

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09001108

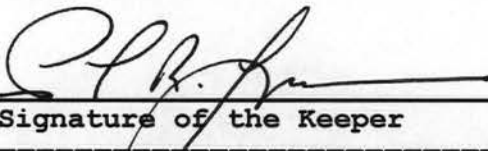
Date Listed: 12/18/2009

Neck & Cabin Springs Grazing Area
Property Name

San Juan UT
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

12/18/2009

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The Period of Significance is amended to read: 1930-1946.
[This period better reflects the built resources that define the contributing features of this property. While the land areas were utilized for grazing from at least the early 1880s, there is nothing from this period physically differentiating this land from any other grazing area in the region. The elements of this particular historic landscape that make it truly significant and different from those other areas reflect the development efforts of the CCC and the Grazing Service dating from the late 1920s through the mid-1940s. The end date corresponds to the establishment of the Bureau of Land Management as public administrators for the area, ending the efforts of the Conservation Service and the development of built resources.]

The Areas of Significance are revised to read: *Agriculture and Conservation*.
[Conservation is appropriate in connection with CCC related efforts, particularly when they deal with significant work projects designed to conserve precious natural resources—water and grazing lands in this case. Social History as a catch-all area of significance category is less useful, unless specific public welfare benefits can be identified within the contexts of a specific local community.]

National Register *Criterion C* is deleted from the nomination.
[While the extant features represent common historic forms, there is little particularly distinguishable about these specific resources from an architectural or engineering perspective. No information is provided on the relative rarity or unique nature of these resources. In addition, the relatively low integrity level of many of the resources would seem to point to better recognition under NR Criterion A alone.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the NPS FPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09001108

Date Listed: 12/18/2009

Neck & Cabin Springs Grazing Area
Property Name

San Juan UT
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

7/30/10

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

(Continued)

Location:

Canyonlands National Park is added to the location information under Street & Number.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1108



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Grand View Point Road (west and southwest of The Neck) not for publication

city or town Moab vicinity

state Utah code UT county San Juan code 037 zip code 84532

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer 10/5/2009 Date

Utah Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Chief Historian NPS 11/06/2009 Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 12/18/2009

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
Name of Property

San Juan County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
13	1	structures
0	0	objects
14	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

foundation _____

walls WOOD

roof METAL

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet for Section 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Narrative Description

Setting

The Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area is located in Canyonlands National Park, approximately 18 miles southwest of Moab, San Juan County, Utah. The northern section of the park consists of a triangular area lying between the Green River on the west and the Colorado River on the east, containing a 43-square mile mesa known as the Island in the Sky and numerous red sandstone canyons. Geologist S.W. Lohman wrote that when driving across Gray's Pasture, the widest and flattest part of the area, "there is not the slightest hint of the awesome cliff-walled chasms on either side of the island."¹ Marguerite Lathrop, wife of local sheepraiser Howard Lathrop, vividly described this "land between the rivers":

This area referred to as the Utah desert, although it has stretches of red sand and patches of dry yellow earth, contains grassy knolls, shallow canyons dense with black brush and saltbrush, meadows of gramma and blue grass, curly grass, protective sprawls of pinons and cedars, and the White Rim canyon of the Colorado. . . . The climate is mild, with warm Chinook winds melting the snows in February and March. The heat in summer is unbearable but it is an ideal winter range for sheep.²

The nominated area consists of approximately 903 acres lying about one-third mile southwest of the park visitor center and west and southwest of The Neck, a narrow isthmus of land flanked by the abrupt declivities of Taylor Canyon to the west and Shaffer Canyon to the east (Photograph 1). The Neck links Red Sea Flat and Big Flat on the north with Gray's Pasture on the south (Photograph 2). The northeastern portion of the district, lying west of The Neck, consists of a broad upper arm of Taylor Canyon. The central portion of the nominated area consists of a northward-sloping mesa with projecting fingers to the north, flanked by narrow box canyons containing Cabin Spring and an unnamed spring to the west and Neck Spring and an unnamed spring to the east. Both are upper arms of Taylor Canyon to the northwest, which drains into the Green River. The sandstone walls of the box canyons are nearly vertical, with an elevation difference of more than 100' between the canyon floors at their heads and the mesa rim. The southern part of the nominated area embraces a portion of Gray's Pasture, a relatively flat mesa with an elevation ranging from 5,900' to 6,000 feet'.

