Steamboat Springs
Colorado

J. L. NORVELL, President
F. E. PALMER, Vice-President
GEO. WITHER, Secretary-Treasurer

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The Steamboat Springs Town & Quarry Company
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLORADO

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STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLORADO

WILLIAMSON-HAFFNER CO., DENVER

1914
Prospectus

Edited by

James Logan Crawford

(Note: I have kept the spelling, grammar, and punctuation that were in the original booklet. However the line breaks and page breaks differ slightly. The booklet is two sheets of paper 31½ x 9¼ inches, each folded into four sections 7 7/8 by 9 ¼ inches.)
At the base of the North Park range, in the fertile valley of the Yampa (the Indian boy's exclamation “here is a yam, pa,” a wild root, first cousin to a sweet potato) River, the town of Steamboat Springs is building a modern town around the 150 mineral, chemical and thermal springs of this famous group.

Steamboat Springs is situate 214 miles west of Denver, on the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) Railroad; on transcontinental Denver-to-Salt Lake auto road, it is only 159 miles. The altitude is about the same as Manitou.

The name, “Steamboat,” was given to the town by the first white settler, James H. Crawford, who entered a homestead covering the present townsite in 1874. The name was suggested by the rhythmic “sound” of the escaping carbonic acid gas that still gushes from “the Steamboat Spring.” “A steamboat landing at the pier” is its eternal greeting to the visitor.

Only four of this famous group of radioactive springs have had any surface improvement or development. Only twenty-four have been scientifically tested, which show the exact counterparts in quality, character and temperature of more than twelve famous European spas.

Steamboat Springs is truly the fisherman's “center of attraction.” They can live at the best hotels, enjoy all the modern comforts in their hours of rest, but when the “fisherman's fever” strikes them they can “cast a fly” in the Yampa River from the hotel porch to the Flat Top mountains, a distance of fifty miles, up Elk River to its source and its branches sixty miles, up Mad Creek for twelve miles, including the Government Reserve Lakes, up Big Creek to the North Park range for twelve miles, up Soda Creek for fifteen miles, and up Walton Creek six miles to those beautiful waterfalls that formed those play-pools of the wily trout, all told, making a grand total of fishing mileage of 155 miles to wade in the steams and east your fly, with a state fish hatchery to supply the demand of the fisherman's band.

In addition to all this, the forestry department has stocked over thirty lakes along the western slope of the North Park range from the Gore canon to the head of Elk River, which will insure an ever-increasing supply of native and eastern trout for the present and future generations—real conservation in action.
CABIN HOTEL  Every “Steamboat” must have its Cabin, where the best food is served, the greatest comfort is enjoyed, and bountiful courtesy is extended the guests of the “Boat.” Wherefore, Steamboat Springs has its “Cabin” Hotel, a 100-room, modern hotel, well furnished, modernly equipped, with city electric light and water system, and a large, well-lighted office, rotunda and parlor. The dining room is splendidly furnished, where all the eatables of the season are served at popular rates.

SODA SPRING  This is an exact counterpart of the famous Manitou soda water. It is highly charged with gas and a delightful drinking water. This is where the visitors make their favorite “phiz” lemonade from Nature's soda fountain.

The Steamboat Springs Town & Quarry Company

The developed and undeveloped property of the Steamboat Springs Town & Quarry Co. is an enormous asset. There are 450 acres of virgin, unplatted land which can be used for golf links, polo grounds, tennis court, and other public entertainment grounds which could also be platted into salable lots when future developments would require.

In the original plat of the town of Steamboat Springs, eighty acres only were platted. There is now about 20 per cent of this town plat unsold, belonging to the Town Company. There are also several very attractive subdivisions platted that join onto the original town plat which the company has offered to the public at various rates per lot, according to position and local conditions.

The bath house and all improvements at the bath spring represent an outlay of more than $50,000.

The forty acres upon which the group of hot springs are situate is, prospectively, a very valuable forty acres. Its future value is limited only by the development of the vast latent resources of the hot springs and its surroundings. All the level land shown in the Steamboat photo herein is newly platted land, where a large part of the “future” town building will add to the size and importance of Steamboat Springs.
Wonderful Group of Mineral Springs

IN all ages humanity has placed a high value upon mineral springs. In the long twilight ages, not knowing how else to explain their soothing and healing powers, they were said to be peopled with spirits from the underworld, of which origin their heat, bubbling gases and sulphurous smells were, to the savage mind, clear and convincing proofs.

