NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

441

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Indian Mound

other names/site number KHRI #093-13

2. Location

street & number 6 miles southwest of Lakin, north side of N River Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Lakin ☒ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Kearny code 093 zip code 67860

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

Patrick Zollner
Signature of certifying official

2-11-13
Date

DSHPO
Title

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:)

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-17-13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [x] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
0	0	structure
0	1	object
1	**1**	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail (2012)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: N/A
walls: N/A
roof: N/A
other: N/A

Narrative Description

Summary

Indian Mound is located approximately four miles southwest of Lakin in Kearny County, western Kansas. It is in the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 25 South, Range 37 West on the north side of North River Road in a rural area. Indian Mound is an example of a Transportation Site (Navigational Aid subtype), as defined in the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination. The oblate landmark is approximately 88 meters (288.5 feet) long (north-south) and 60 meters (197.4 feet) wide (east-west) and sits within a fenced area. In addition to the mound, a contributing natural feature, the nominated site includes a non-contributing granite marker that was erected by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It is non-contributing because it was moved to its current location atop the mound sometime before 1968. The nominated site contains 4.02 acres.

Elaboration

Located near the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas River, Indian Mound is along an approximately 85-mile stretch of the trail between the Lower and Upper crossings of the Arkansas River. Most traffic along this trail was headed to and from Bent's Fort (on the Mountain Route), but some traffic did head south to the Cimarron Route after crossing the Arkansas River near this site. Indian Mound is immediately north of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF), formerly the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad (ATSF), which followed the Santa Fe Trail through Kearny County.

Indian Mound overlooks the Arkansas River, what was Chouteau's Island, and Clear Lake to the south (Figure 1). Post-trail development between the now-mostly-dry river bed and Indian Mound includes the ATSF (later BNSF) Railroad and the Amazon Irrigation Ditch, both of which generally parallel North River Road. The irrigation ditch is a late 19th century earthen irrigation canal, and it forms the southern boundary of the property, which is enclosed within a fence. A metal suspension foot bridge spans the ditch connecting the gravel access road to a gravel path that leads to the mound. The access road was built by the Amazon Ditch Company (Figure 2).

Landscape[1]

Indian Mound is located within the High Plains section of the Great Plains province of the Interior Plains division of North America.[2] The High Plains section consists of a relatively featureless plain that covers most of the western quarter of the state and extends in a peninsula-like projection into south central Kansas as far as Kingman and Reno counties. Although heavily dissected along its eastern periphery, the High Plains is essentially a plateau with broad reaches of flat uplands and poorly developed surface drainage. The major river valleys – mainly the Smoky Hill, Arkansas, and Cimarron – are broad and have gentle side slopes, which extend downward to relatively narrow flats. Minor valleys are also present, often in the form of short, steep-sided, narrow canyons leading into the larger river valleys, and numerous shallow depressions or basins of various shapes and sizes can be found scattered throughout the uplands. Overall, however, the landscape is one of "phenomenal flatness and uniformity."[3] Geologically, the High Plains consists of Pleistocene-aged loess (wind-blown silt deposits) overlying the sands and gravels of the widespread Ogallala formation. The loess ranges up to 100 feet or more in thickness; nevertheless, it is only a surface veneer in comparison to the massive and much thicker Ogallala formation, which underlies it. Because of the loess, surface exposures of the Ogallala are confined to dissected or otherwise eroded areas, mainly along the edges of the major stream courses. In those locations, seeps and springs are common.

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

[2] W.E. Schoewe, "The Geography of Kansas, Part II: Physical Geography," *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science* 52, no. 3 (1949): 280, 311-330.

[3] Waldo R. Wedel, "An introduction to Kansas archeology," *Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin* (1959): 8.

The natural vegetation of the High Plains (prior to the historic settlement period) apparently consisted of a vast expanse of prairie cut through by narrow, discontinuous ribbons of riverine forest. That vegetation included short grass prairie and floodplain forest or savanna.[4] The prairie contained a growth of blue grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*) and buffalograss (*Buchloë dactyloides*) along with a few other grasses and forbs. The forbs are most common in the southern part of the state. Riverine areas have been described as containing a savanna-like growth of tall, medium tall, and low broadleaf deciduous trees and shrubs, with much of the ground being covered by an impoverished version of bluestem prairie. The trees and shrubs were confined to floodplains and stream banks, wherever seepage water from permanent or intermittent streams was available.

Indian Mound – Navigational Aid

Indian Mound is an example of a Transportation Site (Navigational Aid subtype), as defined in the revised multiple property nomination. This naturally-occurring feature guided travel along the trail, specifically denoting the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas River. Today, the privately-owned site is open to the public as a recreational park.

Indian Mound overlooks the Arkansas River. The 4.02-acre site ranges in elevation between 938.8 meters (3080 feet) at the southern boundary along the Amazon Ditch and 951 meters (3120 feet) at the center of the mound. The natural feature likely was taller and larger during the years the trail was used for cross-country travel. Erosion caused by wind and small-vehicle traffic has shortened the mound since the mid-19th century. Even so, it is clearly visible from a considerable distance along the valley floor when following modern-day North River Road.