All but one of the fifteen resources within the district are associated with historic cattle and sheep grazing in the area. Most of the resources were constructed to develop and deliver water to support livestock grazing on the public domain. The fourteen contributing resources (93 percent of the total) include areas used for grazing, five livestock water troughs, a brush drift fence to control the movement of livestock, a brush corral to hold livestock, a partial log cabin, a pump house, a dam, a boom for moving supplies, a diversion ditch, and a road. The built resources were constructed between the late 1920s and the 1940s, with two erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers in 1938 and eight by the Grazing Service in the 1940s. One resource, Neck Spring Trail, a

¹ S.W. Lohman, "History and Geography of Canyonlands National Park," in James E. Fassett, ed., *Canyonlands Country: A Guidebook of the Four Corners Geological Society*, 8th Field Conference (N.p.: n.p., 1975), 40.

² Marguerite Lathrop, *Don't Fence Me In* (Boulder, Colorado: Johnson Publishing Company, 1972), 168.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

4.7-mile footpath through the central part of the nominated area, is evaluated as noncontributing, since it was constructed by the National Park Service after the close of the period of significance for the district.

Descriptions of resources, including information on date of construction, builder, and photograph references, appear below and are organized by the contextual periods discussed in Section 8. At the end of this section is a table listing of all resources showing contributing status. Sketch, photographic location, and U.S.G.S. location maps are provided at the end of the nomination. The historic resources within the district were surveyed and evaluated over a number of years by National Park Service staff and private contractors. The staff of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office was consulted concerning eligibility of individual resources.

Late Nineteenth Century Grazing in the Land Between the Rivers, c. 1881-1899

Grazing Areas, c. 1881, (Resource 15, Photographs 1 and 2). The entire nominated area is counted as a contributing site. The site was used for livestock grazing during the historic period, with initial grazing activities beginning in about 1881 and continuing throughout the period of significance. Although grazing activities left few structures upon the land, the site itself was the reason for their construction. On the south, this resource includes a portion of Gray's Pasture, a broad, relatively flat, grassy mesa. The northern part of the site embraces the upper sections of Taylor Canyon, including the Neck Spring and Cabin Spring drainages. This portion of the nominated area contains steep walled sandstone canyons which feature marginal seeps and springs. The site encompasses the vegetation and water on which the ranchers depended and the natural features that shaped their activities, including the broad mesa, canyon rims, steep cliffs, narrow trails, and natural springs. The site and its setting provide the context in which the other contributing resources are understood.

Early Twentieth Century Grazing, c. 1900-1933

The Cabin Spring drainage contains three grazing-related features that fall within this contextual period: a brush corral; a partial cabin; and a brush drift fence. These resources supported livestock operations through controlling the movement of animals or providing storage for supplies.

Brush Corral, early twentieth century (pre-1948), builder unknown, Resource 6, Photographs 33 through 36. A brush fence livestock corral (roughly 60' X 70') is situated on the west side of the Cabin Spring drainage about 883' north of the pump house at Cabin Spring. The builders of the corral used the steeply sloped sandstone canyon walls for its northwest and northeast sides and constructed the southwest and southeast sides of brush fence. The brush fence is composed of stacked trunks and limbs of juniper and piñon trees and incorporates at least one standing tree at the south corner and a steep drop off at the north corner. A gate opening, flanked by taller juniper posts, is located on the southwest side of the corral at the west end. The path used by livestock to descend the west side of the canyon led into this corral.

Ranchers grazing livestock probably erected the corral. Brush fences were common in nineteenth and early twentieth century Utah. A 1965 *Salt Lake Tribune* article described them as "a more effective livestock barrier than barbed wire." A somewhat taller and more elaborate brush fence controlled livestock access across The Neck and was present at the time Canyonlands National Park

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

opened in 1964 (See Figure 4). Whenever possible, such corrals incorporated canyon walls and steep drop offs to limit the amount of brush fence required. Such small corrals were sometimes used in branding operations.³

Cabin, late 1920s, Delbert Taylor builder, Resource 4, Photographs 37 through 40. A partially-built 15' X 16' log cabin is located on the east side of the Cabin Creek drainage about 1,586' north-northeast of the pump house. The walls are composed of round logs joined with shallow saddle notches. The northeast corner (the highest point of the walls) features four courses of logs. The north and south walls are collapsed; it is unclear if there originally was a west wall or if that side was open.