Millions of dollars each year are sent abroad for mineral waters and thousands of American people each year go to the curative springs of Europe, many of them not knowing that the same results can be obtained nearer home.

The Steamboat Springs group of mineral waters is the largest and most varied in the world and there is found here nearly, if not quite, every water known to have potent value. Alkaline, saline-alkaline, iron, lithia, sulphur, magnesium, in all their various and wonderful combinations, are found here—more than 150 springs in all, and none the exact counterpart of another.

Rheumatism, gout, scrofula, liver, kidney, dyspepsia, the virulent blood disorders, skin diseases, and anaemical diseases having their origin in an excess of uric acid in the blood, and many other complaints of the human organism find ready relief by the use of these waters.

There are two springs of the Kissingen-saline type, of which animals are fond. Horses and cattle come for miles and up to within a few

BITTER OR TERRACE SPRING This spring is just east of the Steamboat spring. It is a volume of highly charged sulphur water of over 500 gallons per minute, falling over a “bench-like” terrace into the Yampa River. The temperature is 72 degrees Fahr., and the water contains the highest percentage of soluble sulphur of any spring in Colorado. It is Nature’s perfect formula for blood and skin diseases, and has flow enough for health and pleasure bathing. A noted Scotch chemist declared this water contained the most perfect chemical solution of sulphur he had ever tested.
years ago deer and elk took great risk to get this water.

Within a short distance, of these is another spring which is destined to play an important role in a curative way. In its mineral components it strongly resembles the Kreuznacher in Rhenish Prussia, a powerful remedy in scrofulous affections, inflammation of the bones and ulceration of the intestinal organs. The temperature of this spring will permit of its shipment, and, as it is not found in any other part of the continent, its introduction will be followed by an increased demand wherever used.

The favorite spring of the group is the Soda spring. This is a chalybeate water, sparkling and highly effervescent from the amount of carbonic acid gas which it contains. It is superior in richness and delicacy of taste to Greisshubler or Apollinaris, and is destined to be used in all parts of the civilized world.

The Milk or Lithia spring

MILK SPRING (Lithia) The spring, named the “Milk Spring” by the early settlers because it has a milky color, has been shown by noted chemists to be a Lithia water of a very high quality. Temperature, 68 degrees Fahr. Flow estimated to be more than 1,500 gallons per hour.

Dr. Newman, a noted German chemist and physician of sixty years’ practice and experience, stated, after making his complete chemical analysis of this spring, “that it was his judgment that the most learned pharmacist could not compound a more perfect nor effective formula for all kidney derangements than the God of Nature pours out to man from this milk spring.”

There is enough flowing lithia water from this one spring of the lithia group to supply all the needs and requirements of a large hotel-sanitarium, including a bath house.

HOT SPRING Four miles north of town, on the same dyke that has formed the Steamboat group, is located, and owned by the Steamboat Springs Company, a group of wonderful hot springs. The temperature is 153 degrees Fahr. The combined flow of the several springs, I am confident, will be more than 500 gallons per minute when properly cleaned out.

The water is almost chemically pure, and, from certain tests and investigations I have made, I am convinced that it is the radioactivity alone that is the direct and only cause of the “heat” in these waters. In other words, Direct Radium Emanation.

The beauty of the scenery, the grand mountain peaks, and the clear stream of pure, cold water that flows past the springs, all contribute to the great possibilities of the proper development of these springs; in fact, volumes could be written, and a famous resort could be built on this forty acres that cover these hot springs. This natural hot water is ample in volume and heating qualities to be piped direct to Steamboat to supply all homes and hotels with hot water. A favorite pleasure trip of the townpeople is to put up a lunch basket, place a few spoonfuls of tea in the teapot, take a few fresh eggs and drive to the hot springs (six miles by wagon road), drop the eggs into the hot spring, pour the hot water in the teapot, and, in ten minutes, have a hot meal, cooked by radium-heated water—real, up-to-the-minut cooking.