At least three paths have been created to access the mound's summit. On the south and most dramatic face, a single path extends from the bottom of the mound to the top in a straight line. In order to curb further erosion and deterioration of the mound, this path is no longer used. A newer path winds up the mound from south to west, and a path on the northeast side provides a smoother transition from the mound's summit to its base. Despite modern erosional changes, the summit still provides a sweeping view of the Arkansas River valley to the south. There are no known trail-era features (such as ruts/swales or campsite remains) at the site.

Indian Mound and its environs retain a good degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association required for registration.

Indian Mound (Chouteau's) DAR Marker

A red granite DAR marker is situated atop Indian Mound near its western edge. It rests on a concrete slab, facing north and bears the inscription "SANTA FE TRAIL / 1822-1872 / MARKED BY THE / DAUGHTERS OF THE / AMERICAN REVOLUTION / AND THE / STATE OF KANSAS / 1906." The marker was relocated to this site atop the mound before 1968, making it a non-contributing resource.

[4] A.W. Kuchler, "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 586-604.

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)

- [x] 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
(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation
Commerce

Period of Significance
1821-1870

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 period of significance begins with the initiation of trail traffic over this segment in 1821 and ends with the abandonment of this section of the trail by March 1870 when the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad (Kansas Pacific) reached Kit Carson, Colorado.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

Even before the Santa Fe Trail was established, this naturally-occurring rock formation was used as a way-finder for nearby Chouteau's Island. After the establishment of trade with Santa Fe, this mound was used to also denote the location of the Upper Arkansas River crossings; thus, this location marked the last major opportunity to choose between the Mountain or Cimarron routes of the Santa Fe Trail. Indian Mound is nationally significant as part of the "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail" Multiple Property Submission under Criterion A for its association with transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail. The period of significance begins with the initiation of trail traffic over this segment in 1821 and ends with the abandonment of this section of the trail by March 1870 when the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad (Kansas Pacific) reached Kit Carson, Colorado. 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 Civil War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; and The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880, as well as the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas. There is a DAR commemorative marker atop the mound, but it is non-contributing due to the fact that it was likely placed there in the late 1960s.

Elaboration

The Mountain Route

Traffic along the 1200-mile Santa Fe Trail followed various routes to and from Santa Fe, depending on starting points, weather conditions, terrain, the chosen destination, and the state of man-made hazards. The most used and well-known routes were the Cimarron Route and the Mountain Route.[5] The Cimarron Route was shorter and faster than the Mountain Route, but the easternmost 50 to 60 miles of the route crossed a dry and rugged land that was called *La Jornada*. Travelers who chose it crossed the Arkansas River at the Lower, Middle, or Upper crossings (Figure 3). Some Cimarron Route travelers stayed with the Mountain Route until reaching the Upper Crossing of the Arkansas River near Indian Mound and Chouteau's Island. At that point, a branch of the trail turned south, joining the Cimarron Route at or near Lower Cimarron Spring (Figure 3).

Those who stayed with the Mountain Route followed the Arkansas River all the way into Colorado. Though this route, which passed though Gray, Finney, Kearny, and Hamilton counties in Kansas, was farther than the Cimarron Route, it had continuous access to water and was less prone to encounters with hostile American Indians than the shorter route through southwest Kansas and the Oklahoma panhandle. The Mountain Route followed the north side of the Arkansas River into Kearny County before winding its way through the present-day site of Deerfield (northeast of Indian Mound).

Indian Mound and the Surrounding Landscape

The earliest written references to this "mound" can be found in the 1825 notes of surveyors George C. Sibley and Joseph C. Brown. The origin of the name "Indian Mound," however, is not known. During the trail period, Indian Mound and nearby Chouteau's Island (no longer extant) were the most conspicuous landmarks and documented spots along the trail between Pawnee Rock in Kansas and Bent's Old Fort in Colorado. Indian Mound was visible for many miles and, in later years, could easily be seen from Lakin located four miles northeast. Travelers used Indian Mound as a reference point for finding Chouteau's Island.

South of Indian Mound on the south side of the Arkansas River was Chouteau's Island, named after Auguste Pierre Chouteau, a fur trader from St. Louis. Auguste P. Chouteau (who headed west with Jules de

[5] William G. Buckles, "The Santa Fe Trail System," *Journal of the West* 28 (April 1989): 79; Otis E. Young, "Military Protection of the Santa Fe Trail and Trade," *Missouri Historical Review* vol. XLIX (October 1954): 20.

Mun and some trappers) first crossed what is now Kansas in the fall of 1815. His clash with Pawnee Indians at the island during an early-1816 trip down the Arkansas River led to the naming of the island after him. Chouteau, de Mun, and the party fell into Spanish hands during the winter of 1816-1817, were jailed, and had their belongings confiscated. Chouteau then concentrated on trade with the Osage Indians. In 1821 (and perhaps in earlier years) he accompanied the Osage on their summer hunt in what is now Kansas.[6] The island disappeared in later years due to floods and the river's ever-changing course and has now become part of the mainland on the south side of the river (Figure 1).