According to longtime area rancher Kenny Allred, Delbert "Deb" Taylor erected this cabin in the late 1920s, using quaking aspen trees cut from "the little alcove in there where the water is." Taylor reportedly worked on the cabin for three or four years, partly erecting the walls but never bringing it to completion. The structure provided storage in support of Taylor's cattle raising efforts. Allred explained that Taylor "just kinda used it for a corral to keep his stuff in" and kept a large trunk in the cabin for storage.⁴

Brush Drift Fence, early twentieth century (pre-1948), builder unknown, Resource 3, Photographs 41 through 44. A drift fence is located a half-mile north of the pump house on the east side of the Cabin Spring drainage. The east southeast-west northwest oriented fence extends about 218' across a narrow bench on the east side of the drainage, from a sharp drop off on the west to a fall of large boulders from the wall of the canyon on the east. The fence is similar in construction to the brush corral (above) and incorporates such materials as: juniper posts; stacked juniper trunks and branches; stacked, drylaid sandstone; and three strands of barbed wire. The gate near the west end of the fence is down, but intact, and is comprised of juniper end posts connected with barbed wire with a number of narrower 2" diameter juniper pole posts ("dancers" or stays) placed in between to maintain wire spacing. The short section of fence west of the gate steps down the drainage bank a short distance to prevent livestock from detouring around the barrier.

The fence, most likely constructed by ranchers running livestock, was present when Karl Tangren had cattle in the area beginning in 1948. He opined that the fence was installed to separate livestock grazing on Gray's Pasture allotments to the south and those on Red Sea Flat to the northeast. Raymond Tibbetts of Moab, whose family ranched in the area, related that such fences commonly were used to keep livestock from straying and "getting into a fix" in such areas as the difficult terrain to the west in lower Taylor Canyon. Historian Ann Emmons noted that this type of fence "was easily constructed, requiring no post holes, was composed entirely of native material that required minimal

³ This corral and the drift fence appear too crude to have been constructed by the CCC, as that agency produced more formal post and woven wire fence structures. *Salt Lake Tribune*, 8 August 1965; David S. Lavender, *One Man's West* (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 2007), 173.

⁴ Kenny Allred, quoted in Kelsey, *Hiking, Biking, and Exploring*, 198.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

expenditure of effort and no expenditure of cash." Brush fences did require seasonal maintenance, such as restacking or digging out blown-in sand.⁵

Civilian Conservation Corps and Range Improvements, 1934-1942

Two resources within the district fall within this contextual period. The two livestock troughs (Troughs No. 1 and 2)⁶ are located within the Neck Spring area of the district, which lies immediately southwest of The Neck and consists of two unnamed box canyons. Neck Spring is situated in the southernmost of these alcoves. Vegetation includes Gambel oak, juniper, piñon, Fremont cottonwoods, and wildrose.

Water Trough General Design and Construction

Although of different lengths and displaying varying levels of integrity, all five troughs within the district follow a standard design for livestock trough construction. The two troughs in the Neck Spring drainage were constructed in 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps workers from the Dalton Wells camp north of Moab (Division of Grazing Camp DG-32), while three troughs associated with Cabin Spring were built by the Grazing Service in about 1944 (see the next contextual period). While early CCC troughs in Grand and San Juan counties utilized logs obtained from the La Sal National Forest to the southeast that were hollowed out by workers, the CCC soon turned to the less-labor intensive design found in the nominated area and pictured in historic CCC reports for the Dalton Wells camp (See Figures 1 through 3).⁷

In general, the livestock troughs within the district are designed with a series of upright wood posts in two columns that are joined by carriage bolts to lengths of horizontal poles or milled lumber near the top and near the ground that are typically notched into the vertical posts. The semi-cylindrical galvanized metal troughs were installed in sections, with lips resting on the lower horizontal members and supported by curved galvanized rods; the rods were threaded on their upper ends and held by bolts on top of wood cross pieces of milled lumber. Troughs vary from thirteen to fifty feet in length. This trough design was widely used for many years and in many parts of the country. Professor John F. Valentine, for example, shows a similar structure in his 1980 book on range management.

The installation of troughs was one component of spring improvement projects, which were aimed at increasing the flow, dependability, and usability of the water source. Valentine described the steps typically taken in improving a spring:

Complete spring development consists of locating the true water-bearing outcrop, cleaning out the area where the water emerges, and providing means for collecting and utilizing the outflow. . . . It is generally better to cover the collecting basin and to pipe the

⁵ Tibbetts, Telephone Interview, 10 March 2009; Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007; Ann Emmons, Canyonlands National Park Multiple Property Listing, Multiple Property Documentation Form, amended submission (draft), December 1999, 23-24, National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group, Moab, Utah (hereafter cited as Emmons, Canyonlands MPDF).

