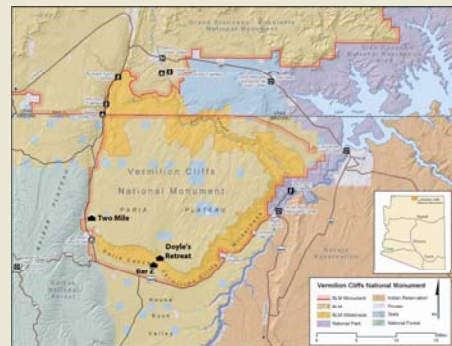


HISTORIC SITES OF THE TWO MILE RANCH VERMILION CLIFFS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SARAH PAGE
&
MICHAEL O'HARA

EnviroSystems Management, Inc.
Environmental Planning • Regulatory Compliance

ASU SCHOOL OF
HUMAN EVOLUTION
& SOCIAL CHANGE
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY



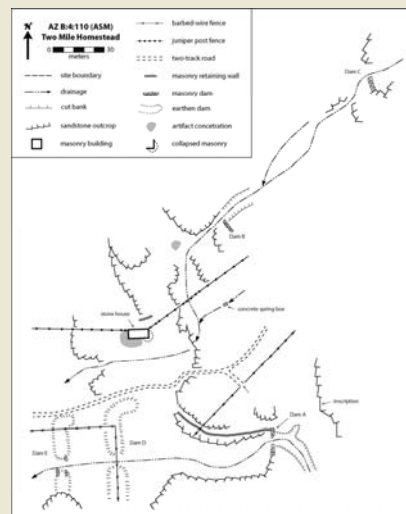
In 2008 and 2009, the Northern Arizona University/Kaibab-Vermilion Cliffs Heritage Alliance archaeological field schools recorded three significant historic sites on the Two Mile Ranch and Vermilion Cliffs National Monument – Doyle's Retreat, the 1872-73 homestead of Mormon pioneer John D. Lee, the late 1870s homestead at Two Mile Spring, and the 1905 Bar Z ranch house at Jacob's Pools. The history of ranching in the region began in the 1870s with Mormon pioneers who organized into cooperative ventures, which included community-centered and economically diversified "Orders." Beginning in 1887, these communal holdings were broken up to avoid federal persecution.

In the process, local ranchers were displaced by large outfits financed with outside capital. Overstocking and range degradation made these operations unsustainable, and grazing reforms in 1934 helped usher in an end to this era. Smaller locally organized ventures once again came to the forefront, but the marginal returns of these small operations made them vulnerable to environmental and economic fluctuations. The formation of the Grand Canyon Trust's North Rim Ranches in 2005 mark the modern return of large-scale operations financed by outside capital. However, this operation is not motivated by profit, but rather by resource protection. By integrating ecological monitoring and restoration into the operations, the GCT seeks to develop a model for sustainable conservation-oriented livestock management on public lands.

TWO MILE HOMESTEAD



Pioneer archaeologist Neil Judd visited and perhaps stayed at the site in 1918, referring to the "stone house at Two-Mile Spring" (above) and nearby prehistoric sites. Judd's local "informant" was presumably the inhabitant of the stone house, and apparently had been living at the location since 1890. Initial use of the homestead likely dates to the early 1870s efforts of the Orderville cooperative in Southern Utah to raise cattle in the House Rock Valley. In style it is a modified National folk style derived from the Midlands log house tradition. It has two rooms in a modified double-pen layout, with the chimney in the center rather than at the end. The two rooms are not connected, and the fireplace and chimney not shared (plan map, below right). It has a side-gabled, half-hipped wooden roof with a 45° pitch. Portions of the eastern room and its half-hipped roof have collapsed.

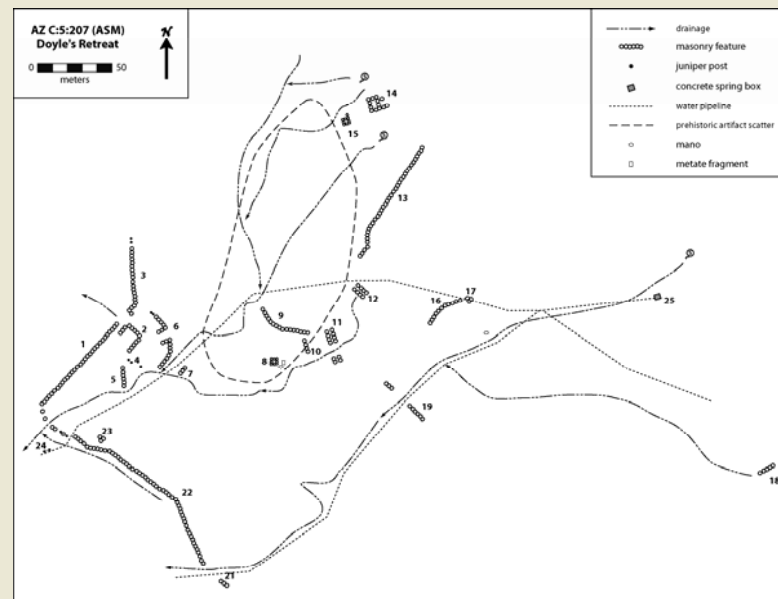


The homestead has several associated dams to impound spring waters (left), all of which have been breached by erosion. The portrait and inscription of Ed Lane (bottom right) was found at Site AZ B:4:48 (MNA), a prehistoric rockshelter approximately 250 m northeast of the stone house at the Two Mile homestead.

