

# Supplemental Notes on Locating Springs

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## Boiling Springs in Houston County

- Brune (1975)
  - The Tejas village of the Nabedache Indians was located here.
  - A Spanish mission was established at the spring in 1690, and it became a stop on El Camino Real
  - Location of village, mission, and spring shown in Woldert (1935)

## Buffalo Springs in Lubbock County

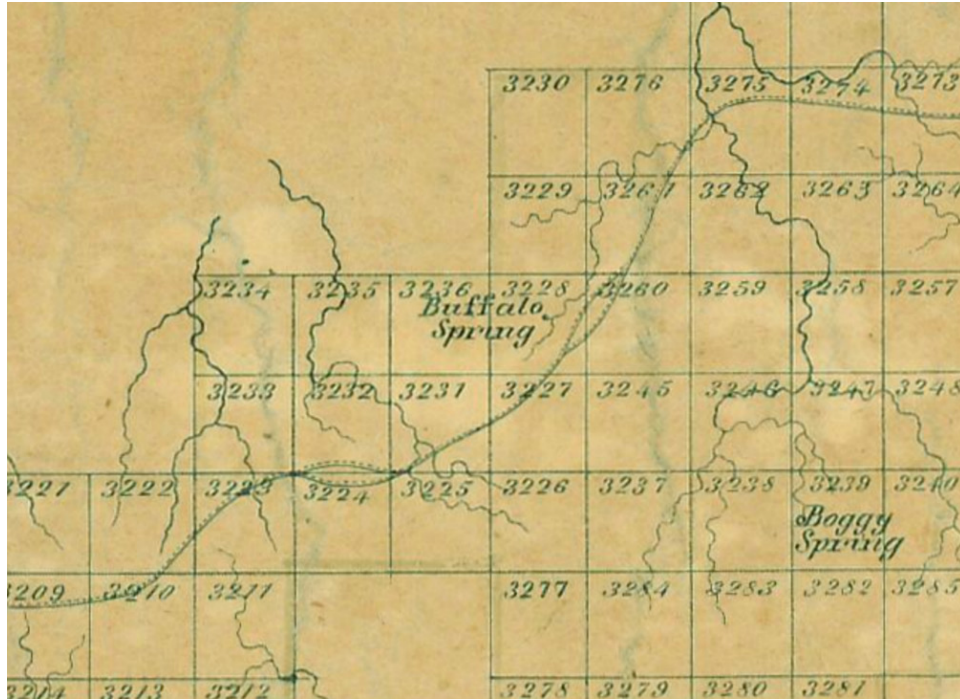


- LCHC (Lubbock County Historical Commission), 1986, Points of historical interest in southern portion of the Llano Estacado (Staked Plains) of Texas: Lubbock County Historical Commission, 1 plate.
- [https://www.co.lubbock.tx.us/egov/documents/1531341486\\_44106.pdf](https://www.co.lubbock.tx.us/egov/documents/1531341486_44106.pdf)
- Lang (1945) shows springs locations
  - Lang, J.W., 1945, Water resources of the Lubbock District, Texas: Texas Board of Water Engineers Report M-177, 126 p. + plates/

## Buffalo Springs in Montague County

- Brune (1975)
  - Aquifer: Cisco Group limestones and sandstones
  - In 1857 the U.S. Cavalry camped here, finding “plenty of water in holes and fine grazing.”
  - An Army post was established here in 1867 but was soon abandoned because of a lack of water
  - Henderson, Jeff, 1958, 100 years in Montague County, Texas: Saint Jo, Ipta Printers.
- Brune (1981)
  - one kilometer northeast of the community of that name, on Bud Fuller’s property.

- They were a landmark to explorers as early as 1849 and were shown on H. O . Hedgcoxe' s 1852 Map of the surveyed part of the Peters colony.
  - Don't see spring identified on this map (map doesn't extend far enough west to capture springs).
  - See the spring on the 1854 version of the map:



- Shows the spring next to a drainage
- “Now there are only pools of live water below the massive sandstone outcrops, with purple asters shaded by trees”
  - Not sure what he is referring to here: there is not enough topography to have “massive sandstone outcrops.” Referring to Buffalo Springs east of Lubbock?
- Notes
  - Based on the map above and the Brune (1981) directions, placed the spring at the drainage northeast of town