Nine years after Chouteau's encounter with the Pawnee Indians, American explorer, soldier, and Indian agent George Champlin Sibley, along with US engineer Joseph C. Brown, began surveying the Santa Fe Trail.[7] In his field book, Brown noted Chouteau's Island as the point to turn south:

> At Chouteau's Island the road leaves the river altogether. Many things unite to mark this place so strongly that the traveler will not mistake it. It is the largest island of timber on the river, and...On the north side of the river the hills approach tolerably nigh and [one] of them is a sort of mound, conspicuous at some miles distance....[8] (Figure 4)

Beyond Chouteau's Island, Santa Fe-bound travelers intending to join the Cimarron Route turned south. They headed toward the Cimarron River and Lower (Wagon Bed) Spring by skirting the west side of a small, very deep body of water called Clear Lake. This lake still exists today (Figure 1). It is visible from the top of Indian Mound and was recorded by Sibley in his journal on September 27, 1825.[9] After passing by Clear Lake, Santa Fe-bound travelers proceeded south, following Bear Creek through the sandhills toward Lower Cimarron Spring in Grant County, Kansas, as Brown suggested in his field book.[10]

Just as Brown documented the site of Indian Mound on his map and in his field book, Sibley made note of the area in his diary:

> Monday 26th Sept. [1825]
>
> ... At 5 P.M. We arrived with the Waggons at a remarkable point on the River at an Island known as Chouteau's Island, nearly opposite the head of which on the North Side is a high Nob or Mound standing on the declivity of the high ridge, which cannot fail to be readily identified, as it is seen from a great distance, & as there is nothing like it on the river for 200 Miles below. In a Hollow, just below this Mound, same side of the River, is a small clump of green Trees & out in the Plain, South side about 2 Miles from this point, are to be seen 2 Solitary green Trees in the direction nearly South. Our camp is under some large Cotton Trees, opposite the lower point of the Island, and at the upper end of a small grove of Timber (among which are some large Willows) on the South Side of the River, just at the remains of an old log pen or Indian fortification. On a large Cotton Tree

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[6] Louise Barry (comp.), "Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals, Part Three, 1804-1818," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 27 (Autumn 1961): 360-361; Louise Barry, *The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972), 76; William Y. Chalfant, *Cheyennes and Horse Soldiers: The 1857 Expedition and the Battle of Solomon's Fork* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989), 88; and Hobart E. Stocking, *The Road to Santa Fe* (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1971), 158, 230.

[7] Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, 123.

[8] L. Stephen Schmidt and Richard Hayden, "Appendix A: Text of Field Book," The Survey and Maps of the Sibley Expedition 1825, 1826, & 1827, Santa Fe Trail Association Grant Report (August 2011): 43 [electronic copy on-line]; available from Santa Fe Trail Association Online, < http://www.santafetrail.org/about-us/scholarly-research/sibley-survey/Appendix_A.pdf> (accessed 21 August 2012).

[9] Kate L. Gregg, *The Road to Santa Fe: The Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1952), 87.

[10] Schmidt and Hayden, *Appendix A: Text of Field Book*, 45.

> where my Tent stood, one of the Men marked '480 Miles from Ft. Osage.' At this place is most excellent pasturage & fuel.[11]

Together, these early-day accounts of the area illustrate the significance of Indian Mound as an important navigational aid.

Historian Louise Barry describes an event in 1828 involving a caravan that included Milton E. Bryan, Thomas Ellison, and John Means. As the group was returning to Missouri from Santa Fe with a considerable quantity of silver, they encountered a band of Comanche Indians. Some of the caravan's livestock were driven away, Means was killed, and another traveler was wounded. Barry notes, "Forced to abandon their wagons and baggage, the merchants set out on foot, at night, on a northward course, each carrying as much silver as he could manage. On reaching the Arkansas (at Chouteau's Island?) they buried most of the money, and headed for Missouri." The following year, Bryan accompanied Major Bennet Riley through the area and retrieved the buried silver. Subsequent rumors of buried silver brought treasure seekers to the site in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but nothing was ever found.[12]

In 1829, Chouteau's Island was the place where Major Bennett Riley and troops were directed to go into camp when they accompanied a caravan on its western journey as the first military escort furnished by the government. This was the first of six Santa Fe Trail escorts assigned to the US Army preceding the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). They did not cross the Arkansas River as it was the international border with Mexico. The traders' caravan continued into Mexico heading south along Bear Creek. Upon entering the sand hills they met resistance from American Indians, and sent for help from Major Riley and his troops, who escorted the traders through the sand hills. The troops went into camp near Chouteau's Island and Indian Mound for three months, July to October, until the traders returned from Santa Fe accompanied by a Mexican escort.[13]

Several other mentions of Indian Mound and/or Chouteau's Island are found in historic accounts from traders and surveyors throughout the mid-1800s.[14] Accounts from military officials, including Colonel Henry Dodge and his (First) US dragoon command in 1835,[15] General Stephen Watts Kearny and his Army of the West in 1846,[16] and Colonel Edwin Vose ("Bull-of-the-Woods") Sumner in 1857, note this important area around Indian Mound and Chouteau's Island.[17] The Mexican-American War brought increased military traffic over the Santa Fe Trail, with some 3000 wagons, 12,000 persons, and 50,000 head of livestock estimated to have moved over the trail in the summer of 1848 alone.[18] And by the late 1840s, a change in the type of people traveling the route was observed. Initially the trail belonged to merchants, wagon masters, muleteers, and ox drovers, but by this time religious missionaries and emigrant families also traversed the trail.

