

National Register Amendment – Approved 10-15-2014

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lost Spring
 Other names/site number KHRI #115-0000-00004; 115-889; 115-890
 Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail

2. Location

Street & number <u>NE¼, SW¼ Section 16 & S½ Section 17, Township 17 South, Range 4 East</u>		not for publication
City or town <u>Lost Springs</u>	X	vicinity
State <u>Kansas</u> Code <u>KS</u> County <u>Marion</u> Code <u>115</u> Zip code <u>66859</u>		

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
x national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: x A B C x D

See File
 Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date _____
Kansas State Historical Society
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
 Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
 Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
2	0	sites
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)

RECREATION & CULTURE/marker

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/natural feature

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

RECREATION & CULTURE/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete (Marker)

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: Stone (Marker)

Narrative Description

Summary

The 1976 National Register nomination for Lost Spring includes a 10-acre site in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, Township 17 South, Range 4 East, approximately 2.5 miles due west of the town of Lost Springs, Marion County, Kansas.¹ While a spring is located within the nominated ten acres, it was likely used by later travelers along the Santa Fe Trail. Recent research strongly suggests the Lost Spring frequented by early Santa Fe travelers is located a little over one mile to the northeast, within a 5-acre site in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16. In order to more completely document the history of the Lost Spring area, this nomination expands the 1976 boundary to include the spring in Section 16 to create a 15-acre discontinuous site. Further, this amendment clarifies the property types found within the new boundary, as defined by the revised *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* multiple property nomination: one Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype) in the form of swales; two Travel and Trade Sites (Natural Amenity subtype) in the form of two springs; and an example of a Monument and Memorial property type in the form of the 1908 Old Settlers Lost Springs Station marker.

Elaboration

*General Landscape*²

The Lost Spring area is located within the Flint Hills Upland division of the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowland province of the Interior Plains division of North America.³ Ranging from 20 to 80 miles wide, the Flint Hills Upland stretches from north to south across the eastern half of Kansas, taking in such towns as Clay Center, Manhattan, Junction City, Abilene, El Dorado, Augusta, and Winfield. This linear physiographic unit consists of a series of north-south irregularly trending escarpments with steep, terraced eastern faces and flat to gently inclined western slopes. The topography was formed by the exposure and consequent erosion at the ground surface of alternating beds of unequally resistant Permian-age limestones, sandstones, and shales, which dip gently to the west. Stream courses within the region are generally eastward flowing and typically have deeply entrenched channels lined with outcropping rock ledges. Valleys are usually asymmetrical with the steeper slopes located on the south sides. In places where the streams pass through resistant limestones, narrow box-like channels have been incised. In locations where the streams have cut through weaker shales, the valleys are wider and the slopes are much gentler.

The abundance of flint or chert bands in the limestones is perhaps the most important characteristic of the Flint Hills environment from an archeological perspective. Due to its superior flaking qualities, Flint Hills chert provided excellent raw material for chipped stone tools, and it was heavily exploited by prehistoric inhabitants of the region.

The natural vegetation of the region prior to the encroachment of modern civilization apparently consisted of tall grass prairie interpenetrated by narrow bands of riverine forest.⁴ Warm season grasses dominated the prairie vegetation community, with big and little bluestem, switchgrass, and Indian grass being the most important elements of that community. Moderate rainfall, a relatively long growing season, and rich soils provided conditions suitable for many other grasses and numerous annual and perennial herbs. Within the stream valleys, periodically flooded shallow depressions hosted wetland communities dominated by prairie cordgrass, while mud flats served as preferred sites for smartweeds, docks, purslane, and chenopods. Gallery forests occurred in narrow bands along the major streams. The forest vegetation was dominated by medium

¹ The 1976 nomination lists the acreage as "8-10." Also, throughout the text (unless otherwise noted) "Lost Spring" (singular) will be used to designate the spring of water or the "station" on the Santa Fe Trail. "Lost Springs" (plural) will refer to the Town of Lost Springs. This convention has not always been followed in available literature, thus creating various degrees of confusion.

² The following four paragraphs are adapted from standard language used in reports written by Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, Archeology Department.

³ W.E. Schoewe, "The Geography of Kansas, Part II: Physical Geography," *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science* 52, no. 3 (1949): 291.

⁴ A.W. Kuchler, "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 600-601.

tall to tall broadleaf deciduous trees like cottonwood, hackberry, willow, and elm. Hillsides and ravines along valley edges supported woodlands of bur oak with scattered individuals of bitternut hickory and shagbark hickory. Black walnut, green ash, and sycamore prevailed in the lower, more mesic areas. The understory was mostly buckbrush and Missouri gooseberry, with the herbaceous flora being similar to that found in oak-hickory forests to the east.

According to Wedel, these vegetative conditions provided shelter and food for an abundant mammalian fauna, including such large game animals as bison, elk, deer, antelope, and bear along with smaller animals such as cougar, wildcat, coyote, fox, beaver, otter, muskrat, raccoon, opossum, badger, squirrel, rabbit. Wild turkey, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, and quail were also present, and the larger streams yielded an abundance of edible fish and shellfish.⁵

Property Types

For clarity the property types discussed below are organized according to their sectional locations, beginning with the five acres containing the original Lost Spring, then the later spring associated with the Lost Spring Station (not included in this nomination), and finally the 1908 monument (Figure 1).

Section 16: Lost Spring Area along Lyon Creek (Figure 2)

The early Lost Spring is located in a 5-acre area bisected by Lyon Creek in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 4 East. The creek enters Section 16 as an intermittent drainage along 340th Road to the south in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$. The drainage runs in a northwesterly direction until coming to the spring area in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ where it becomes a more substantial stream, no doubt due to the presence of the spring. This stream cuts to the northeast through the nominated site and then turns back to the north and west, exiting the section along the western section line in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The nominated site is heavily wooded, predominantly with Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*) and Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Though surrounded by agricultural land, this 5-acre site does not appear to have been cultivated or heavily used for agricultural purposes.

1. **Resource:** Lost Spring

Lat., Long.: 38.572412,-96.998709 (WGS84)

Classification: Contributing Site

Associated Property Type: Travel & Trade Site

Associated Property Subtype: Natural Amenity

Photo(s): 1 through 6

Description: The spring, which is fed by the Flint Hills to the east, is located in a natural bend of Lyon Creek at an approximate elevation of 1410 feet (430 meters).⁶ A strong flow of water issues forth from a cavity in the rocks at the base of a small limestone cliff on the creek's west bank. The area along the

⁵ Waldo R. Wedel, "An Introduction to Kansas Archeology," *Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* (1959): 14.

⁶ According to L. Stephen (Steve) Schmidt, *Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas: A Historical Perspective*. (McPherson, KS: Self-published, 2008 & 2011), 17: A legend is prevalent that the source of the water flowing from Lost Spring is in Colorado, the spring being an outlet to an underground river; or, the origin of the water is in the Rocky Mountains, with flow along an underground fault that is blocked by cave-ins from time to time. Instead, "the Flint Hills are, in general, a region of water surplus; water leaves the region via many surface streams and by subsurface migration ... Groundwater migration is generally from east to west. Recharge takes place where aquifers outcrop to the east, and water moves down the regional bedrock dip toward the west" into central Marion County. There are at least 14 springs in central and western Marion County fed from the Flint Hills to the east. Lost Spring is one of them. See: James S. Aber, *Geohydrology of the Flint Hills, East Central Kansas, Earth Sciences Department*, Emporia State University, 2004, available at: <http://academic.emporia.edu/aberjame/field/flint/geohydro.htm> & Robert Sawin, Rex Buchanan, and Wayne Lebsack, *Kansas Springs Inventory: Water Quality, Flow Rate, and Temperature Data, Kansas Geological Survey, Open File Report 2002-46*, November 2002, available at: http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Hydro/Publications/OFR02_46/index.html

creek is very swampy at times of the year, and the banks are covered with various native woody plant species.

The topography at this spring varies significantly from the east bank to the west bank. The west bank towers over the creek, reaching a height of nearly 1430 feet (436 meters). To the east at an approximate elevation of 1420 feet (433 meters), there is level ground that would have made a good camping area, though no known historic artifacts have been recovered to substantiate this.⁷

Early trail historian George P. Morehouse noted:

There are several reasons given why this place was called 'Lost Springs.' Presumably it came from the fact that it failed to flow at times and afterwards burst forth as usual. This might have happened at some long droughty period, and persons who were looking for the spring which they previously visited or heard described would naturally say it was lost. ... There is no doubt the name came from the fact that certain Indians and travelers across the plains, who once had camped there were unable to find the spring during some subsequent trip in those days. It seemed to be a periodical spring flowing abundantly for years, then drying up or running low for a time; but whether running or dry, the place was called Lost Spring.⁸

Within this level area are the remains of what appears to be a stone foundation. The 1885 atlas of Marion County shows the entire NE¼, SW¼ as belonging to a Moses Shupe, with a dot indicating a structure near the nominated area. The foundation likely belonged to buildings associated with this early farmstead, post-dating the trail era. This structure is therefore determined to be non-contributing to this nomination.⁹

2. Resource: Trail Segment

Lat., Long.: 38.572856,-96.998328 (WGS84)

Classification: Contributing Site

Associated Property Type: Transportation Site

Associated Property Subtype: Trail Segment

Photo(s): 7,8

Description: Above the west bank of Lyon Creek are at least two parallel swales heading in a northeast-to-southwest direction. These swales are a remnant of the route taken west after crossing Lyon Creek and generally follow the 1857 General Land Office survey of the road. The swales form a segment that is approximately 45 feet (14 meters) long and 20 feet (6 meters) wide.