This picture shows a winter scene. The men on their “skis” have been hunting “snowshoe” rabbits (note how their hides are stained by the snow), and, to refresh the inner man, they boil a few fresh eggs on the trip.
is one of the most valuable of the group, being richer in lithia than any other spring in the world. It has nearly double the lithia content of Hunyadi in the old world, Saratoga in New York, and the lithia springs of Virginia. Lithia is the greatest known solvent in kidney disorders and lithia water is bottled and shipped by the thousands of gallons.

The Steamboat spring, from which the town took its name, is a wonderful phenomenon. It bursts out in regular gushes from a ragged orifice in the solid rock. The quantity of carhonic acid gas is so great and is sent up from its subterranean place of production under such pressure as to eject the water through the outer aperture with almost explosive violence, although the water is not forced so high as in former years.

The Bubbling spring is a most valuable one and has many cures to its credit. It is fifteen feet in diameter and its surface rolls and tumbles in constant and violent ebullition, hissing and crackling as though a great furnace were somewhere beneath. The observer is impressed and fascinated by the strange spectacle, lingers by and returns day after day to view its incessant turbulence.

The Bath spring has a temperature of 103 degrees, and a modern bath house and open-air pool provide means for the greatest luxury and enjoyment.

The Hot springs have a temperature of 153 degrees and are located four miles from town. The water is discharged from a fissure in the rock and the flow is 400 gallons a minute. Eggs are soft boiled in a few minutes, tea steeped, game and fish cooked by this naturally heated water.

The question in regard to the therapeutic power of mineral waters is only as to its character, not to its existence. Whatever may be this unknown quality in natural springs, it is there, as the experience of ailing humanity and physicians in all ages have testified.

Perhaps it is due to that strange, new, half-discovered force, radio-activity, in which electro-chemical examinations have already found some of the most famous springs to be rich. The remarkable pain-relieving effects of natural hot baths bear a close resemblance to the similar power of the X-rays, which contain most of the radium emanations. The waters of Bath, Vichy, Plombieres and Baden-Baden have been found possessed of marked radio-activity by Sir William Hamsey, Professor Dewar and others, while a similar quality has been found in the waters of Hot Springs, Ark., by Professor Boltwood. If this be the secret of their mysterious power, Steamboat Springs would rank high among them.

It has been stated that the usefulness of mineral springs in a curative way rests upon certain easily ascertainable properties and accessories, such as purity, abundance of water, warmth and sunshine, purity and exhilaration of air, beauty and restfulness of surroundings, comfort and the healthfulness of accommodations.

In every one of these requirements Steamboat Springs is up to the standard. Nothing is lacking to make it the greatest health resort in the world, and that it is sure to become within a few years.

Opinion of Well-Known Physician
A well-known physician, who has made a special study of mineral springs, and, in his researches, has visited and investigated some of the most famous medicinal springs of the country, gives some of his conclusions as follows:

“Mineral springs are magical in their charm for the layman, and have been so since the days of Naauman. All people have an abiding faith in Nature and the mysterious workings that are constantly taking place in her unseen laboratories deep down in the formations of the earth, for they feel that she is dispensing chemical combinations far beyond the possibility of man to do.

“It is this impression, possibly, that causes thousands to visit resorts each year, for when some spring has proven its merit as a remedy for a certain disease the public gives its support at once.

“Carlsbad is known the world over for the great benefit it gives to diabetic and gouty patients. Hot Springs, Arkansas, has an established reputation of years’ standing for the results obtained. Saratoga, N. Y., has acquired an equal reputation for rheumatism. French Lick, Ind., has built up a great reputation on the efficiency of her waters in stomach and intestinal disorders. Mount Clemens, Mich., also enjoys an equal reputation in this regard.

“The value of the Carlsbad water is largely due to its sodium sulphates; Hot Springs, Arkansas, can only lay claim to the heat of its waters, as the water is almost pure in character. One pint of the water carries but a trifle over a grain of chemical ingredients combined. The Saratoga waters are beneficial on account of their lithium. French Lick, or Pluto water, is valuable on account of the magnesium and sodium salts.