In the late 1860s, the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad (who changed their name to the Kansas Pacific in 1869) approached the Colorado state line, truncating the length of the wagon route to Santa Fe. The Barlow & Sanderson Stage Company continued to use this truncated route of the trail from 1866 to June 1868.[19] When the Union Pacific Eastern Division reached the short-lived city of Sheridan (near Fort Wallace in Wallace County, Kansas) in June 1868, the eastern terminus of the trail shifted to this area approximately 75 miles north of Indian Mound. By March 1870 the railroad had reached Kit Carson, Colorado, spelling the end of trail traffic along the Santa Fe Trail east of this town.

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[11] Gregg, 86; Stocking, 158.
[12] Barry, *The Beginning of the West,* 151-152. Citation covers paragraph.
[13] Barry, *The Beginning of the West,*160, 162-164; Chalfant, 88.
[14] Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, 293-294, 530, 640, 645, 663, 783-784, 984, 1089, 1093, 1153; Virginia Pierce Hicks, "Historic Spots on Old Santa Fe Trail," *History of Kearny County Kansas* 1 (1964), 26.
[15] Barry, *The Beginning of the West*, 293-294.
[16] Chalfant, 11; Stocking, 230.
[17] Chalfant, 248.
[18] Leo E. Oliva, *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), 21.
[19] Ibid., 130-131.

After the Trail

The ATSF, which later became BNSF, runs between Indian Mound and the Arkansas River; it followed the Santa Fe Trail through Kearny County. The railroad was completed to the Colorado state line in 1872, approximately 30 miles west of Indian Mound. Earlier in the year, the railroad had erected a water tank and depot at what would become the community of Lakin. The depot at Lakin played an important role in the transportation of several DAR markers to western Kansas in 1907, including the five in Kearny County. The marker that now sits atop Indian Mound was first placed at Long School in Section 17, Township 24 South, Range 35 West, near Charlie's Ruts in Deerfield.[20] According to Kearny County Historical Society Executive Director, Harold Smith, "Mr. Long was an early promoter of the Santa Fe Trail history in Kearny County...The school and township made application to the Daughters of the American Revolution to get the marker. With school consolidation of the late 1950's the school was closed and the stone was moved to Indian Mound."[21] The marker was relocated several times before being installed at Indian Mound sometime before 1968; the Kansas Society DAR considers Indian Mound "an original location" because of the historical significance of the landmark.[22]

The Kansas Legislature defined the boundaries of Kearny County in 1873, but county organization was not approved by the governor until 1888.[23] The area's earliest residents arrived in the 1870s, many convinced by the promises of fertile land and agricultural opportunities promoted by the railroad companies. Enthusiasm for irrigation in Hamilton, Kearny, and Finney counties was evident by 1881, and in 1887 the Amazon Irrigating Company had formed for the purpose of constructing a major irrigation ditch. The construction of the ditch continued through the early 1890s and passed along the south edge of Indian Mound paralleling the ATSF (now BNSF). This and other late 19th century irrigation ditches – including the Great Eastern, the Kansas/Farmers' Ditch, and the Soule Canal – had a profound impact on the area and resulted in an influx of people into southwest Kansas.[24]

Summary

Chouteau's Island is no longer extant, and Indian Mound is the only significant natural feature remaining in this area from the Santa Fe Trail period. This important navigational aid is nominated under Criterion A for its association with transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail. Its period of significance begins with the initiation of trail traffic over this segment in 1821 and ends with the abandonment of this section of the trail by March 1870 when the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad (Kansas Pacific) reached Kit Carson, Colorado.

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[20] Mrs. T.A. [Almira] Cordry, *The Story of the Marking of the Santa Fe Trail by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas and the State of Kansas* (Topeka: Crane and Company, 1915), 129; Daughters of the American Revolution, Kansas Society (Shirley S. Coupal and Patricia Dorsch Traffas), *Ninetieth Anniversary Survey of the Santa Fe Trail DAR Marker in Kansas* (Kansas: Kansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1998), 96; and Harold Smith, Kearny County Historical Society, to Sarah Martin, Kansas Historical Society, email, 08/22/2012.

[21] Smith email, 08/22/2012.

[22] Daughters of the American Revolution, Kansas Society (Coupal and Traffas), 96. Because the exact date of relocation is unknown, this marker is considered non-contributing to the site.

[23] Virginia Pierce Hicks, "Sketches of Early Days in Kearny County," *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 7 (February 1938): 54-55.

[24] For more information see: Anne M. Marvin "Irrigation and Boosterism in Southwest Kansas, 1880-1890." *Kansas History* 19 (Spring 1996): 36-51; James E. Sherow, *Watering the Valley* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas 1990).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Young, Otis E. "Military Protection of the Santa Fe Trail and Trade," *Missouri Historical Review* vol. XLIX (October 1954): 19-32.

Indian Mound
Name of Property

Kearny County, Kansas
County and State

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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:

x 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

Acreage of Property 4.02
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Latitude, -Longitude Coordinates
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Datum WGS84

NE corner:	37.895928 / -101.338956	SE corner:	37.894748 / -101.338289
NW corner:	37.895805 / -101.339863	SW corner:	37.894363 / -101.339711

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Indian Mound is located in the SW/4, NW/4 of Section 12, Township 25 South, Range 37 West. The property's boundary follows a fence line that encompasses the entirety of Indian Mound. It encloses a rectangular area, with the southern boundary defined by the Amazon Irrigation Ditch.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary contains all of Indian Mound and its immediate surrounding area. It is held by a single property owner, who is aware of the site's significance and who has allowed public visitation for many years.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Martin, Amanda Loughlin, & Laura Groves

organization Kansas Historical Society date August 2012

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Indian Mound
City or Vicinity: Lakin vicinity
County/State: Kearny County, Kansas
Photographer: Laura Groves
Date of Photos: 13 October 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 5. Looking west along irrigation ditch toward mound.
2 of 5. Looking NW at mound; DAR marker visible on left of mound ridge.
3 of 5. Looking north along bridge over irrigation ditch.
4 of 5. DAR Marker; south face.
5 of 5. Looking south across top of mound toward Arkansas River.