Section 17: Spring at Lost Spring Station (Figure 3)

The site of the spring related to the Lost Spring Station is located in a 10-acre area bisected by Cress Creek in the S½ of Section 17, Township 17 South, Range 4 East. The creek enters the section from the south at the center of the section and generally northward. The nominated site is located at an approximate elevation of 1410 feet (430 meters).

3. Resource: Spring [Previously listed in the National Register, 1976]

Lat., Long.: 38.566389, -97.012917 (WGS84)

Classification: Contributing Site

Associated Property Type: Travel & Trade Site

Associated Property Subtype: Natural Amenity

⁷ Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 7-8.

⁸ Lost Springs Trail [Newspaper], *Old Santa Fe Trail 1822-1872, the Santa Fe Trail in Marion County, Address of Ex-Senator Geo. P. Morehouse, at Dedication of the Trail Monument, the Gift of the Wichita D.A.R.*, December 17, 1908. See also November 12, 1908 edition of Lost Springs Trail for announcement of the dedication ceremony. As quoted in Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 16-17.

⁹ *Atlas of Marion County, Kansas* (Chicago: The Davy Map & Atlas Co., 1885), 15.

Description: This spring is located some 250-300 feet (76-91 meters) north of 340th Road. It is in a small grassy tract of land, which is fenced off from the adjoining fields. The spring comes bubbling out at the head of a small ravine and flows westward some 20 feet (6 meters) into the headwaters of Lyon Creek, which flows in a northerly direction. Scattered scrub trees now dot the immediate area where the spring is located; no trees would have been found there in early days of the Santa Fe Trail travel.¹⁰

4. Resource: Lost Springs [sic] Station Old Settlers Monument

Lat., Long.: 38.565919, -97.012131 (WGS84)

Classification: Contributing Object

Associated Property Type: Monument and Marker

Photo(s): 9,10

Description: The 1908 Lost Springs Station Old Settlers Monument is located to the southeast of the spring within a road easement on the north side of 340th Road. Prior to July 2009, this marker was located 100 feet (30 meters) to the southeast across the road (Figure 4). The marker was relocated adjacent to the boundaries of the 1976 nomination to better facilitate visitors. Only the marker is included within this nomination.

The rectangular structure stands approximately 5 feet tall and is composed of a red granite marker set within a concrete base. The granite portion is rectangular in plan and elevation and is set on a north-south axis. Both the east and west faces contain an inscription. The east face reads: LOST SPRINGS [sic] / STATION / ON SANTA FE TRAIL / OPERATED / 1822 – 1872; the west face reads: MARKED BY THE OLD / SETTLERS OF MARION CO / JULY 4, 1908 / NAME OF CONTRIBUTORS / IN RECEPTACLE.¹¹ This receptacle (time capsule) was placed in the original concrete base and was reset within the new concrete base in 2009. The new base, which mimics the design of the original base, is stepped.

A branch of the Santa Fe Trail, dating to circa 1858, passed to the south of the spring in Section 17 and south of 340th Road, but no visible evidence of that trail remains in the immediate vicinity. The location of the Lost Spring Station (KSHS archeological site 14MN1301) in the field across the road is identifiable only by occasional relics discovered during farming operations. Because of this, this site is excluded from the nomination.¹²

¹⁰ Paragraph is from Richard D. Pankratz, "Lost Spring National Register Nomination," (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1975), 2.

¹¹ The dates inscribed apply to the Santa Fe Trail in general.

¹² Paragraph based upon the original National Register nomination (Pankratz, 2) but has been updated with more current information.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

- Transportation
- Commerce
- Archeology (Historic—Non-Aboriginal)

Period of Significance

- 1821-1868
- 1908

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The initial period of significance encompasses the years the Santa Fe Trail was active in Marion County (1821-1866) and extends to include the year Jack Costello sold his station, 1868, thus ending the springs' association with travelers along the trail. The second period of significance includes the year 1908 and pertains to the year the Old Settlers Monument was erected.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

Criterion B: The 1908 Old Settlers monument was relocated 100' across the road. The registration requirements in the MPS states, "If the resource has been relocated within its original general vicinity, and this can be documented, the property is still eligible."¹³

Criterion F: As discussed in the revised multiple property nomination, the commemorative marker is eligible because the age, intent, and symbolic value of this resource contribute to the marker's own historical significance. This significance is in large-part directly tied to the effort to memorialize the trail by those who were associated with the trail, as discussed in the historic context, "The Commemoration and Reuse of the Santa Fe Trail."

¹³ Kansas State Historical Society, *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Revised MPS* (Topeka: KSHS, 2012), F132.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The area around Lost Spring was frequented by travelers along the Santa Fe Trail from 1821 to 1866. The presence of water (in the form of springs along both Lyon Creek and Cress Creek) and its location midway between Diamond Spring and Cottonwood Creek both made this an ideal stopping point for travelers. The earliest travelers along the Santa Fe Trail stopped at a spring located along Lyon Creek. As the nature of trade and the types of travelers changed, a new route was created to bring travelers to the Lost Spring Station, located along Cress Creek, one mile to the west of Lyon Creek. It is unknown when Lyon Creek's association with the trail was forgotten, but certainly after the end of the trail's active years, the spring along Cress Creek received the full recognition as the Lost Spring of record. The USGS topographic maps indicate Lost Spring to be in Section 17 and a Spring in Section 16. Further confirmation came when the site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Based upon recent research compiled by trail historian, Steve Schmidt, this amendment clarifies the history of the two Lost Springs.

Lost Spring is nationally significant as part of the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination under Criteria A and D for its association with transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail and for its potential to yield important information about this route. This site is also nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of social history for its association with the commemoration of the trail in Marion County, Kansas. Located along the main route of the Santa Fe Trail, this site retains a good degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association required for registration. Its initial period of significance begins with William Becknell's inaugural trip to Santa Fe in 1821 and ends with the arrival of the railroad to Junction City in 1866. The period of significance for the site's commemoration by the Marion County Old Settlers Association is the year 1908. This site materially reflects important historic events outlined in the historic contexts: International Trade on the Mexican Road, 1821-1846; The Mexican-American War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-1848; Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1861; The Effects of the Civil War on the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880; and The Commemoration and Reuse of the Santa Fe Trail, as well as the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.

Elaboration

As mentioned above, this amendment to the 1976 nomination is necessitated by research compiled by trail historian, Steve Schmidt, beginning in 2005. The majority of the information below is directly from his 2008 report, *Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas: A Historical Perspective*.¹⁴

Along the 1200-mile Santa Fe Trail network, springs were an invaluable resource, providing water, grass for grazing, and often, an area for camping. Lost Spring, a popular stopping point, is located along the main route of the Santa Fe Trail approximately 15 miles (or a day's travel) southwest of Diamond Spring (Morris County) and 15 miles northeast of the Cottonwood Creek Crossing (near Durham, Marion County) (Figure 5).

Lost Spring

From 1821 to 1880, the Santa Fe Trail was a significant trade route between Missouri and New Mexico. Unlike other trails such as the Oregon, California, and Mormon trails, which served as highways for emigrants bound for new homes in the far West, the bulk of traffic along the Santa Fe Trail consisted of mainly civilian traders and military personnel, especially within the early years of the trail. When William Becknell initiated trade in 1821, Santa Fe was within the newly-formed country of Mexico and what is now the state of Kansas was part of an unorganized American territory. Becknell's exact route is unknown, but he likely passed through this part of Marion County.

¹⁴ This document is available at the Kansas State Historical Society.