⁶ The trough numbers are not historic but were applied by the National Park Service in cultural resource surveys and by the preparers of this nomination. Ron Adkison, *Utah's National Parks* (Berkeley, California: Wilderness Press, 2001), 268.

⁷ The labor-intensive technique of hand-hewn troughs was chronicled in CCC camp reports and in several articles in the *Moab Times-Independent*.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

water a short distance to a conveniently located tank or trough rather than allow livestock direct access to the basin.⁸

Reports of the Dalton Wells CCC camp chronicle scores of projects to enhance water available to stockmen in Grand and San Juan counties. Newspaperman Sam Taylor of Moab observed that the CCC undertook spring improvements "any place they could find a trace of water."⁹ After the Dalton Wells CCC camp closed in 1941, the Division of Grazing (and its successor agency, the Bureau of Land Management) continued range improvement efforts, including work in the Cabin Spring drainage to the west.

Trough No. 1, 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp DG-32 builder, Resource 1, Photographs 3 through 7. Trough No. 1 is located in an unnamed box canyon (an upper arm of Taylor Canyon) approximately one-third mile north-northeast of Neck Spring. The roughly 43' trough is 33" wide and 52" high and is divided into eight sections by vertical posts. The upper horizontal wood members and cross pieces on the west are missing, as are the metal trough sections (although some of the curved threaded rod trough supports are still present). Water was supplied to the trough at its east end via galvanized metal pipe from an unnamed spring at the east end of the canyon. Much of the pipe is still visible in the eastern part of the alcove. Adjacent to the trough on the east is a built up mound of stones, which served to anchor the pipe and prevent it from being dislodged by livestock.

The improvement of Neck Spring was part of the 11th Period work program of the Dalton Wells CCC camp (DG-32). Project number 161 was completed in 1938. Records for the project referred to this spring as Neck Spring No. 2.¹⁰

Trough No. 2, 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp DG-32 builder, Resource 2, Photographs 8 through 11. Trough No. 2 is located in an unnamed box canyon (an upper arm of Taylor Canyon) at Neck Spring.¹¹ The trough is approximately 23' long, 33" wide, and 52" high. Upright posts divide the structure into three sections. One of the upper horizontal members on the east is missing, as are some of the milled lumber cross pieces. Neck Spring supplied the water for the trough through galvanized piping that collected water from the spring to the south and transmitted it to the east end of the structure. The pipe enters the trough from a low dry-laid stone anchor wall that extends southward into the rise of the land. In October 2008, water seeped from the pipe into the trough.

The Neck Spring trough and spring improvement were completed by the Dalton Wells CCC camp (DG-32) in 1938 under project number 148. The work on the two springs in this drainage followed an

⁸ John F. Valentine, *Range Development and Improvements* (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1980), 486.

⁹ Samuel Taylor, Moab, Utah, Telephone Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 9 March 2009.

¹⁰ Civilian Conservation Corps, Eleventh Period Work Programs, Region I, Utah, Camp DG-32, National Archives and Records Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, Record Group 49, Entry 18, Box 57, Denver, Colorado (hereafter cited as CCC, Eleventh Period, NARA-Denver).

¹¹ In January 1910, a P. Crout of Moab, Utah, submitted an application to appropriate .02 cubic feet of water per second from Neck Spring and carry it by pipeline to a trough for stock watering purposes. According to state records, the application was never approved. Stock Watering Application to Appropriate Water, application number 2980, 8 January 1910, Utah State Engineer, Salt Lake City, Utah; *Grand Valley Times*, 18 February 1910, 8.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

earlier CCC project to construct a horse and stock trail from The Neck to the canyon bottom. In September 1940, CCC workers returned to the drainage to repair "improvements put there some time ago. This project is nearing completion and will make grazing more possible in that area of the federal range during drouth spells."¹²

Later Years of the Grazing Service and Its Successors, 1942-1963

This contextual period includes eight resources in the Cabin Spring vicinity that were associated with a water lift system that pumped water to the mesa top and to two troughs in the canyon. Cabin Spring lies 0.8 miles west-southwest of Neck Spring, in the western part of the nominated area. The setting is similar to that of Neck Spring, with Cabin Spring situated at the south end of an unnamed box canyon; an unnamed spring is located approximately a quarter-mile northeast in an unnamed alcove on the east side of the drainage. Cabin Spring produces a better flow than Neck Spring, and the drainage is heavily filled with vegetation, including Gambel oak, rabbitbrush, wild rose, and Fremont barberry.¹³