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 18 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.

Figure 1.

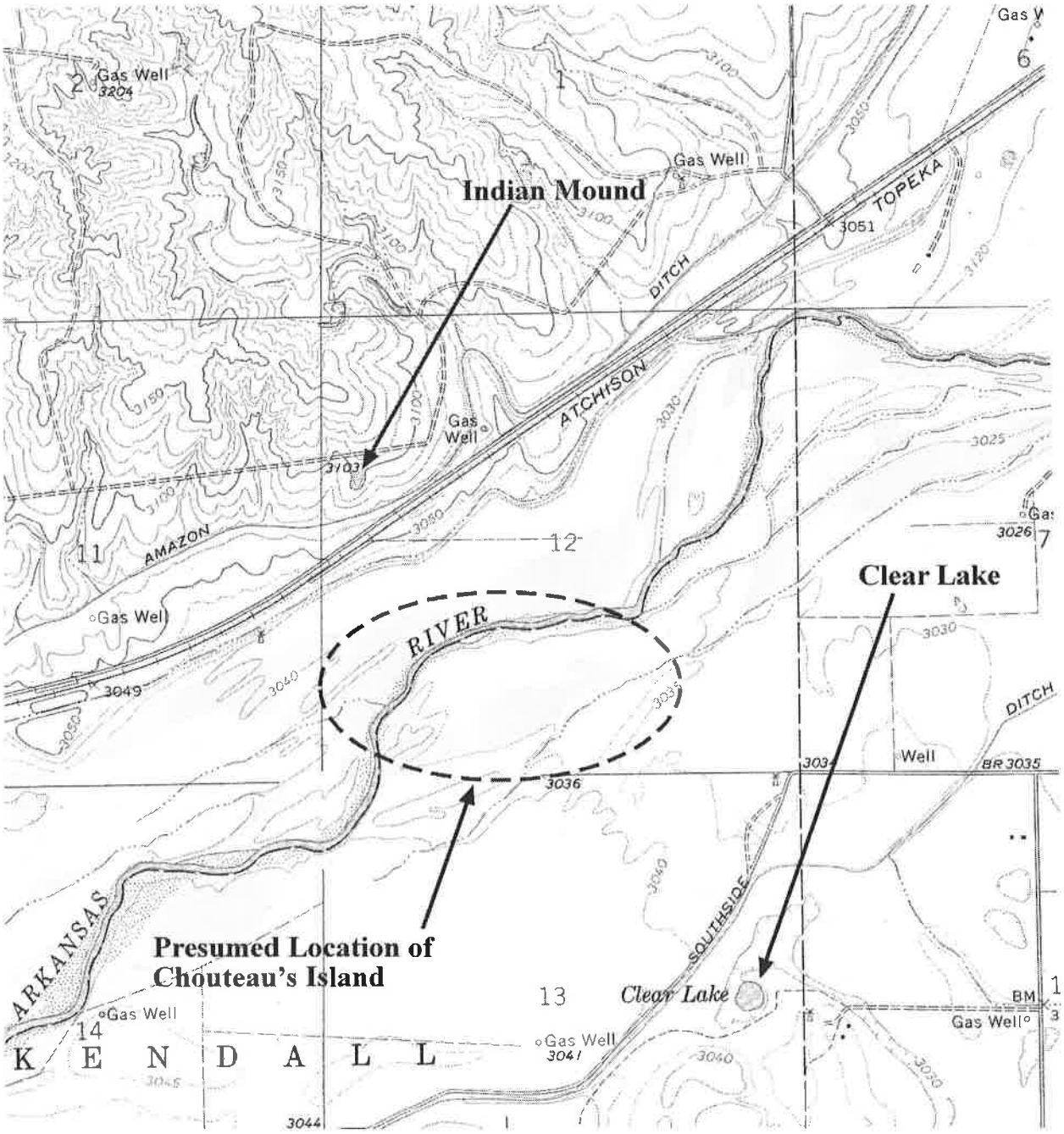
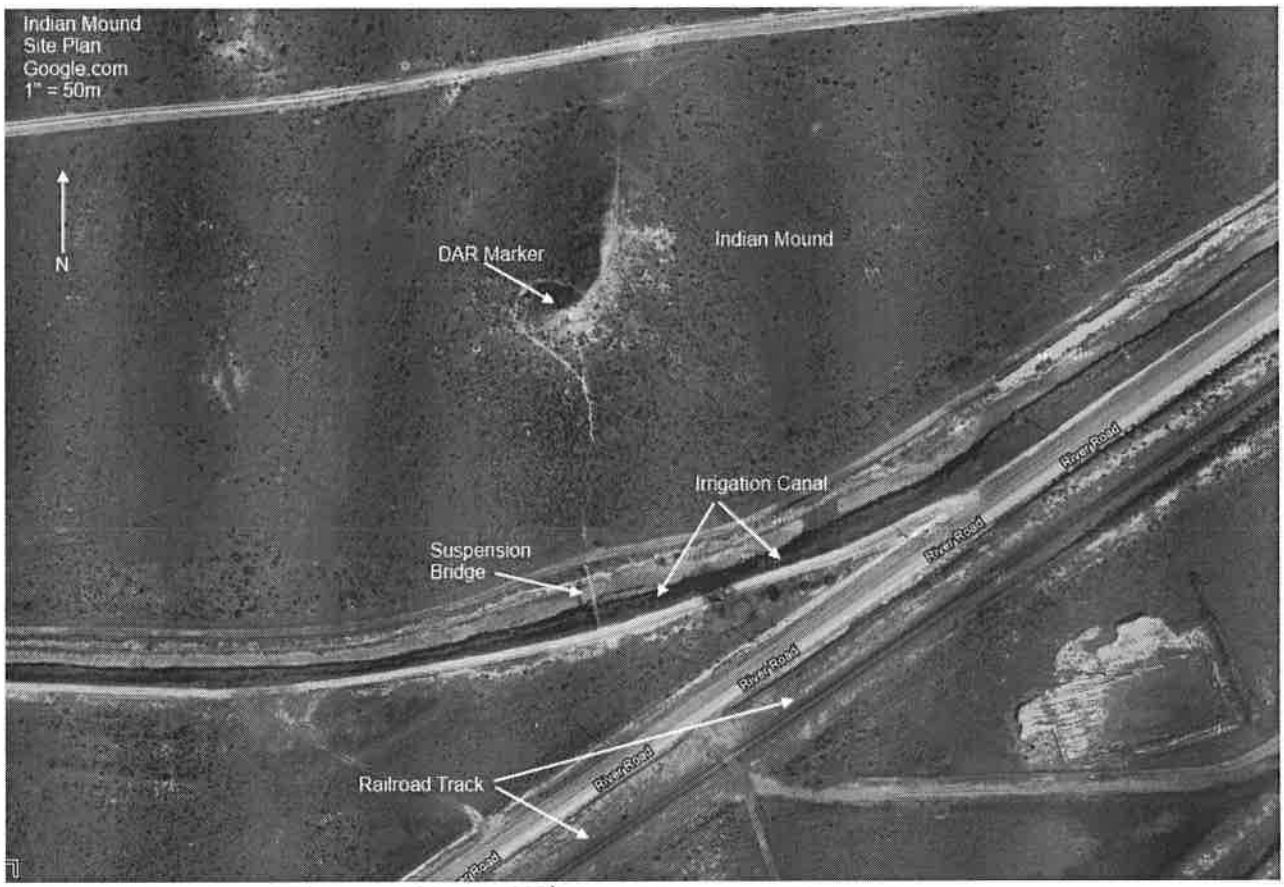
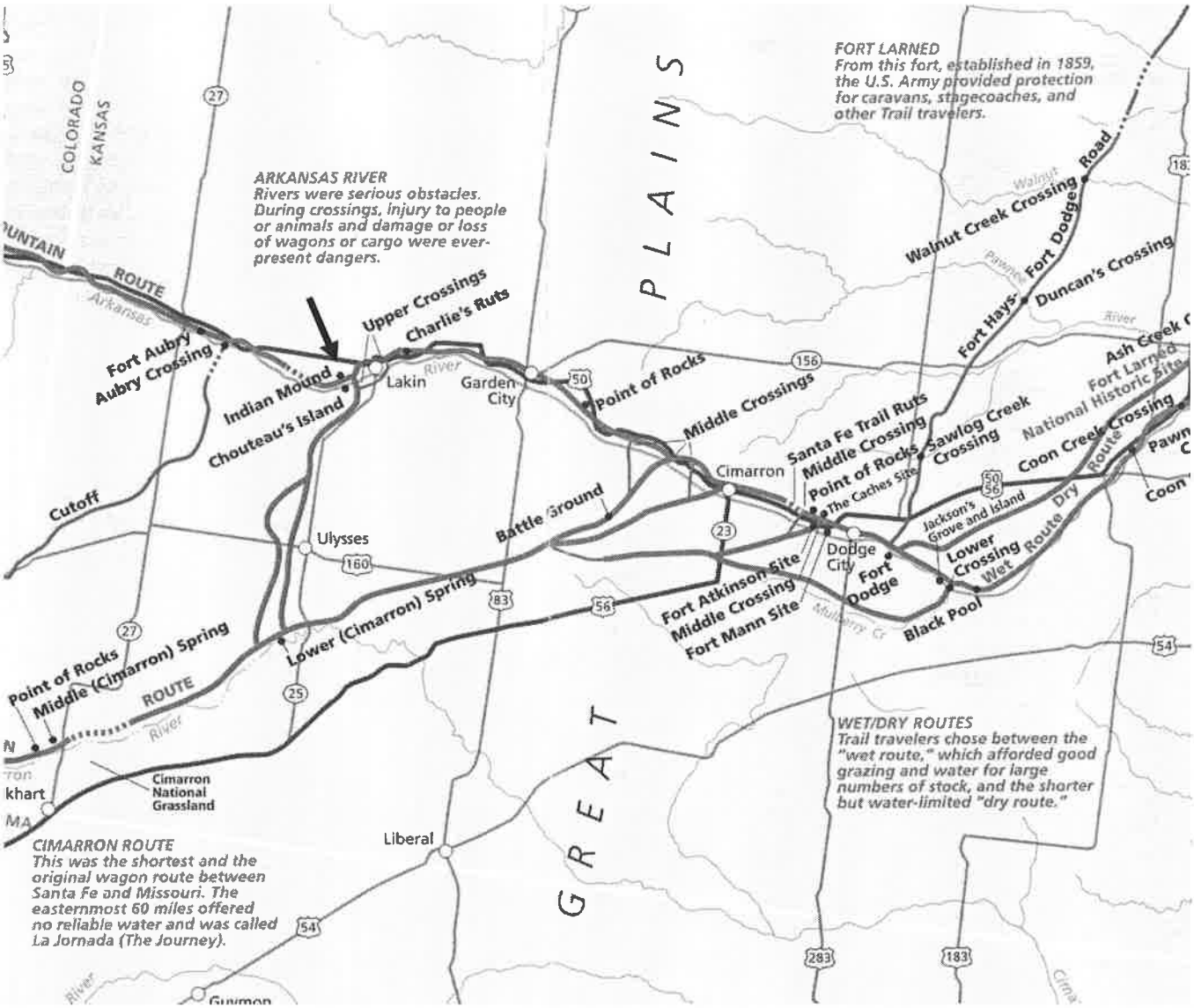