The first documented travelers through this area were with the members of the Sibley Expedition in 1825. This surveying party, led by George Sibley, was authorized to mark the road from Missouri to the 100th meridian, which marked the boundary between the United States and Mexico prior to the 1840s. Joseph C. Brown, who performed the majority of the survey, kept detailed field notes of the expedition. According to Steve Schmidt, "On August 12th the Expedition set out from Diamond Spring, passing nearby, but not discovering Lost Spring..., and camped on a creek ½-mile south of the Santa Fe Road, at a point approximately 2 miles east and 1.3 miles south of present day Tampa, Kansas. On August 13th they arrived at the Cottonwood River west of present day Durham, Kansas" (Figure 6).¹⁵

Many famous, and not so famous, people traveled the Santa Fe Trail, and many of them recorded their experiences in diaries and reports. Most travelers generally made note of Council Grove and of Cottonwood Crossing. Many mentioned Diamond Spring. Interestingly, Lost Spring is seldom mentioned during the early years of the trail, and if it is, little detail is given. This is quite interesting, as Lost Spring was about one day's drive west of Diamond Spring and one day's drive east of Cottonwood Crossing. Brevet Major Bennett Riley in his journal of the military escort of 1829 does not mention Lost Spring.¹⁶ Susan Magoffin mentions camping at Lost Spring in 1846, being delayed there for a day due to rain, but giving no details of the spring or its surroundings.¹⁷ William Richardson mentions Lost Spring in his journal of 1846: "September 1st. – Came to a place, called 'Lost Spring,' a most singular curiosity. The stream rises suddenly out of the ground, and after rushing over the sand a few yards, as suddenly sinks, and is no more seen."¹⁸ H.B. Mollhausen does not mention Lost Spring in his travels of 1858, although he and his party probably camped at present day Tampa, Kansas on the evening of July 14, 1858.¹⁹

Lost Spring does sometimes appear in tabulations of mileage between various points along the trail. It is not listed in an 1842 tabulation (although it does list Prairie Spring and Hook's Spring, which would not have been far from today's Lost Spring) nor in an 1848 tabulation of distances and camp sites; however, Lost Spring is listed in 1844, 1858, and 1859 tabulations.²⁰

In 1857, some 36 years after Becknell made his first trading venture to Santa Fe, the General Land Office (GLO) caused the public land surveys to be performed in Marion County. The surveys had two equally important purposes. The first was to establish the reference points for sections and quarter-sections described above. The second was to record an inventory of the land, both natural features (e.g., streams, lakes, natural resources, land suitable for farming or grazing) and man-made features (e.g., roads, buildings, fences). The surveyors were given extensive instructions on what to look for and record and how to record it.²¹ The

¹⁵ Kate L. Gregg, *The Road to Santa Fe: The Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1952), 32, 60-61 as referenced in Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 3.

¹⁶ Fred S. Perrine, "Military Escorts on the Santa Fe Trail," *New Mexico Historical Review* 2 (April 1927): 175.

¹⁷ Susan Shelby Magoffin, *Down the Santa Fe Trail and Into Mexico: The Diary of Susan Shelby Magoffin, 1846-1847*, ed. Stella M. Drumm (Lincoln & London: University of Nebraska Press, First Bison Book Printing, 1982), 21-23.

¹⁸ William H. Richardson, *Journal of William H. Richardson, A Private Soldier in the Campaign of New and Old Mexico Under the Command of Colonel Doniphan of Missouri* (New York: William H. Richardson, 1849), 11-12.

¹⁹ H.B. Mollhausen, "Over the Santa Fe Trail Through Kansas in 1858," trans. John A. Burzle, ed. Robert Taft, *The Kansas Historical Quarterly* 16 (November 1948): 370. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 5.

²⁰ Charles J. Folsom, *Mexico In 1842: A Description of the Country, Its Natural and Political Features; With a Sketch of its History, Brought Down to the Present Year* (New York: Wiley & Putnam; Robinson, Pratt & Co., 1842), 133; Nicholas P. Hardeman, "Camp Sites on the Santa Fe Trail in 1848: As Reported by John A. Bingham," *Arizona and the West* 6 (Winter 1964): 318-319; Josiah Gregg, *Commerce of the Prairies*, ed. Max L. Moorhead (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958), 217; Louise Barry, "The Ranch at Walnut Creek Crossing," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 37 (Summer 1971): table between pages 136-137; & Captain Randolph Marcy, "Itinerary II," *The Prairie Traveler* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859) [transcription on-line]; available from Kansas Collection Books <<http://www.kancoll.org/books/marcy/mai02txt.htm>> (accessed 3 July 2014). Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 5.

²¹ *Instructions to the Surveyors General of Public Lands of the United States, for those Surveying Districts Established in and Since the Year 1850; Containing Also, A Manual of Instructions to Regulate the Field Operations of Deputy Surveyors* (Washington, D.C.: A.O.P. Nicholson, Public Printer, 1855) [digital copy on-line]; available from <<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/nnc1.cu50490826>> (accessed 3 July 2014).

surveyors kept notes, and maps were produced from those notes. The notes and surveys provide a snap-shot in time of what Marion County looked like in 1857. Further, the two routes shown on the 1857 GLO map could explain why some travelers noted Lost Spring and some did not. Depending on whether they were traveling slow or fast, did or did not need water, and where they chose to camp, they may or may not have actually come upon Lost Spring in Section 16.²²

Of particular interest on the 1857 General Land Office map of Marion County is the location of the Santa Fe Trail and the location noted for Lost Spring in Section 16 (Figure 7). Based on the 1857 GLO map, the Lost Spring described in various accounts prior to 1857, and probably prior to 1859, refers to the Lost Spring in Section 16, which is a little over a mile to the northeast of what we today commonly identify as Lost Spring in Section 17. As this statement differs from many articles written about Lost Spring over the years, some further discussion is in order to validate this opinion.²³

The accuracy of the 1857 GLO survey map and notes is trustworthy. Because of the amount of traffic through this area of the county, the Santa Fe Trail was plainly visible to the surveyors. Further, all roads and alternate routes within the area surveyed would have been noted and shown on the map. As it is, no trail or spring is shown on the map or recorded in the survey notes in Section 17.²⁴ Other GLO maps prepared at this time show alternate routes of the Santa Fe Trail at Cottonwood Crossing, as well as other trails such as the Cherokee Trail and the Kaw Trail several miles to the southwest.²⁵ Further the accompanying field notes to the 1857 survey state:

This Township is Prairie land with the exception of a Small lot of Timber in the South East Corner of the Township in sections 35 and 36. there [sic] are some fine springs of fresh water in this Township and among their number is the spring known *to all the Santa Fe Traders and trains as the lost spring* [emphasis added]. It is situated in Section 16 near the center of the section. the [sic] spring affords fine Fresh water. The land in this Township is rolling and of the 2nd rate of soil there is some little limestone rock in this Township.²⁶

The Survey of U.S. Mail Route No. 8912, surveyed March 1858, corresponds to the 1857 GLO survey except the segment B-E is not shown, indicating the mail route traveled B-C-D-E on the attached map (Figures 8 and 9).²⁷ The March 1858 survey is not merely a copy of the 1857 survey because the 1858 survey has considerably more detail, showing the lands and legal descriptions of the mail stage stations, and which branches of the Santa Fe Trail at Lost Spring and at Cottonwood Crossing were on the mail route. At this point in time, the mail stages had been in operation for eight years, and the stages now ran semi-monthly (four stages per month, two each way).²⁸ The mail stage stations in the vicinity in 1858 were Council Grove, Diamond Spring, Cottonwood Crossing, and Moore's Ranch; no Lost Spring stage station is shown though Lost Spring is labeled on the Mail Route No. 8912 map in the same location as shown on the 1857 GLO map.²⁹

²² Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 6,7.

²³ *Ibid.*, 6.

²⁴ "Field Notes for Township 17 South, Range 4 East 6th P.M.," (Lecompton, K.T.: General Land Office, 1857): 12, 15-16. Kansas Historical Society (Topeka): Florence McGlasson Gabelmann Memorial Library, microfilm, 17s4en.

²⁵ Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 6-7.

²⁶ "Field Notes for Township 17 South, Range 4 East 6th P.M.," 10.

²⁷ L.J. Berry (surveyor) & C.B. Graham (lithographer), *Survey of U.S. Mail Route No. 8912 from Independence, Mo. to Santa-Fe, N.M.* (March 1858), available at Kansas State Historical Society Research Library (call no. Map P.5 F2). Digitized copy available from Kansas Memory, <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/226567> (accessed July 3, 2014).

²⁸ Morris F. Taylor, *First Mail West: Stagecoach Lines on the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2000), 31, 42, & 48.

²⁹ Berry & Graham, map. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 7.