## Burleson Springs in Bastrop County

- Brune (1975)
  - Numerous springs
  - 3 miles southwest of Bastrop
  - the springs were a stop on the old Camino Real
  - In 1840 they were described as “fine springs of crystal water bursting from the hills.”
- Brune (1981)
  - 4 km northwest of Bastrop

- “flow from river terrace sands and gravels on the southwest side of the river on Lloyd Ketha’s ranch”
- A water-powered com mill operated here in the 1840s.
- Heitmuller and Reece (2003)
  - Shows the springs to the northwest associated with a TWDB well file
  - Nothing in the paperwork says that it is Burleson Springs
- Topo Sheet Bastrop (1982) shows Burleson Cemetery about 3 km northwest of Bastrop
- Based on the ownership of a well nearby and annexation tract information for the City of Bastrop, the Lloyd Ketha Ranch holds the Burleson Cemetery
- Matt Turner via Texas Springs facebook group has visited several times and provided a location, status (flowing), and photograph (March 17, 2021)



## Carrizo Springs

- Brune (1975)
  - Several springs
  - 3 miles southwest of Carrizo Springs
  - Were a stop on the Camino Real
- Brune (1981)
  - Line of springs along the west side of Carrizo Creek from 6 km southwest of the town to 4 km north-northwest.
  - They trickle from Carrizo Sand along a fault
- <https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/Map>
  - No historic marker for the springs
  - Shows Camino Real to the north

## Castalian Springs in Cherokee County

- Brune (1975)

- 3 miles east of Dialville
- Queen City Sand.
- The Cherokee Indians had a village here and raised orchards of peaches and plums.
- For many years the springs were a resort for invalids afflicted with jaundice and other diseases
- Lists alternative name as Chalybeate Springs
- Brune (1981)
  - are seven kilometers northwest of Rusk on Hugh Jones' ranch
  - An old iron-mining settlement was located here
  - The springs were walled up with sandstone and later with concrete.
  - On November 4, 1979, the spring box was mostly buried under sediment and there was no flow through the pipe, but seeps of about 0.03 lps were present
  - Other nearby springs produced a flow in the adjacent creek on this date of 1.9 lps. Waterfalls over hard layers of sandstone plunge into pools where small fish swim
- Deussen (1914)
  - 1.5 miles northeast of Dialville
- Notes
  - Lots of confusing, non-conforming locations of the springs. Brune (1981), who visited them, notes that they were on Hugh Jones Ranch.
  - Topo Rusk (1973) shows the Jones Cemetery near the headwaters of Rogers Creek, which is where we placed the spring.

## Castell Spring in Llano County

- Brune (1975)
  - At Castell
  - Town laid out around the spring
- Historical marker on the north side of the river; Texas Historical Commission map shows Castell north of the river.
- Handbook of Texas
  - "Castell was established in 1847 on the north side of the Llano River..."
  - "In 1872 a post office was established on the south side of the Llano River, where the community has since been centered."

## Cedar Springs

- Brune (1975)
  - 15 miles southeast of Sheffield
  - Settled by W.P. Hoover in 1882
  - Have been used for irrigation



- Several springs in area
- Brune (1981)
  - 8 kilometers north of Sheffield on west bank of Pecos on H.M. Holme's ranch
  - Shown on W.R. Livermore's Military Map of the Rio Grande frontier
  - "Some writers have placed Cedar Spring in Crockett County."
- Livermore
  - Shows the spring on Howard Draw upstream from Howard's Wells:



- TWDB
  - database shows an unnamed spring on the Pecos owned by an Armond Hoover (54-35-203)
  - database show a Cedar Spring near the above spring (54-27-803) based on USGS information
- Handbook of Texas
  - "The first family to build their home in Crockett County, that of William P. Hoover, settled in 1881 on the Pecos River above its junction with Howard Draw."
  - <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/howard-draw>
- Resolution
  - Placed the spring at the approximate location as defined by Livermore since Livermore's map seems too detailed to have missed the proper placement of the springs. Put spring at the "Y" of the drainage in a discolored (grey) area potentially indicative of a previous wetland

## Couch Springs in Crosby County

- George (1939) lists “Couch” and “English” as the owners of a spring and shows the approximate location.
- George, W.O., 1939, Crosby County, Texas—Record of wells and springs, drillers’ logs, water analyses, and map showing locations of wells and springs: Work Projects Administration Project 10780, State Board of Water Engineers, Austin, Texas, 55 p + 1 plate.

