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The GEM SOUVENIR
HOT SPRINGS
ARKANSAS.



PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

The Gem Souvenir of Hot Springs, Arkansas

CHARLES CUTTER & SON, Publishers

Cutter's Official Guides and Gem Souvenirs for the Health and Pleasure Resorts of America

Hot Springs, Ark.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Edited and Compiled by John Milton Cutter
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HISTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Early History

DeSoto and his army, or exploring party, were the first white men to visit these Hot Springs. History faintly refers to their sojourn here in the winter of 1541-42. A French history, from which Judge U. M. Rose, of Little Rock, kindly furnished the writer with a translation for publication in his first work on Hot Springs (1874), stated the fact that DeSoto and his men spent the winter of 1541-42 at Hot Lakes. As there are no hot lakes in this part of America, and no other hot springs, it is readily conceded that this is the place referred to. Another good reason for this conclusion is because DeSoto died within two hundred miles of Hot Springs, near a point where the line dividing the States of Arkansas and Louisiana crosses the Mississippi River. This was on May 21, 1542, only a few weeks after leaving Hot Springs.

Soon after the Louisiana Purchase by President Thomas Jefferson, in 1804, he sent the exploring party of Hunter and Dunbar to the Hot Springs for the purpose of making an examination of the hot waters and the surrounding country. The only improvements they found were split board huts and a log cabin which had been built by French trappers in the fall of 1800. They took the temperature of the hot springs and examined the surrounding mountains and cold mineral springs.

Emanuel Preudeeme spent part of two years, 1807-08, at these hot springs. John Perciful and Isaac Cates also went there in the latter year. Baths were then taken in the creek and in pools formed near the hot springs on the mountainside. The use of these curative waters was then free to all, and no physician's directions were obtainable.

The Hot Springs

There are forty-four hot springs with an average temperature of 135° Fahrenheit, the hottest being 157°. They discharge about 800,000 gallons per day, and are all located on the U. S. Government Reservation.

The Character and Action of the Waters

The source of the heat is believed to be great masses of igneous rock intruded in the earth's crust by volcanic agencies. Deep-seated waters converted into vapors by contact with this heated mass probably ascend through fissures toward the surface where they meet cold springs, which are heated by the vapors.

The waters are radio-active in a marked degree, and to the presence of this rare element in gaseous form is now generally attributed their salutary effects. The baths create a reaction accompanied by an elevation of body temperature, accelerated heart action with diminished blood pressure in the arteries, and a stimulation of the nutritive changes in the tissue cells,

especially those composing the organs of elimination and those concerned in the formation of the blood. The mineral constituent is very low, and when the waters are taken internally, combined with the sweating produced by the baths and packs, elimination by all the emunctories is greatly increased.

The hot waters may reasonably be expected to give relief in the following conditions: In gout or rheumatism after the acute or inflammatory stage; in neuralgia when dependent upon gout, rheumatism, malaria, or metallic poisoning; in the early stages of chronic Bright's disease; in catarrhal conditions of the gall bladder; in certain forms of disease of the pelvic organs, and in sterility in women; in chronic malaria, alcoholism, and drug addictions; in many chronic skin diseases; in some forms of anemia; in syphilis; in gonorrhoeal rheumatism; in toxemias and conditions of defective elimination; and in some forms of cardiovascular disease with increased tension in the blood vessels.

The baths are contraindicated in tuberculosis of the throat and lungs and in all forms of cancer.

The therapeutic value of the baths is dependent upon the radio-activity of the waters rather than upon any mineral constituent.

After a thorough investigation by Dr. Boltwood, of New Haven, Conn., the results show conclusively that the waters of the Hot Springs on the Government Reservation are all radio-active to a marked degree.

U. S. Government Control

The United States Government made a reservation of the springs and surrounding country and took possession of them in 1832, setting them apart as a "National Park and Sanitarium for all time." This was done after an investigation by Congress had demonstrated that the waters were beneficial for many of the ailments that humanity is heir to, and too great a public blessing to become a monopoly in the hands of individuals.

Government Endorsement

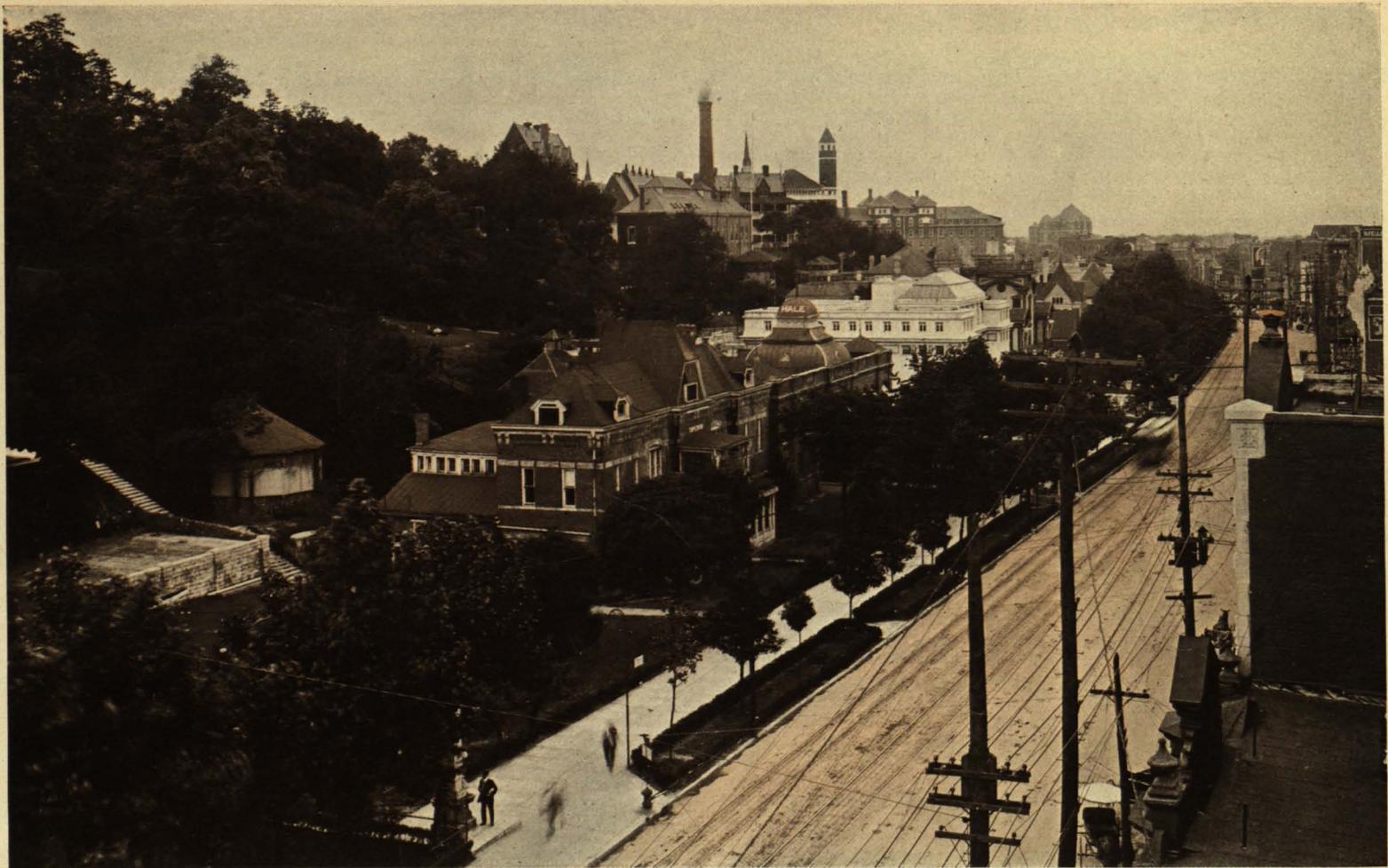
The following is taken from the official circular of information issued by the War Department at Washington:

