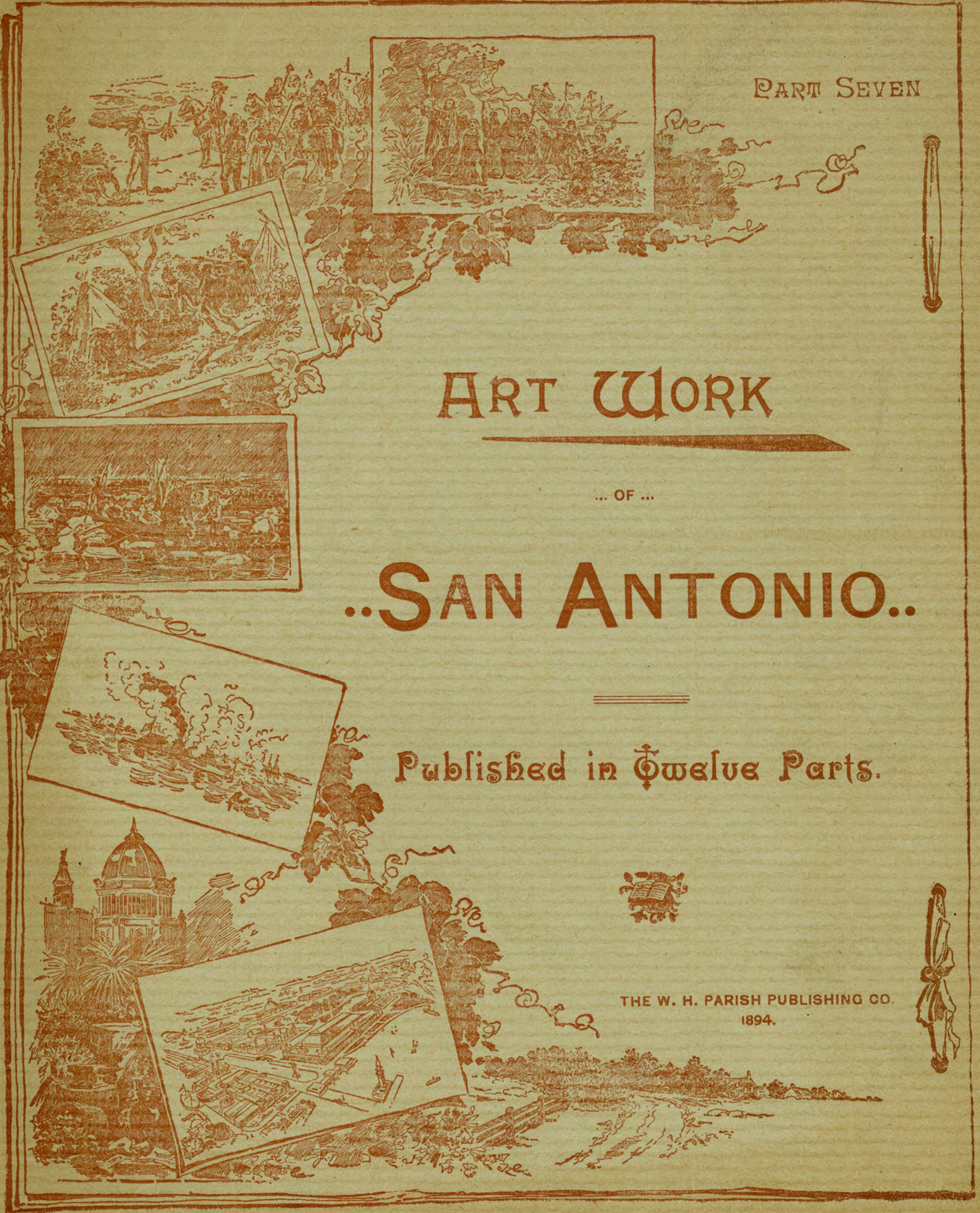
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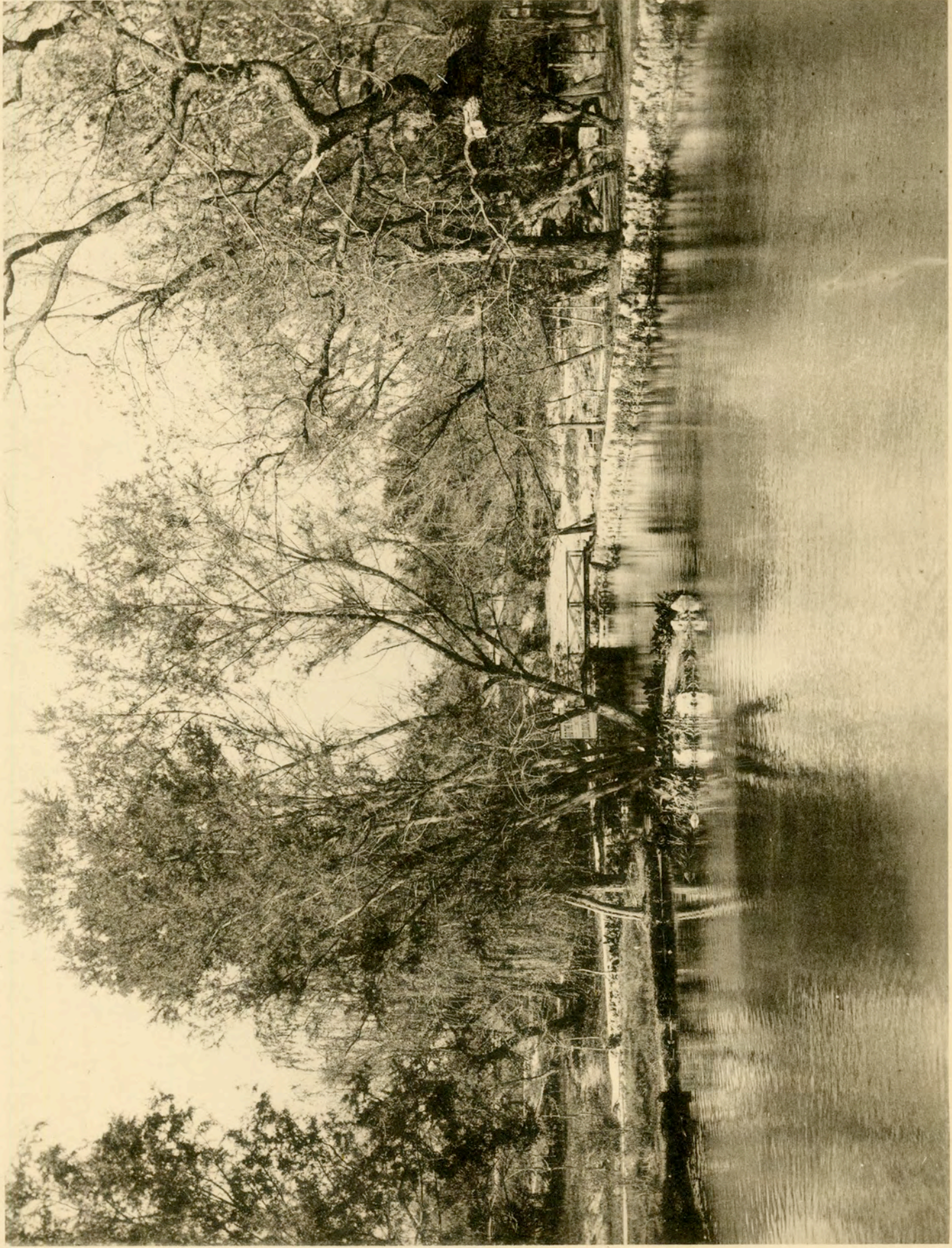
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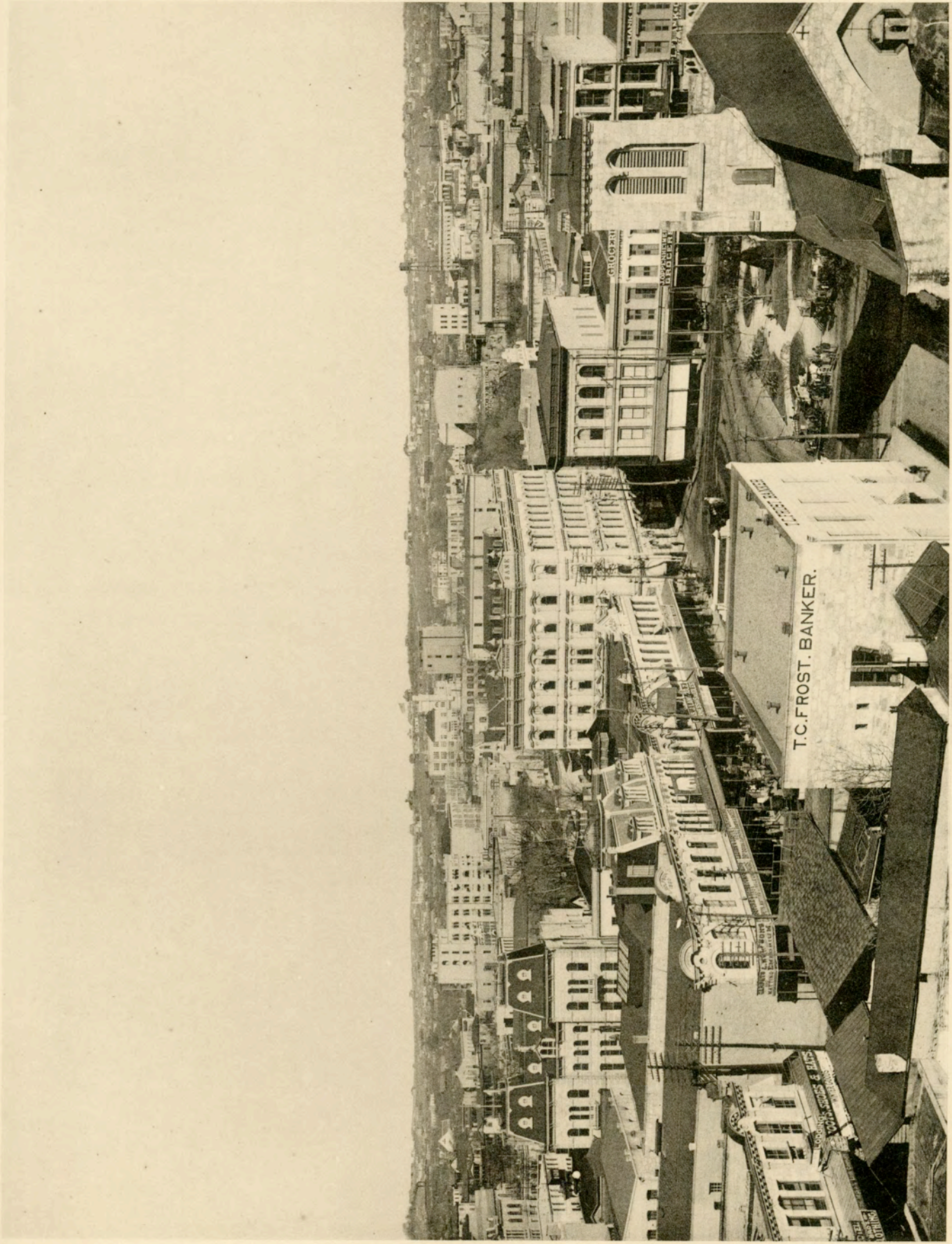


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VIEW IN SAN PEDRO PARK.



LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM THE CITY HALL.



MISSION SAN JOSE.



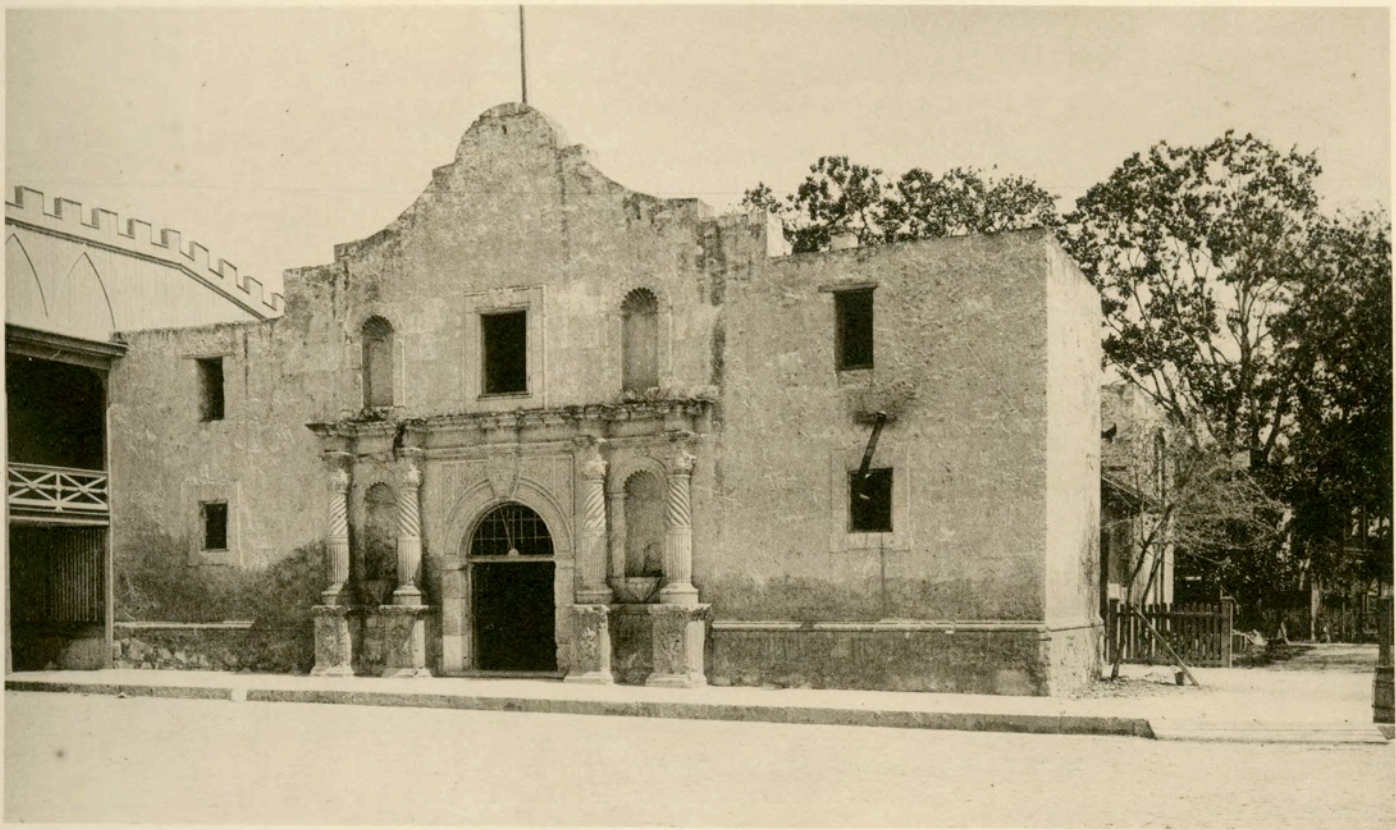
MISSION CONCEPCION.



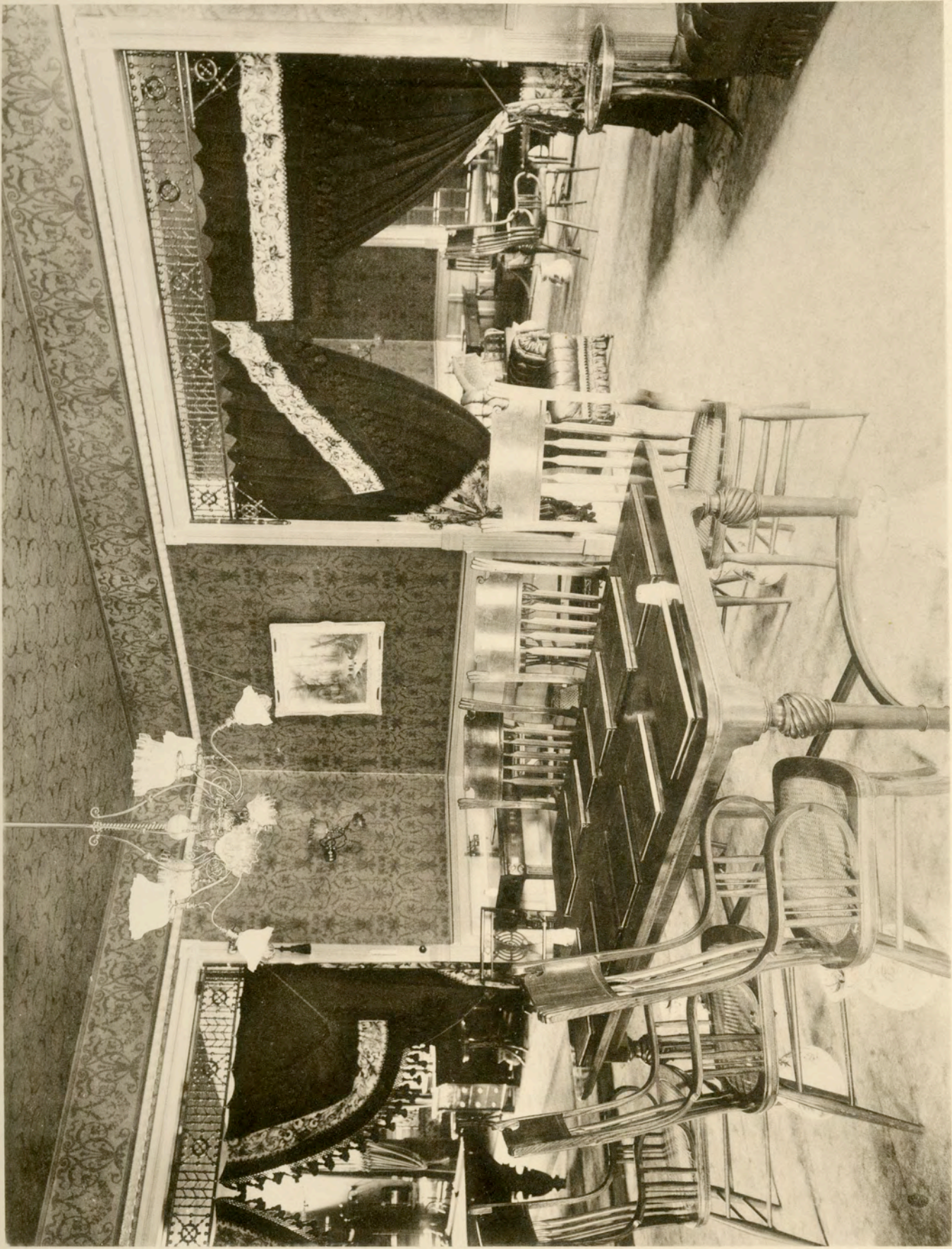
TRAVIS PARK.



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.



THE ALAMO.