“Thus it will be observed that the field of usefulness for the resorts which have acquired great reputations is very limited, and, could all the above-mentioned springs be assembled in one group, what a mecca it would become for the invalid. For such a condition to obtain as an asset, cities would give thousands of dollars, states and countries millions, yet, strange to relate, not 5 per cent of the people of Colorado are aware that we have that very condition in our midst; blest as is no other country in the world.

“For we can offer the sick who are suffering from diabetes, gout and kidney afflictions the great sodium sulphur remedy of Carlsbad. For the suffering, the same thermal waters of Hot Springs, Ark. For the crippled and afflicted with rheumatism and other uric acid disorders, the same lithium waters at Saratoga, N. Y. For those having intestinal and stomach troubles the same sodium and magnesium waters of Mount Clemens, Mich., and French Lick, Ind. For those suffering from bladder diseases the same calcium waters of Baden-Baden. For those suffering from nasal and throat catarrh our waters are in a class by themselves.

“What a marvelous condition to have assembled in one group more than 100 springs, all differing in their analyses and varying in the proportion of their chemical ingredients.

“Colorado has many distinctive features of which she has just cause to feel proud, but we know of none that should give her greater pleasure than when she refers to the world's great springs at Steamboat Springs, Colo.”—From The Pilot Industrial Edition, 1914.
PIONEER CELEBRATION
September, 1909

Pioneers from all parts of Routt County gathered at Steamboat Springs, in September, 1909, to rejoice and make merry over the completion of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, popularly known as the “Moffat Road.”
NORTHWESTERN Colorado is America’s wonderland, offering pleasures in the way of scenic beauties, fishing, camping and outdoor delights that cannot be duplicated elsewhere on this continent or in the world. That is the reason why automobile and tourist travel to this section bids fair to assume increasing proportions each year. Auto roads are now being built leading to this enchanted wonderland of cool summer breezes, of invigorating and restful pleasures, of changing scenes and wonderful vistas.

The motorist, planning a vacation in the Colorado Rockies, wants to know what this state has to offer that is worth his while and that will repay him in pleasure, in health and in new and different sights. An eastern authority on motor touring, after completing a trip of a thousand miles over Colorado’s mountain roads, recently wrote:

“Colorado has within her borders more mountain scenery than all Europe can boast of. Today it is possible for a tourist to spend three weeks in the heart of the Rockies; to travel during this period 1,500 miles and get to more vistas of mountain scenery and fathomless canons than he could obtain in a similar period in the Alpine sections of Europe.

Little Danger in Mountain Touring

“The trouble with the American tourist today is that he does not know his own country; he does not know the mystic beauties it affords the motorist who seeks the faraway fields of western grandeur. The roads are there; the hotels, to an extent, are there; the directions for the tourist to follow are there; the signboards are more prolific than in New England. The owner-motorist who is accustomed to driving his car over the varied roads of the country will not have any difficulty on a two weeks’ mountain trip. At times he will skirt apparently bottomless canons, but there is no immediate danger. At other times he will be far above timber line, but the roadway is as safe as through the cotton fields of Texas. If he has his car in rational condition it will not be necessary to be towed in a single instance. He will find comfortable hotels and inns within reach nearly every day. He will have no difficulty in purchasing gasoline. He will have no difficulty in following routes from place to place. Each day’s journey will bring fresh and thrilling vistas.

No Such Scenery Elsewhere

“No other state has so much to offer the tourist in variety of scenery as has Colorado. To those who have never seen the Rockies it is impossible to picture, even with the best
Photographs, the mountain landscape with its tremendous heights and depths. There is something so big about those snow-capped mountains of enormous heights that no one with red blood in his veins can see them and not feel the uplifting, inspiring influences.

**State and Counties Working Together**

"Too much cannot be said about the road conditions in Colorado as compared with other sections open to motor travel. Although not boulevards, the number of miles affected by wet weather is remarkably small. Furthermore, the rainfall in Colorado is almost a minimum,

particularly during the touring months."