Indian Mound
Clear Lake
Presumed Location of Chouteau's Island
Clear Lake
Gas Well
Gas Well
Gas Well

Figure 2.



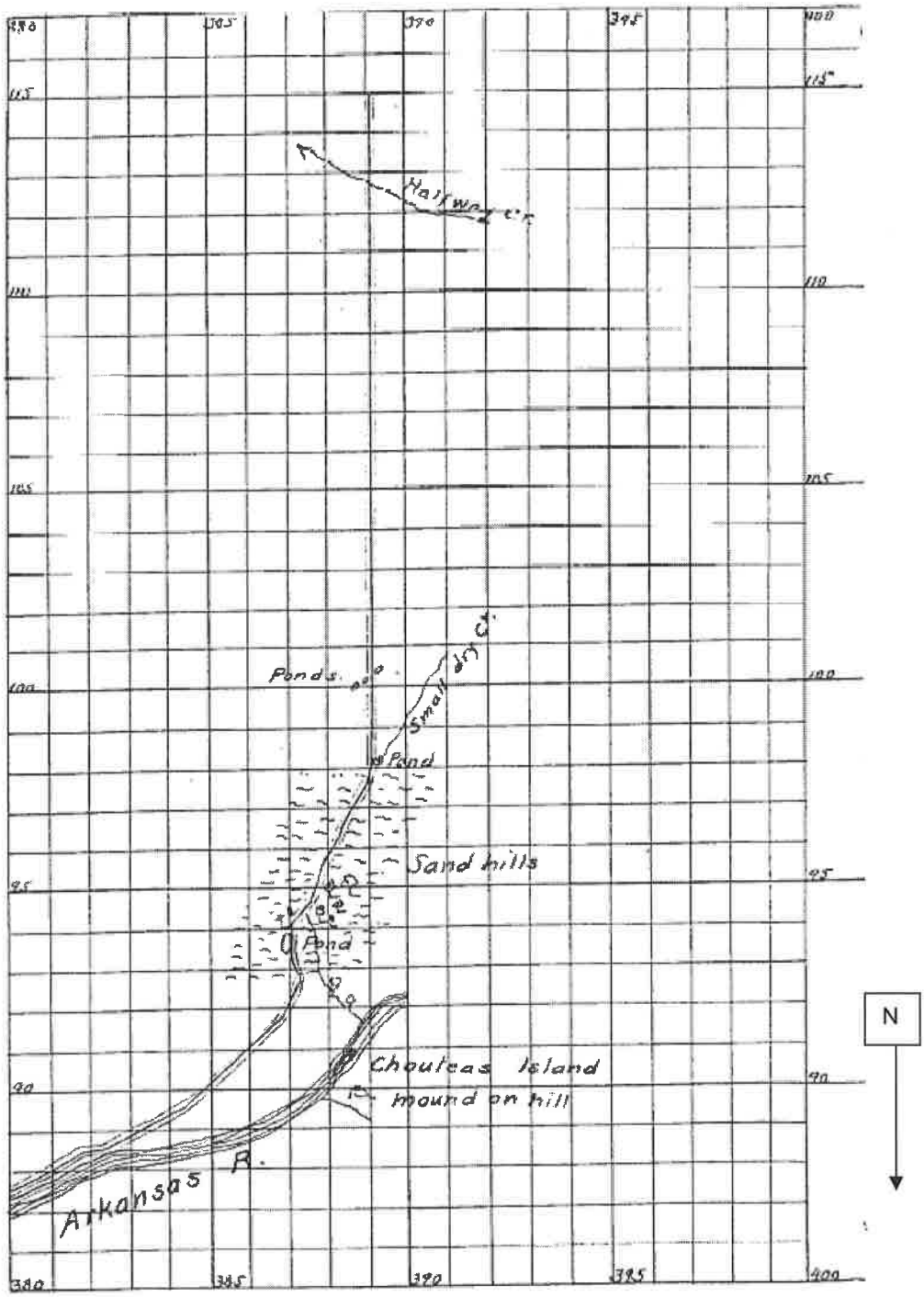
Indian Mound Site Plan (Kearny County, KS)
Google.com aerial image
2012

Figure 3.