At the head (south end) of the Cabin Spring drainage on the canyon floor are a small pump house and check dam that were associated with the short-lived water lift system, which pumped water by pipe to a metal storage tank (no longer extant) on the mesa rim.¹⁴ The water then flowed by gravity to Trough No. 3 a short distance to the west. Two resources connected with the construction of the system are located on top of the mesa: a boom for moving materials to the canyon floor and an access road across Gray's Pasture to the main road into the area. Water impounded by the dam also flowed through pipes by gravity to Troughs Nos. 4 and 5, down the drainage to the north some 446'.

Physical evidence (discussed below) supports a construction date of 1944 for the water lift system, a period when the U.S. Grazing Service was charged with range development and management of the area, suggesting that that agency was responsible for its installation. Moab rancher Kenny Allred supports this view, asserting that the "troughs [sic] on top above Cabin Spring was put in maybe as late as 1945. . . . quite a little while after the Taylor Grazing Service went in." Another very similar water lift system was installed in the vicinity by the Bureau of Land Management in Horseshoe Canyon (19 miles to the west) in 1953. It "consisted of water being pumped from the Horseshoe Canyon Spring to a holding tank and watering trough on the western rim for stock watering."¹⁵

¹² CCC, Eleventh Period, NARA-Denver; *Moab Times-Independent*, 12 May 1938, 1 and 3 October 1940, 8.

¹³ Adkison, *Utah's National Parks*, 268.

¹⁴ The tank, estimated by local rancher Karl Tangren as having a five-thousand-gallon capacity, was west of the boom at a somewhat higher elevation. It was shown on the 1951 U.S.G.S. map for the area, but was not present in 1964 aerial photographs. Tangren reports seeing galvanized pipe in Cabin Spring canyon when he was ranching in the area in 1948-53, but the water lift system was not in operation then. He believes that the galvanized pipe was removed for scrap and that the metal tank on the mesa was hauled away by two local men in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Karl Tangren, Moab, Utah, Interview by Jerry Shue, 7 September 2007, 6; U.S. Geological Survey, Upheaval Dome, Utah, 15 minute quadrangle map, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia, 1951.

¹⁵ Allred refers to "troughs" but only one is still extant. Extant BLM records do not contain documentation confirming the Grazing Service role in the construction of the Cabin Spring resources. Range improvements were sometimes installed by stockmen; however, the extent, relative sophistication, and similarity to the Horseshoe Canyon system suggest Grazing Service involvement here. Allred, quoted in Michael R. Kelsey, *Hiking, Biking, and Exploring Canyonlands National Park and*

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

There is general agreement that the water was pumped to the top of the mesa for the benefit of sheepgrowers. While cattle could be brought down to the spring in small groups for watering, bringing in large flocks of sheep would create, as local rancher Karl Tangren put it, "nothing but a mud hole."¹⁶ Allred recalled that the sheepmen only used the water lift pump system "a couple of years." According to Allred, pressure from sheepgrowers to graze in the area eased in the late 1940s:

The sheepmen got to where they wasn't crowdin' it so much after the Grazing Service came in there and they quit fightin' over that country as much. They began to be a little more slack about usin' that country than they was before. Before, they was tryin' everything in the world to choke the cattlemen out.¹⁷

Resources in the Canyon

Pump House, est. 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 5, Photographs 12 through 16. The small (8'8" X 4'2") pump house is located at the head of the Cabin Spring drainage near the west side of the alcove containing the spring. The structure faces north, down the drainage, and features a shed roof covered in corrugated metal, overhanging eaves, and boards placed across rafter ends. Five 4" X 4" wood piers (one at each corner and one in the center) support the structure about 5" above the current ground surface. There are four doors: full vertical board doors on the north and east walls and half-doors on the south and west walls. One length of galvanized metal pipe attached to the pump projects through the west door, while a longer length extends through the east door. The wide, thick planks of the structure's floor extend beyond the wall on the east to form a short deck with a post at each outside corner.