Since this writer made this trip and wrote the above paragraphs Colorado has expended more than $2,000,000 in developing its state highways; it has mapped out a comprehensive system covering the entire state, and local and state officers are working together in harmony to make in reality a network of roads, scientifically correct from an engineering standpoint, that will open to the world scenic wonders it never even dreamed America possessed.

Northwestern Colorado is rapidly being made the motorists' mecca. The mountain
The Rabbit Ear Road

The Rabbit Ear road was begun last year by the forest service of the government. The eighteen miles to the top of the range on the western slope will cost, according to the engineer's estimate, $17,000. The greater part of this section of the road was completed last fall, and plans are under way for the early resumption of work on the eastern slope, which already has a road that is passable, but which will be greatly improved.

The forest service has issued a statement in which it says the road is designed to connect directly the Bear river valley with Jackson and Grand counties. In addition, it furnishes direct connection to Denver by way of Kremmling, Hot Sulphur Springs and Berthoud Pass, also connects directly with the proposed highway system from North Park, Jackson county, to Fort Collins and Loveland; by way of Rand it furnishes connections with the state road over Willow Pass, joining the Midland Trail at Granby in Grand county. It will be nearly forty miles the shortest route between Denver and Salt Lake City.

From a scenic standpoint the attractions cannot be excelled and seldom equaled by any of the routes over the Continental Divide in Colorado. After leaving Muddy Creek in Grand county, or the North Park basin in Jackson county—which is a fairly settled country—you pass through a dense stand of spruce and pine timber until the summit of the Continental Divide is reached, after which a wilderness uninhabited by people and occupied only by livestock for a distance of six or seven miles is traveled through until the western side of Rabbit Ear Pass is reached, where the sudden view of the Bear River Valley, which is a densely populated and intensively cultivated section of Routt county producing record-breaking crops of both hay and grain, and the wonderful blending of color in the cultivated fields of grain and hay make it a sight seldom seen on any route usually followed by automobile travel.

From one end of the road to the other—that is, the portion which crosses the Continental Divide over the Rabbit Ear Pass—there are numerous streams and springs in sufficient number to furnish an abundance of pure mountain water. These springs will he developed so that the traveler will be able to refresh himself at least every half mile across the distance of eighteen miles.

Easy Grades Secured

The approach from the east side of the Rabbit Ear road from Kremmling is of a low grade up to Whitely Peak and with no rock up to the point at which the ascent to the Rabbit Ear road begins. The surveys, completed in whole by the United States forest service, show that a maximum grade of 6 per cent has been adhered to with the exception of one place on the eastern slope, where it occupies a stretch of one-quarter of a mile at 7.1 per cent, and it is hoped to reduce this grade to a maximum of 6 per cent for the entire road. Using this 6 per cent as the maximum it has been found that half the road does not exceed 3 per cent. About one-fifth of the road falls between 1 and 2 per cent and the remainder is about evenly divided between 3 and 6 per cent.

The specifications of this road are those adopted by the United States government for the construction of standard wagon roads and those of the state highway commission of the state of Colorado. The work is quite similar in character to railroad grading, with no adverse grades, is sixteen feet wide on all hillsides, fourteen feet in width on all straightaway portions. Approaches have a minimum curvature of fifty-foot radius, with side ditches supplemented by an independent ditch system along the banks carrying the run-off from steep side hills and other drainage points directly into culverts which are constructed of steel and stone. The entire road is cleared of all timber, brush and debris, standing or down, to a width of forty feet, twenty feet on each side of the center line as indicated by the survey. All stumps within ten feet of the center line of the road are grubbed. There are no steep pitches and the grade is absolutely uniform. Turnouts are provided from seventy-five to one hundred feet in length and in sufficient width to permit the passing of six-horse teams and wagons without difficulty and are visible from each other and from any point.
A DAY'S CATCH ON ELK RIVER

between the turnouts. To illustrate the method of construction, there has been already constructed one double-reverse curve with an approach on the upper end by a cut through solid granite for a distance of nearly 130 feet, the material having been used in a fill to build a curve of about 220 feet in length, eleven feet in height, with a thirty-six-foot base width. All rock is blasted out to a depth of twelve inches below the surface of the roadbed so that there will be no rough places in this road. Culverts and bridges will be constructed of either concrete or stone and steel. There will be no wooden culverts on the route. All cribbing will be of stone, and, generally speaking, the road will excel any construction work in mountain roads across the Continental Divide in the State of Colorado.