READING ROOM, UNIVERSITY CLUB.

patriot, Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto's glorious field. The enclosure contains the residences of the officers in command at this post, and also the barracks in which live the enlisted soldiers. The strength of the post is about 650. The officers of the army all unite in saying that this is one of the most delightful posts in the army and a great many of the officers and men after retirement--no matter in what portion of the Union the act of retirement may find them--make this their home. The government annually disburses thousands and thousands of dollars here, and the erection of the handsome quarters and barracks have furnished employment to a great many men. This, it must be understood, is the headquarters for the Department of Texas, which embrace the posts of Fort Brown, Ringgold, McIntosh, Clarke, Eagle Pass and Bliss, and all supplies for those posts are sent from here. The establishment and maintainance of the headquarters at San Antonio is of inestimable advantage to the city from several standpoints. Commercially the benefits are apparent and the social side of army life is always the brightest whenever it can be found. There exists considerable cordiality between the citizens and regulars and they often unite in entertainments of a social or benevolent nature. The assistance of the army assists materially in making San Antonio the celebration center of the State and the National and State holidays are occasions of great moment here. The regimental bands in the summer time furnish open air concerts on the Alamo Plaza and their entertainments afford great pleasure to the residents and visitors as a relief and recreation after the long summer days. The Arsenal and Ordnance stores are situated in the southern portion of the city on South Flores street, but the question of their removal to the vicinity of the other government property is being considered. The establishment of the military in the very center, it might be said of the city, has impelled and encouraged the formation of militia organizations, under the control and authority of the State of Texas, some of which have won honor and fame on many a field of competitive drilling and these local companies have contested with great success with the leading militia organizations of the Union and that too in different sections of the country. The appearance and general excellence of the Belknap Rifles at the Centennial celebration in New York in 1889 aided as much in bringing the advantages of San Antonio straight to the public mind as any one event in the history of the city. There were in the parade which was reviewed by the president, at least 60,000 militia from almost every State in the Union, and it is no vain boast to say that the gallant little company from the Lone Star State

elicited as much praise as the well trained regiments of New York and Pennsylvania, marching as it did behind the flag which bears the Single Star.

Every well regulated and progressive modern city feels that it is incumbent almost to its very well-being and advancement that it should be surrounded by suburban additions, and the quaint old Alamo City seems determined that, though it may possess objects of great interests to the lover and admirer of the ancient and forgotten, still it will keep pace in all that constitutes a modern city, so it too has its additions and for merit and advantages of location they cannot be excelled. The West End addition, situated on the western extremity of the city is the oldest and perhaps the most thickly settled of any. It contains a handsome hotel, sanitariums, a Catholic and Methodist College, which were referred to in the earlier part of this sketch, churches and a great number of handsome residences, and in the center of the addition stands a large artificial lake. Electric cars owned and operated by the promoters of the enterprise make the addition easy of access. The addition known as Laurel Heights lies on a laural crowned hill overlooking the city on the north and largely owing to the choice location, has had a marvelous growth. This suburb is also reached by electric cars and the system is very satisfactory. The Alamo Heights, situated northeast of the city easily afford the most romantic and attractive location. They are situated on a hill which overlooks the city and at the foot of which bursts fourth the clear, gurgling springs which form the fountain source of the San Antonio river, which only a mile or so below twists and winds its way through the very heart of the city. Electric cars, also owned and operated by the promoters of the addition, furnish easy transportation and the line is laid through a most beautiful drive flanked on either side by a heavy growth of tropical undergrowth. There are a number of other additions which are gradually making their way to the front, such as the South Heights addition which, as the name indicates, is situated on the southern side of the city, the Oakland, East End, Lake View and Woodlawn and other additions of more or less moment. The prevailing hard times have of course operated and combined to retard the growth of these additions, but with returning prosperity they will blossom like a rose.

San Antonio has over seventy miles of electric car lines and the systems are as good as can be found anywhere. The over-head trolley system is in use and no portion of the city is overlooked in the matter of transportation. The city is well lighted by electricity and gas and the private residences are mostly lighted in the same manner as are all the public buildings.

PART EIGHT

ART WORK

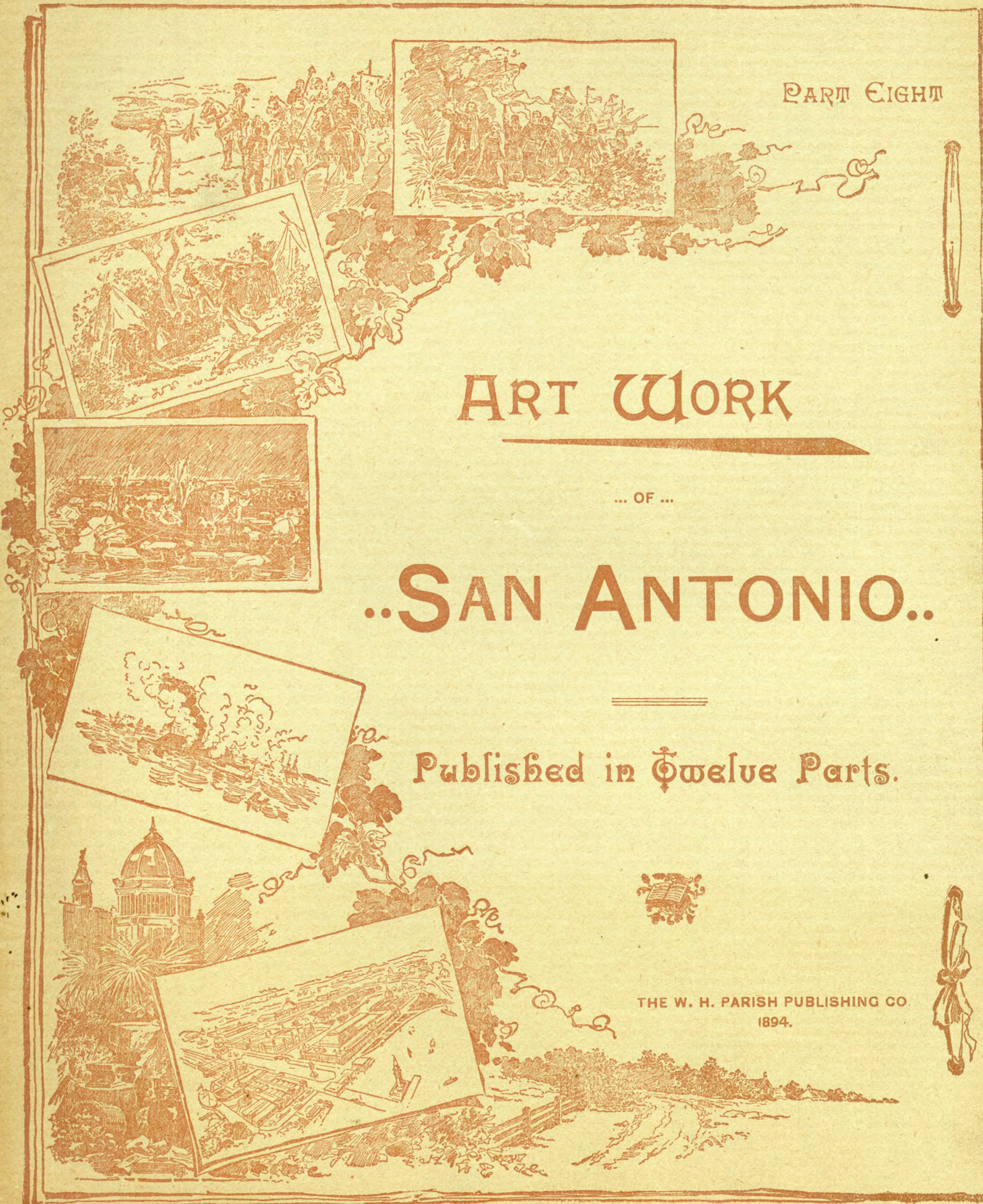
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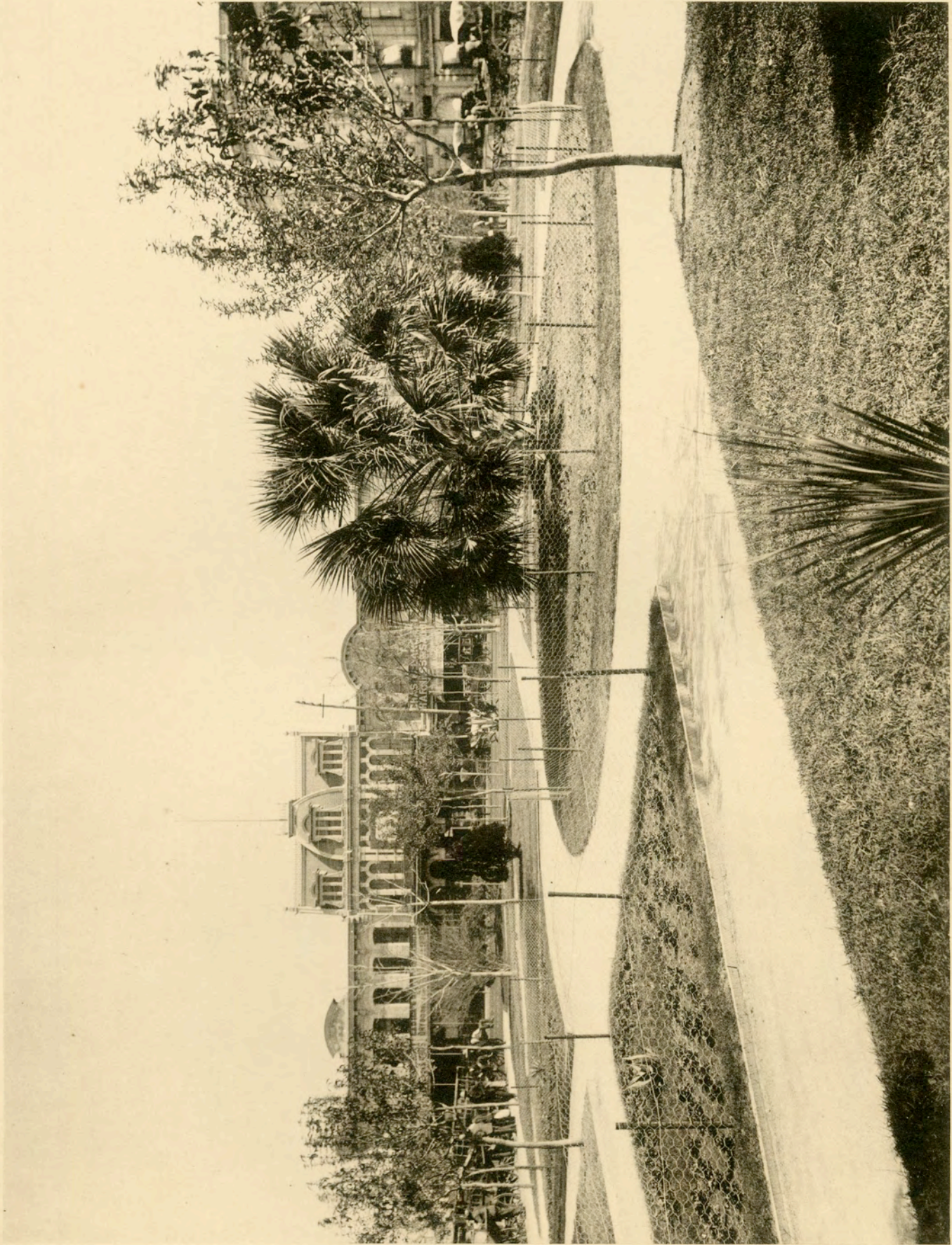
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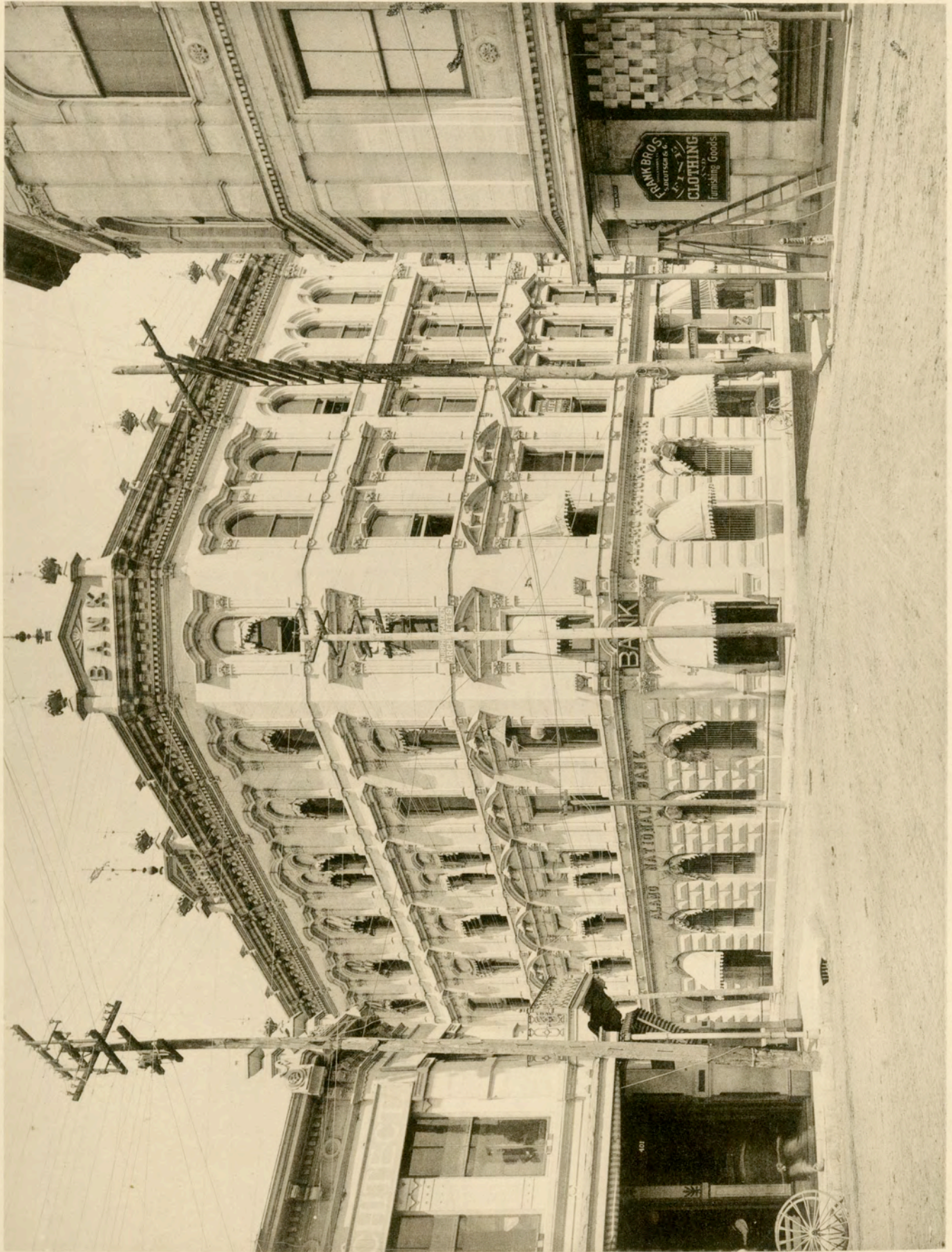


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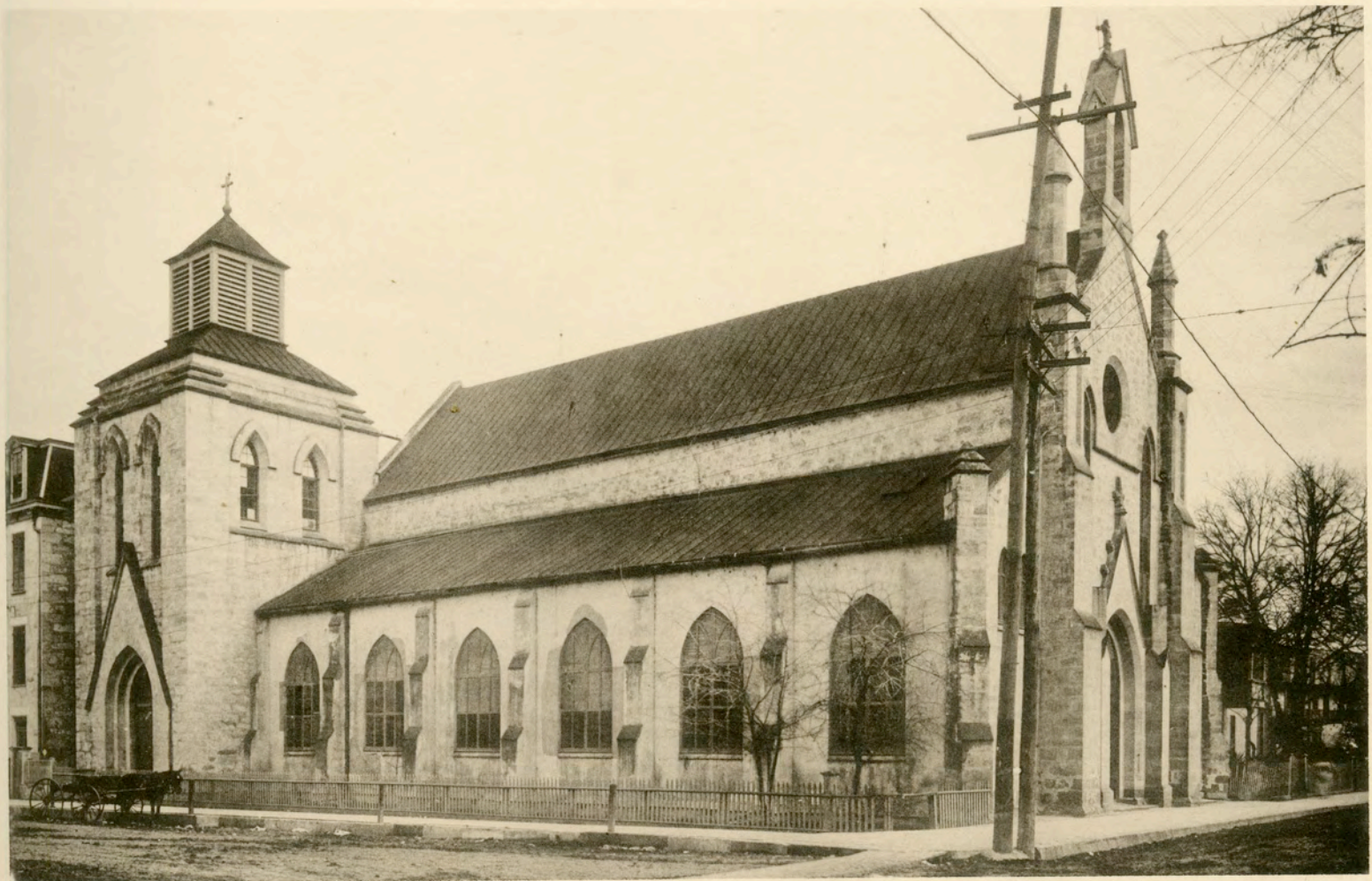
SCENE IN THE MAIN PLAZA.