Aerial photos taken in 1956 clearly show the Santa Fe Trail corresponding to the 1857 GLO survey. The trail appears as a corridor 150 to over 250 feet wide running H-J-K on Figure 9, with eight to ten parallel ruts visible. There can be no question that this section of the Santa Fe Trail received very heavy usage.³⁰

Mileages reported in various accounts give some information to determine whether Lost Spring in the tabulations was in Section 16 or Section 17. Several sources are in remarkably close agreement on the distance from Council Grove to Diamond Spring and from Council Grove to Cottonwood Crossing. Of those, three provide distance information from Lost Spring to Cottonwood Crossing; those mileages are in close agreement and are consistent with Lost Spring being in Section 16.³¹

Lost Spring Station

Following the Mexican-American War in 1846-1848, Santa Fe came under the control of the United States. In 1854, Kansas Territory was organized and opened to settlement. It was at this time that mail stages were introduced along the Santa Fe Trail, following the changing demographics of both trail users and the land through which the trail passed. Previously, most people on the trail were those actually engaged in the operation of the freighting, who traveled self-sufficiently at a relatively slow pace and lived off the land and the supplies they carried. By the late 1850s there were businessmen, people traveling for various reasons, and others riding the relatively swift mail stages, with little opportunity to obtain provisions or rest.³²

Particularly after the mail stages began running weekly in 1858, and with the generally slow but significant influx of people into the Territory, there arose business opportunities for entrepreneurs; those opportunities took the form of "road ranches," the 1860s equivalent of today's convenience store, bar, and grill. Some road ranches seemed to be integral with mail stage stations; other road ranches were simply located along the trail. All provided various services such as fresh stock, feed for stock, supplies such as ammunition, provisions, liquor, and simply a place for persons to congregate.³³

A mail station was established near Lost Spring in 1859 by George Smith. Smith located his station "near the south quarter-corner of Section 17, T17S, R4E, over a mile southeast of the Lost Spring previously identified in Section 16" (Figure 10).³⁴ From the study of available documents, Schmidt believes that sometime between the time of the GLO survey of 1857 and 1859 when Smith established the Lost Spring Station, the stages began taking a short-cut shown by the dotted line on Figure 10. This "Alternate Route" has been described by the Marion County Surveyor, who describes points L, M, N, P, and R on Figure 10.³⁵ This route was shorter than the main trail which was located farther south and continued to be used. The relatively fast and light stages, as well as travelers on horseback, could easily negotiate going down into and up out of the valley, ravine, and creek bed of Cress Creek, while the relatively slow and heavy freight trains would logically prefer the longer route to the south because it presented more gentle terrain. Stages could run-through without camping, while the freighters might still camp at the Section 16 Lost Spring. The Section 17 Lost Spring could

³⁰ Aerial Photograph, United States Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Marion County, Kansas, Map 5-I, Section 24 & 25, T17S, R3E, 1956. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 7.

³¹ Louise Barry, *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972), 113; Barry, "Walnut Creek Crossing," table; Marcy, "Itinerary II," Berry & Graham, map; Folsom, 133; & Gregory M. Franzwa, *Maps of the Santa Fe Trail* (St. Louis, MO: The Patrice Press, 1989), 71, 73, & 75. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 7.

³² Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 8.

³³ Taylor, 31, 42, & 48. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 8.

³⁴ Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 9.

³⁵ James F. Meisner, Marion County Surveyor, *Santa Fe Trail Actual Location according to Original Field Notes*, March 18, 1964, available in Marion County Courthouse.

also furnish some water, but it is interesting to note that a well was dug at the Lost Spring Station not far from the spring.³⁶

It would not have taken long for stages and others to create a definite trail along the route which passed Lost Spring Station, with weekly stage runs in each direction beginning in 1858 and military patrols along the trail.³⁷ If that was the case, when George Smith decided in 1859 to establish this road ranche, a logical location would be on the stage route, near a spring, and close to the established camping spot at the Lost Spring of Section 16. Perhaps in an effort to give his new road ranche "name recognition" he logically called it Lost Spring Station, and the adjacent spring in Section 17 then became known as Lost Spring.³⁸

In *Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas: A Historical Perspective*, Schmidt provides the following compilation of sources, describing the establishment of the Lost Spring Station:

George Smith established a hotel and tavern, and was the first man to run the station at Lost Spring. The station house was located on the south side of the trail [near the north quarter-corner of Section 20, T 17 S, R 4 E] southeast of the main spring and situated on a knoll where one could see up and down the treeless ravine and creek bed. The three-room structure measured 30 feet by 40 feet with an L extension on the south side containing the dining room and kitchen. The construction was of siding with the joints 'stripped,' (or clapboard standing on end). The roof was covered with sod and dirt, thus making a very comfortable dwelling. There were four outside doors and five windows and each had twelve small lights. The rooms were papered with newspapers, and bricks for the chimneys being unavailable, the stovepipes, called 'prairie chimneys,' ran up and through the roof. Southwest of the ranch house was a stockade enclosing about an acre of ground, a great hollow square surrounded by eight-foot posts, with loopholes at regular intervals. These posts were hauled by Fletcher Cress on Lyon Creek, from about five miles north of the station. In case the spring got 'Lost' Alexis D. Blanchett had dug a well about a rod south of the house in 1860.³⁹

Smith did not own the station long, as according to local legend, he lost the land to Jack H. Costello in a card game. Costello was joined in the fall of 1859 by Thomas Wise and family who had been unsuccessful gold seekers in Colorado. Wise had intended to stay overnight only at the station, but instead decided to stay because the land around there seemed excellent for farming. Costello and Wise became partners in the Lost Spring Station.⁴⁰

Sources strongly indicate that Costello's hotel and tavern were a mail stage station, but when it actually became an official mail stage station rather than a road ranche is not defined. Most sources refer to it as "Lost Spring Station." Both Moore's Ranch (near Cottonwood Creek) and Diamond Spring were referred to as "U.S. Mail Stations" in the 1858 map of U.S. Mail Route No. 8912 (Figure 8), and both later became Post Offices.⁴¹ It is quite logical that Costello's Lost Spring establishment soon became a mail station prior to becoming a Post Office. A Post Office was established at Costello's Lost Spring Station (listed officially as "Lost Spring" not "Lost Springs") August 29, 1861 and was closed May 23, 1864 (Figure 10).⁴²

³⁶ Clara M. Shields, "The Lyon Creek Settlement," *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society 1915-1918* 14 (Topeka: W. R. Smith, State Printer, 1918): 143-144. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 9.

³⁷ Taylor, 31, 42, & 48.

³⁸ Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 9.

³⁹ Sondra Van Meter, *Marion County Past and Present* (M.B. Publishing House, 1972), 137 and Shields, 143-144 as quoted in Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 9.

⁴⁰ Van Meter, 137.

⁴¹ Diamond Springs in 1859; Moore's Ranch in 1860. Robert W. Baughman, *Kansas Post Offices* (Topeka: McCormick-Armstrong Co., 1961), 146 & 150. Road ranches which were neither mail stage stations nor Post Offices. See Taylor, 55.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 77. The first postmaster was Joshua Smith (Baughman, 204). Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 12.

In Marion County, the trail's years of use began with William Becknell's first expedition to Santa Fe in 1821 and ended in 1866 with the arrival of the railroad. In 1866, the Kansas Pacific Railroad arrived in Junction City, about 40 miles north and east of Lost Spring. Junction City briefly became the eastern terminus of the trail until the railroad reached Salina in 1867.

With the dramatic decrease of traffic on the Santa Fe Trail, Wise and Costello operated the Lost Spring station and hotel until 1868, when Costello sold his interest in the land and the station to Thomas Wise. Costello moved to Marion Center (Marion) where he operated a general store and tavern, and was elected Marion's first mayor.⁴³ The trail was no doubt still used for local travel and commerce, and in addition to some minor military traffic, it was probably used by various travelers and emigrants who could not afford rail travel or otherwise chose to follow the Santa Fe Trail.⁴⁴

The Town of Lost Springs

Over an approximately 20 year period we see a limited local economy based to a large degree on the Santa Fe Trail shift to a growing economy driven by a second wave of emigration that included settlement and town building. This is illustrated by the Kansas Post Office records. Trail-related Post Offices closed: Diamond Spring 1863, Six Mile Creek 1866, Lost Spring 1864, Muddy Creek 1864, and Moore's Ranch 1866.⁴⁵ Settlement increased and towns with Post Offices were established: Diamond Springs (near Diamond Spring) 1868, Burdick (near Six Mile Creek) 1887, Tampa (at Muddy Creek) 1888, Durham (near Moore's Ranch) 1887.⁴⁶ About this period in time, Marion County (est. 1861) began to open roads along the section lines, and use of the Santa Fe Trail ceased altogether as quarter sections of land were homestead or purchased to establish farms to raise crops and livestock.⁴⁷

About a mile east of Lost Spring Station a community of sorts began to develop as settlement progressed through the 1870s and 1880s. The Lost Springs (plural) Post Office was established July 9, 1879, 15 years after the closure of the Lost Spring (Lost Spring, singular) Post Office.⁴⁸ The Lost Springs Post Office and store were located on the south side of the road in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, T 17 S, R 4 E as shown on Figure 10.⁴⁹

On May 23, 1887 the Lost Springs Town Company filed a plat for the Town of Lost Springs where today's Town of Lost Springs is located.⁵⁰ The new Town of Lost Springs is located 1.5 miles east of the first Lost Springs Post Office. In 1887 the Santa Fe Railroad built east-west and the Rock Island Railroad built north-south, crossing at the new Town of Lost Springs. Both railroads completed depots in 1888. The original Lost Springs soon withered as the new Town of Lost Springs developed.⁵¹

Commemorating Lost Spring (1908)

In 1908, the Marion County Old Settler's organization decided to erect monuments in the vicinity of Lost Spring and Lost Spring Station. The Old Settlers set one limestone monument on the main Santa Fe Trail 1.5 miles east of Lost Spring Station and another on the "Alternate Later Route" 0.5 miles west of Lost Spring Station. As one of the "old settlers" and owner of the 160 acres previously owned by Jack Costello, J.B. Shields wanted to erect a monument on the site of the Lost Spring Station. Donations from local residents were

⁴³ Van Meter, 226, 237.