## DeKalb Spring in Bowie County

- Brune (1975)
  - Terrace Alluvium. The spring flows from a sand on top of a clay layer
  - Reference: Gordon, 1911: Gordon, C. H., 1911, Geology and underground waters of northeast Texas: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 276.
    - “Such a case is seen at De Kalb, where a fine spring occurs in a ravine about one-half mile southwest of the railroad station. The water, which is of good quality, flows out at the top of a dark-brown tough sandy clay.”
- TWDB, based on USGS information, places the spring at the shown location. Looks legit. (March 17, 2021)

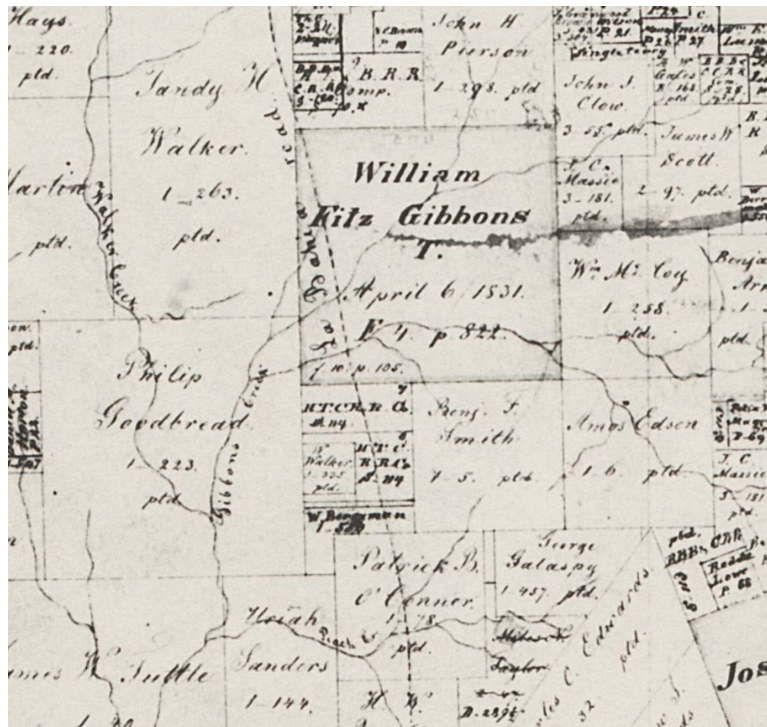
## El Flechazo or Love at First Site Springs

- Brune (1975)
  - About 9 miles northeast of Valley Mills
  - “Eleven abundant springs” were used by the Tehuacana Indians, who had a village here.
  - From 1867 to 1895 the Chisholm Cattle Trail passed the springs.
  - Morfi (1935)
    - Morfi, F. J. A., 1935, History of Texas, 1673-1779: Albuquerque, Ouivira Society.

## Gibbons Spring in Grimes County

- Brune (1975)
  - 3 miles northwest of Roans Prairie
  - The Coushatta Indians had a village here
  - Was a stage stop on the Spanish Bahia Road
  - Hosted a pleasure resort in the 1850s
  - No reference
- #83 in Cromack (1943)
  - Mrs. J.E. Henderson Est.
  - 4.5 miles NE of Carlos
  - Known as Kellum Spring
- Baker and others (1974) only show one spring in the area
- TWDB well database has 59-24-901 as a spring that is part of the Henderson Estate

- <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph492988/m1/1/zoom/?q=grimes%20county&resolution=1.0424657608411219&lat=5601.00810427537&lon=2348.9140164873143>



- <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph88601/m1/1/zoom/?q=grimes%20county&resolution=1.3834742903789123&lat=7949.42987262633&lon=2674.5317011959837>



- These maps show the path of La Bahia Road. When I compared the trail to the topo sheets, the road passed right by Kellum Spring.



## Henderson Springs in Kerr County

- Brune (1975)
  - 2 miles east of Camp Scenic
  - The springs were later a stop on the Chihuahua Road from Mexico to Indianola
  - Ref: Briggs, Alton, 1971, An archeological survey of Ingram Reservoir: Texas Hist. Survey Comm. and Texas Water Devel. Board, Archeol. Survey Rept. 9.