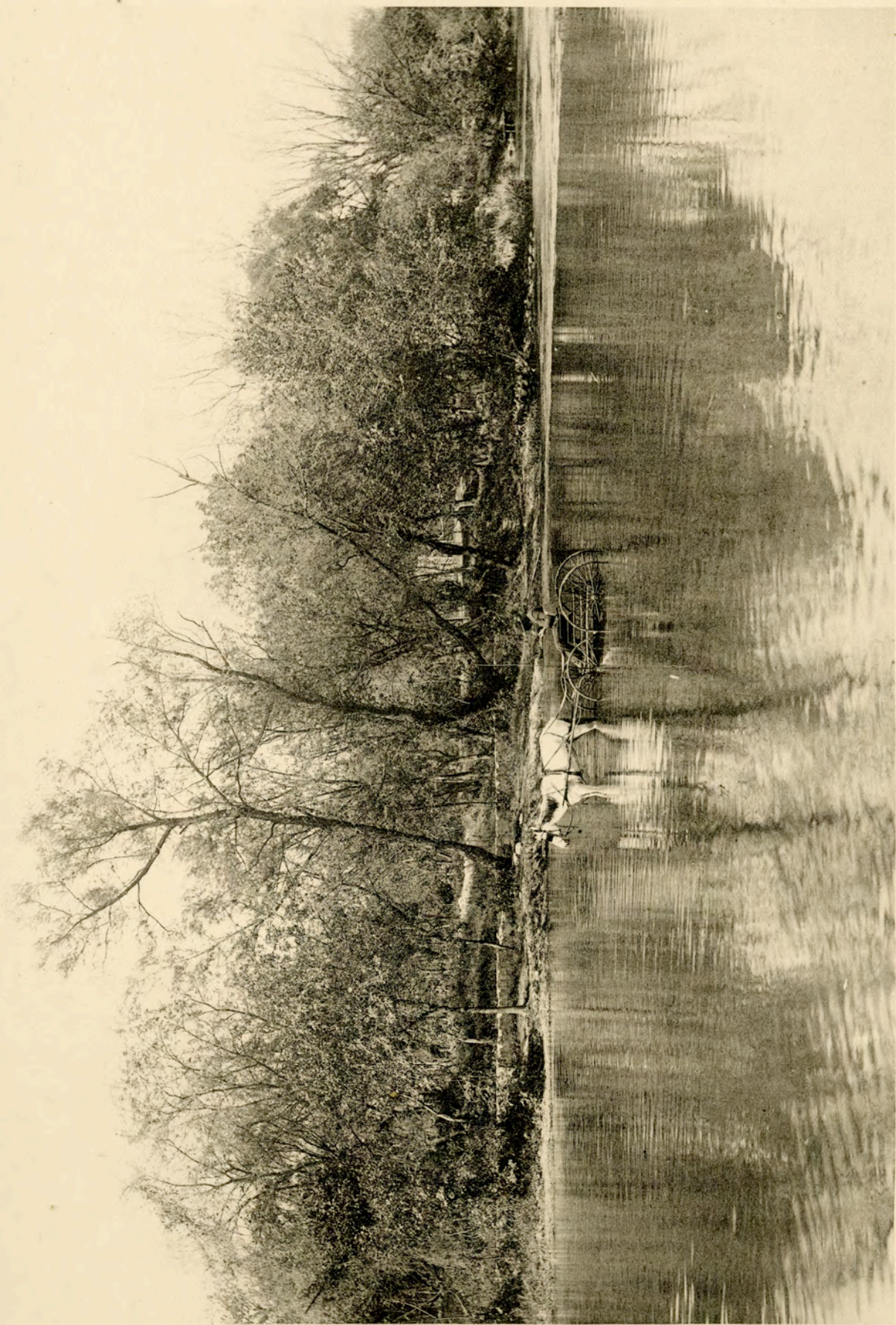
KAMPPMANN BUILDING.



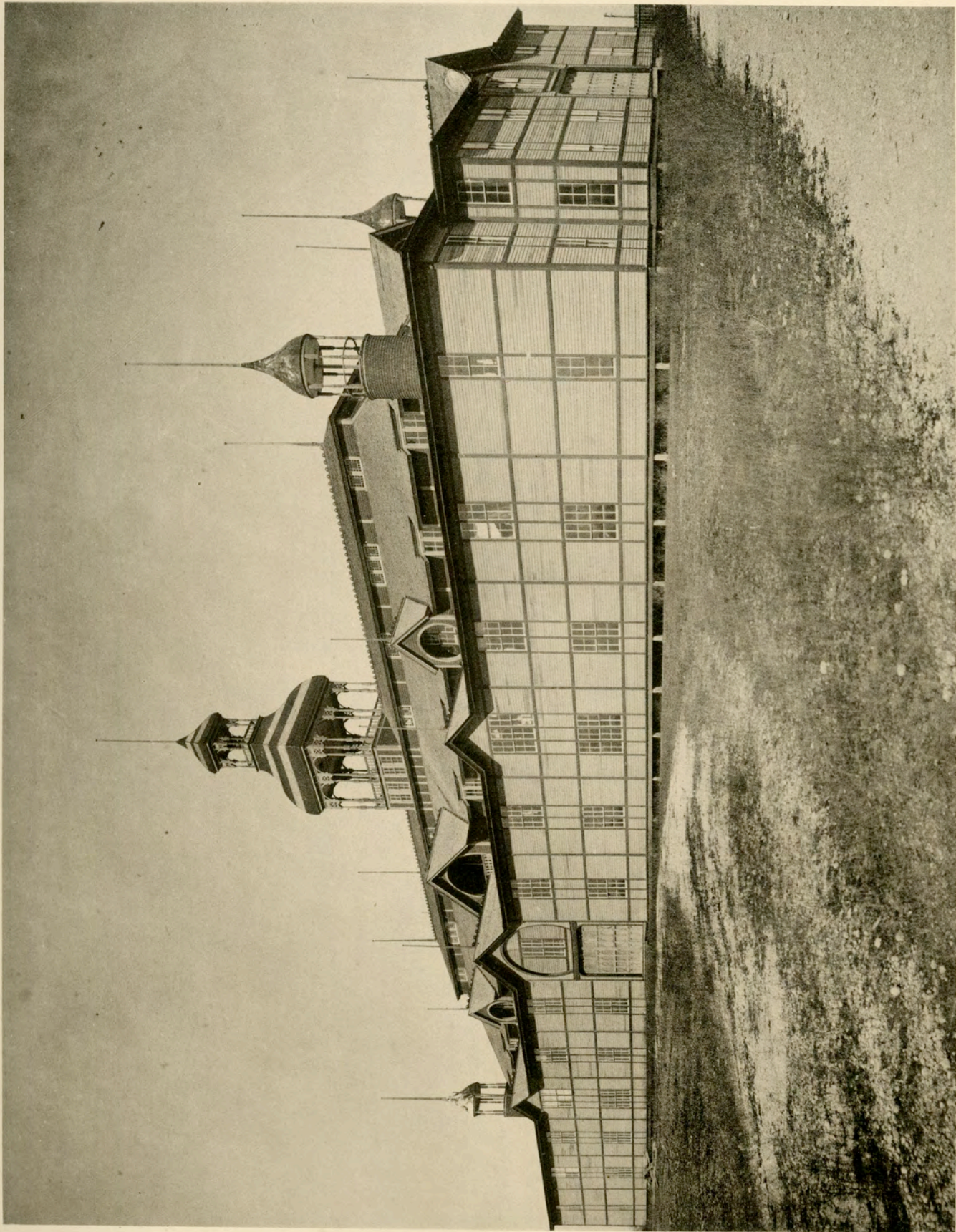
CATHEDRAL OF SAN FERNANDO.



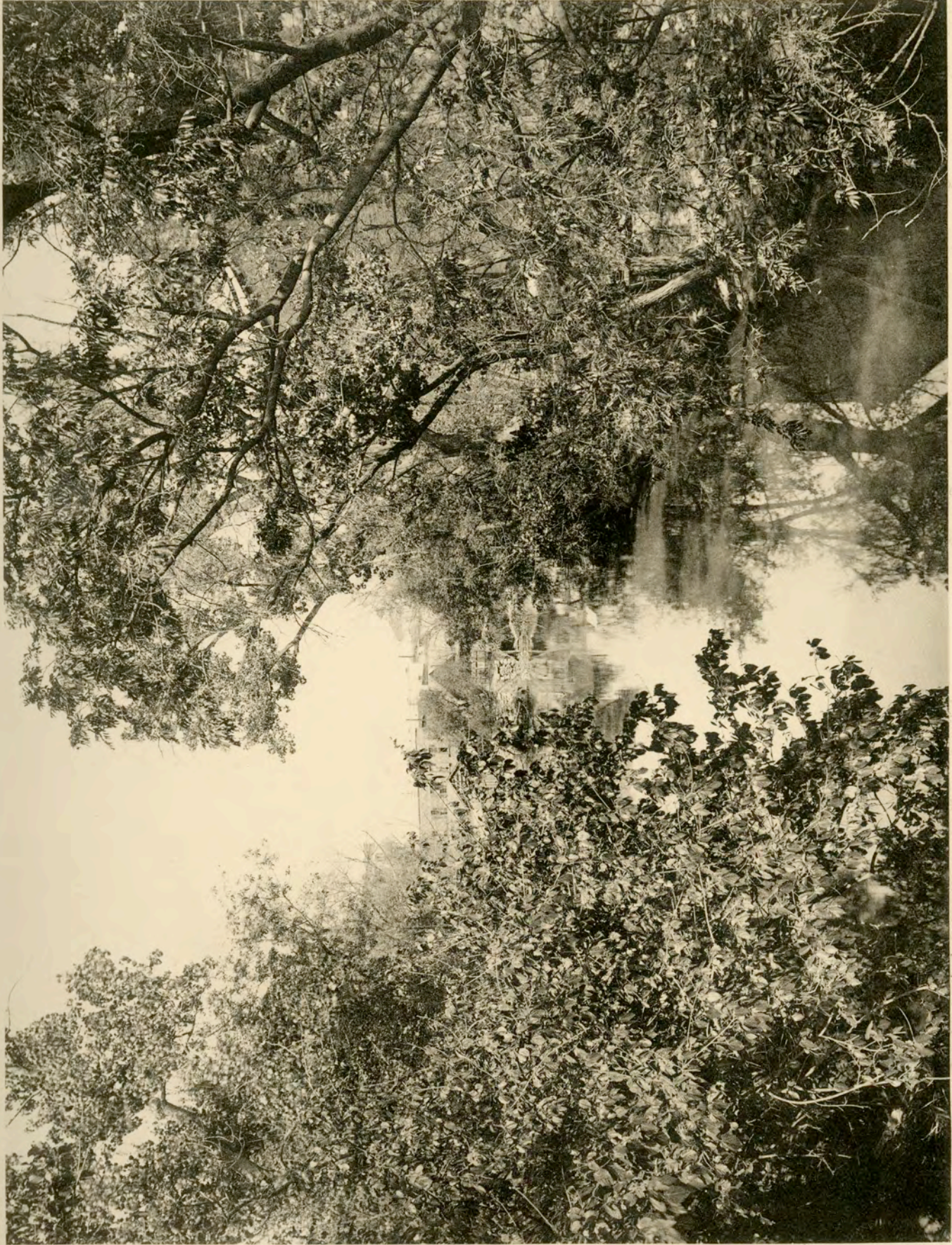
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



SCENE BELOW THE GARDEN STREET BRIDGE.



EXPOSITION BUILDING AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.



EAST ON THE RIVER, FROM NAVARRO STREET BRIDGE.

One of the principal industries to be found in this city of industries are the breweries. San Antonio is the largest beer producing city south of St. Louis and commands the trade of all the country surrounding it in the sale of this popular beverage, not only on account of the advantages of location but because of the superiority of the beer brewed here. The Lone Star brewery, which is situated in the northern portion of the city, the San Antonio Brewery, similarly situated and the Alamo Brewery in the western part of the city are the principal ones though there are several smaller ones. The annual sale of beer is something enormous and the breweries all have the very latest facilities and machinery of the manufacture.

The fire department is especially efficient and has given great satisfaction. In order to meet the demands of the progressive age in which we live, volunteer fire companies have been dispensed with and a paid one substituted. There are four large fire engines, a chemical engine, and five or six hose carts. Fires are not very plentiful in the city, but the fire demon is successfully combatted when occasion requires.

There are a great many first-class hotels, principal among which are the Menger, which commands an enviable position on the Alamo Plaza, the Maverick and Mahncke on Houston street, the Southern on the Military and Main Plazas and various others of more or less merit. The terms are reasonable and the accommodations good. There are also numerous private boarding houses. The large number of health-seekers and those who seek the mild winters of the South enable these hotels to do a large business. There is in contemplation a large invalid hotel which when completed will take rank with the best in the country. The system of water works is very satisfactory, there being no doubt but the water furnished is as pure as can be had. A large number of artesian wells have been discovered in different portions of the city and the qualities of the water found therein are highly spoken of for their medicinal properties. The reservoir, the main source of the water supply, is north of the city and near the springs which form the source of the river. San Pedro creek which flows along the western portion of the city has its main springs almost in the city and the natural park known as the San Pedro park is one of the prettiest to be found in the State. This park is the great resort of visitors and most of the civic celebrations are held here. The Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, a State institution, is immediately south of the city and no expense has been spared in the work of caring for the poor unfortunates who are bereft of that greatest gift vouchsafed to man—intellect and reason. The

PART NINE

ART WORK

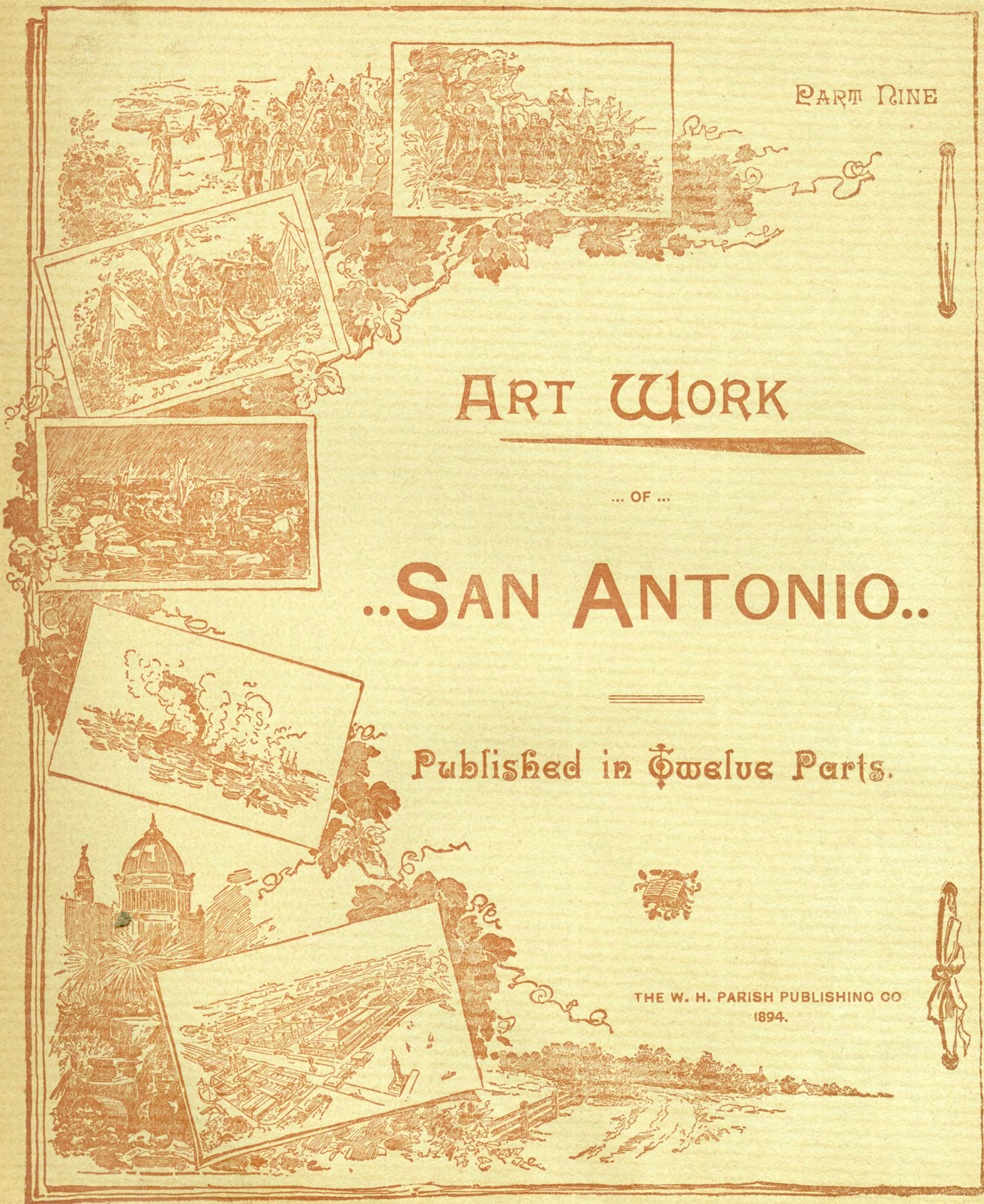
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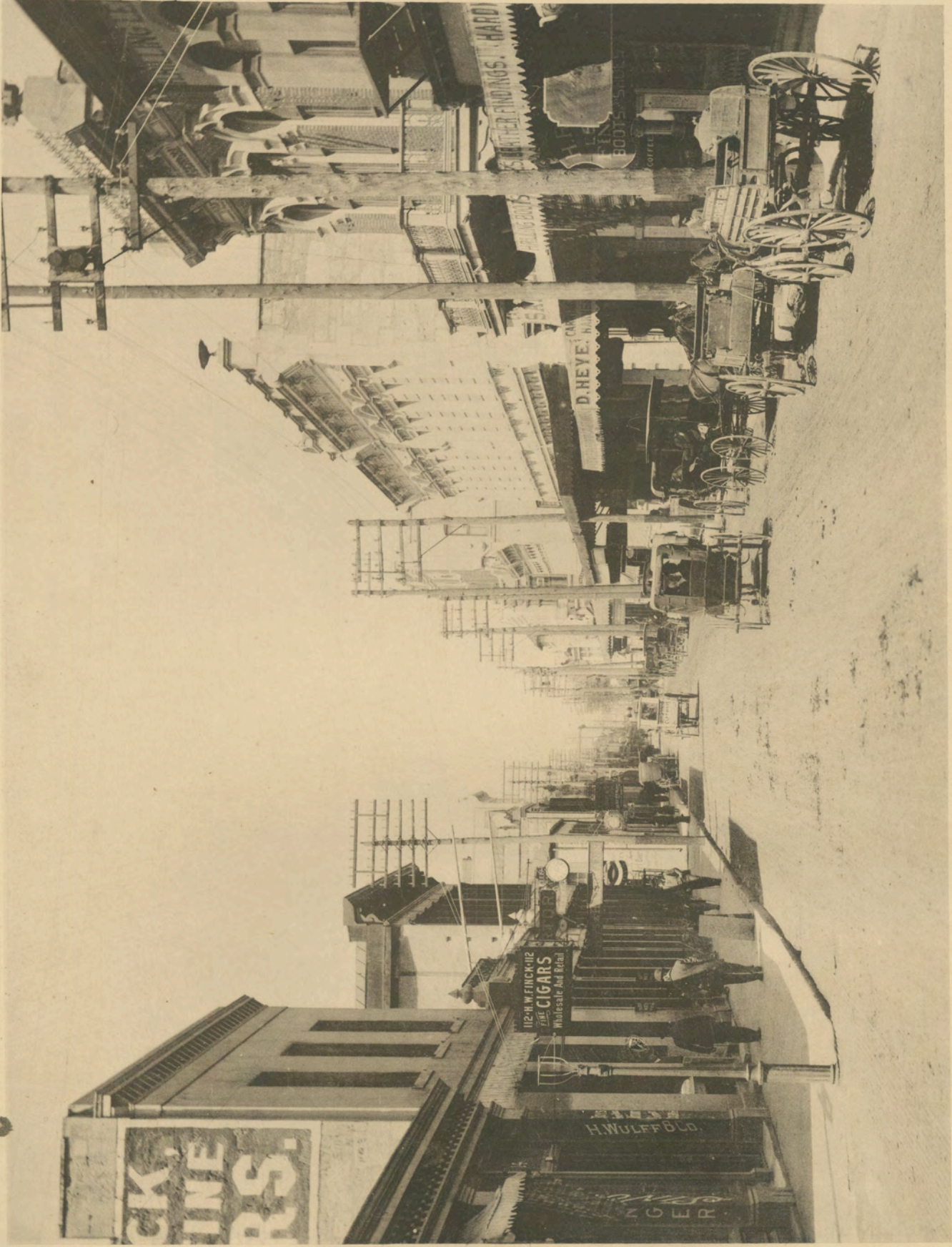
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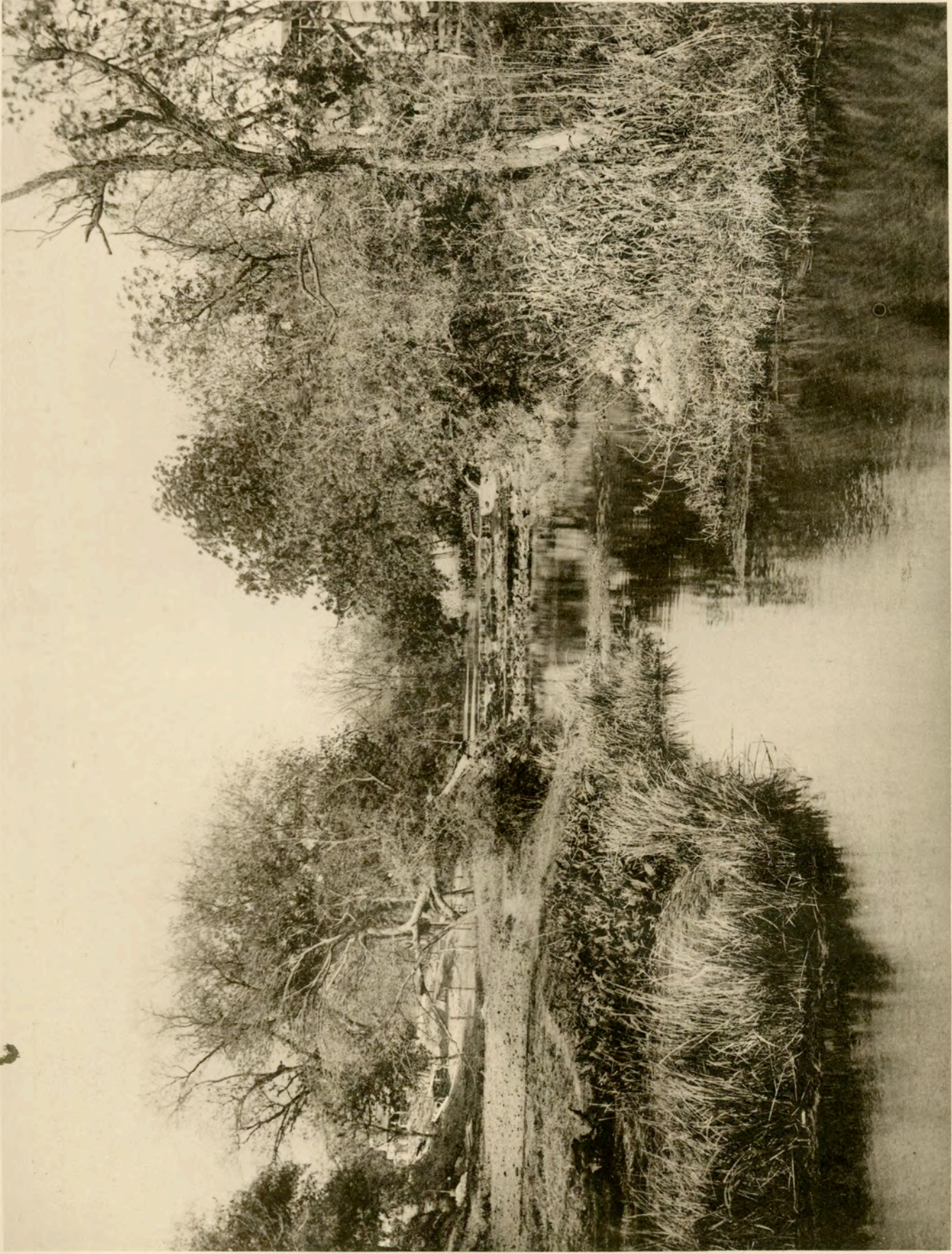