⁴⁴ Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 13.

⁴⁵ Baughman, 35, 77, 86, 88, & 119.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 18, 35, 37, & 126.

⁴⁷ Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 13.

⁴⁸ Baughman, 77, 104.

⁴⁹ Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 13.

⁵⁰ Van Meter, 227.

⁵¹ Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 13.

solicited to help pay the \$155 cost.⁵² Approximately 561 persons made donations ranging from 25 cents up to one dollar. The base of the monument contained a “time capsule” consisting of a half-gallon fruit jar sealed with wax containing a parchment scroll listing the names of donors, and similar jars containing Indian relics, ox shoes, and other items.⁵³

The dedication of the Old Settler’s Lost Spring Monument on July 4, 1908 was quite an event, with 800 to 1000 people attending. “We think we never saw a grander sight than that long procession from the grove down over the stone arch bridge and up the hill to the monument, led by J.W. Moore, A. Terry and the Lost Springs band, and how eagerly they gathered around the monument to give of their old relics and historical belongings to be placed in that receptacle.Everyone says it was the grandest Fourth of July ever spent.”⁵⁴

Archeological Potential

The only archeological investigation that has been done in the Lost Spring area was a 1992 pedestrian survey in Section 20, to the south of the Lost Spring Station spring. It was undertaken as part of a Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) project and revealed the presence of a moderate to dense scatter of historic artifacts, some (including an ox shoe) dating to the trail period. The scatter (not included in the nomination) was recorded as archeological site 14MN1308 and is believed to represent the general location of the Lost Spring Station house. Its setting in a cultivated, terraced field suggests that subsurface investigations would be necessary in order to determine if any intact subsurface features are present.

Archeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey of trail sites such as those nominated here have been shown to reveal associated artifact assemblages, sometimes buried and sometimes not, that can inform on the use of the trail during its period of significance. Though no such surveys have been undertaken at either the newly nominated site or the original spring location, there is every reason to believe that the presence of such an assemblage is possible. This is especially true since the immediate surroundings of both spring areas appear to have been relatively undisturbed by agricultural practices.

The two Lost Spring sites (in Sections 16 and 17) have the potential to yield important information to understanding the use and nature of these sites, including patterns of use and change over time. Study of both spring areas, including the remnant trail segment in Section 16 along with adjacent archeological features such as the extant foundation, can provide valuable insight into the evolving patterns of historic development in this region. Further investigation (including excavations, metal detector survey, and remote sensing) could address key questions regarding trade and transportation variability, possibly including when travelers chose to use the spring in Section 17. Excavation could also provide additional social data including better estimates of the frequency of use during various phases of history, the role played by various ethnic and social groups, and the nature of trail users, material culture and the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities.⁵⁵

The two discontinuous Lost Spring parcels are eligible for the National Register for their association with the Kansas portion of the Santa Fe Trail. The integrity of the Lost Spring vicinity has been impacted over the years by agriculture and development. A network of county roads was built through the area and extensive cultivation ultimately surrounded both parcels. Despite these alterations, the nominated sites retain sufficient integrity to represent their historic association with the trail.

⁵² Van Meter, 226.

⁵³ Ibid., 26. Paragraph from Schmidt, *Lost Spring*, 15.

⁵⁴ *Marion Record* (July 6, 1908).

⁵⁵ *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail*, F116. Citation covers paragraph.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 15 total

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A 38.573131 -96.997241
Latitude: Longitude:

B 38.573159 -96.998856
Latitude: Longitude:

C 38.571896 -96.998897
Latitude: Longitude:

D 38.571872 -96.997264
Latitude: Longitude:

E 38.567818 -97.015125
Latitude: Longitude:

F 38.567796 -97.013608
Latitude: Longitude:

Lost Spring
Name of Property

Marion County, Kansas
County and State

G	<u>38.567077</u>	<u>-97.013627</u>	H	<u>38.567069</u>	<u>-97.012459</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
I	<u>38.565984</u>	<u>-97.012428</u>	J	<u>38.565970</u>	<u>-97.015116</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
K	<u>38.565965</u>	<u>-97.012129</u>			
	Latitude:	Longitude:			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The total area for this discontinuous site is 15 acres. This amended nomination includes:

1) The Spring at Lost Spring Station: This is the previously-listed 10-acre site in the S½ of Section 17, Township 17 South, Range 4 East. In the 1976 nomination, no verbal boundary description was given, and the acreage was listed as "8-10 acres." Clarifying the boundaries of the 1976 site, the ten acres form an L-shaped site. A fence (which steps to form the L) marks the eastern boundary, separating it from a cultivated field. The right-of-way of county road 340 forms the southern boundary. The west boundary is also marked by a north-south running fence between the spring site and a terraced area to the west. The north boundary line is arbitrarily struck as an east-west line connecting the west fence (at the point where it turns to the west) with the east boundary.

2) Lost Spring on Lyon Creek: The location of Lost Spring along Lyon Creek is delineated by a rectangular five-acre site in the NW¼, NE ¼, SW ¼ of Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 4 East. The site is fenced on all sides, separating the west and south sides from a cultivated field, the north from pasture, and the east from a separate wooded parcel.

3) The Marion County Old Settlers Lost Springs Station Monument: This marker is within the right-of-way of 340th Road in the SW ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼ of Section 17, Township 17 South, Range 4 East. Only the marker is included in this nomination.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The amended boundaries incorporate the location of the earlier 5-acre Lost Spring in Section 16, the spring at Lost Spring Station in Section 17, and the 1908 monument to more fully relate the history of the area around this Santa Fe Trail site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1976 author: Richard Pankratz (KSHS)
2014 authors: L. Stephen (Steve) Schmidt (SFTA) & Amanda K. Loughlin (KSHS)

organization Santa Fe Trail Association & Kansas Historical Society date Summer 2014

street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave. telephone (785) 272-8681

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66615

e-mail cultural_resources@kshs.org

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name On file with SHPO.

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Lost Spring

City or Vicinity: Lost Springs vicinity

County: Marion State: Kansas

Photographer: Amanda K. Loughlin (unless otherwise noted)

Date Photographed: October 2013 (unless otherwise noted)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 001 of 010: Rocky cliff at the base of which are located the springs. Looking WNW (Steve Schmidt, May 2013).
- 002 of 010: Detail of base of cliff at water line.
- 003 of 010: Looking WNW at level area to the east of Lyon Creek. Creek is in background; spring is to left (out of photo).
- 004 of 010: Looking west from level area on east bank of Lyon Creek toward west bank.
- 005 of 010: Looking NW along Lyon Creek.
- 006 of 010: View of Lyon Creek, looking SE from west bank.
- 007 of 010: Looking SSW. Swale cuts from left to right with person standing on side.
- 008 of 010: Looking NNW. Camera positioned on berm between swales.
- 009 of 010: Old Settlers Marker. West face (July 2012).
- 010 of 010: Old Settlers Marker. East face (July 2012).

Figure 1.
2014 aerial image, showing proximity of discontinuous sites.
(Source: Google Maps) North is up.



Figure 2.
2014 aerial image of Section 16. Dashed area indicates approximate boundary.
(Source: Google Maps) North is up.



Figure 3.
2014 aerial image of Section 17. Dashed area indicates approximate boundary.
(Source: Google Maps) North is up.