"Relief may be reasonably expected at the Hot Springs in the following conditions: In the various forms of gout and rheumatism, after the acute or inflammatory stage; neuralgia, especially when depending upon gout, rheumatism, metallic or malarial poisoning, paralysis not of organic origin; the earlier stages of locomotor ataxia; chronic Bright's disease (the early stages only), and other diseases of the urinary organs; functional diseases of the liver; gastric dyspepsia, not of organic origin; chronic diarrhea; catarrhal affections of the digestive and respiratory tracts; chronic skin diseases, especially the squamous varieties, and chronic conditions due to malarial infection.

"G. M. STERNBERG,
"Sur.-Gen. U. S. Army.
"Approved by the Secretary of War."

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msd Jan. 5 '14



Bath House Row.
Photo by Arlington Studio.

Government Promenade.
VIEW FROM THE DUGAN-STUART BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH.

Central Avenue.

All-the-Year-Round Resort

For health, pleasure and sight-seeing all the year round, Hot Springs is visited by a larger average of guests than any other watering resort.

With two great railroad systems having branch lines leading into the city and each one running four passenger trains each way, carrying from 25 to 150 passengers each, a total of 200 to 1,000 daily arrivals is had.

But it is the average monthly business that is the most remarkable, there being only two months, October and November, that can really be called dull. These visitors are largely composed of the class who are keeping house in cottages or furnished apartments, many of whom remain here six months or a year on account of the illness of some member of their family.

Our delightful all-year climate, as well as the well-known efficacy of the thermal waters *at all times*, makes Hot Springs a pleasant and desirable place of resort at any season of the year.

The City of Hot Springs

Hot Springs, a cosmopolitan city of 15,000 resident population, is located fifty-five miles west of Little Rock, the State Capital and metropolis of Arkansas. It is located on the pine-clad foothills of the Ozarks, at an elevation of from six hundred to twelve hundred feet above sea level. On account of this elevation, the complete sewerage and drainage systems, water-works and well-paved streets, Hot Springs boasts of the lowest death-rate of any city in the United States. There is a good police and fire department, four banks, three daily papers, nineteen churches and ten school buildings, the high school being one of the finest in the South. Central Avenue, the principal business street, with its great number of electric signs, suggests to the New Yorker the "Great White Way."

Horseback Riding and Driving on Model Roads

Horseback riding and driving are popular amusements at the Springs. The Government has built fine roads on the Reservation, one leading to the Steel Tower on Hot Springs Mountain, where the view of the surrounding country is an inspiration to all lovers of woodland scenery. There are many enjoyable side trips on fine pike roads to many cold springs and points of interest, among them Mount Valley Springs, twelve miles north; Ozark Lithia Springs, eight miles north; Potash Sulphur, seven miles south; Spring Lake, six miles southeast. White Sulphur Springs, Thousand Dripping Springs, Cutter's Cluster Springs and Hell's Half Acre are located three and a half to four and a half miles east of the city on good pike roads.

Nineteen fourteen is expected to prove a banner year at this resort, and it is expected that the annual number of visitors will reach 200,000. This city is reached by both the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern

and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads. The Memphis, Dallas and Gulf Railroad is building in from the west, and the Little Rock and Hot Springs Electric Railway have incorporated, and expect to have the long-desired interurban in operation next year, which will give Hot Springs a through east and west transportation service in conjunction with the Memphis, Dallas and Gulf Railroad.

Amusements and Points of Interest

The visitors will find many kinds of amusements to entertain them during their stay. There are two first-class theaters, the Auditorium and the Princess, the latter a high-class vaudeville house, while some of the best plays are billed at both houses. There are several popular-priced vaudeville and picture houses to suit all tastes and pocket-books. Hot Springs has an excellent street-car system, and many enjoyable trips can be made on its different lines. The Oak Lawn line goes to a beautiful residence section of the city and to Oak Lawn Race Track, costing over one-half million dollars, where the annual Arkansas State Fair is held every fall. Whittington Park line goes to the park of that name, where a "white city" has been built with the "loop the loops" and various forms of amusement. The ostrich and alligator farms are located here, also the baseball parks.