The machinery still remains in the interior of the pump house, including a Wisconsin air-cooled gasoline motor (Type AFH, model number 332273) and a Myers water pump (See Photograph 16). The estimated construction year of 1944 for the pump house (and more broadly, the water lift system) is supported by an inscription on the associated dam (22 June 1944) and by evidence within the pump house: the earliest inscriptions left by visitors on the inside of the door date to February and March 1945 and the Myers pump model was manufactured between 1941 and 1957. Steve Gray, an expert on historic machinery, indicated that this pump dates to the 1940s.¹⁸

Powered by the gasoline motor, the pump drew water from the spring and delivered it through galvanized metal piping to the metal storage tank on the mesa edge. It is not clear from the existing piping if the water source was the area of impoundment behind the dam or a lower area further down

Vicinity, (Provo, Utah: Kelsey Publishing, 1992), 198; Memorandum on Summary History of Horseshoe Canyon to Central Files (Tony Schetzle, Chief Ranger, National Park Service, Canyonlands National Park), 30 October 1989.

¹⁶ Karl Tangren, Moab, Utah, Interview by Jerry Shue, 7 September 2007, 6.

¹⁷ Allred, quoted in Kelsey, *Hiking, Biking, and Exploring*, 198.

¹⁸ Early door inscriptions include Glen Holman and Emery Holman of Montrose, Colorado, in March 1945, and Tommy R. of Gallina, New Mexico, in February 1945. Emery Holman was a Montrose sheepgrower who spent a lot of time in the Moab area, running a herd of up to five thousand sheep. Steve Gray inspected a digital image of the pump and provided an analysis. Chris Goetze, National Park Service, Canyonlands National Park, field notes, 12 October 2007; Darrel Holman, Montrose, Colorado, Telephone Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 12 March 2009; Steve Gray, Sonora, California, www.oldengineshed.com, E-mail Communication to Thomas H. Simmons, 13 March 2009.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

the drainage. The U.S.G.S. map for the area shows the site of the spring at the southern head of the alcove (suggesting that the dam impounded water for pumping), whereas Karl Tangren speculated that the true source of the spring might be a short distance down the drainage. Tangren believed that the dam served as a catchment basin to prevent sediment and other debris flushed off the mesa from clogging the pumping site down the drainage.¹⁹

Dam, 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 13, Photographs 17 and 18. Approximately 50' downstream (north) of the pump house is a low dam that extends across the Cabin Spring drainage. The concrete and stone dam is about 15' wide and extends into earthen banks on the east and west. Near the center is a metal gate that appears to have been movable, thus permitting the release of water. The area behind the dam (to the south), including the area under the pump house, is completely silted in with sand. A date of 22 June 1944 is inscribed in the concrete on the top of the dam.

Trough No. 4, c. 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 11, Photographs 19 and 20. Trough No. 4 is a livestock watering trough, which displays a similar design to the other troughs in the nominated area but is more deteriorated. Located on the west side of the Cabin Spring drainage approximately 444' downstream (north-northeast) of the pump house, the nearly 21' long trough is divided into two sections by wood posts. Five of the six uprights are still standing with the upstream, upslope corner post missing. The trough is approximately 34" wide and 56" at its highest point. Galvanized trough sections are present, but are buried in stream sediments. Much of the standardized upper cross pieces for this type of construction are missing, but the lower cross pieces on the downstream side are present. No galvanized piping associated with this feature is visible.

Trough No. 5, c. 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 12, Photographs 21 and 22. Trough No. 5 is also located in the Cabin Spring drainage, adjacent to and just downstream from Trough No. 4. It is the most deteriorated of the five troughs in the nominated area. This trough's extant features suggest that it followed the same design as the others. Remaining are five upright posts that indicate an overall length of about 13', a width of 34", and a maximum height of 56". The galvanized trough sections are apparently no longer present, although vegetation and sediment limit visibility. There is no visible piping associated with this feature. Approximately 608 feet downstream (north-northeast) from Troughs 4 and 5 is an isolated 6' section of galvanized trough, lying upside down and partially buried in the slope just above the streambed. The words "Cop-R-Loy Reg U.S. Pat Office" are stamped in black twice on the bottom of the trough, which has galvanized pipes extending from both ends. This trough section may have been part of Trough No. 5 that was washed to this location by heavy runoff from the mesa.²⁰

Resources on Top of the Mesa

Trough No. 3, c. 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 7, Photographs 23 through 26. Trough No. 3, the most intact of the five livestock watering troughs, is on top of the mesa above Cabin Spring, about 300' west of the boom on the canyon rim. The trough is approximately 50' long,

¹⁹ Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 23-24.