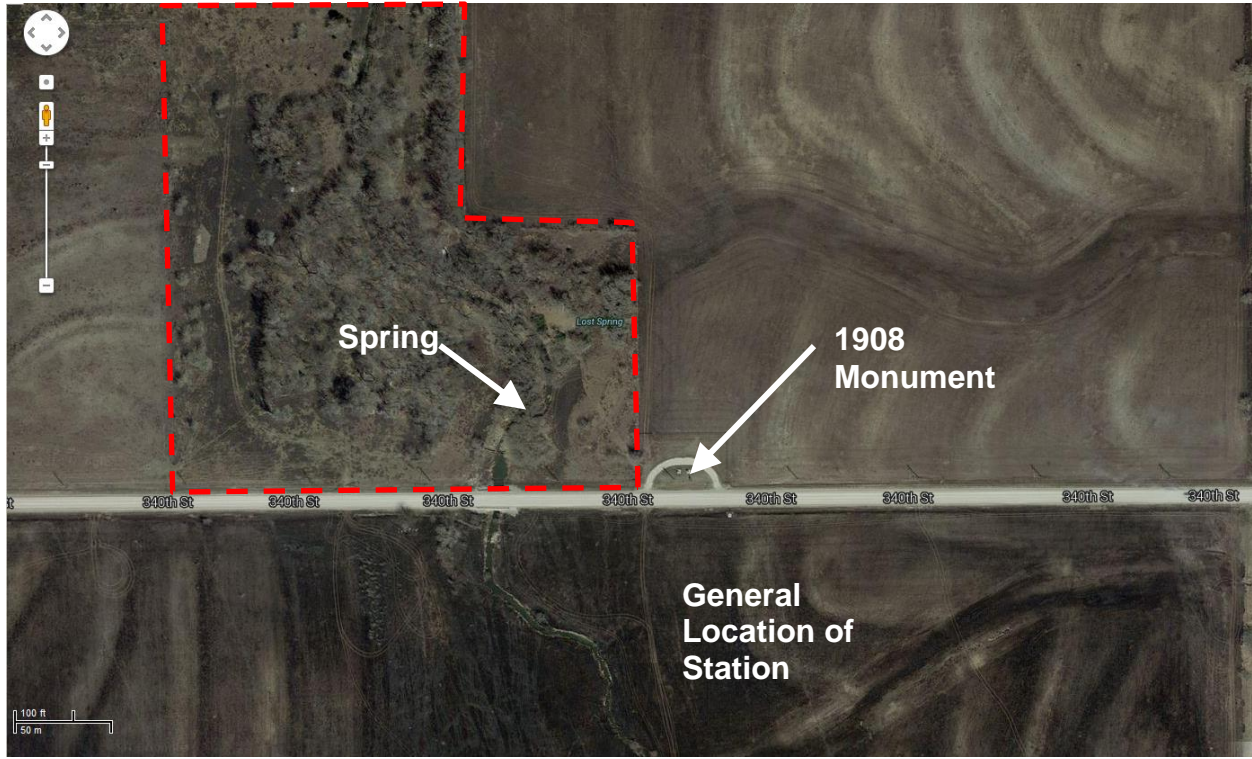


Figure 4.
Old Settlers Marker in original location, showing base design.
Richard Pankratz, November 1975.



Figure 5.
Santa Fe National Historic Trail brochure, National Park Service Official Map and Guide.
Arrow indicates location of site.

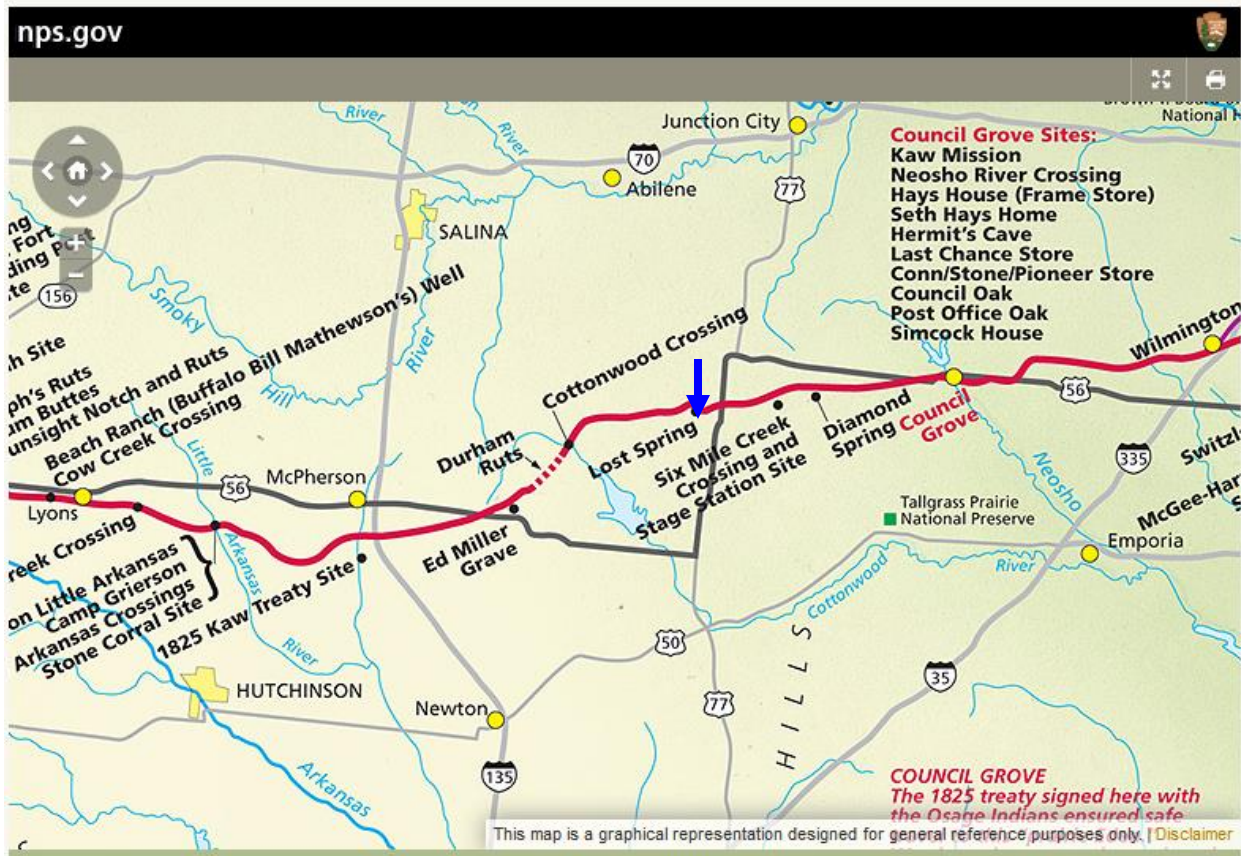


Figure 6.
"Figure 1" from L. Stephen (Steve) Schmidt, *Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas: A Historical Perspective*. (McPherson, KS: Self-published, 2008 & 2011).
Approx. location of Lost Spring added for clarity.

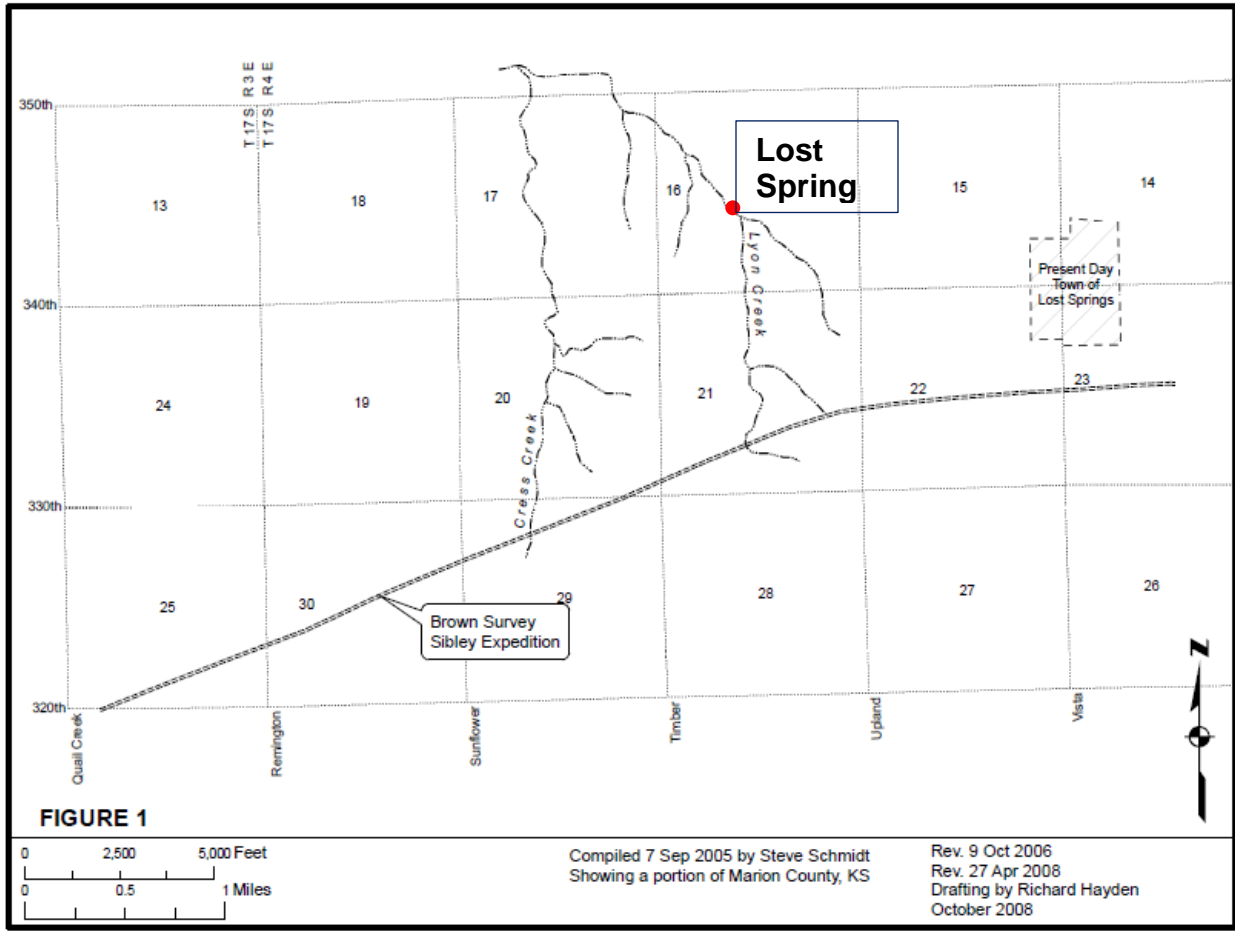


Figure 9.
"Figure 2" from L. Stephen (Steve) Schmidt, *Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas: A Historical Perspective*. (McPherson, KS: Self-published, 2008 & 2011).