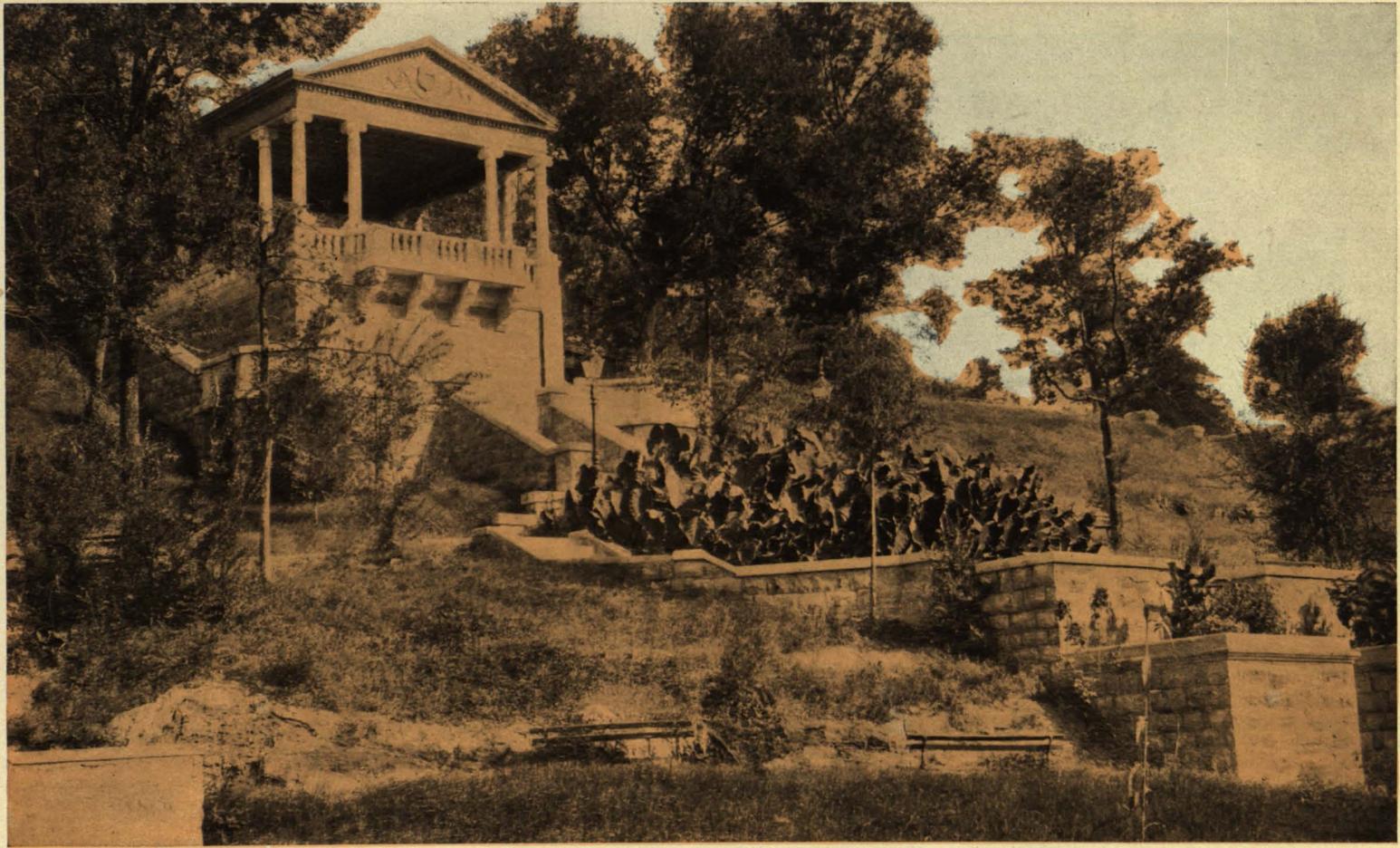
The Bath Houses

There are twenty-three pay bath houses operated under rules and regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Eleven are on the reservation at the base of Hot Springs Mountain, constituting what is known as "Bath House Row," and twelve are located at various points in the city. Eleven are in connection with hotels, hospitals, or sanatoria. The water is the same in all, but the prices charged for the baths vary in the different houses in accordance with the equipments and accommodations furnished. The rates are fixed in each instance by the Secretary of the Interior.

Scale of Rates for Baths at the Different Bath Houses Receiving Water from the Hot Springs Reservation, Effective Jan. 20, 1912.

	Single Baths	Course of 21 Baths		Single Baths	Course of 21 Baths
Arlington	\$0.55	\$10.00	Majestic	\$0.50	\$ 9.00
Alhambra .....	.40	7.00	Maurice .....	.55	10.00
Buckstaff .....	.55	10.00	Moody .....	.45	8.00
Crystal (colored) .....	.20	4.00	Ozark .....	.35	6.00
Eastman .....	.55	10.00	Ozark Sanatorium .....	.40	7.00
Great Northern .....	.45	8.00	Palace .....	.40	7.00
Hale .....	.40	7.00	Park: Upstairs .....	.55	10.00
Horse Shoe .....	.35	6.00	" Downstairs .....	.50	9.00
Hot Springs .....	.45	8.00	Rector .....	.45	8.00
Imperial .....	.55	10.00	Rockafellow .....	.40	7.00
Lamar .....	.45	8.00	St. Joseph's Infirmary .....	.45	8.00
Magnesia .....	.40	7.00			