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WEST ON COMMERCE STREET FROM THE BRIDGE.



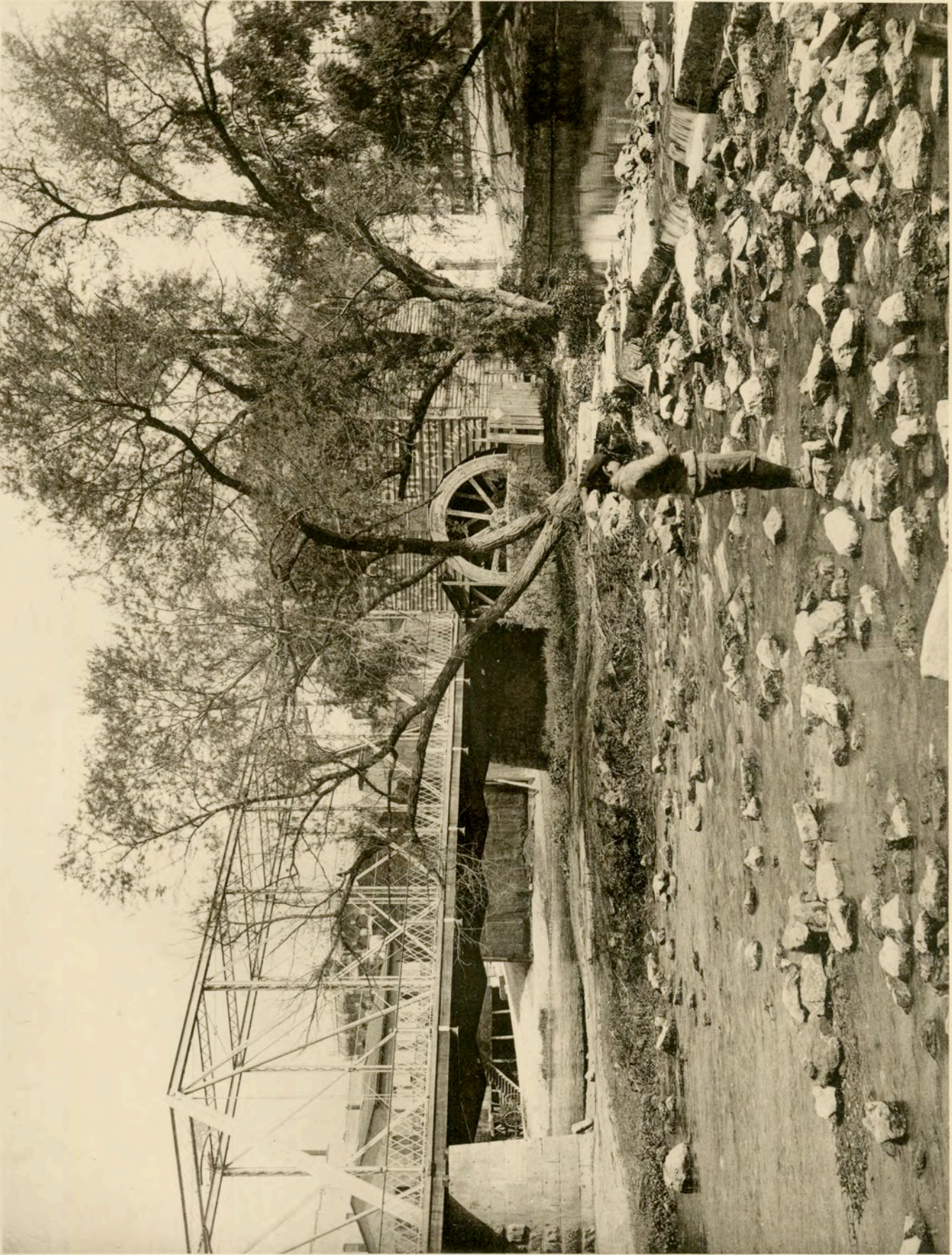
SCENE ON THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER, NEAR GUNTHER'S MILLS.



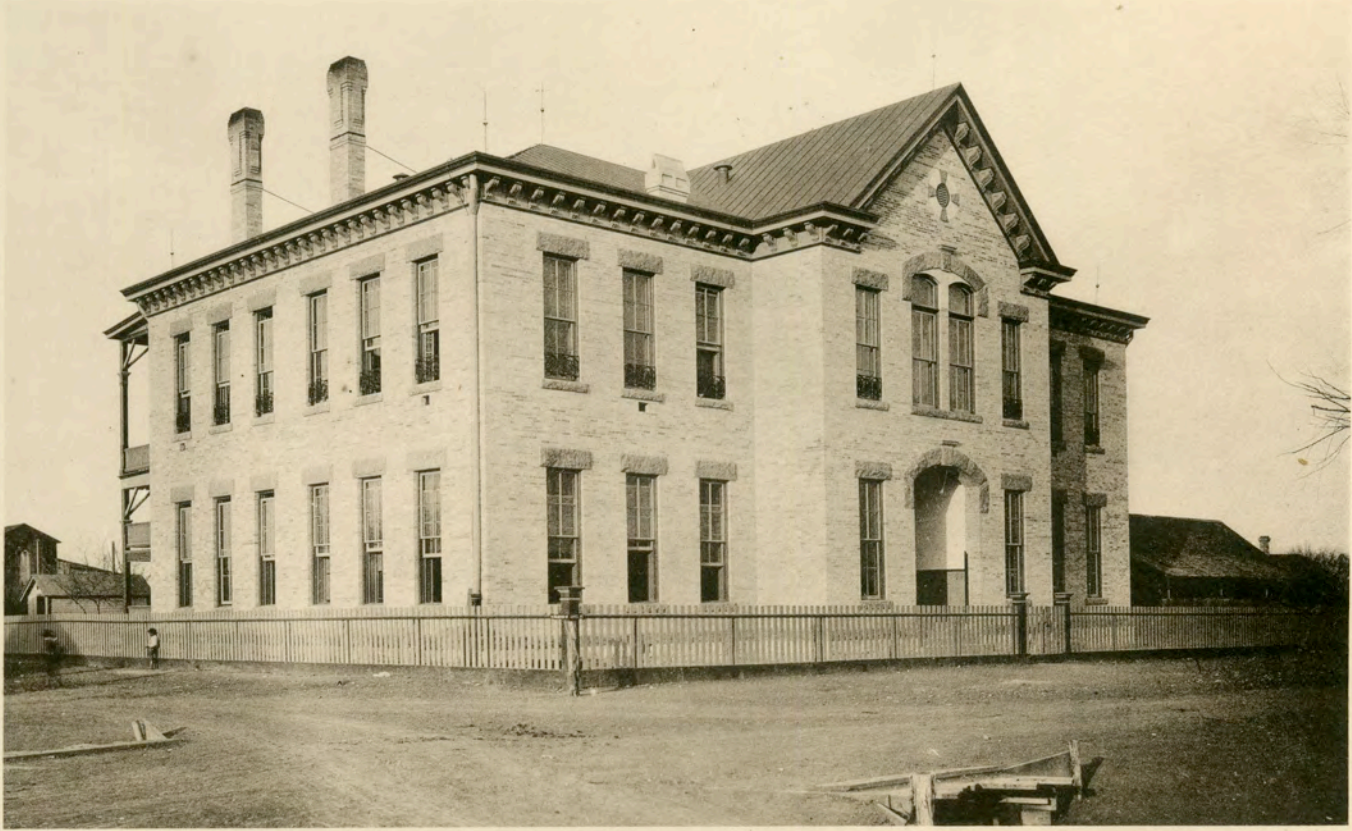
RESIDENCE OF MR. W. B. CLARKSON.



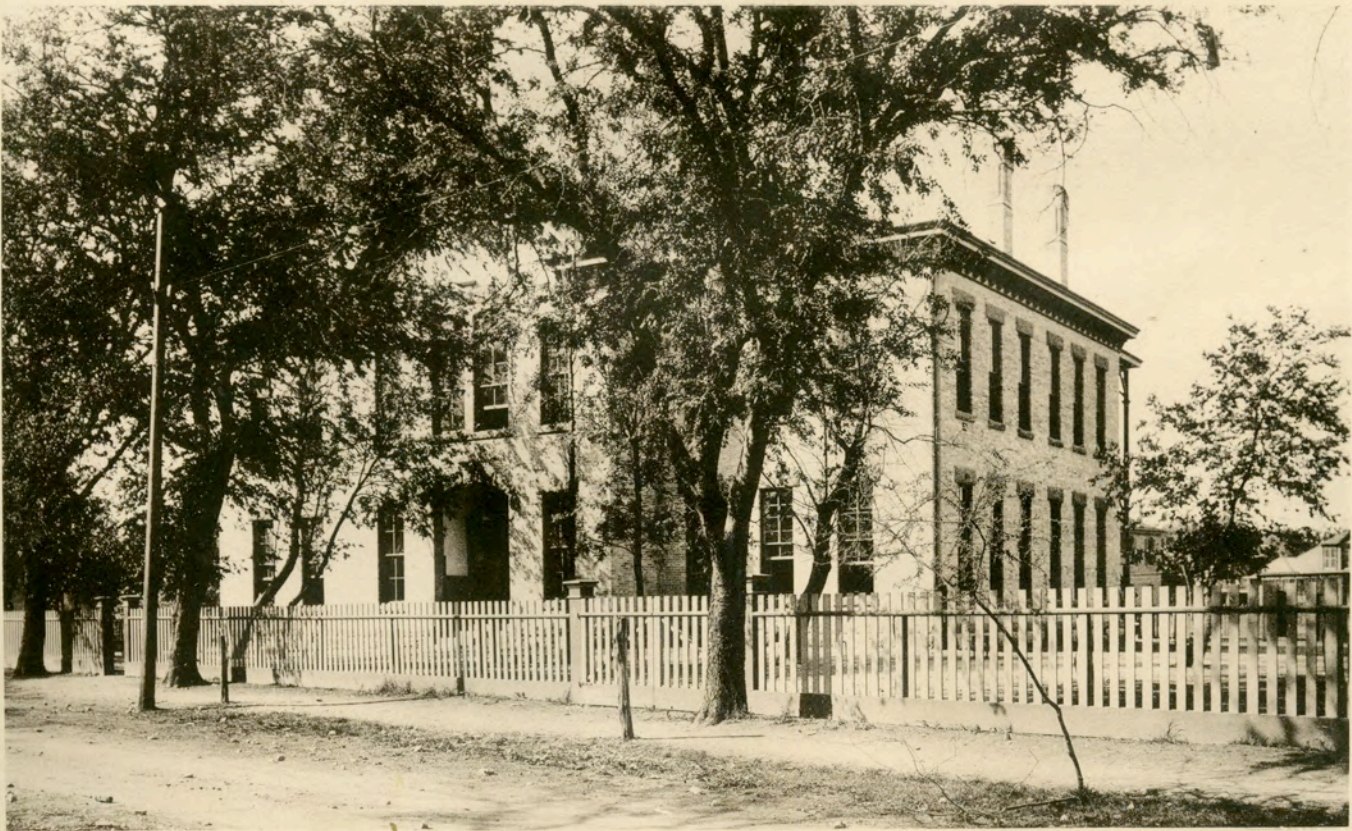
RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY SHINER.



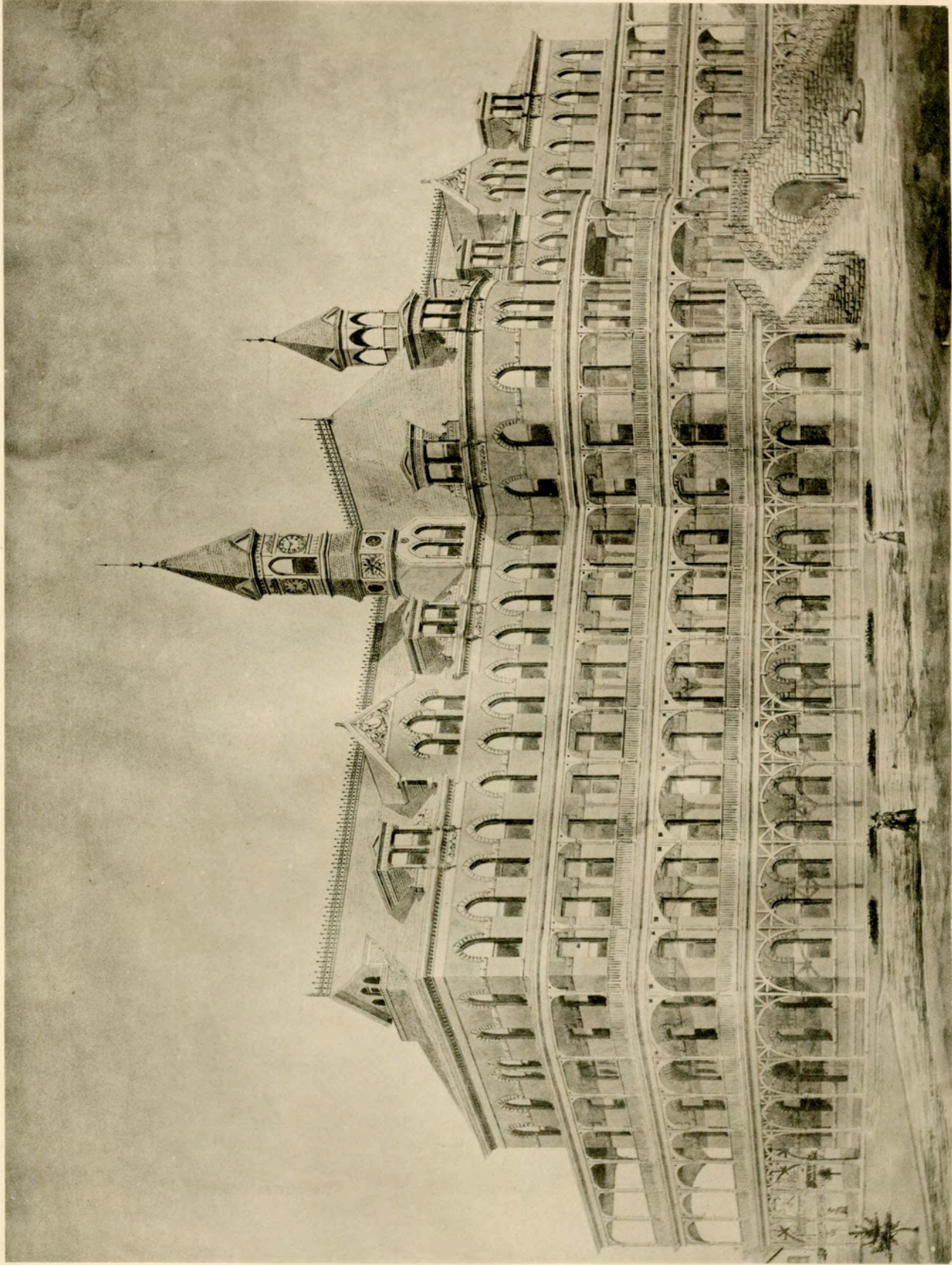
SCENE AT THE GARDEN STREET BRIDGE.



SCHOOL NO. X.



SCHOOL NO. IX.



SOUTH METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE.