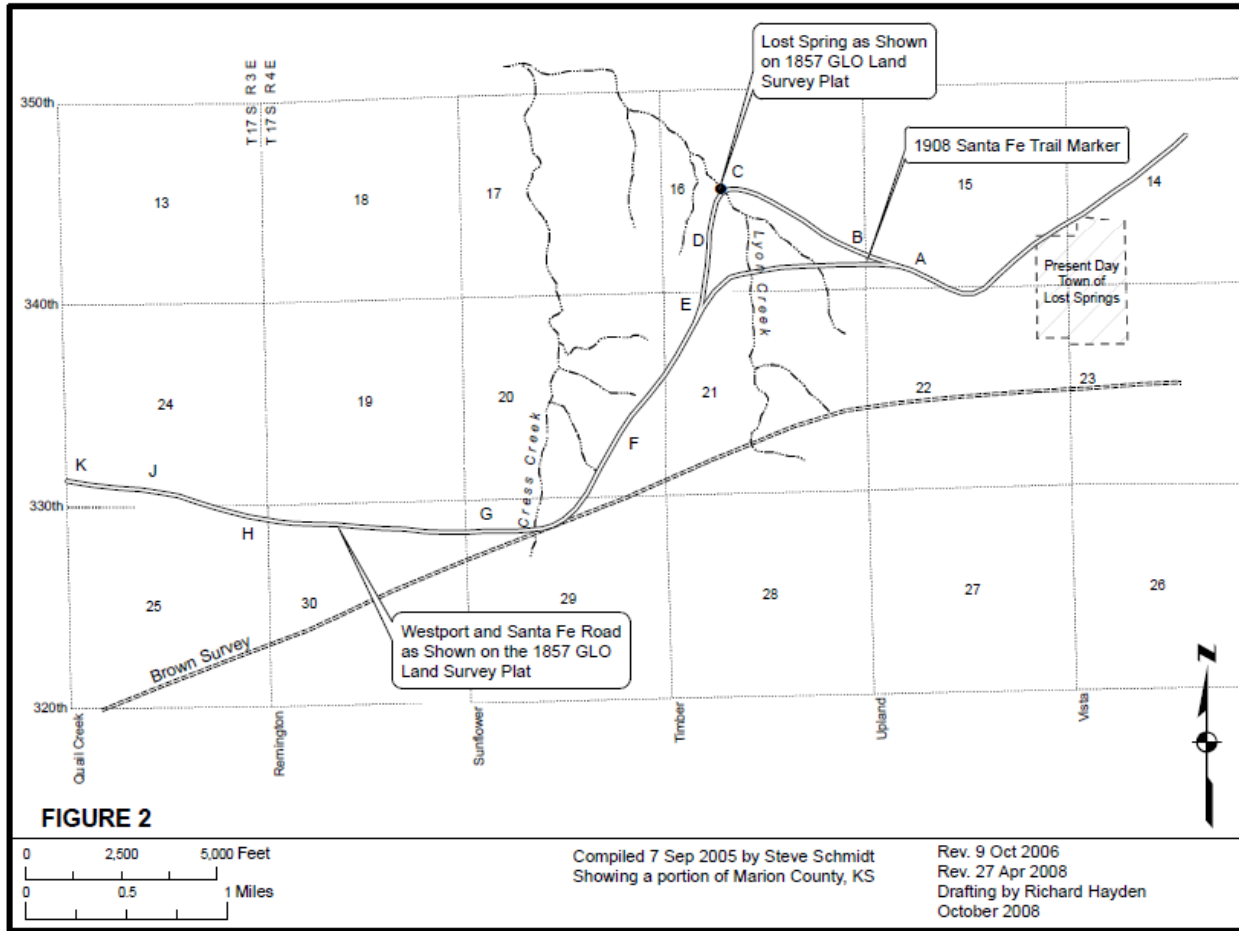
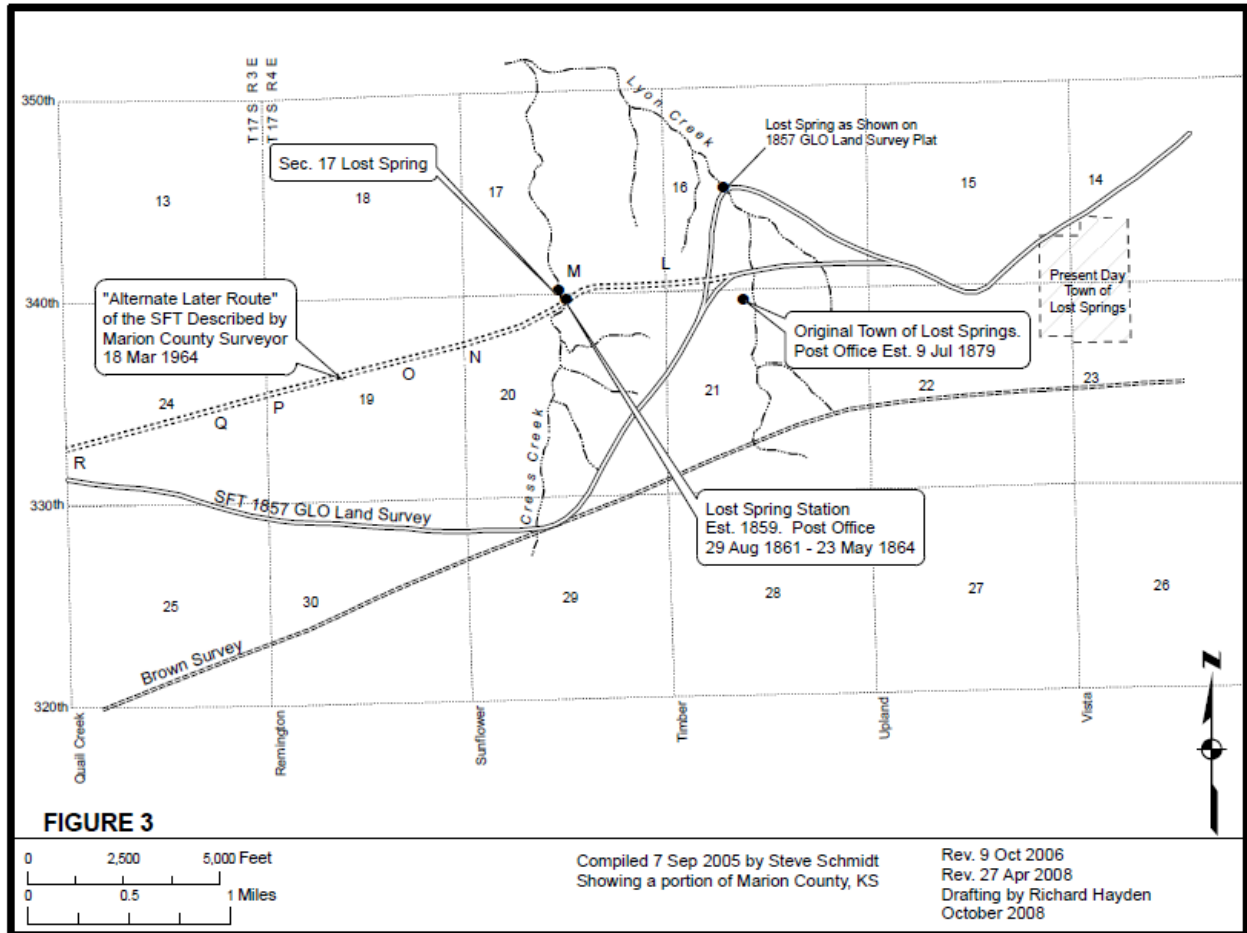
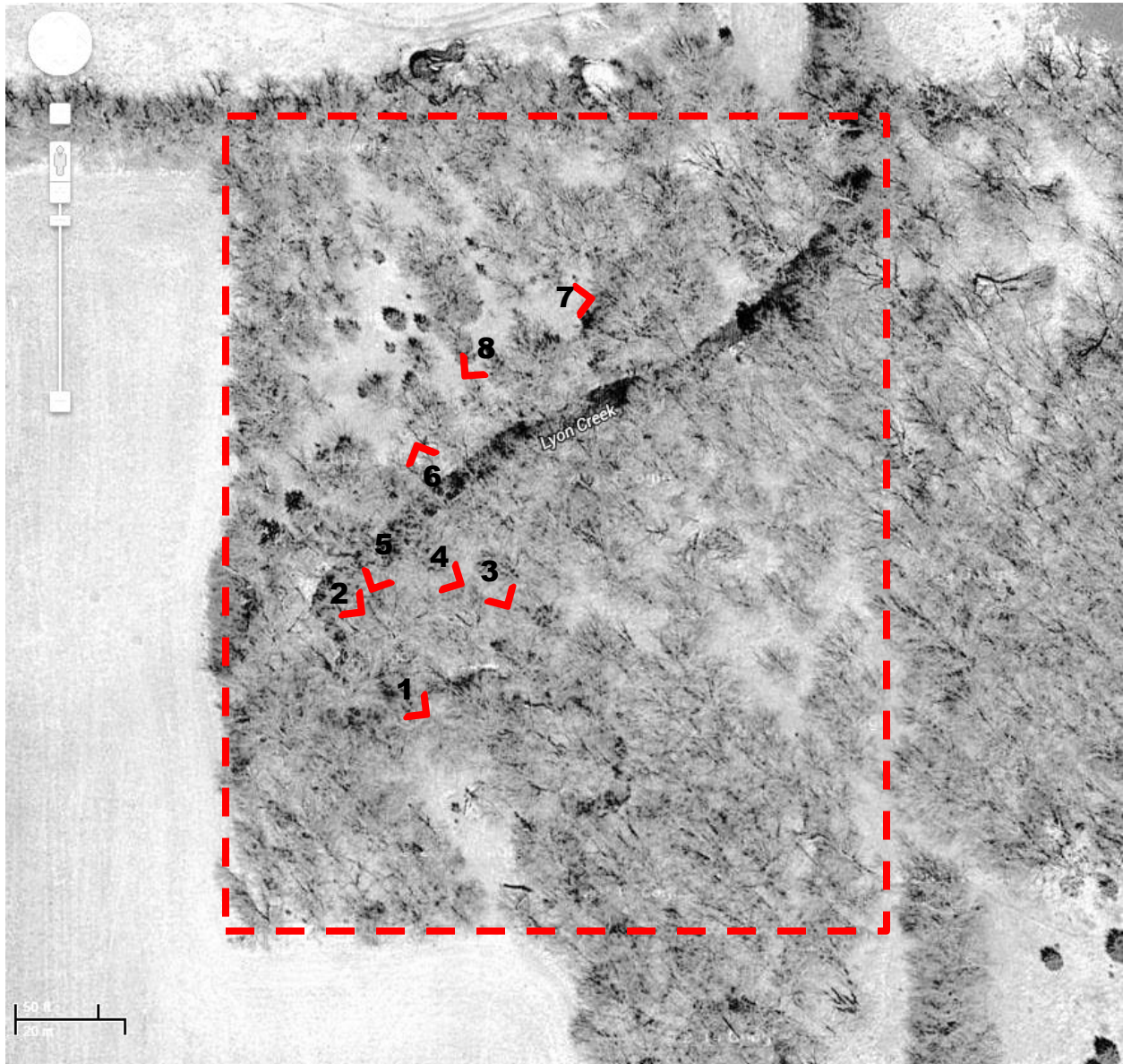