²⁰ Advertisements for Cop-R-Loy products, including roofing, gutters, and farm fences, were found in publications dating from 1939 to 1951. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation of Wheeling, West Virginia, is the owner of the brand.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

36" wide, and 54" high. Upright juniper posts divide the trough into ten sections. The horizontal members and cross pieces are all milled lumber. All of the galvanized metal trough sections are still present and joints are sealed with tar.

Water flowed by gravity from the metal tank west of the boom to this trough. Local ranchers and others agreed that this trough was installed for sheep. As John F. Valentine observed in his 1980 book on range management, "Since cattle water individually or a few at a time, a ten-foot elongated trough provides adequate head room. When sheep water as a band, much greater trough space must be provided. Troughs used by sheep bands should not be less than seventy-five feet long."²¹

Boom, c. 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 8, Photographs 27 through 29. Just below the lip of the mesa above the south end of the Cabin Spring drainage is a wood and metal boom apparently used in the construction of the Spring Cabin water lift system. The boom consists of a vertical 15' high, 3" diameter wood pole set in a metal collar about 6' from the edge of the mesa. The pole has five short boards attached at intervals that apparently served as steps that permitted workers to climb to the top of the pole. Four metal cable guy wires (no longer taut), attached to a plate at the top of the pole, help stabilize the pole and are anchored to a tree trunk and rebar sections driven into the mesa's sandstone. A roughly 18' wood pole is attached to the base of the vertical pole and is angled upward at about 45 degrees; it is attached to the vertical pole by a pair of narrow metal plates bolted through the angled pole. The far end of the angled pole is connected to a 12' metal pipe that is attached to the top of the vertical pole. The attachments to the vertical pole permit the two angled elements to swing away from the mesa top and extend over the canyon.

The Cabin Spring canyon walls are more than 100' of nearly vertical rock, making transportation of construction materials to the spring problematic, since there was no vehicular access from the north. However, the edge of the mesa above Cabin Spring was accessible from Gray's Pasture to the south (see the discussion of the access road, below), permitting the transport of metal trough sections, galvanized pipe, wood posts, concrete, gravel, lumber, a pump, a pump motor, and fuel to that location. The boom provided a means of lowering such items to the canyon floor and may have played a role in the installation of the galvanized pipe from the canyon floor to the metal tank atop the mesa.²²

Diversion Ditch, c. 1944, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 13, Photographs 30 through 31. On the mesa top above Cabin Spring, above and approximately 168' south of the boom, is a diversion ditch that follows a northwest-southeast alignment. It appears that blasting created the roughly 76' long and 6' wide ditch in the slickrock sandstone; at least fourteen blast holes are evident. On the downhill (north) side of the ditch is a channelization feature composed of large juniper logs, sandstone, gravel, and soil that further served to direct runoff away from the boom area.

²¹ The 75-foot recommendation came from a 1955 book on range management, some years after this trough was installed. Valentine, *Range Development and Improvements*, 500.

²² Raymond Tibbetts observed that there was a similar boom to the north on the edge of Shaffer Canyon near the San Juan-Grand County line during the early 1950s uranium mining boom. The person using the boom transported supplies, equipment, and himself from the mesa rim. On one such occasion the operator lost control of the boom and was killed. Raymond Tibbetts, Moab, Utah, Telephone Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 10 March 2009.

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Taylor Canyon (of which Cabin Spring is an upper arm) is the principal drainage for Gray's Pasture, and a large volume of water can pour off the mesa on the occasion of heavy rains. A 1940 range report stated that storms in July, August, and September caused the greatest damage, bringing down "immense quantities of mud, boulders, etc. . . ." Rancher Karl Tangren suggested that this ditch served as a means of protecting the boom, dam, and pump house in the alcove below by diverting runoff into the next alcove to the west.²³

Road, 1940s, U.S. Grazing Service builder, Resource 10, Photograph 32. An .8-mile-long access road extends from the top of the mesa above Cabin Spring southeasterly across Gray's Pasture to the Grand View Point Road. The route is discernible by a path generally clear of large bushes and rocks; in some cases the road crosses over areas of slickrock. The road is shown on the 1951 U.S.G.S quadrangle map of the area and is clearly visible on 1964 and 2006 aerial photographs of Gray's Pasture. It is not known if all or parts of the road were formally constructed or if it came into existence through repeated use. Since the Gray's Pasture road to which it connects was not constructed until 1941-42, this spur road could not have existed before that date.²⁴