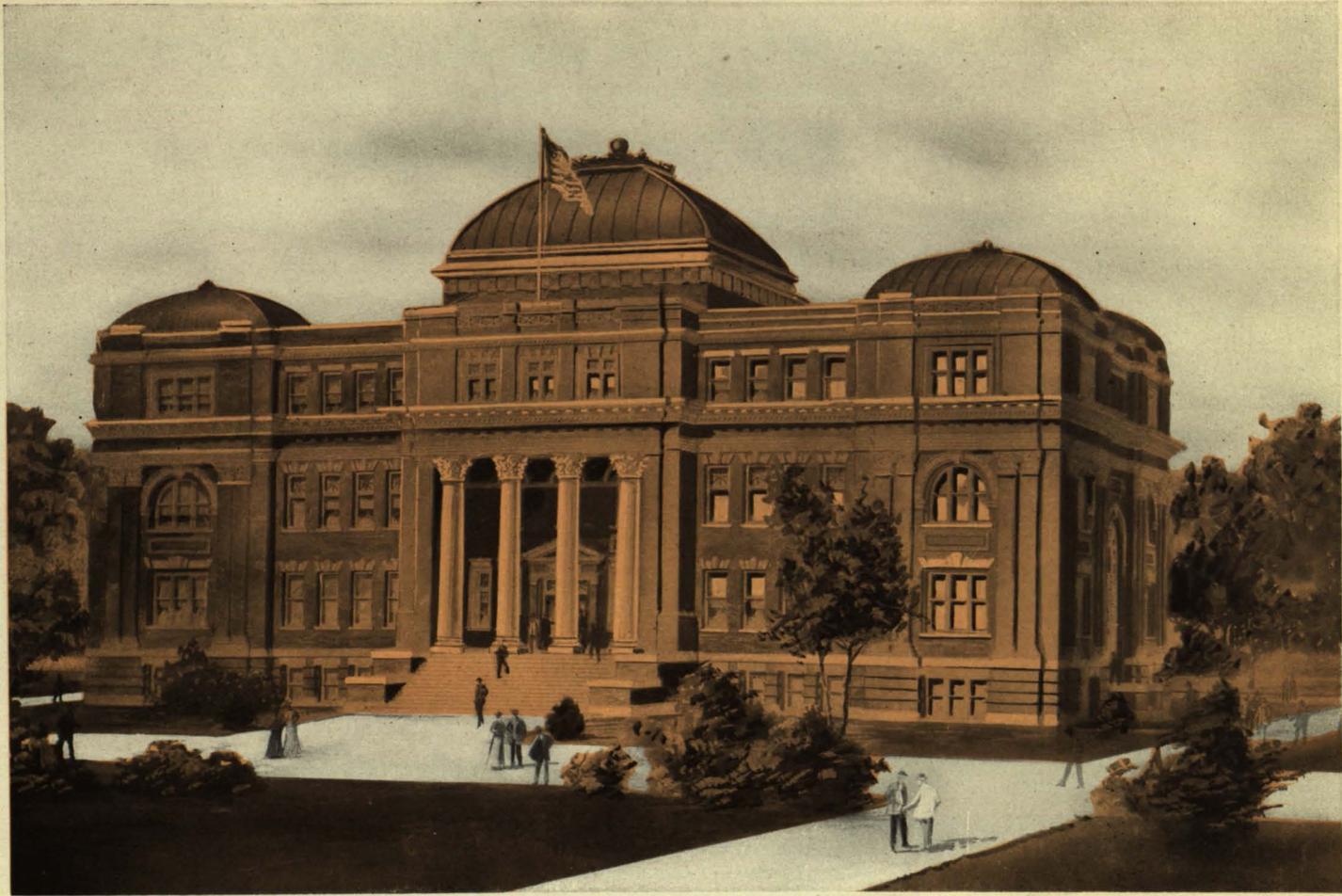
In addition to the foregoing, bath house attendants, under the rules and regulations for the government of the bath houses receiving water from the Hot Springs Reservation, are allowed to charge for their services not to exceed fifteen cents for a single bath, one dollar per week, or three dollars per course of twenty-one baths.



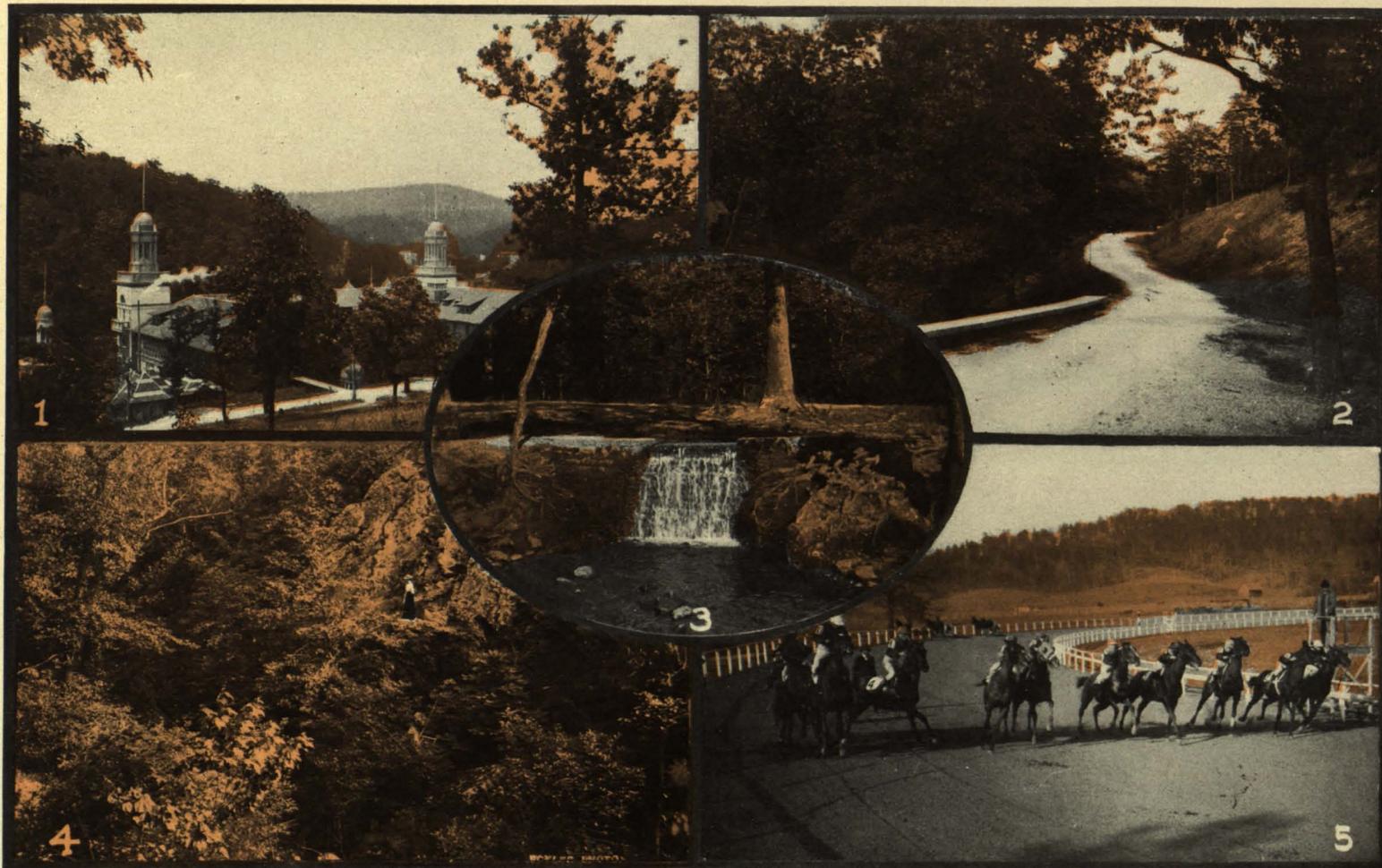
BAND PAGODA AND STAIRS LEADING FROM GRAND ENTRANCE TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT RESERVATION.



HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN ENTRANCE TO ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL GROUNDS.
Near the Band Pagoda.



HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL.



1. A View Looking North from Hot Springs Mountain, Back of the Arlington Hotel.

3. The Big Chalybeate Spring.

2. A Drive on Hot Springs Mountain, Leading to the Observatory at the Summit.

4. Your Sweetheart is Lost in the Mountains; Find Her.

5. Racing at the Arkansas State Fair. "They Are Off."



1. Magnolia Blossom.
2. The Old Man of the Gorge.

3. Magnolia Bud.
4. Stone Steps, Hot Springs Mountain.
5. A Morning's Catch in the Ouacita.
6. Iron Spring in the Gorge.
7. Stone Steps, Hot Springs Mountain, Back of the Arlington.



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HARRY H. BELL, Mgr.

THE MAURICE BATHS.

W. G. MAURICE, Pres.



THE LAMAR BATH HOUSE.
M. C. Tombler, Proprietor.



A. H. Buckstaff, Pres.
Lincoln, Nebr.

BUCKSTAFF BATH HOUSE COMPANY.

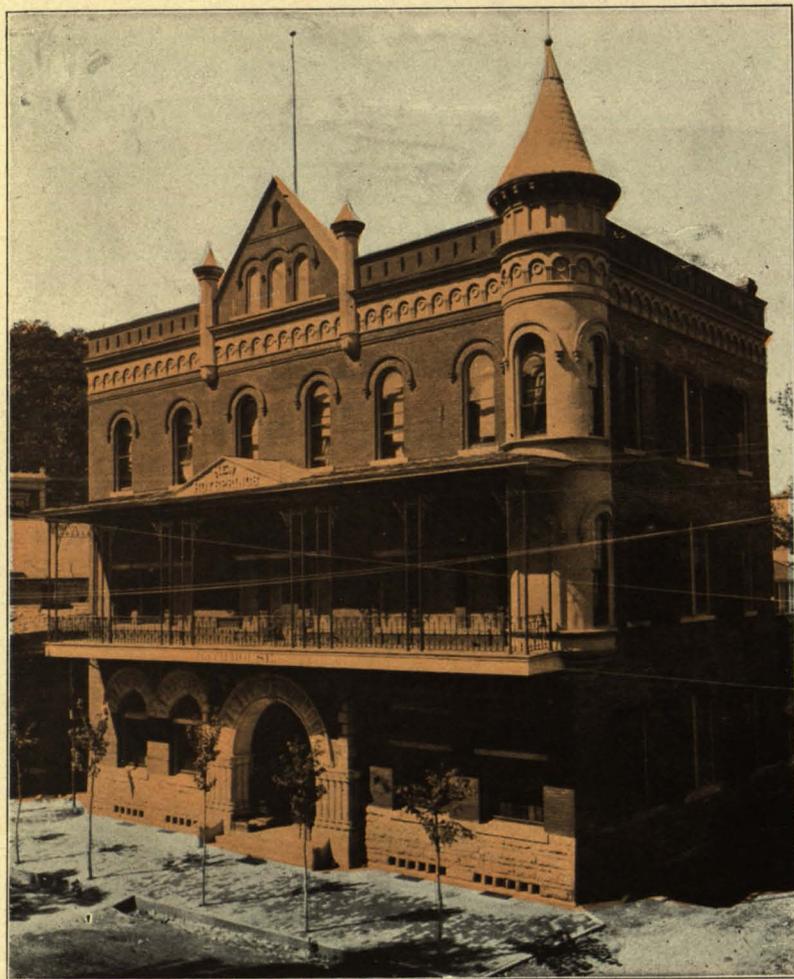
G. E. Hogaboom, Secy.
Hot Springs, Ark.



THE OZARK BATH HOUSE.
Sarrells & Latta, Proprietors; F. M. Thomas, Manager.



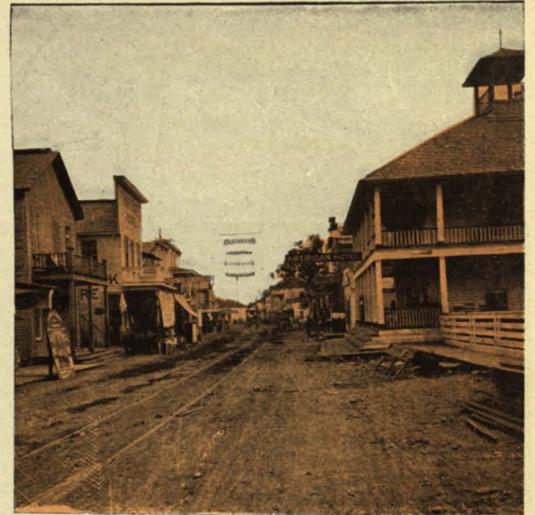
THE ALHAMBRA BATH HOUSE.
W. L. Bancroft's Sons, Proprietors.



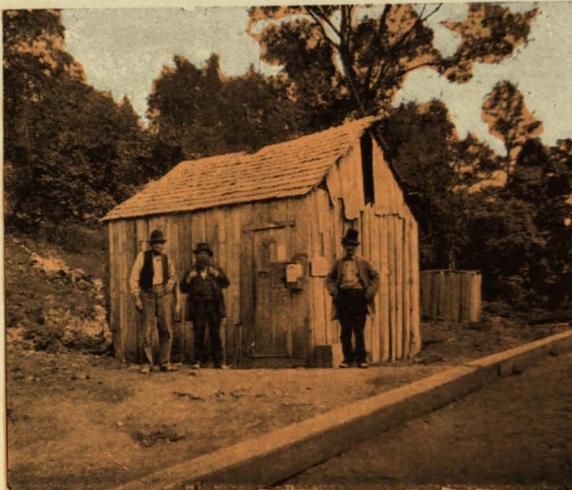
THE NEW HOT SPRINGS BATH HOUSE.
C. H. V. and G. M. Smith.



THE MAURICE HOT SPRINGS.