Figure 10.
"Figure 3" from L. Stephen (Steve) Schmidt, *Lost Spring, Marion County, Kansas: A Historical Perspective*. (McPherson, KS: Self-published, 2008 & 2011).



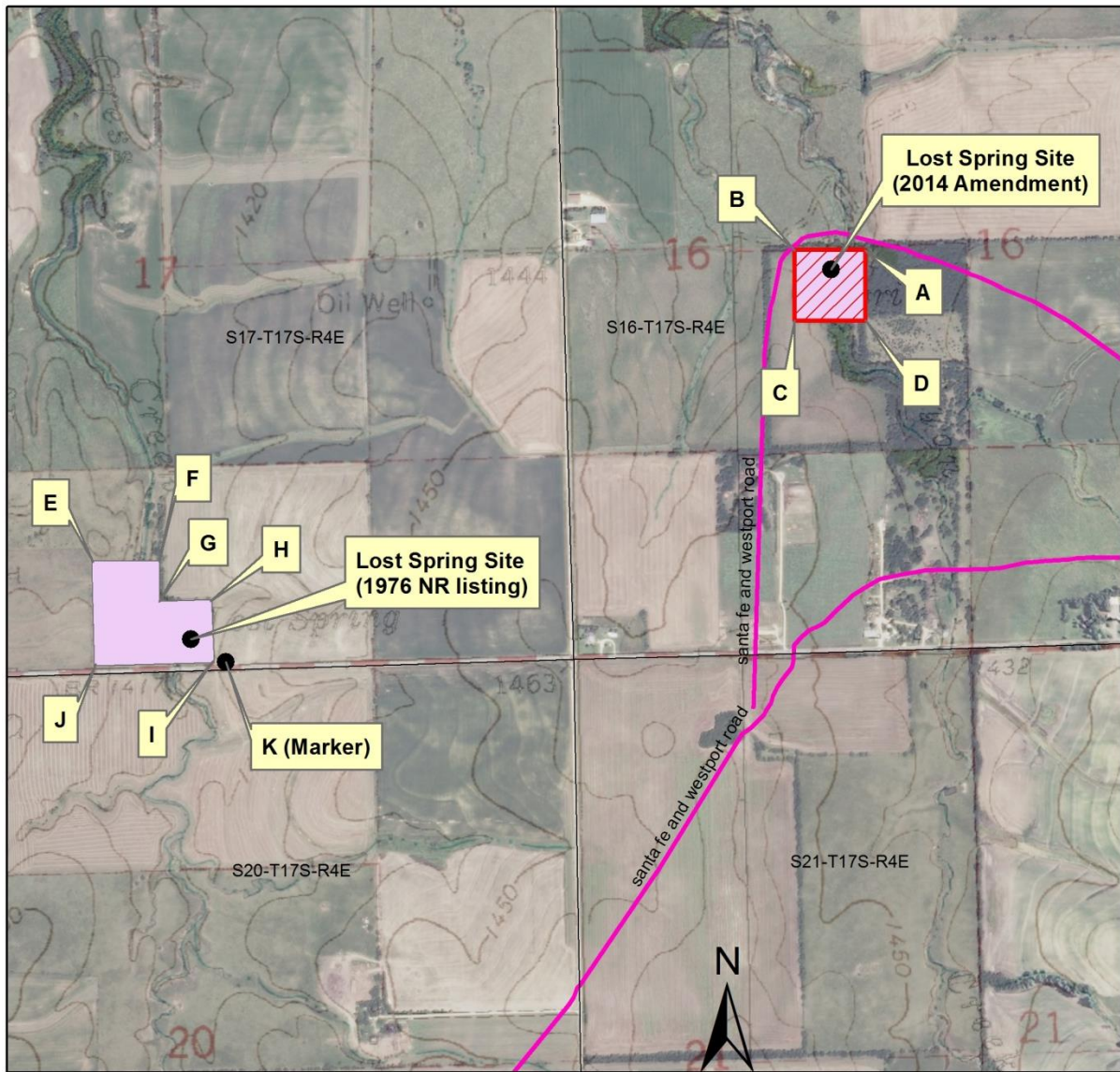
Photograph Key 1.
2014 aerial image of Section 16. Dashed area indicates approximate boundary.
(Source: Google Maps) North is up.



Photograph Key 2.
2014 aerial image of Section 17. Dashed area indicates approximate boundary.
(Source: Google Maps) North is up



Boundary Map.



Lost Spring
Lost Springs vicinity, Marion County, Kansas
Area within at left is the 10-acre site previously listed. Hatched area in upper right is the 5-acre addition.
1857 GLO lines denoted by lines labeled "Santa Fe and Westport Road"

Coordinates (Datum=WGS84)

- A: 38.573131,-96.997241 | B: 38.573159,-96.998856
- C: 38.571896,-96.998897 | D: 38.571872,-96.997264
- E: 38.567818,-97.015125 | F: 38.567796,-97.013608
- G: 38.567077,-97.013627 | H: 38.567069,-97.012459
- I: 38.565984,-97.012428 | J: 38.565970,-97.015116
- K: 38.565970,-97.015116

Total acreage: 15 acres

Contextual Map.

North is up.

1. The spring on Lyon Creek in Section 16.
2. The spring on Cress Creek in Section 17.