Jockey Club which occupies beautiful grounds on the drive to the head of the river is a very successful and attractive feature of the city. There have been held very successful meetings and the spring and fall races in contemplation will bring the best racing stock in the country. The stables of this club are comfortable and commodious and have become extremely popular as a place to winter the fine stock which cannot stand the winter's blast in the North. Most of the brick used in the erection of the handsome brick buildings which ornament the city is procured from the extensive brick works south of the city, and a large trade with the tributary country has been built up. The principal cotton compress for the southern portion of the State is located here and thousands of bales of cotton are annually compressed. There are a great many tanneries, flour and grist mills, planing mills, ice factories, coopering establishments, scouring mills, cotton gins, and in fact every branch of industry which furnish employment to thousands and yields a good revenue for the owners.

This is the principal hide and pecan market of the West and these two industries constitute a large portion of the city's trade. A great deal of the stone use in the construction of buildings is procured from the quarries lying north of the city, near the head of the river. The rock is of a very firm material and is admirably adapted to the climatic needs of this section. There are three daily English newspapers, the morning daily being the *Express*, which was founded immediately after the war and has a large circulation in the city and the country west. The evening papers, the *Light* and the *News* are also very creditable. There are several German papers, the principal one being the *Freie Presse*, which is the leading German paper in the State and has an immense circulation among the many German speaking communities of the West. There are several large printing establishments at one of which is published the *Gulf Messenger* a very creditable monthly publication which numbers on its staff many talented local writers. There is also a large lithographing house, the work of which is as good as that of the older establishments in the East. San Antonio is the principal trading point with the Republic of Mexico and the trade is very large. A great many wholesale orders are yearly placed. In no place in the Union are the laws as much respected as in this and the sight of a drunken man on the streets is of the rarest occurrence. Life and property are perfectly safe and infractions of the law are promptly punished, and evil-doers held to account. The officers of the county are unusually prompt and efficient. The general temper of the citizens is very conservative and there are never violent

PART TEN

ART WORK

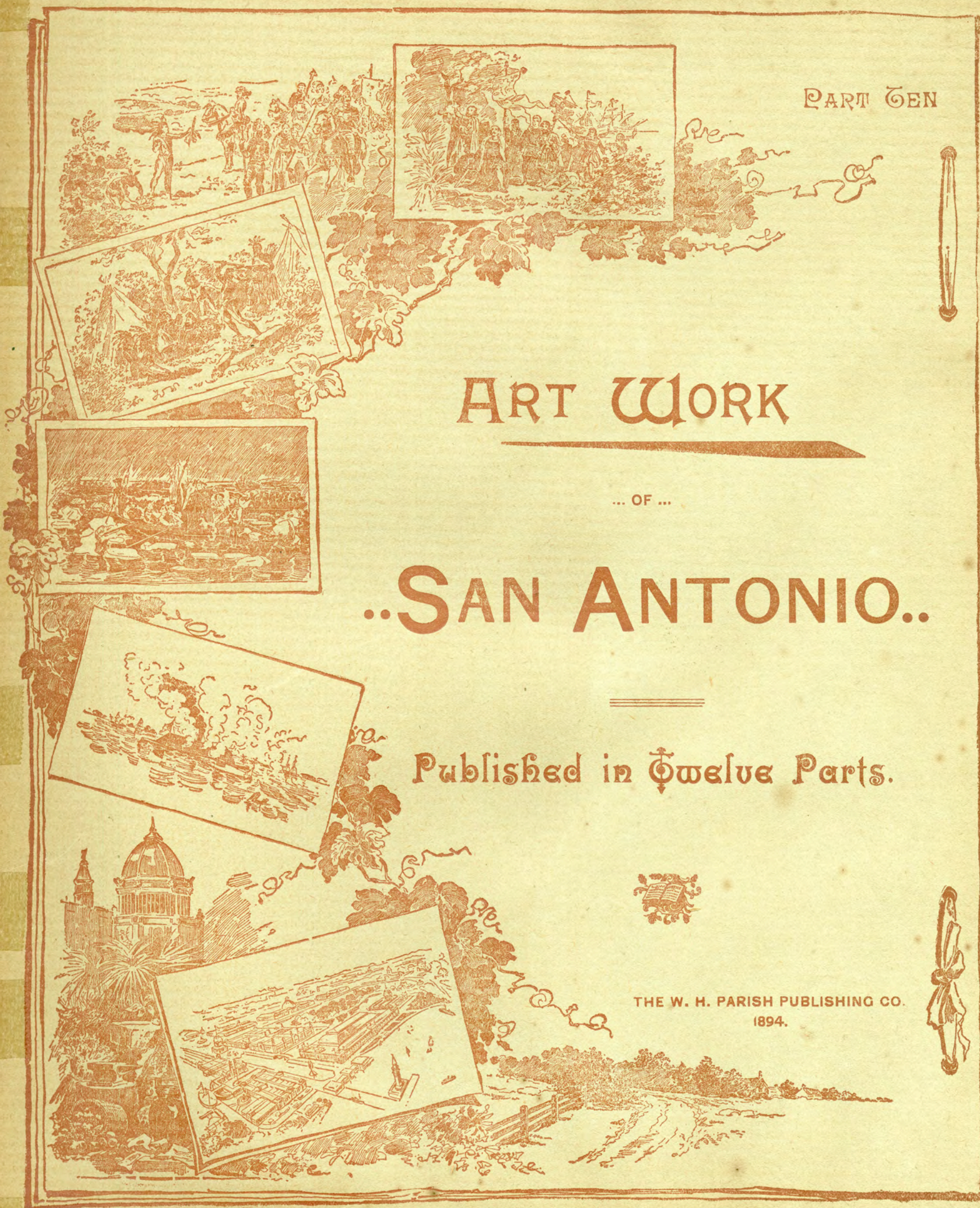
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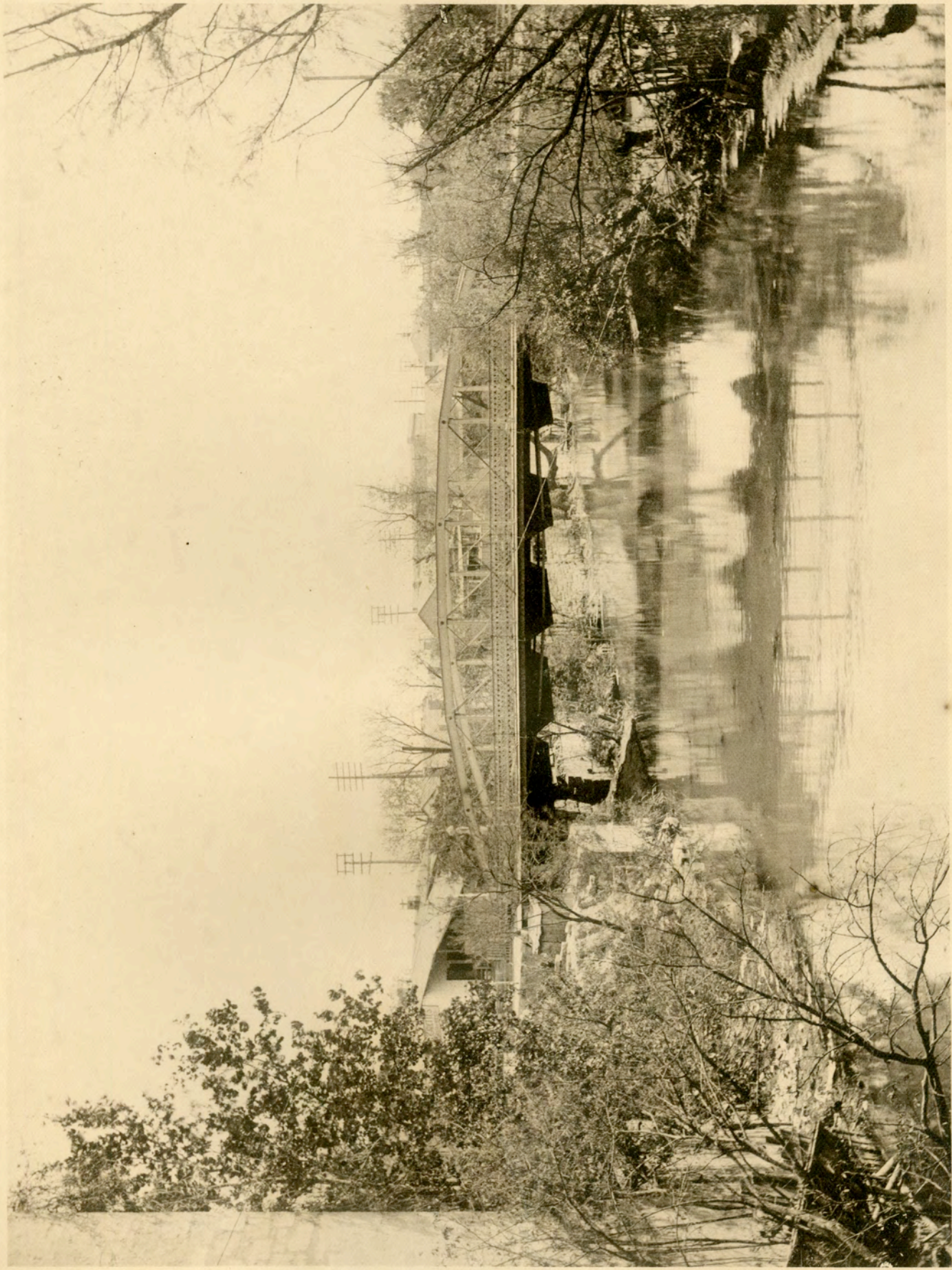
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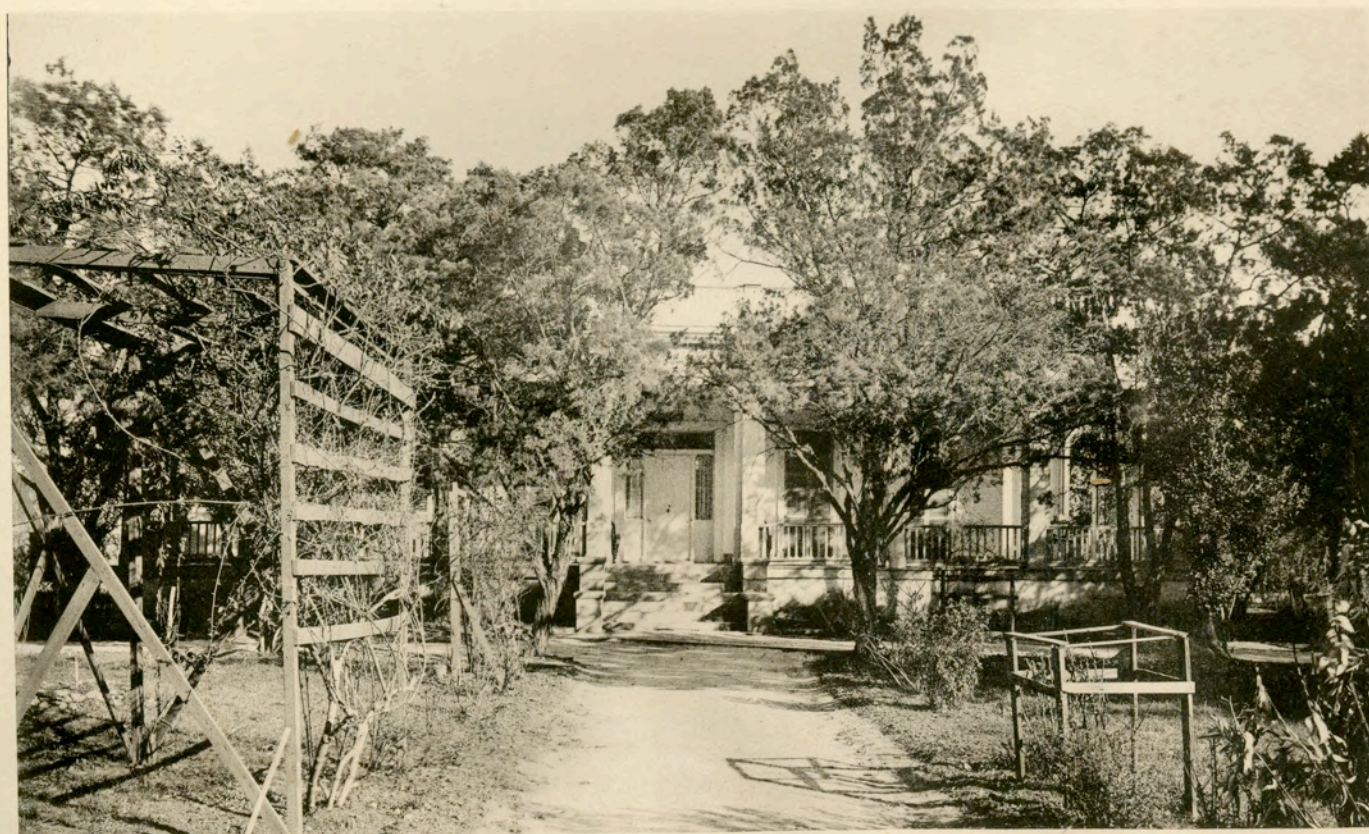
LOOKING SOUTH FROM COMMERCE STREET BRIDGE.



SOUTH FROM THE REUTER BUILDING.



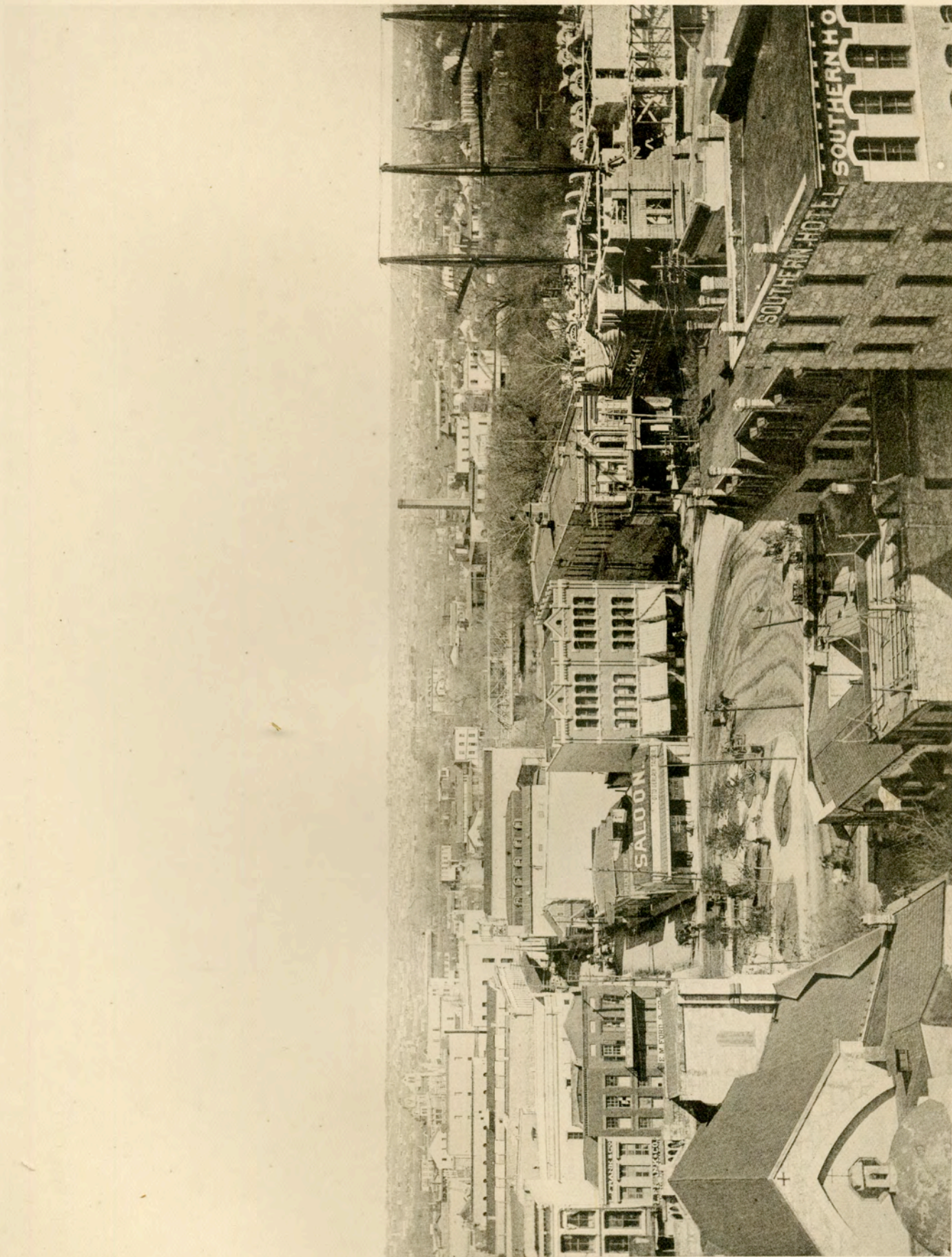
RESIDENCE OF MR. S. D. SCUDDER.



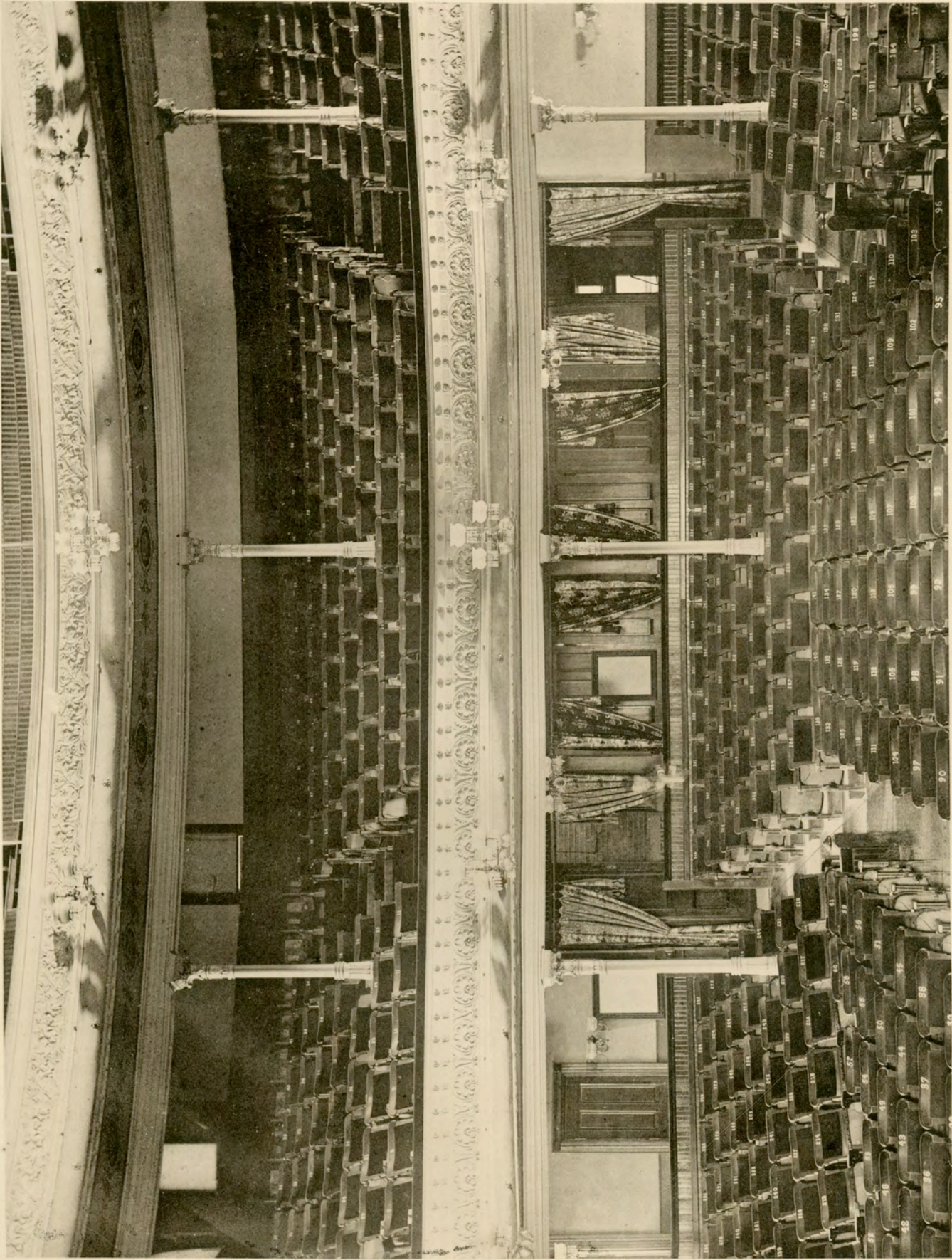
RESIDENCE OF MR. W. S. SMITH.