STREET VIEWS IN HOT SPRINGS, FROM PHOTOS TAKEN IN 1873 and 1874.



The Original Free Bath House (Mud Hole).



The Old Grand Central.



The Old Jail.



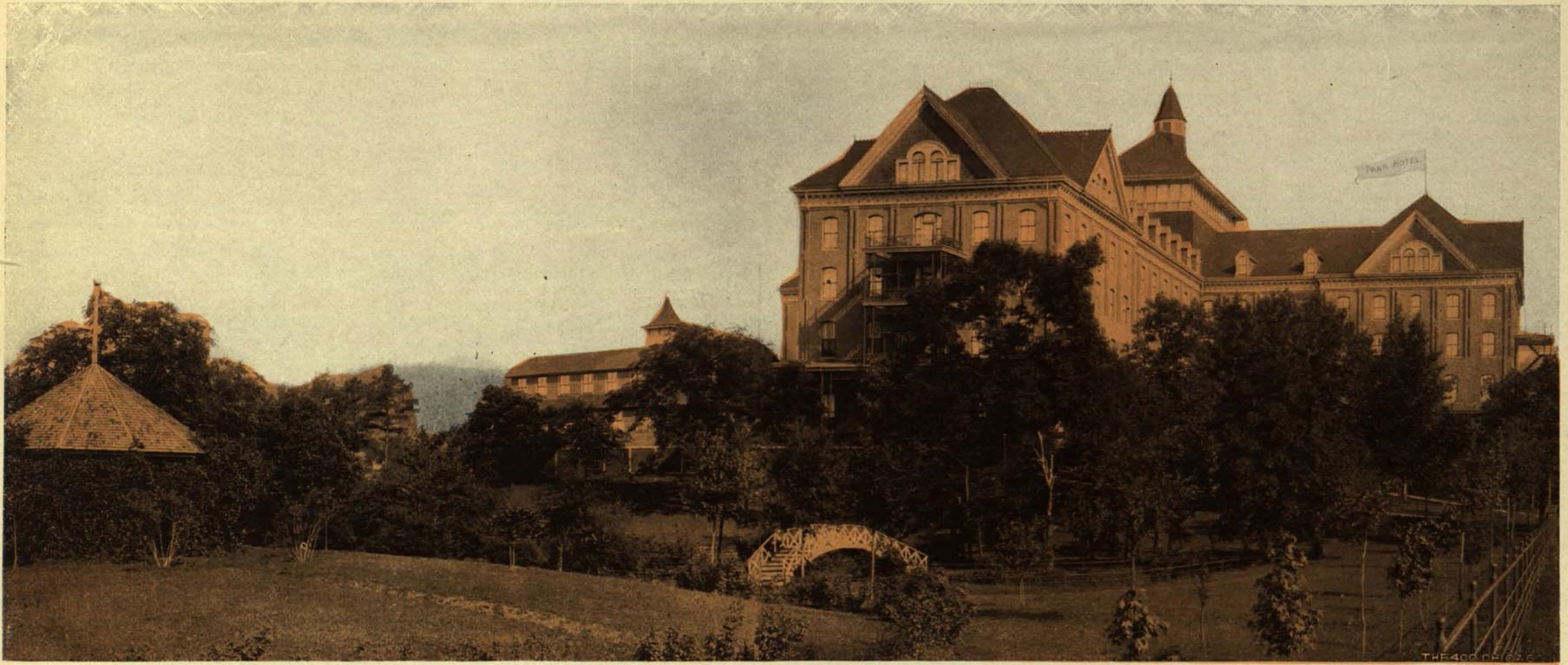
THE EASTMAN HOTEL.

Lyman T. Hay, General Manager; E. T. Osborne, Manager.



THE ARLINGTON HOTEL.

Lyman T. Hay, General Manager; Joseph W. Corrington, Manager.



THE 400 081225

The Pavilion.

The Casino.

The South Wing.

The Malvern Avenue Entrance.

THE BEAUTIFUL PARK HOTEL AND ITS PRIVATE GROUNDS.

J. R. Hayes, Lessee and Manager.



THE MAJESTIC HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.
H. A. Jones, Manager.



WAUKESHA HOTEL AND RECTOR BATH HOUSE.

Al. A. Reynolds, Proprietor.



MILWAUKEE HOTEL.
J. P. Hickey, Owner and Proprietor.



From Photo by Upton.

THE HEART OF HOT SPRINGS FROM



THE TOWER OF THE EASTMAN HOTEL.



THE ROCKAFELLOW HOTEL—E. S. Putnam, Proprietor. (Connected with the Bath House of Same Name.)
Junction of Central, Park and Whittington Avenues.