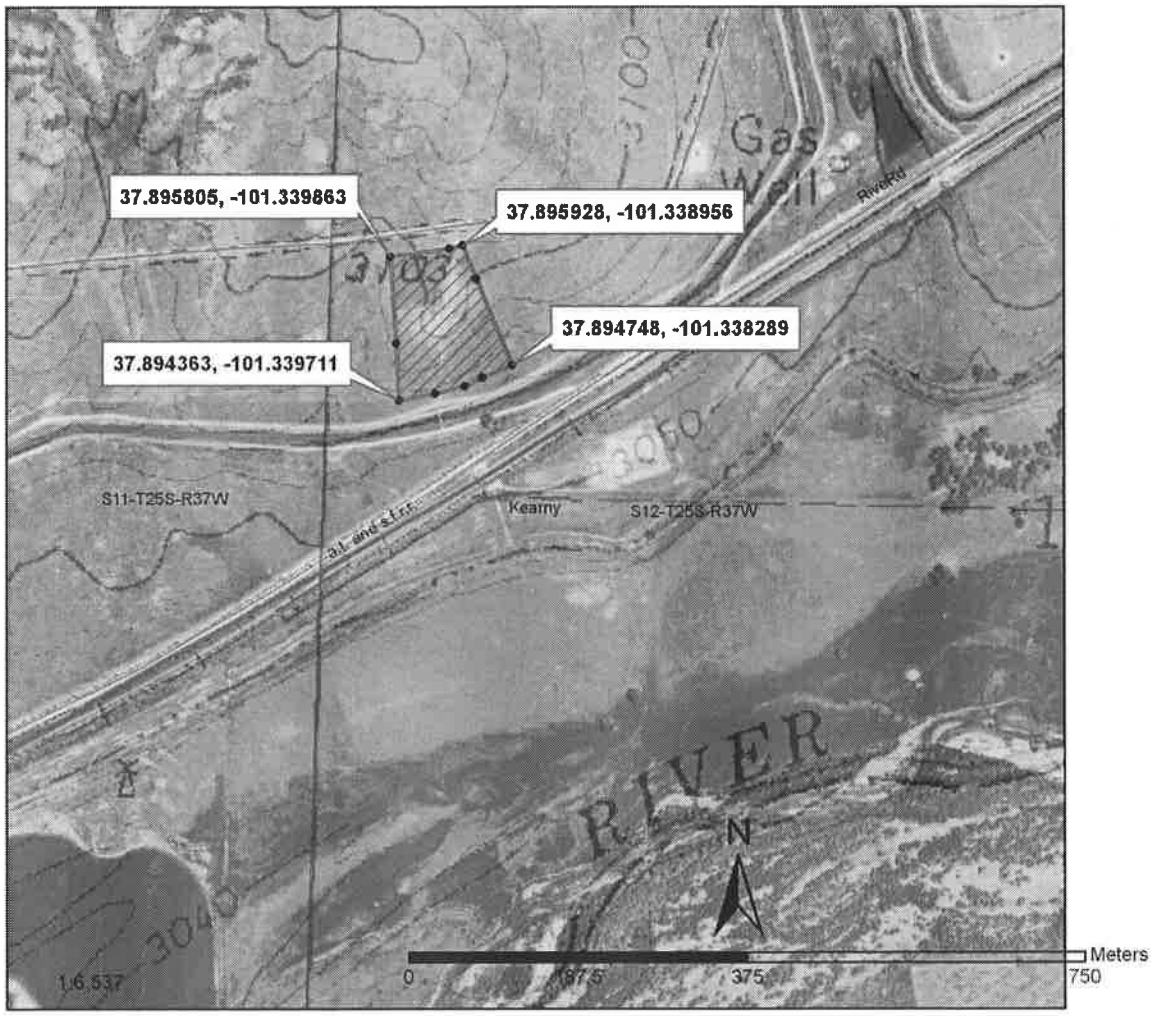
The Cimarron and Mountain Routes of the Santa Fe Trail, showing the Arkansas River crossings (including the Lower, Middle, and Upper crossings).
Santa Fe National Historic Trail Brochure, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma.
National Park Service, US Department of the Interior.

Figure 4.



Source: L. Stephen Schmidt and Richard E. Hayden, *The Survey and Maps of the Sibley Expedition, 1825, 1826 & 1827*: *Appendix E – Field Book Maps* (Santa Fe Trail Association, 2011). Accessed online August 21, 2012 at http://www.santafetrail.org/about-us/scholarly-research/sibley-survey/.

Boundary Map.



Santa Fe Trail - Indian Mound
Lakin vicinity, Kearny County, Kansas

Boundary is within hatched area, which is defined by a fence.
Black dots represent GPS coordinates taken during site visit.
1872 GLO survey line runs along ATSF Railroad to south of site.

Site Coordinates Datum = WGS84

Total area: 4.02 acres (0.02 sqkm)

Contextual Map.

Indian Mound is denoted by arrow.

INDIAN MOUND

SANTA FE TRAIL
1822 — 1872
MARKED BY THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND THE
STATE OF KANSAS
1906