## Holland, Felps, and Horseshoe Springs in Burnet County

- Brune (1975)
  - 3 miles south of Burnet.
  - Aquifer: Basal Hensell Sand of the Trinity Group aquifer.
  - A Texas Ranger station was situated here from 1847 to 1849. In 1849 it was replaced by Fort Croghan, 3 miles north.
  - From 1851 to 1853 a Mormon colony maintained a grist mill and shop for furniture making the picturesque Mormon Mill Falls, 5 miles downstream
  - The mill, the remains of which can still be seen, was operated by others after the Mormons moved west
  - The springs are now used for irrigation
  - A historical marker is located here.
- Brune (1981)
  - Holland and Sand springs include a number of small springs in the channel of Hamilton Creek five kilometers south of Burnet
  - They rise from Lower Paleozoic Ellenburger limestones, flowing 1.9 liters per second in 1975.
  - A historical marker is located 300 meters east on the Burnet-Mormon Mill road
  - Samuel Holland in 1848 bought the land around the springs, becoming the first permanent settler in Burnet County.
  - Felps Spring (2), moderately large, is 100 meters west of Holland Springs. Horseshoe and other small springs are nearby.
  - Located historic marker; also found spring in TWDB database

## Hughes or Chalybeate Springs in Cass County

- Location based on photo of the springs in Valenza (2000) and Google Street View.

## Koch Springs in Blanco County

- Brune (1975)
  - 1 mile south of Blanco in Blanco State Park
- Brune (1981)
  - two kilometers southwest
  - Koch springs feed Koch Branch

- Based on the description of being in Blanco State Park and feeding Koch Branch, placed at that intersection (which wasn't big); may be inundated by reservoir (March 17, 2021)

## Pierson Spring in Bosque County

- Brune (1975)
  - Forms Gary Creek
  - Settled by Old Pierson of Norway in 1854
  - Reference: Pool, 1964. Pool, William, 1964, Bosque territory: Kyle, Chaparral Press.
- Brune (1981)
  - Does not include Bosque County
- USGS baseline maps show where Gary Creek starts with permanent flow; placed spring at that location after reviewing site on Google Earth; location somewhat modified by the construction of several large ponds immediately upstream from the spring site (March 17, 2021)

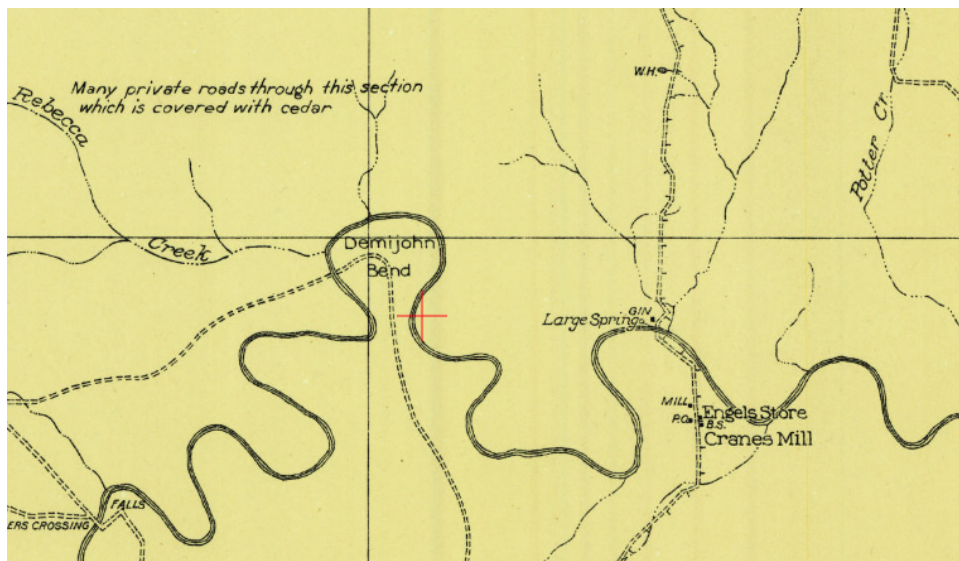
## Thrasher Spring in Cass County

- Brune (1975)
  - 5 miles east of Linden
  - Aquifer: Queen City
  - Known as a mineral spring in 1911
  - Reference: Gordon, 1911
- Brune (1981)
  - They are eight kilometers east of Linden and one southwest of the Center Hill church, in a wood on the south side of Camp Creek, close to an old abandoned road
- Located based on Brune (1981), but still approximate