After an inspection by a practical automobile owner and driver, he expressed himself in the following language:

“This is the best mountain highway I have ever seen and I will be able to pass over the entire range at high speed.”

Selected as the Best

The Rabbit Ear road was selected by the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, after a detailed examination had been made of every route across the Continental Divide in northern Colorado. This examination included the Trough, or Grand River route, the Gore range, the Rabbit Ear Pass, the Buffalo Pass and the Whisky Park route. On no one of these routes, except the Rabbit Ear, was a grade found possible within the ordinary means of construction which could be reduced and held to a maximum of 6 per cent, following, of course, the standard of road construction adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

There are other auto highways leading into northwestern Colorado, for by taking the Midland Trail to State Bridge there is a good road leading through Egeria Park and past the thriving towns of Yampa and Oak Creek to Steamboat Springs. The historic and beautiful Gore Pass between Kremmling and Toponas has been used by wagons since the earliest settlement of the country; in fact, it was for years the only eastern outlet of all this vast section. A very little repairing would make it passable for automobiles. Thus, with the completion of the Rabbit Ear road, it will be possible to make a circle trip from Denver and visit all the attractions of this section of the state.

Good Roads West of Steamboat

From Steamboat westward to Salt Lake City thousands of dollars are being expended to make the road an attractive one. Routt county is building a road with a water grade down the river to the Moffat county line. The latter county is expending thousands of dollars in building bridges and putting the road in shape to the K ranch on the Colorado-Utah line, and, from that point, Utah is extending the highway through the beautiful Vernal section and by way of Provo to the Mormon capital.

Within a short time this will be the popular auto route across the continent and will be traveled annually by thousands of tourists.—From The Pilot Industrial Edition, 1914.
OUR HAPPY HUNTING GROUND

Only a few years ago, there were elk on a thousand hills in Routt county, but the forward march of civilization has crowded the noble elk from the open range to the private parks, and the state law has forever closed the season for the slaughter of these “monarchs of the mountains.”

As a means for entertaining the visiting public at Steamboat, the city council and the Steamboat Springs Commercial Club have arranged to inclose a few elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep and mountain bison in their new game park, which joins the town on the south. This will be our children’s “nature study” in the animal kingdom.

Right in plain view, from the streets of Steamboat Springs, THIS will be a living picture in its wild animal nature as only one of our many attractions.

CLIMATE

In the heart of the Rockies, Steamboat Springs has, like its group of mineral springs, an endless variety of climatic conditions, but all are bracing, invigorating and health-producing. From October 1st to December 15th we have beautiful fall weather—warm, sunshiny days, cool, frosty nights, with an occasional snowfall of a few inches, which quickly melts away under the warm, sun-shiny days. The ground being covered with snow, no dust can arise from any source, and each snow-fall brings to the earth every vestige of dust, smoke and every germ from the atmosphere, and huries all these impurities deep in cold storage, thereby purifying the air by Nature's unfailing process until the air really “tastes” good as you breathe in this life-giving nectar of the God of Health and Vigor. After the clouds have rolled away and the harmony has been restored, then the nights and days become more friendly in their intercourse, and the sun god becomes more lavish with his bright smile and warm nature, so that all outdoor labor can be carried forward with a good monthly average of working days.

Health-seekers are blest with this pure mountain air, while the sportsman and pleasure-loving public can enjoy themselves to the limit at Steamboat Springs.

SULPHUR CAVE

In the midst of this group of sulphur springs, Nature and time, through a deposit of the “solids” in the outflowing sulphur water, during past ages, have built up a large mound covering several acres.

The reaction of the chemicals in this mound has “blown” out a large hole or cave within its center. This cave could be made, by a very small money outlay, a splendid place of entertainment for visitors. The spring that has been the direct “cause” of this mound is a perfect counterpart in quality and character of the noted Carlsbad Spa of Germany.

The water from this “American Carlsbad” will run to waste until the health and pleasure-seeking public is informed that “Steamboat Springs” is the Carlsbad of America.