SCENE ON THE RIVER.



LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM THE CITY HALL.



OPERA HOUSE INTERIOR.

outbreaks or demonstrations. The era of desperados, like the era of ox carts and stage coaches, has come and gone forever and in its place we have the calm deliberate judgment of and respect for the law.

The social side of life is developed and encouraged to the very highest degree in this city. This is undoubtedly due to a great extent to the cosmopolitan character of its population and to the advantages of location and climate for the exercise of social pleasure. The club life is particularly attractive and popular. The oldest clubs in the city are the German-American clubs, known as the Casino Association and the Turner Halle Association which comprise in their membership the very best elements of the German-American population which is a remarkably strong factor in the city. The Turners have only recently constructed a handsome club house on Nacogdoches street. The San Antonio University and Harmony Clubs, however, are typical exemplifications of the club life of the present day, a life in which so many find much to condemn, and so many much to approve. Of one thing there can be no question and that is that it attracts to its membership the best element of the professional and commercial world. The San Antonio Club, whose handsome quarters on Alamo Plaza and one of the city's pride, is perhaps one of the most flourishing institutions in the South. By the efforts of its members a magnificent opera house—the seating capacity of which is about 1,500—has been erected in connection with the club house. This opera house is entirely modern in its arrangement and yearly furnishes entertainment and improvement to delighted thousands. There is no question but that it is the cosiest and most comfortable Temple of Thespus in the South. The San Antonio Club has for years been the chief resort for the entertainment of distinguished guests and has always maintained the very highest standard both in the matter of membership and in its general appointments. The University Club—the rooms of which are on the the third floor of the Soledad Block on Houston street—though only established about a year ago, is truly regal in its appointments and is the popular resort of the club men generally. Its officers have not spared expense in the preparation and selection of its furnishings and the membership is gradually expanding. The Harmony Club is composed principally of the leading Jewish citizens of the city—than which there are none better—and is also handsomely and tastily furnished. The rooms of this club are located in the Wright Building on Houston street. These clubs during the season of social

PART ELEVEN

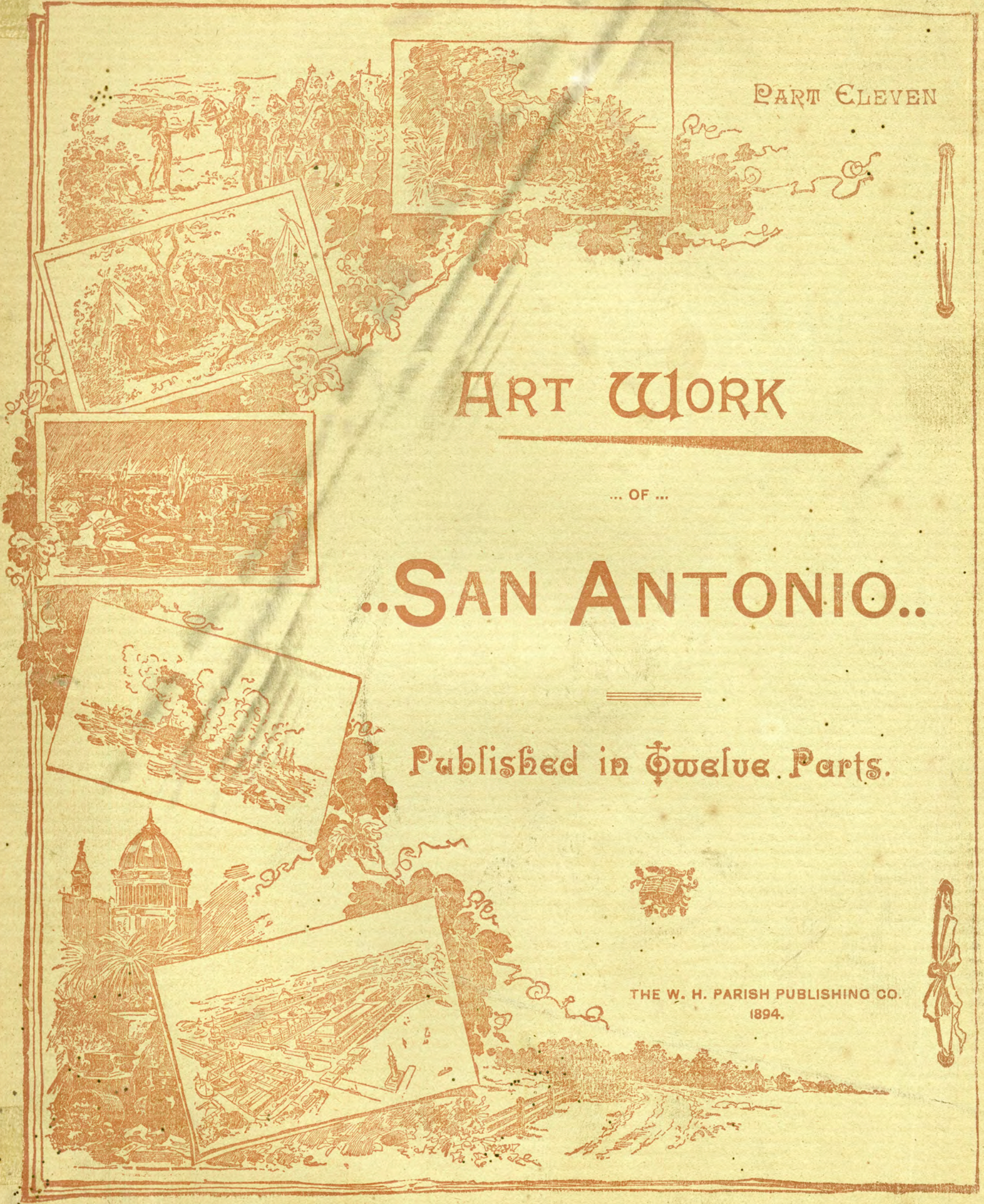
ART WORK

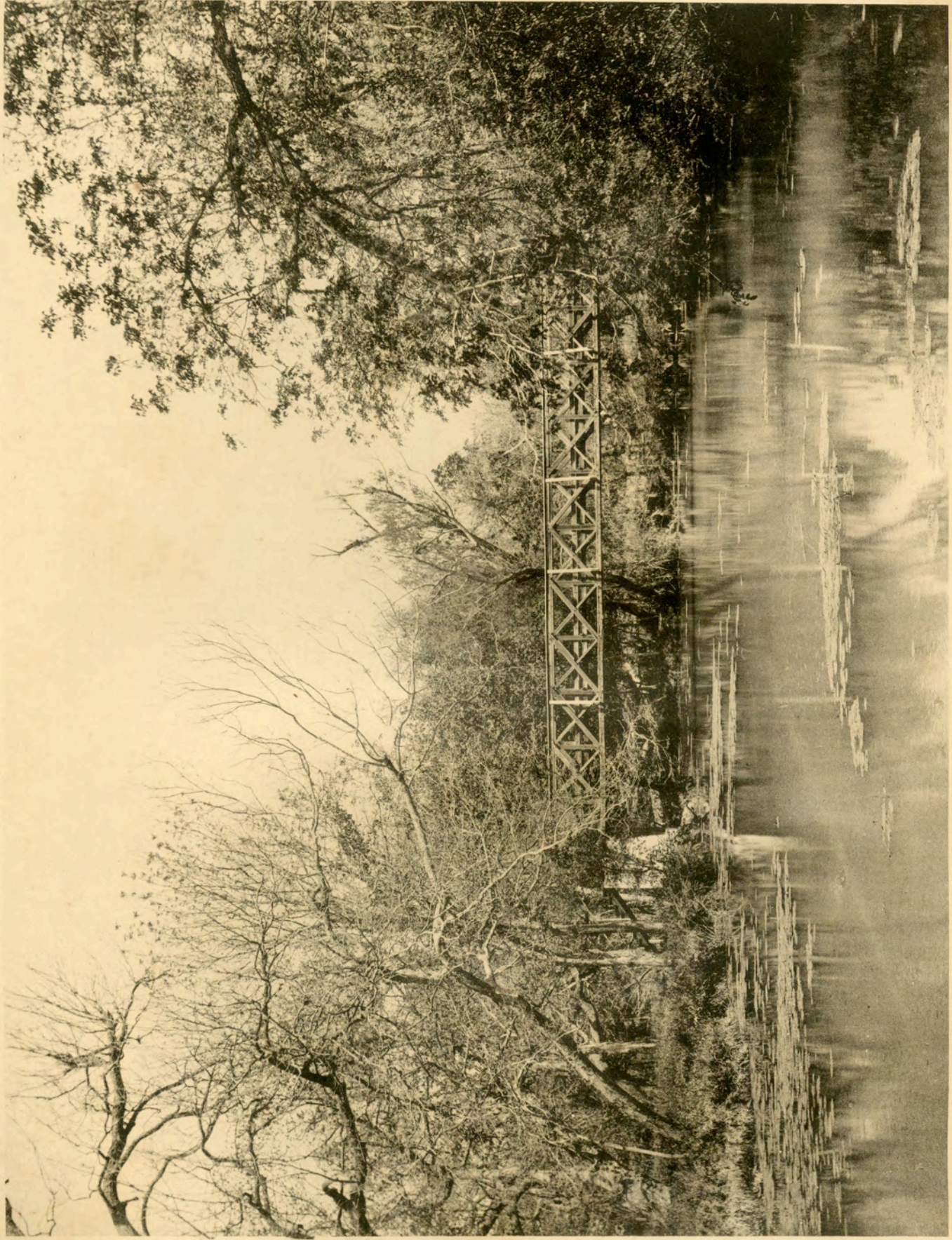
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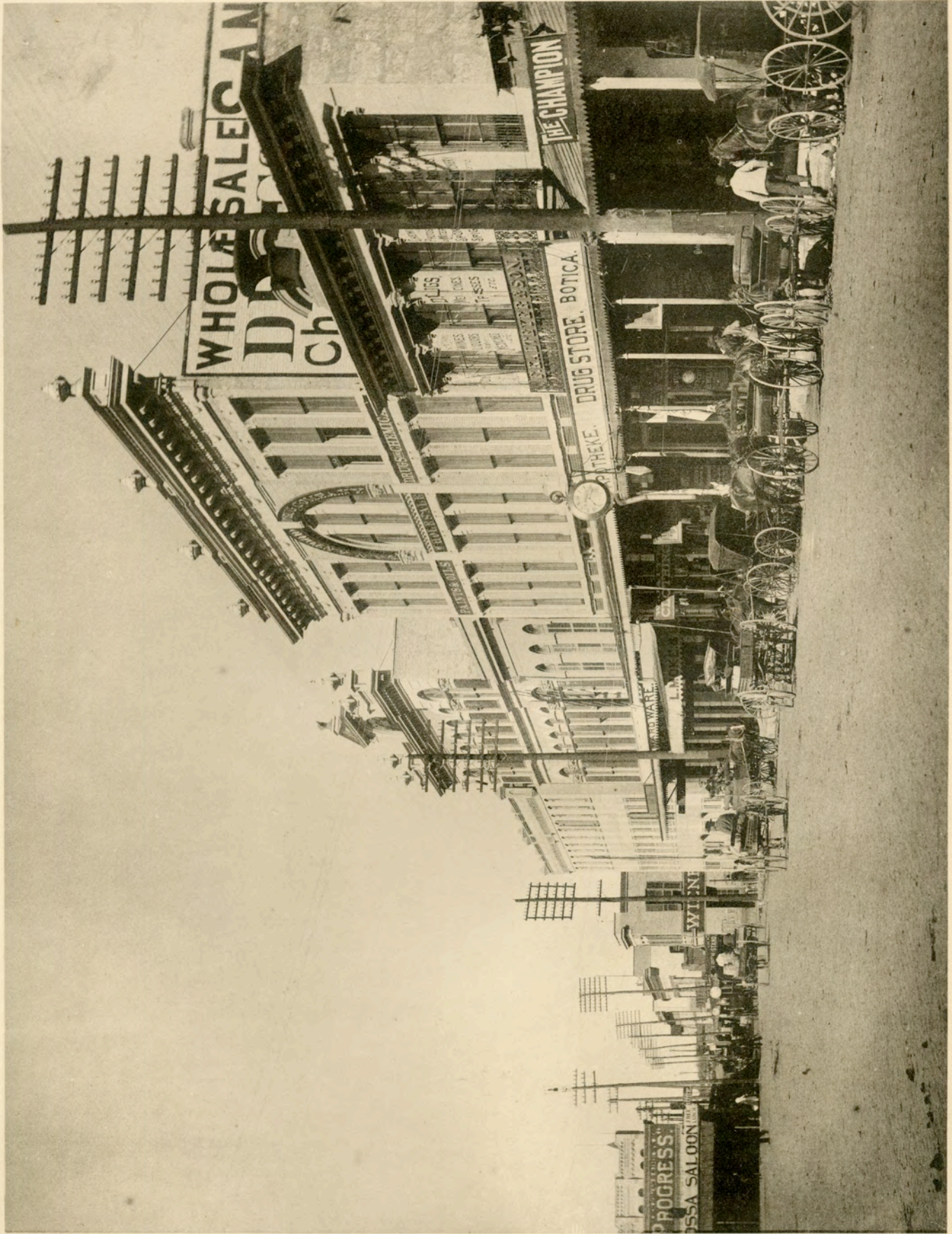
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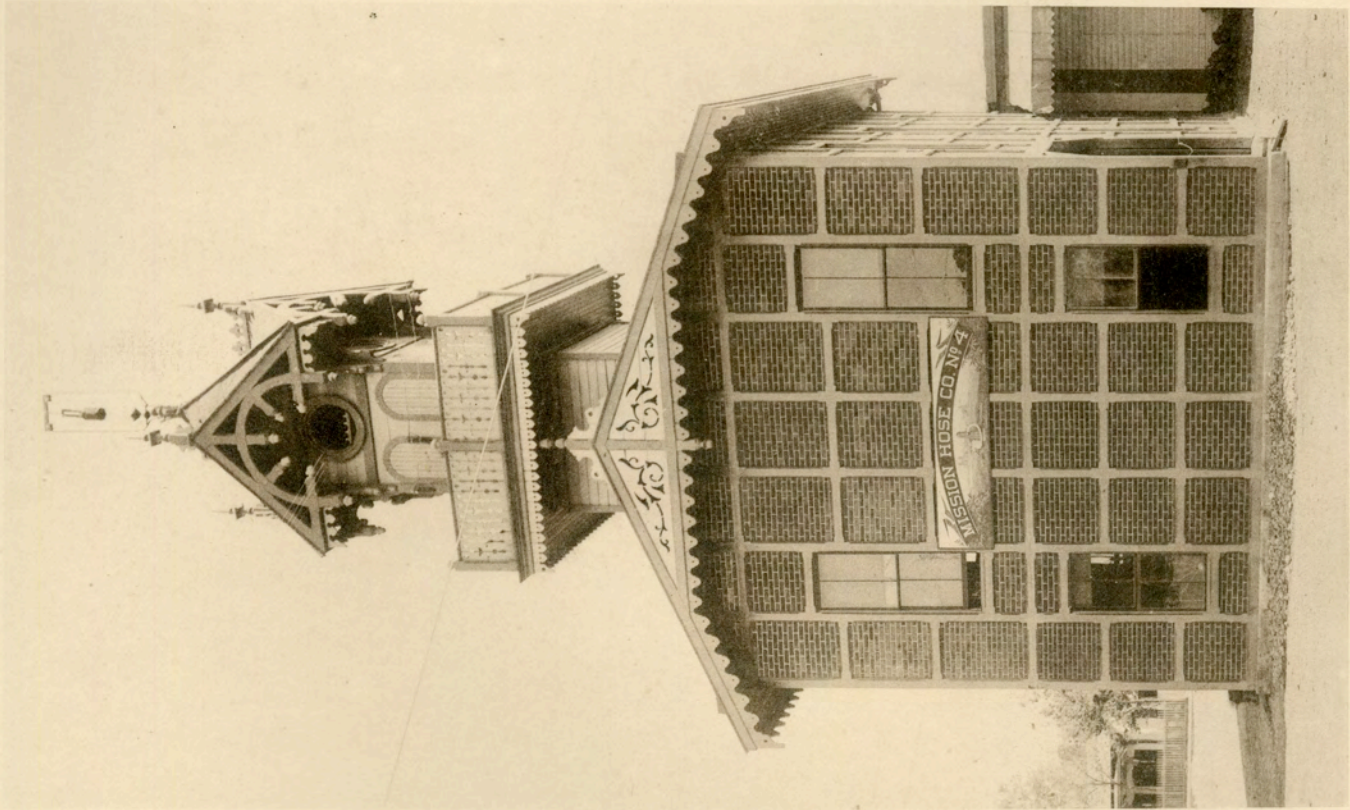




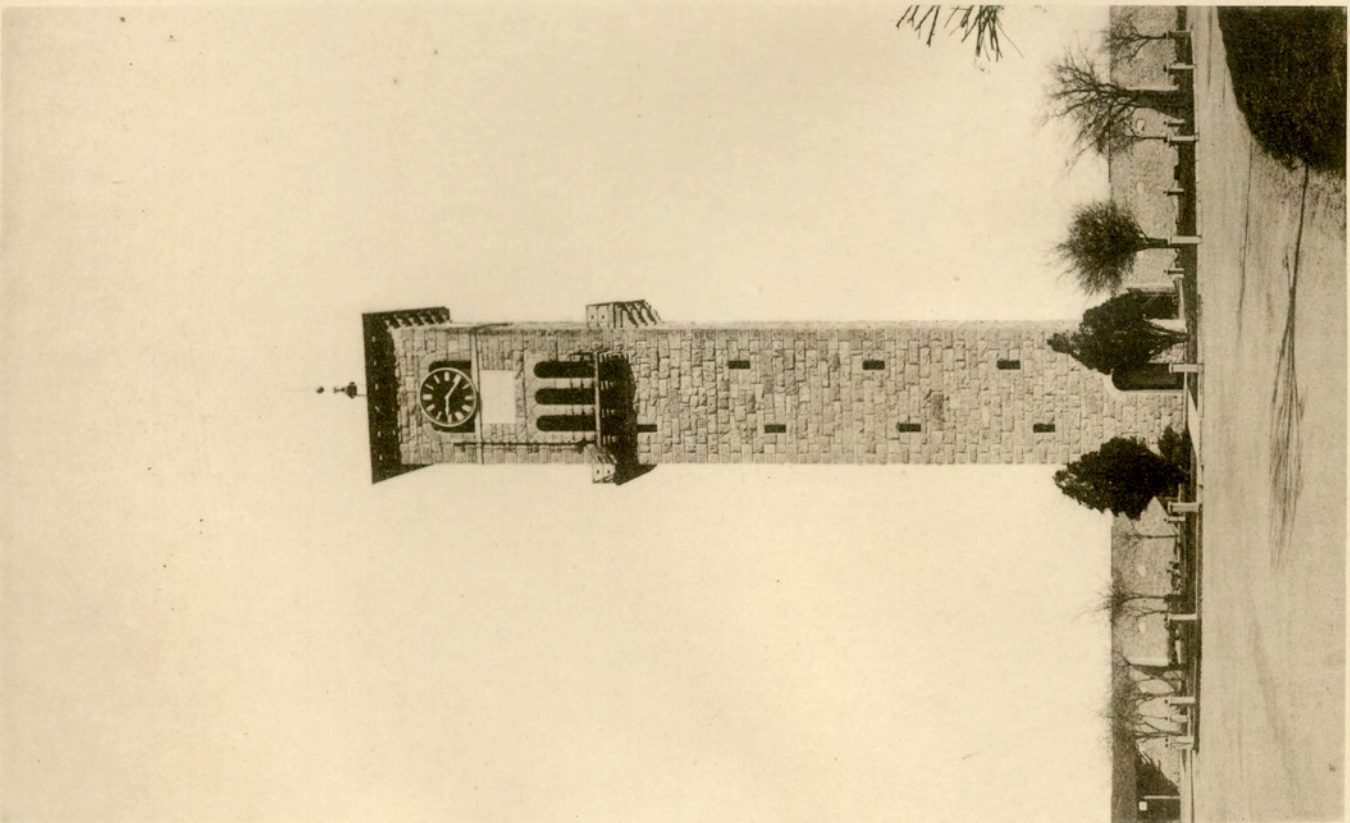
SCENE NEAR THE HEAD OF THE RIVER.