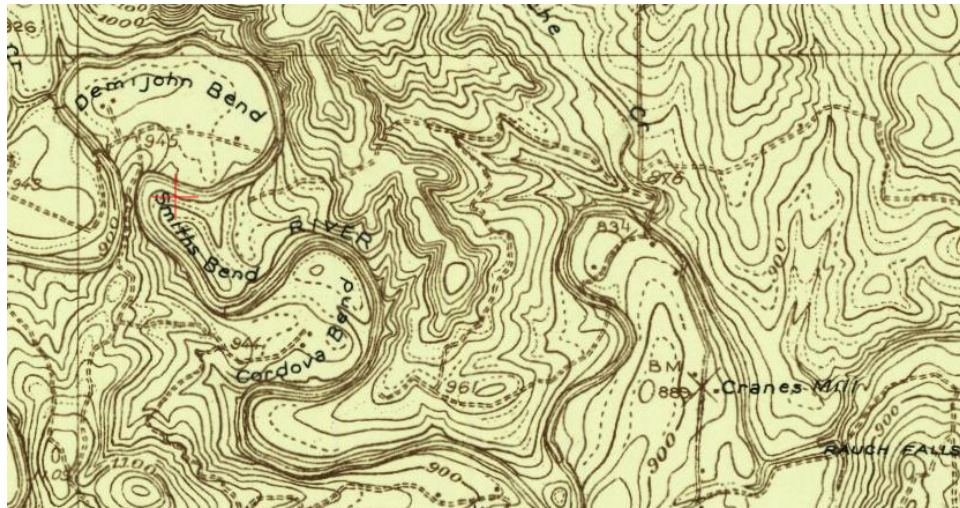
## Wolle, Crane's Mill, Bishop springs in Comal County (all close to each other)

- Wolle
  - Brune (1975)
    - Five springs.
    - 5 miles northeast of Wesson
    - Water was muddy during upriver rises, leading to the belief that the springs were fed by the Guadalupe River upstream
    - Inundated by Canyon Reservoir in 1964
  - Brune (1981)
    - Eight kilometers east-northeast of Spring Branch
    - They were also called Jentachquelle, according to Paul Jahn of New Braunfels.
- Bishop
  - Brune (1975)

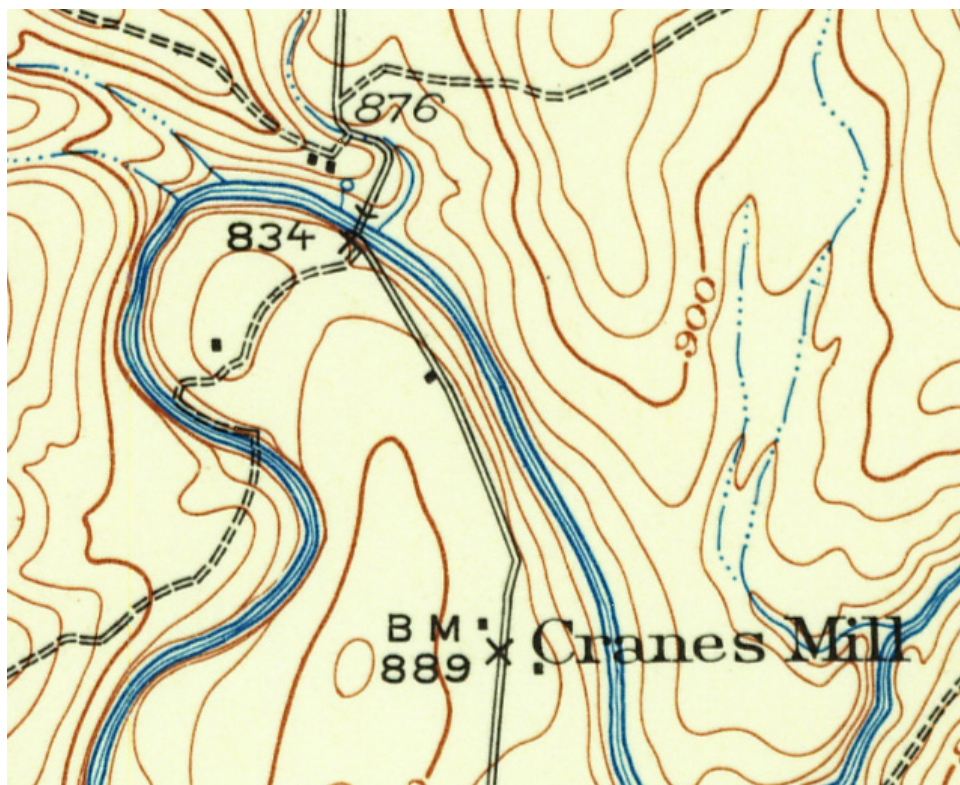
- Also called Gumtree, Big, or Flugrath Spring
- 7 miles east of Spring Branch
- Inundated by Canyon Reservoir in H164
- Brune (1981)
  - near Crane's Mill
  - eight kilometers south-southwest of Fisher.
  - They include Flugrath, Gumtree, and Big Springs
  - a cotton gin used the fresh water from about 1920 to 1935.
  - Although now under about 23 meters of water in Canyon Lake, the clear spring water can still be seen, surrounded by murky lake water.
- Crane's Mill
  - Brune (1975)
    - Two springs.
    - 6 miles west of Sattler
      - This places the spring somewhere along Tom Creek (where Tom Creek Fault is).
    - The springs flow from crevices along the Tom Creek Fault.
    - Inundated by Canyon Reservoir in 1964
  - Brune (1981)
    - Does not mention these springs by name
    - But notes that "Ten kilometers south of Fischer are two moderately large springs (25), also covered by Canyon Lake since 1964. They pour from crevices in the Glen Rose limestone where the Tom Creek fault crosses the Guadalupe River bed."
    - Notes that Bishop Springs are close to Crane's Mill
    - Was Crane's Mill a dupe of Bishop?
- Smithsons Valley (1920) topo sheet