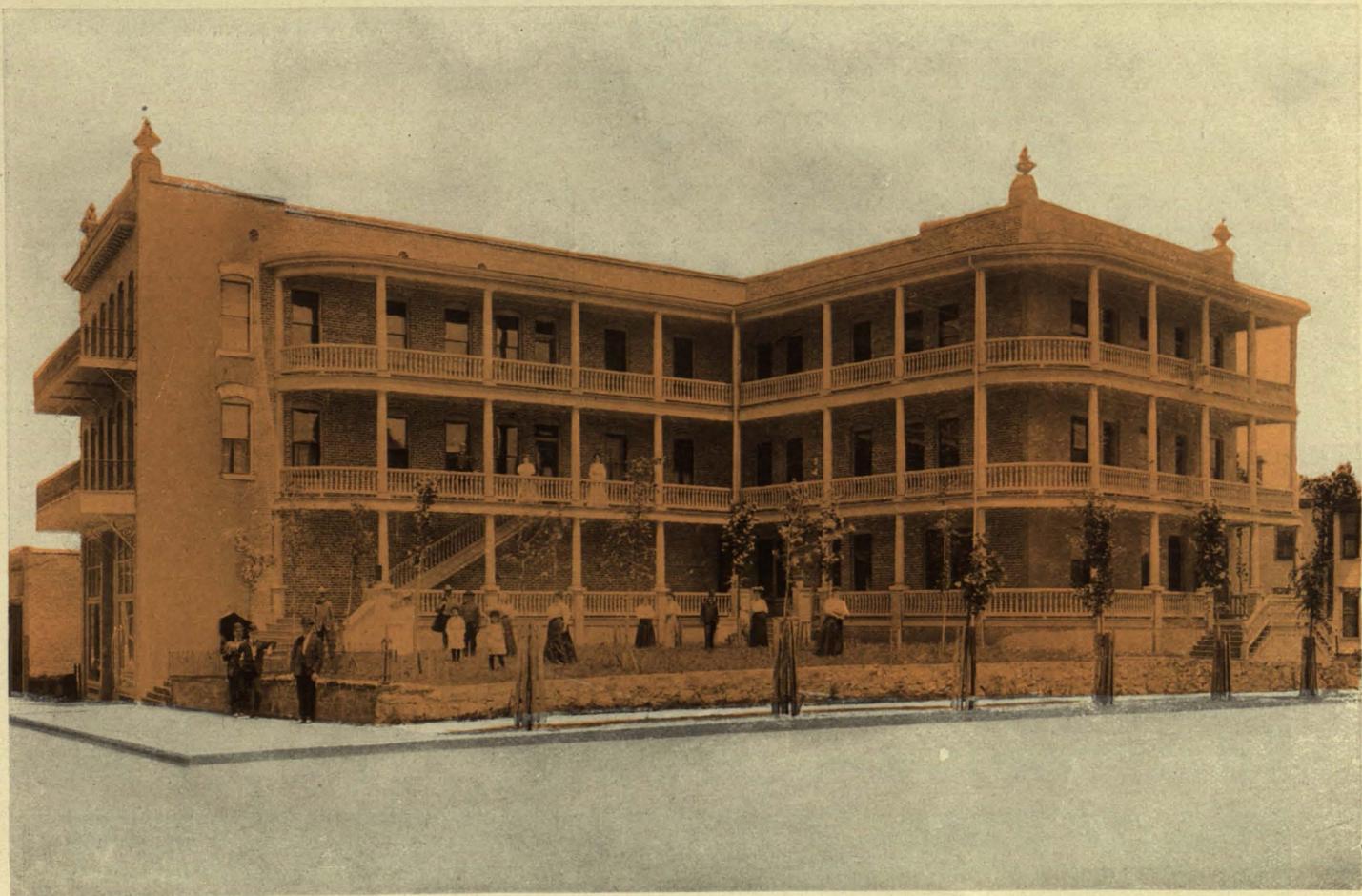


THE MARQUETTE, THE LEADING COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Tom J. Pettit, Manager.



Photo by Upton.

THE TAYLOR HOUSE.



THE SIGLER FURNISHED APARTMENTS.



JONES APARTMENTS.
J. T. Jones, Owner.



RESIDENCE OF W. C. BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF B. COBB.



THE DE SOTO HOTEL.
C. E. Sykes, Proprietor.



NEW LINDELL HOTEL.
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Eddy Annex, with Housekeeping Apartments.



CENTRAL SANITARIUM.



MILSTEAD APARTMENTS.



CHESNUTT COTTAGE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. RIGGS.



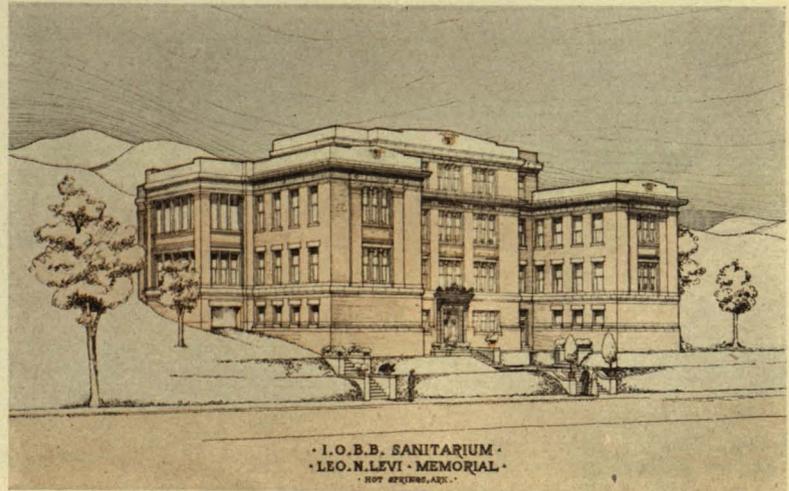
HOME HOTEL.



SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH.



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.



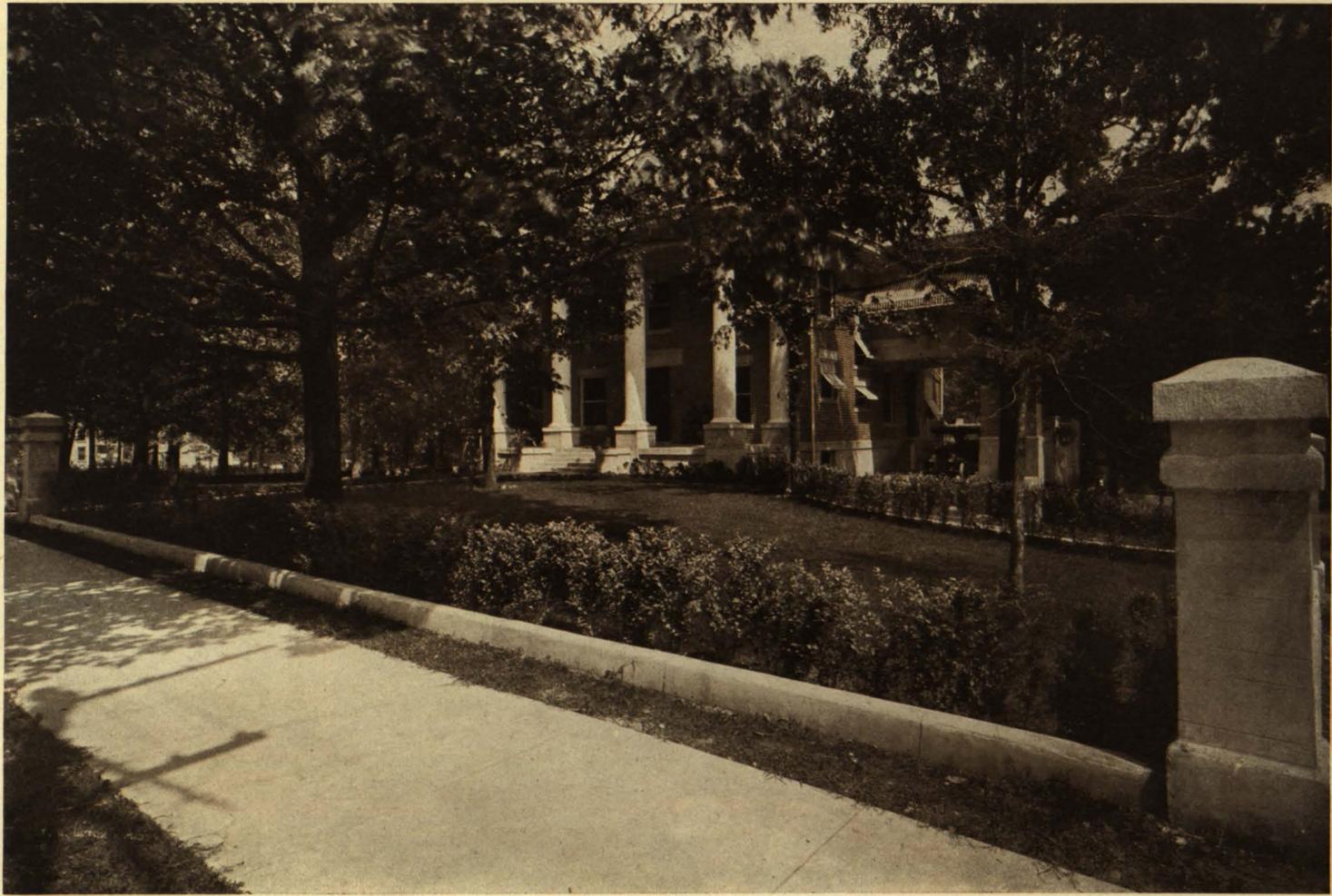
LEO N. LEVI MEMORIAL SANITARIUM.