DOYLE'S RETREAT AT JACOB'S POOLS



In 1872, Mormon pioneer John Doyle Lee (above left) was instructed to establish ranch and water claims at Jacob's Pools along the route between Kanab and Lee's Ferry. Lee, who was a wanted man, later determined that this location may be more secure than Lee's Ferry and developed what he called "Doyle's Retreat" for his wife Rachel Woolsey (above center) and their offspring. The family began developing the site in May 1872, living at first in a temporary brush shelter. E. O. Beaman photographed Lee in front of this shelter with his sons John (12) and Joseph (3) and his daughter Amarah (16) on June 3, 1872 (above right). Between October 1872 and February 1873, a house with a stone foundation and a timber superstructure (below right) was built to replace this shelter. Milled lumber was brought from Kanab, shingles were split from drift wood at Lee's Ferry, and willows for stucco lath were cut and hauled from Lee's Ferry as well. Lee installed glass windows and built in cabinets. His agricultural efforts included vegetable gardens, corrals for dairy cattle, pens for hogs, and dams to impound water from the springs (below right). Crops grown included corn, beets, onions, tomatoes, radishes, rhubarb, melons, and cucumbers. Milk from the dairy cows was used to make cheese – 200 pounds in the first batch.



In August of 1873, pushed by rumors of federal agents seeking his arrest, Lee sought an even more remote hideout. He traded the development at Doyle's Retreat to Jacob Hamblin in return for his farm in Moenave on the modern Navajo Reservation. Hamblin never lived at Doyle's Retreat, and the site began fall into disrepair. Visiting later that year in November to roundup that season's calves, Lee noted the deterioration, especially the loss of the window glass in the house. Lee last visited the site in November 1874 while searching for stray cattle.



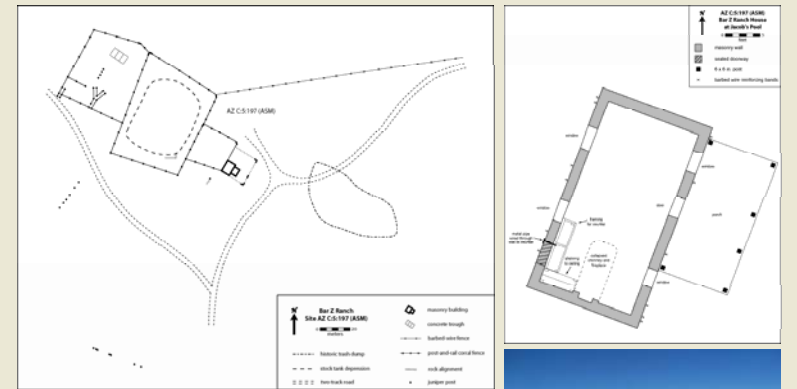
Feature 12 – a dam with masonry walls and earthen fill (left), Feature 22 – southern wall of the corrals (center), Feature 16 – standing segment of corral wall (right)



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
Work at the Two Mile Homestead conducted under BLM Permit AZ-000379. Thanks to Diana Hawks and John Herron with the BLM, Chris Downum and Laurie Thom at NAU, Rick Moore at the GCT, Rose Houk with the KVCHA, and Andy Butler of North Rim Ranches.



THE BAR Z RANCH AT JACOB'S POOLS



The masonry building was originally constructed in the winter of 1903–1904 as a line shack for the Bar Z Ranch, a large operation which was involved in disputes over the range and area with Joe Emmett, a Mormon smallholder at Lee's Ferry. At about the same time, waterlines were installed to deliver water from the springs to the ranch house. The building currently has a slightly pitched flat roof (above left and top right), but historic photos (below) indicate that the house originally had a single side gable and a steeply pitched roof, which was absent by 1932. There is a concrete porch on the east side and a concrete floor poured within the building. The integration of the porch roof with the house roof show both were constructed at the same time. Inscriptions in the concrete indicate that these renovations occurred in 1954. The current post-and-rail corral (above bottom right) was also probably built at that time.



INSCRIPTIONS AT THE BAR Z

SEP 12 1877 FLAGSTAFF
THOS C HOUCK ARIZ

ROY FRANK
MAY 12 1910

July 4, 1918
Alice Crandell
Woolsey
ARIZ

The Bar Z ranch house is along a major thoroughfare across the Arizona Strip – the Honeymoon Trail, so named as it was used by Mormon couples from the Upper Little Colorado settlements to get to the Temple in St. George to seal their marriages. Many travelers and cowboys left their mark on the sandstone of the building's walls. The 1907 inscription of Thomas C. Houck of Flagstaff (left) is the earliest. One of the most interesting is a set of tallies alongside the Bar Z and TR brands (bottom right), probably done when cattle were separated during a roundup.