- Smithson Valley No. 1 (1925)



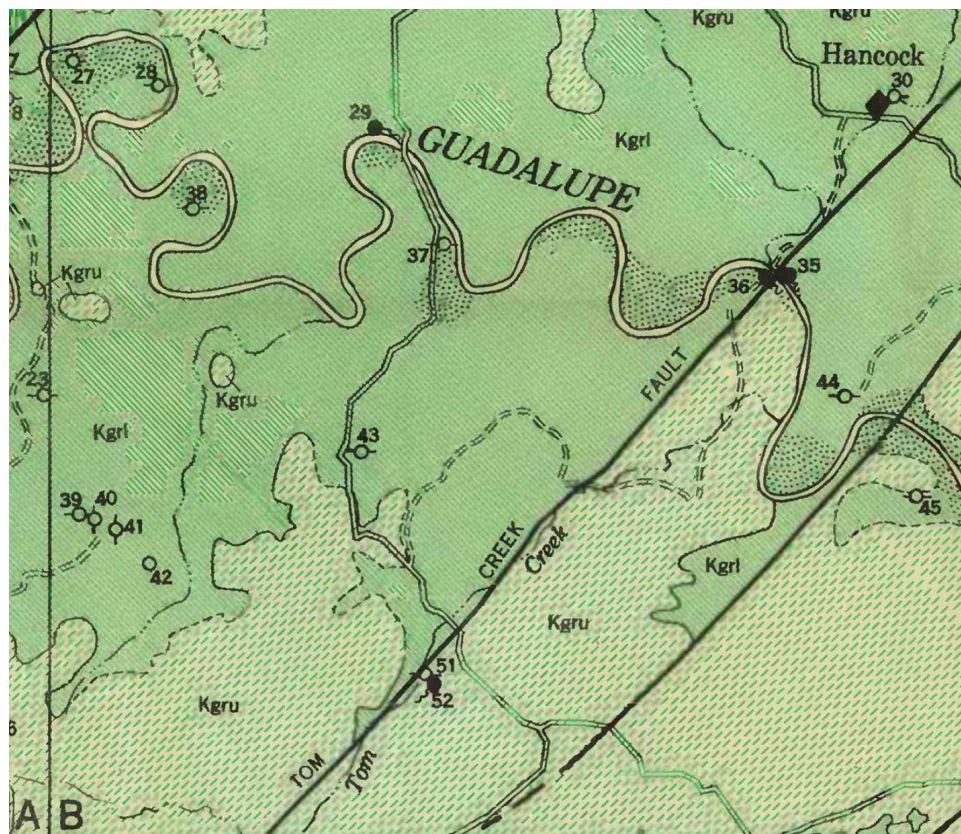
- Smithson Valley (1929)



- Fischer (1963)
  - Shows topography in the lake
- Handbook of Texas
  - “Cranes Mill, a stock-raising community seventeen miles northwest of New Braunfels in central Comal County, was named for J. B. Crain, who built a mill at the Gum Spring crossing on the Guadalupe River in the early 1850s.”