RESIDENCE OF T. M. DODSON.



"THE CABIN," COUNTRY HOME OF COL. S. W. FORDYCE.



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE J. A. STALLCUP.

J. G. Horn, Architect.



RESIDENCE OF DR. CHAS. DAKE.



RESIDENCE OF DR. S. P. COLLINGS.



RESIDENCE OF DR. HOWARD P. COLLINGS.



"THE BARN," DR. J. C. MINOR'S RESIDENCE.



"THE BOULDERS," COUNTRY HOME OF DR. ROBERT B. DIMON.



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. U. WILLIAMS.

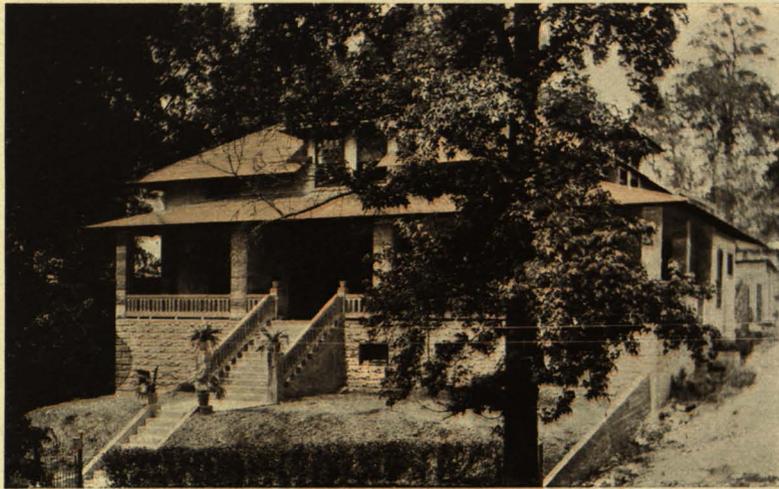


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RESIDENCE OF DR. JOHN F. ROWLAND.



RESIDENCE OF E. W. RECTOR.



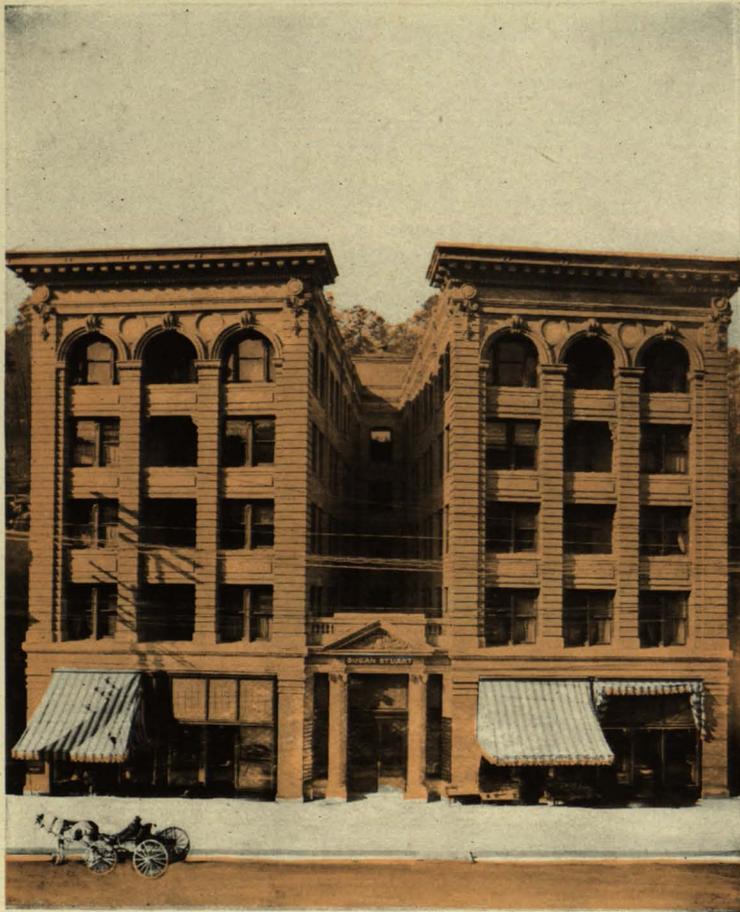
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Rockafellow	The Palace
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Pullman	Magnesia
Milwaukee	The Lamar
Imperial	Arlington
The Richmond	Eastman
Marquette	Alhambra
The Amis	Park
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Jefferson	Rockafellow
	Waverly
	Rector

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