SCENE ON WEST COMMERCE STREET.



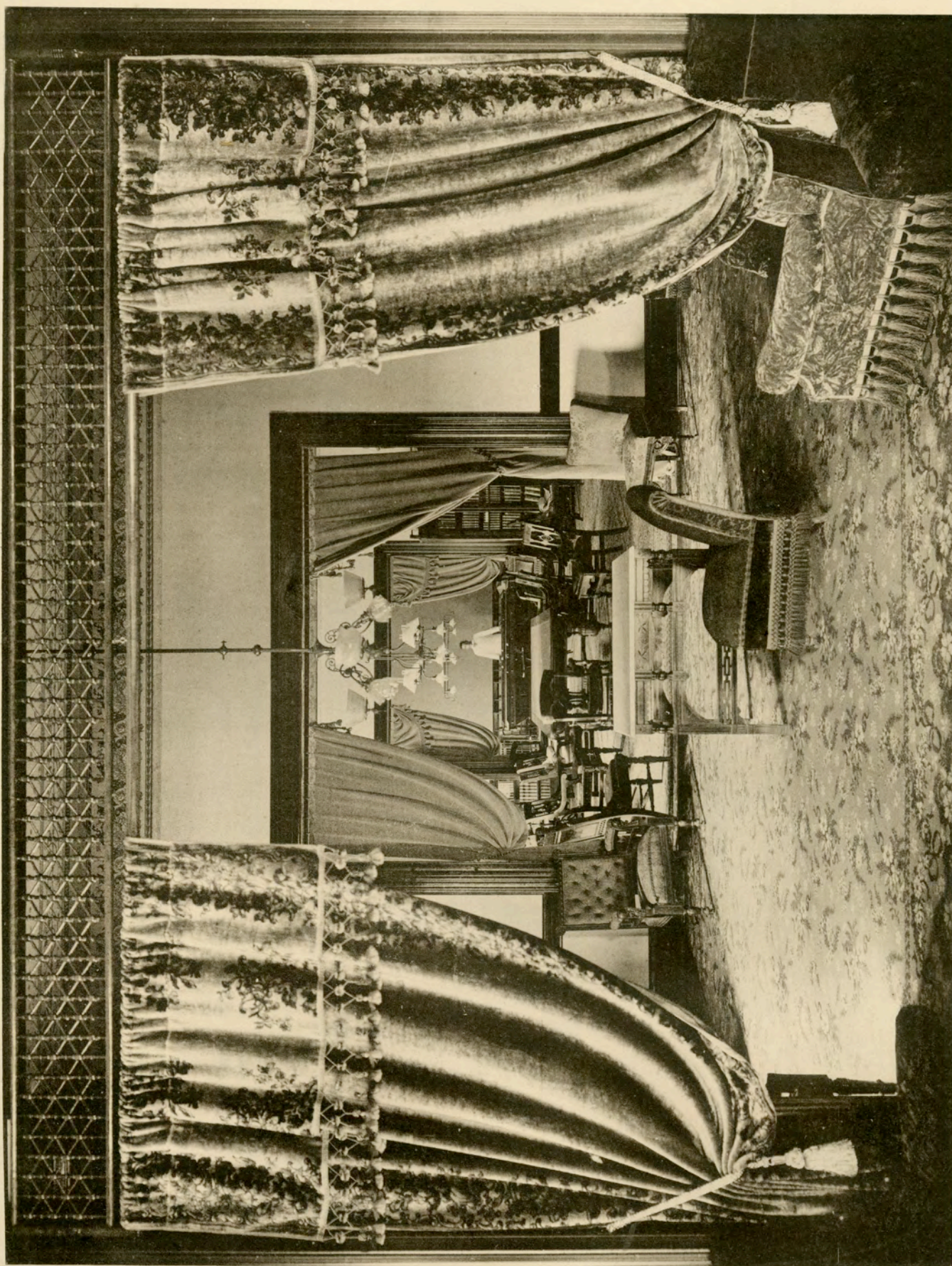
MISSION HOSE COMPANY, NO. 4.



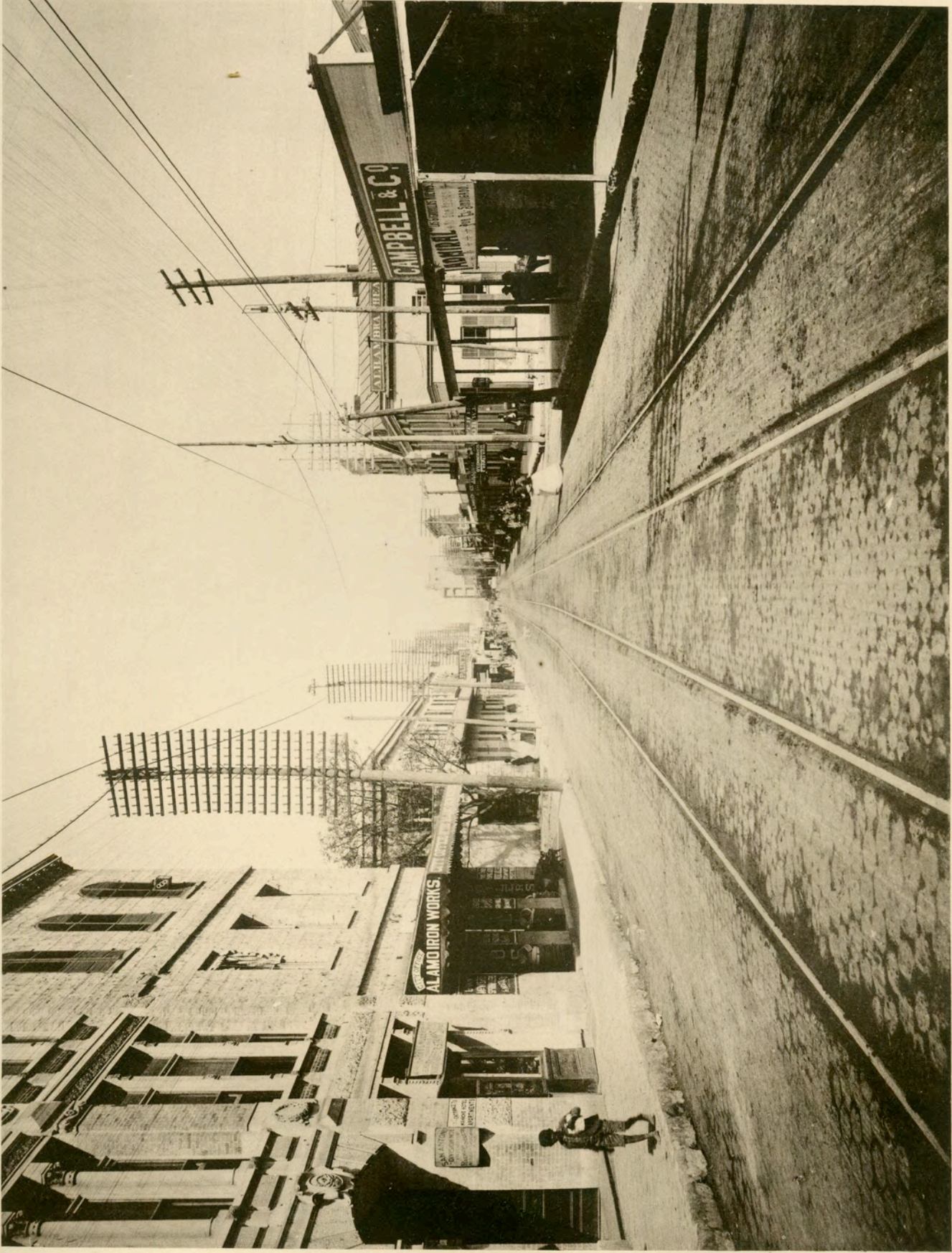
TOWER AT THE GOVERNMENT POST.



DULLNIG BLOCK.



SITTING AND READING ROOMS, SAN ANTONIO CLUB.



LOOKING EAST ON HOUSTON STREET, FROM THE BRIDGE.

activity are the scenes of receptions and entertainments of all descriptions. There are also several other clubs in the city but the lack of space forbids a more extended mention.

The various secret societies and fraternities are very strong and annually extend the hand of charity and assistance to their suffering brethren from all portions of the world. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias as well as other kindred organizations find great favor here. The uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias is particularly strong and their teams have competed to advantage on many fields. The Young Men's Christian Association has become thoroughly identified with the city and the organization is now about eight years old. The membership is quite strong and influential. The present quarters are in the Dullnig Building on the Alamo Plaza, but by the first of June it is confidently expected they will be in their own home. The building which is to be erected for their use will be one of the finest pieces of architecture in the city. The influence of this association has been wide-spread, and the men's meetings on Sunday afternoon attract large audiences while the series of lectures provided during the season have proved instructive and entertaining to all classes, non-members as well as members.

In the matter of public parks—the breathing spots of a city—San Antonio is well provided. The Alamo and Main Plazas, located on the eastern and western banks of the river, respectively, are paved with mesquite blocks and the center of each is adorned with beautiful roses, banana trees flowers, shrubbery and plants of all descriptions, not only furnishing a place of rest for the weary pedestrian but pleasing the eye by the beauty of the foilage. In the center of the Military Plaza, immediately west of the Main Plaza, stands the City Hall, a four story building of white rock and surmounted or capped by four imposing towers. The new County Court House on the Main Plaza will, when completed, be the finest in the State. It is built of brown sandstone secured from the Pecos river west of San Antonio. The corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies about a year ago and work is progressing very rapidly on the structure. The Federal Building on the Alamo Plaza is a magnificent structure and has been pronounced by those competent to pass judgment, as the finest building of the kind in the United States. It occupies a prominent and practically isolated position on the Plaza and the Federal Post Office, Court House and in fact all the federal offices are located there. It is said that the original intention of the founders of the city was to have one large plaza in the western portion of the city—the present site of the Main and Military Plazas, and have the San Fernando Cathedral stand in the center,

but the modern world aspires to own all the real estate possible, so storehouses and hotels have been built to the right and left of the Cathedral. It would perhaps have been better had the original intention been carried out. The Travis Park is almost in the center of the city situated north of Houston street and has been appropriately called the Park of Churches. Immediately facing it are the Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, the Methodist Church, South and the Jewish Synagogue while almost in a stone's throw is located the Methodist Church, North. The Plazas in the western part of the city have taken the place formerly held by the Military and Alamo Plazas and are now the popular market places. The Mexican chile and coffee stands are also on these plazas. The Mexican table formerly occupied the Military Plazas but the demand of progress threw them further westward. These stands are a great source of interest and curiosity and the Mexican chile vendors in San Antonio have furnished newspaper writers and sketch artists a never ending field. They are fast becoming a thing of the past and will in all probability soon be a tradition only. In addition to these parks and plazas, there are numerous others situated in different parts of the city. Nothing is as essential to a city's welfare, especially in Southern climates, as these public spots.

When a visitor arrives in the Alamo city and is taken in hand by one of the residents of course the first point of interest shown him is the Alamo and the Cathedral, but not far behind in the estimation of the "natives" as one of the chiefest prides of the city is the remarkable river which, as before stated has its source a mile or so above the city and winding itself through the very heart of the city rushes on to the Gulf of Mexico and there loses itself in the mighty depth of water which washes the southern shores of the State. In the small—comparatively—space embraced in the city limits there are thirteen iron bridges of massive proportions and five wooden wagon bridges besides any number of foot bridges. The foilage on the banks and the clear blue water make this stream one of the prettiest in the State, and by reason of the complete system of bridges the river instead of being a discomfort and a hindrance is of advantage and one of the city's brightest and most attractive ornaments.

The poverty of language to rightly and fittingly describe this quaint unique city, which so strangely blends the ancient and the modern, is apparent when any one attempts to do this subject justice. Here the historian finds a never ending source of research; the student of human nature and of the characteristics of races, here may select his subjects, for if there is one thing above

PART TWELVE

ART WORK

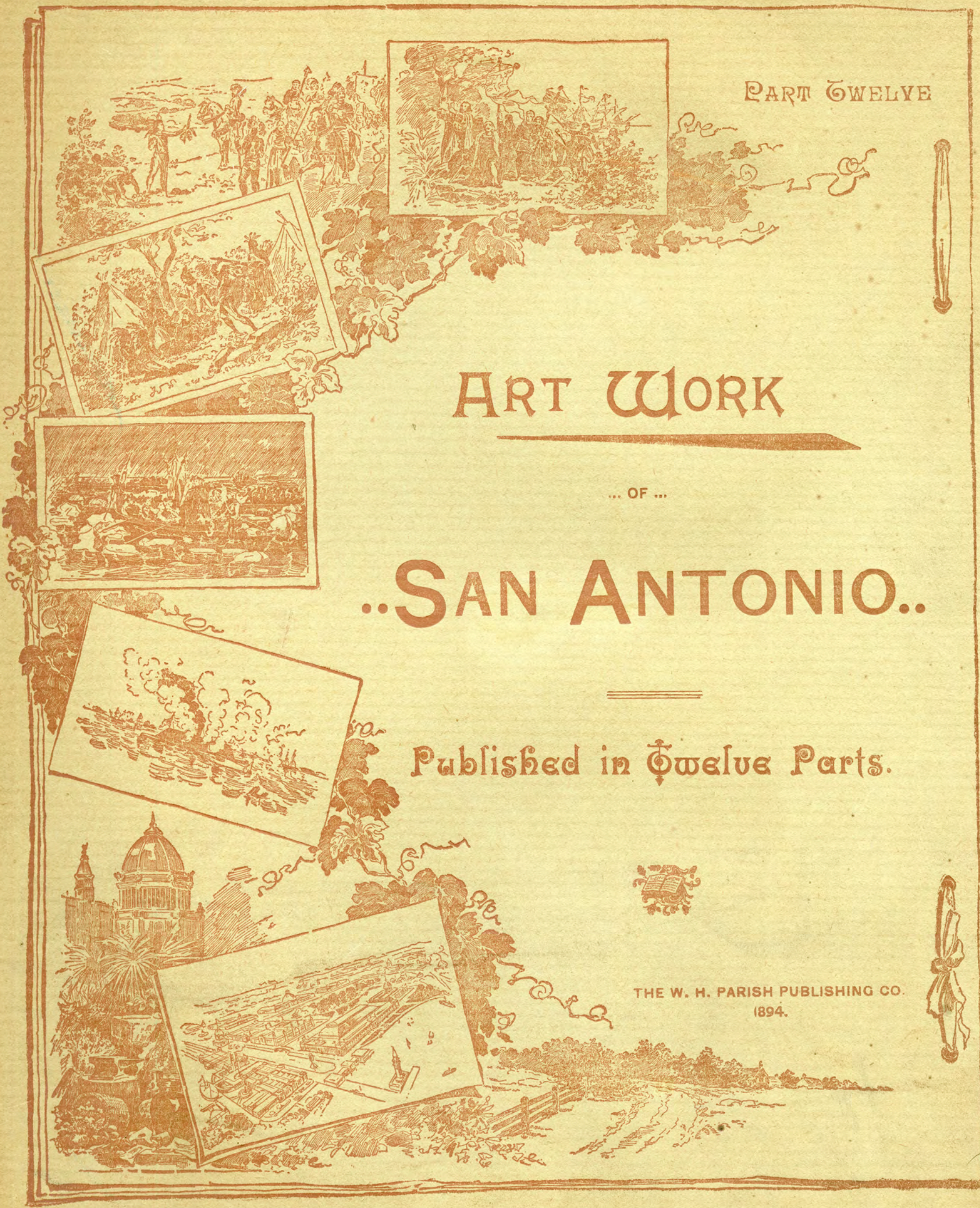
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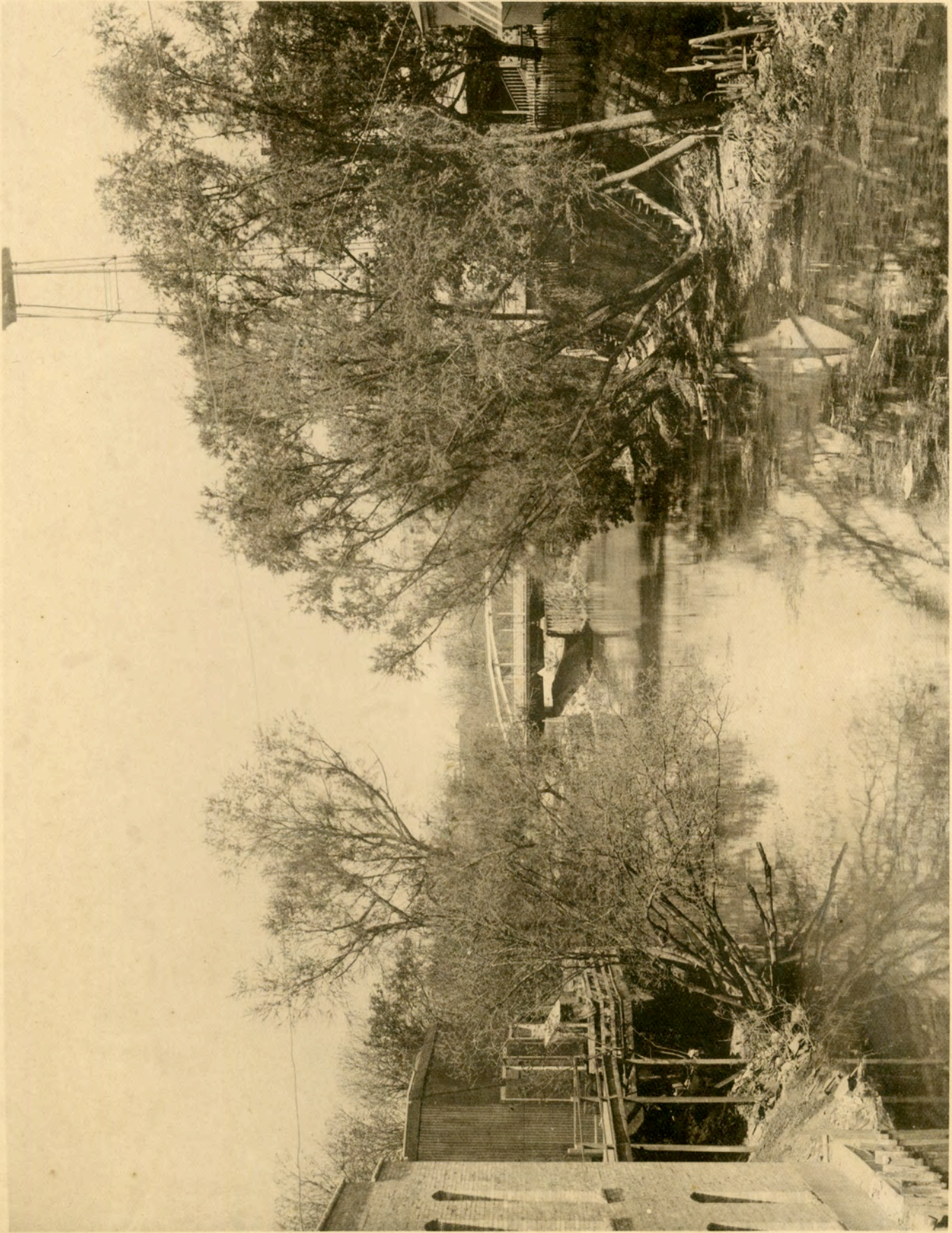
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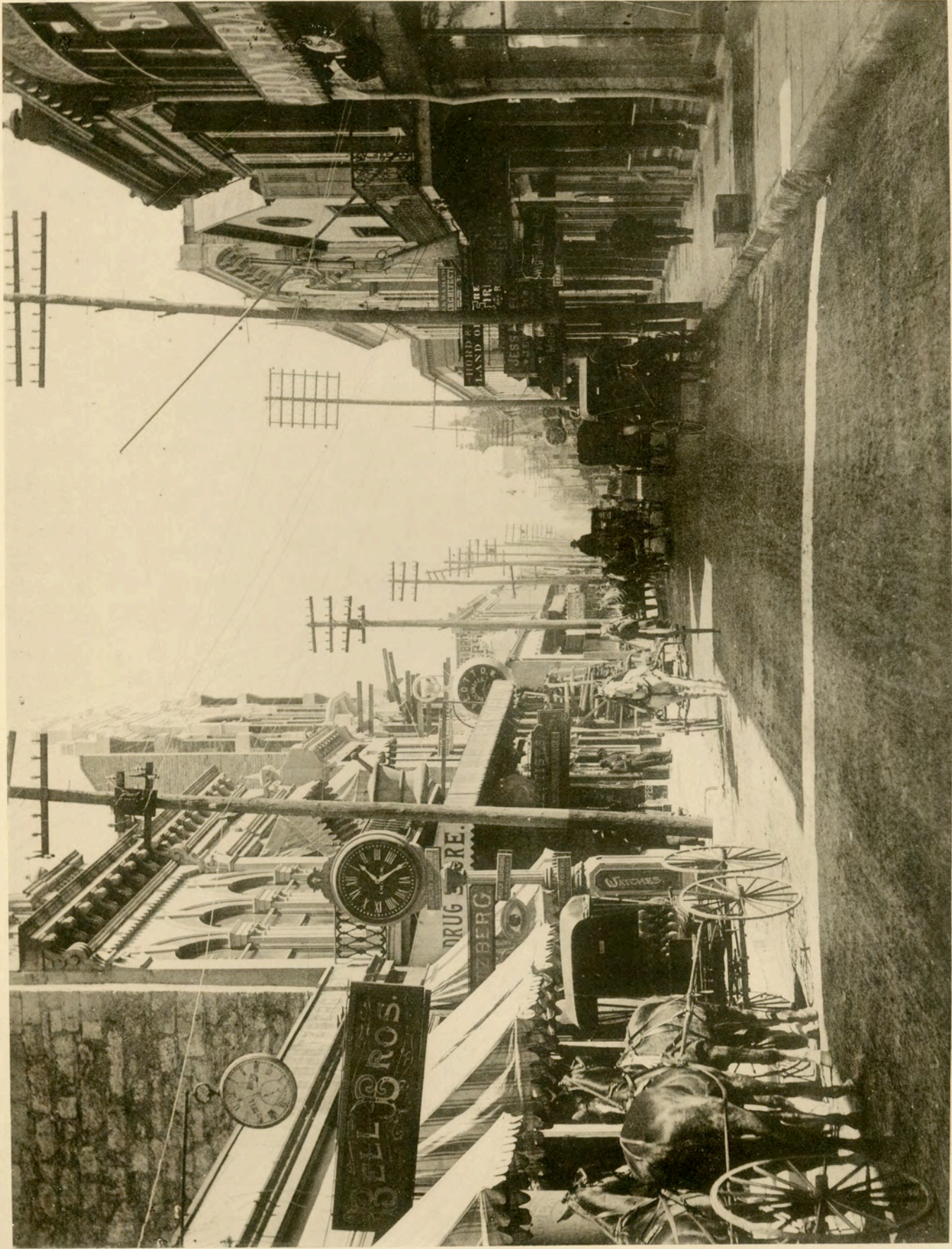
NORTH FROM COMMERCE STREET BRIDGE.