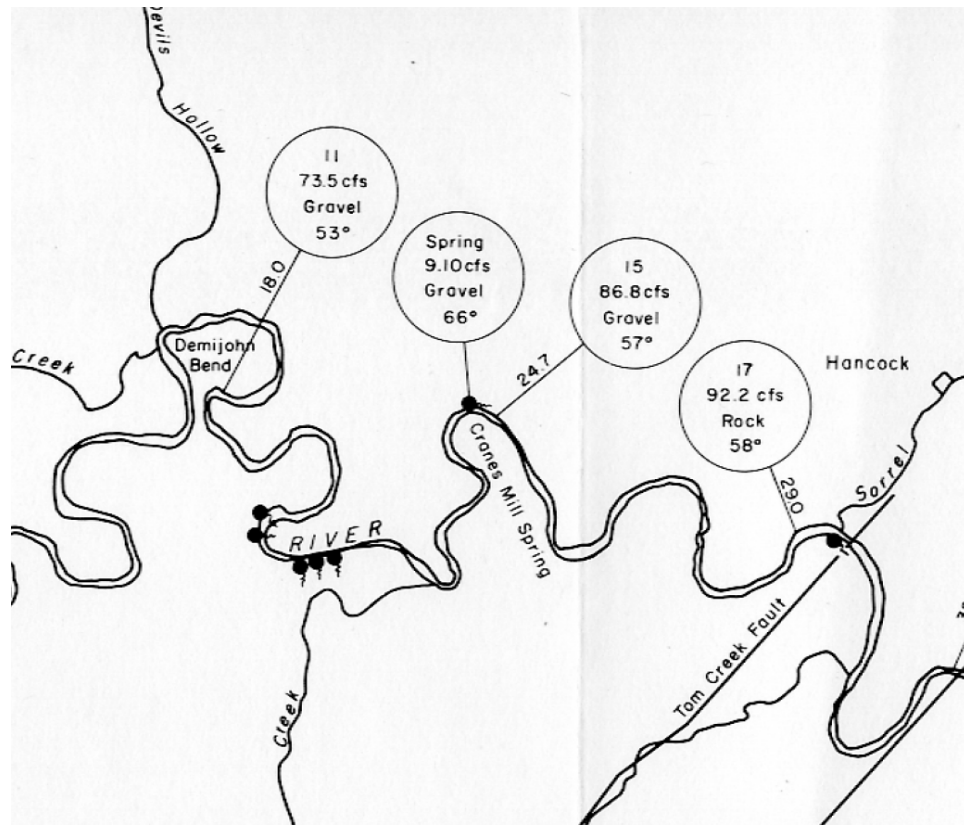
- This suggests that the spring is the one identified on the maps above where the crossing is.
  - “The remains of the town disappeared under Canyon Lake when it began filling in the 1960s, but in the 1980s a lakeside park still carried the name Cranes Mill.”
    - ...but this suggests the Gum Spring crossing is at the location of Cranes Mill shown above.
- Turner (1937)
  - Spring #35
    - is in the location of the spring shown on the topo sheets
    - owned by “A.H. Flugrath”
      - Brune (1981) mentioned that Bishop Springs was also called Flugrath Springs and Gumtree Springs
- USGS places Cranes Mill Springs 2 miles to the west (68-06-914)
- Holland, P. H., and Irelan, Burdge, 1955, Guadalupe and Blanco Rivers, Texas seepage investigations: U. S. Geol. Survey open-file rept. 52. [not online]
- George, W. O., 1952, Geology and ground-water resources of Comal County, Texas: U S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1138.



- Shows Tom Creek Fault and two springs (“Crane’s Mill Springs”) in the Guadalupe at the intersection of Tom Creek Fault.



- Holland (1965)
  - Refers to five springs as being on Wolle's property



- Placed spring location amidst the two since the spring was described as carrying water from the river (and that is the most-likely direction the flow may be coming from)
- News sources
  - <https://www.ksat.com/news/2019/02/18/under-canyon-lake-how-cranes-mill-and-the-original-hancock-got-erased-from-the-map/>