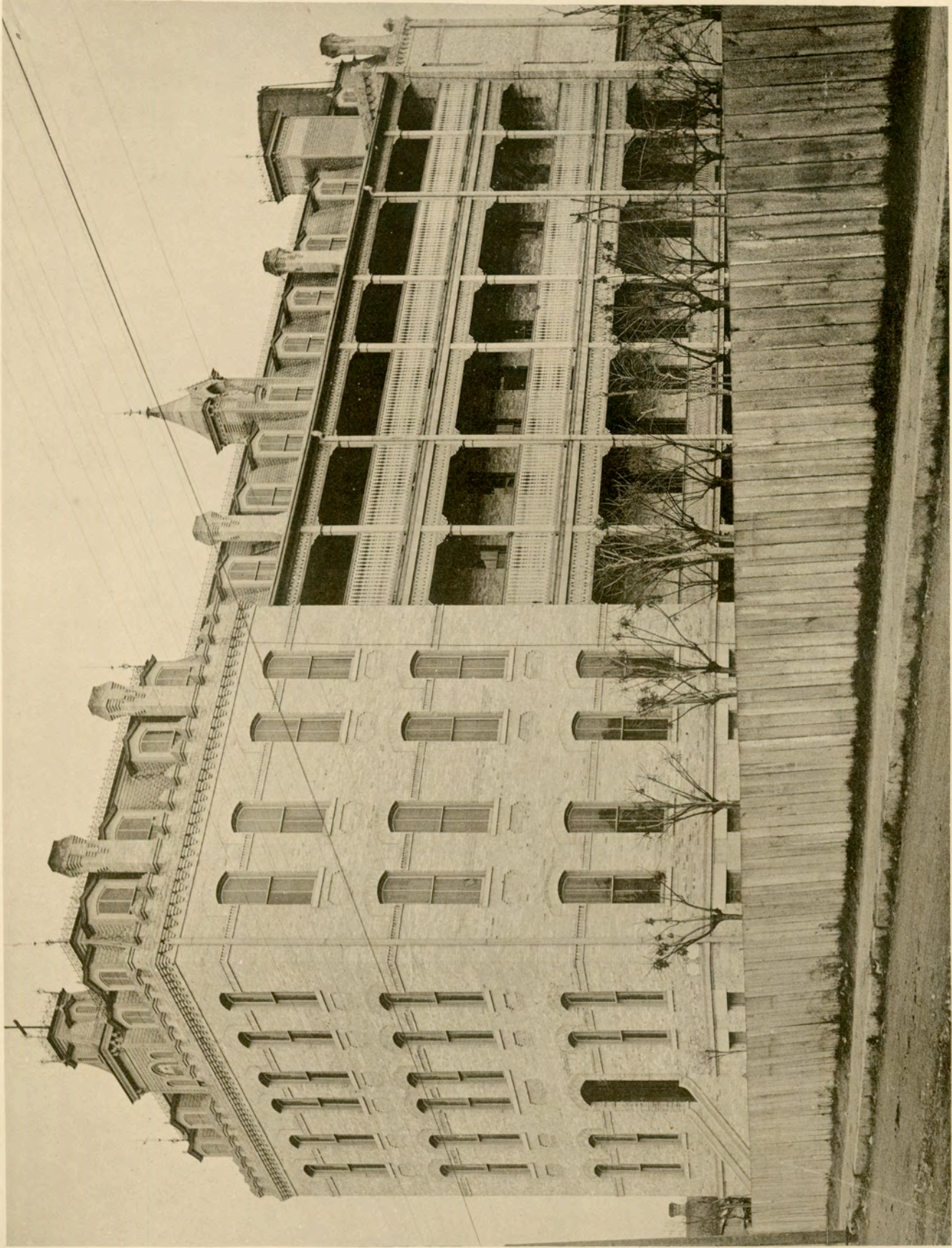
SCENE ON THE LOWER GROUNDS, GOVERNMENT POST.



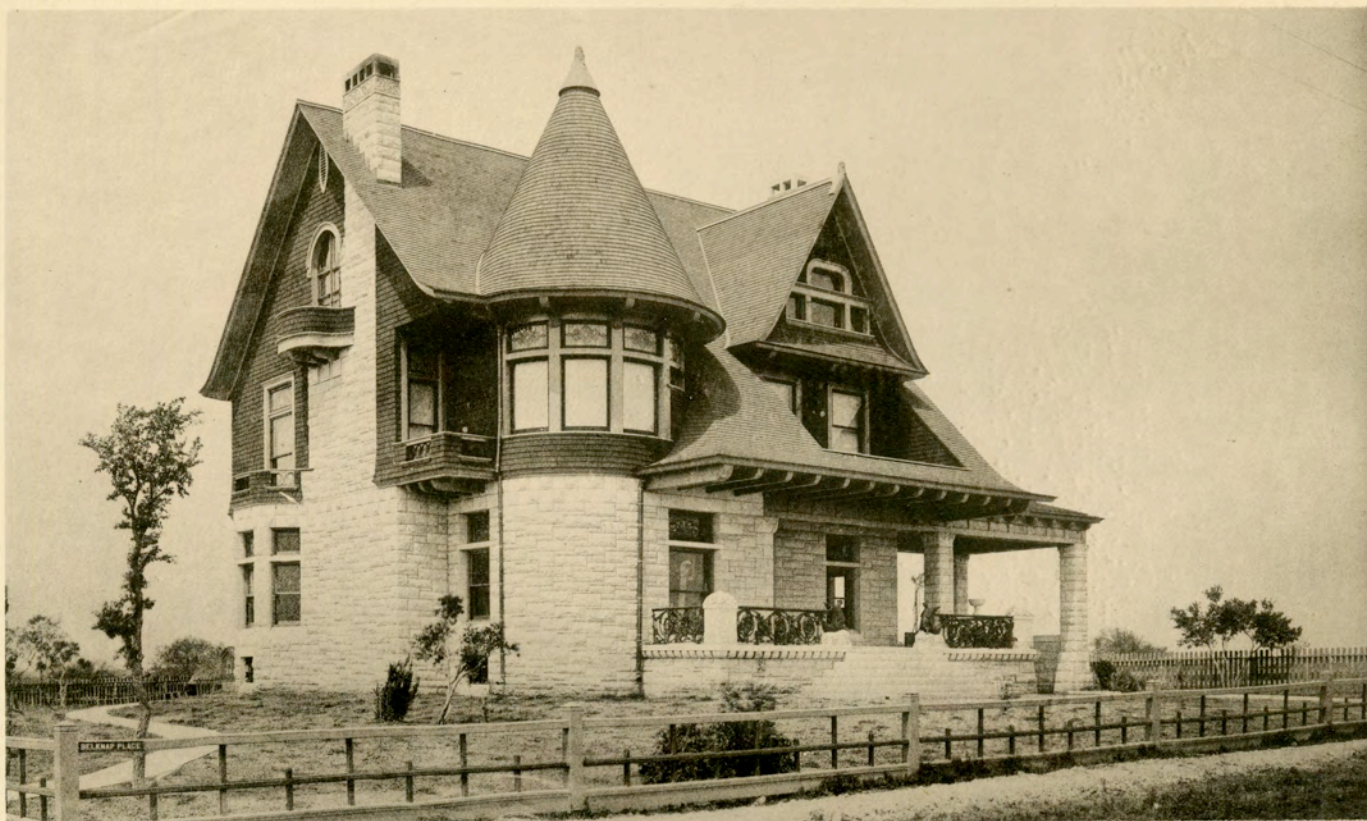
SCENE AT HILLSIDE RANCH.



COMMERCE STREET, EAST FROM KAMPMANN BUILDING.



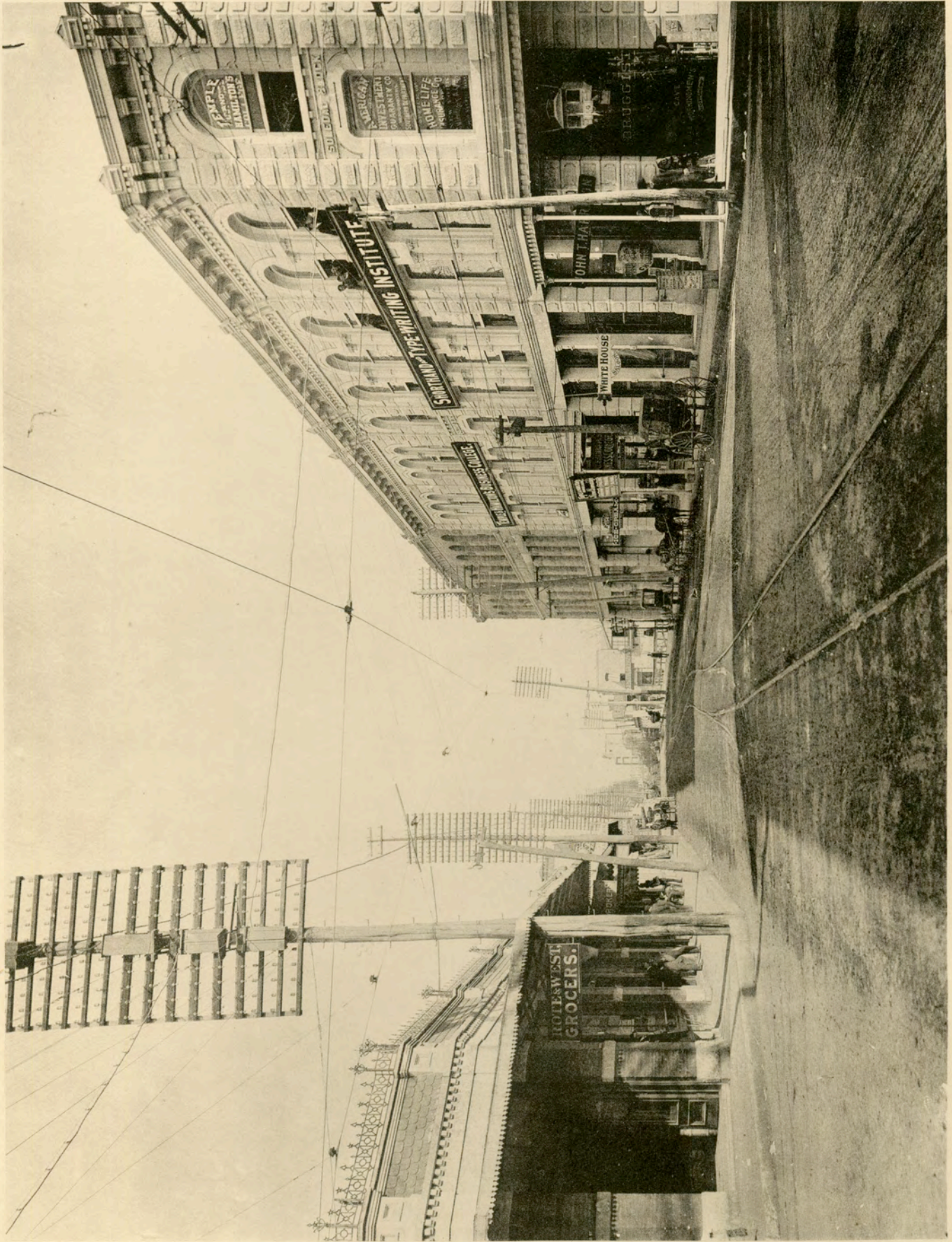
ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JAY E. ADAMS.



RESIDENCE OF MR. G. B. MOORE.



HOUSTON STREET, EAST FROM SOLEDAD STREET.

another which strikes the visitor about San Antonio it is the cosmopolitan character of her population, and in no way is the beneficent effect of freedom and liberty on God's children more aptly illustrated than by the perfect acquiescence, in the exactions of our remarkably free institutions, of those who have left the fatherland and other sections of monarchial Europe to breathe the pure air of liberty. It may truly be said that types of every race and nation known to man may be found in this midst, and to the credit of the foreign element may it be said that as a rule they soon acclimate—if the expression be pardoned—themselves to the changed conditions with which they are confronted. Here may be found the pushing, energetic American, that typical production of a new world—the happy thrifty children of the fatherland who are always a credit to the community in which they live—the impulsive brave Frenchman—the dark eyed sons of sunny Italy—the solid severe Englishman—the methodical careful Scotchman—the witty loyal sons of unhappy Ireland—the Hebrew, who though without a nation, is still the bone and sinew of every community—the descendants of the original owners of every foot of soil on which now stands this modern city—dark sons of Africa, only recently set free and compelled to establish themselves as a factor in the community—the Turks, Russians—their sworn enemies, the Swedes, the Arabs, the Chinese—in fact, as said before, representatives of every race under Heaven's sun here make their home, and each by their earnest endeavor, humble though it may be, add their quota to the city's progress and feel an equal pride with the richest and the highest in the achievements and honors attained by the city of their adoption.

In conclusion it may truthfully be said that to those seeking homes in which they will be safe in their life and property, in which educational advantages of the very highest character can be had almost for the asking, in which the very best religious influences are thrown around the young, in which energy and thrift are appreciated and have their reward in the increased accumulations of worldly goods, in which the highest professional standard is maintained in both the legal and medical profession—for some of the leading lights in legal circles and in the practice of the great art of healing are here; in which the people are brave, generous, hospitable and just, in which the women are the fairest and the truest, thus affording no man an excuse for remaining in a state of single wretchedness, where the waters are pure and to those who hail from Kentucky's proud domain, the liquors are of the best order, where the relics of centuries gone and the promises of the marvels of centuries yet to come, open like Alladin's lamp, their wondrous story

where the crooked streets and flat-roofed adobe jacals standing side by side and running parallel with magnificent structures of genuine architectural worth and excellence and of wide, imposing boulevards, where the weather never grows too cold and the beautiful snow of the poet is but little known, where the visitations of Jack Frost are few and far between, where the midsummer sun is tempered in its fury and heat by the cooling delightful breezes which blow soft from the Gulf, where fruit and flowers abound, and winter lingers long in the lap of the autumn days, and spring soon tires of the enforced retirement put upon it brings pleasure to the eye and comfort to the chilled body, long, long before she dare peep her head out in less favored portions of the common country; again we say to those seeking homes of the description above given, San Antonio bids you come and share the benefits vouchsafed by the God who regulates the seasons, and doeth all things well.