The road almost certainly was developed as part of the 1944 water lift project at Cabin Spring. As with the boom (above) the road played a role in transporting construction materials to the mesa rim above Cabin Spring. The presence of this road explains how the large pile of river gravel near the boom came to the site. Such gravel was a necessary ingredient in the concrete used for the dam on the canyon floor. When he ran cattle in the area in the 1948-53 period, Karl Tangren recalled driving over this two-track road in a pickup truck as far as Trough No. 3. Curtis Young, who raised cattle in the area in the late 1950s and early 1960s, observed that the road also provided access for carrying supplies to a big sheep camp in the vicinity of Trough No. 3.²⁵

The Creation of Canyonlands National Park and the End of Grazing, 1964-1982²⁶

One resource, a trail constructed by the National Park Service in 1979-80, falls within a contextual period outside the period of significance for the district.

Neck Spring Trail, 1979-80, National Park Service builder, Resource 14, Photographs 38, 41, and 44. The Neck Spring Trail, which passes within view of most of the contributing resources, is

²³ Canyonlands park staff reported that after a heavy rain the ditch served the function of diverting runoff into the alcove to the west. Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 11; Carl H. Dopp, "Special Range Report," R-4, Ogden, Utah, 25 September 1940, in the Works Projects Administration, Utah Section, "History of Grazing," Notes, 1940-41, Manuscript Collection B100, Box 4, Folder 11, Utah Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁴ Kent Johnson, who worked at the Dalton Wells CCC camp and later for the Grazing Service, bulldozed a road from The Neck down to Grand View Point in 1942. Kelsey, *Hiking, Biking, and Exploring*, 199; U.S. Geological Survey, Upheaval Dome, Utah, 15 minute quadrangle map, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia; Gray's Pasture, CE 735 1-157, aerial photograph, 7 December 1964, National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group, Moab, Utah; National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2006 aerial photographs, retrieved from Utah GIS Portal, gis.utah.gov/naip2006, 23 October 2008.

²⁵ This type of river gravel is not found in the vicinity of the mesa and had to be hauled in from a distance of several miles. The road is shown on the 1951 U.S.G.S. quadrangle map of the area. Karl Tangren, Moab, Utah, Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, R. Laurie Simmons, and Jerry Shue, 30 October 2008; Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007; Curtis Young, Moab, Utah, Telephone Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 30 October 2008; U.S. Geological Survey, Upheaval Dome, Utah, 15 minute quadrangle map, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

²⁶ This context is not within the period of significance for the district.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

assessed as noncontributing since it was built in 1979-80, after the period of significance for the district. The trail is a narrow 4.7-mile loop footpath through the central portion of the nominated area. The trail begins at a point on the west side of the Grand View Point Road .6 miles south of the park visitor center. The trail descends into an upper arm of Taylor Canyon and turns south to access Neck Spring. Turning northward and then westward, the trail proceeds under the rim of the mesa. After approximately a mile, the trail turns southward up the Cabin Spring drainage, crosses the drainage, and then climbs steeply up the west wall of the canyon to the top of the mesa. Continuing eastward across the northern section of Gray's Pasture, the trail rejoins the Grand View Point Road .7 miles south of the trailhead. A good part of the trail follows bare slickrock, with the route marked by small stone cairns.

Early trailwork in this area occurred in 1938, when Civilian Conservation Corps workers from Camp DG-32 (Dalton Wells) built a .6-mile stock trail from The Neck southward. A CCC description of the project stated that "the Neck trail leads from a canyon rim into the bottom of the canyon. The object of the trail is to provide a means for cattle and horses to reach a spring that lies in the bottom of the canyon. The spring is pending development." The agency claimed that eleven stockmen of Allotment 5 with 1,850 cattle and 107 horses were directly benefited by the project, including Cecil Thompson and O.H. Newell. The current trail was constructed by Judie Chrobak-Cox of the National Park Service in 1979-80 following a different alignment. Ms. Chrobak-Cox designed and built the current trail from scratch. In laying out the trail it was her "intent to pass in close proximity to as many of the historic sites in the area as possible so that the Island's ranching history could be one of the focuses along the trail." No segments of the earlier CCC stock trail have been recorded.²⁷

²⁷ Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp DG-32, Project number 147, project application, March 1938, National Archives and Records Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Judie Chrobak-Cox, National Park Service, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Medora, North Dakota, E-mail Communication to Chris Goetze, National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group, Moab, Utah, 20 January 2009.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Resources within the District

Resource Number	Resource Description	Year Built	Resource Type	Contributing Status
1	Trough No. 1	1938	Structure	Contributing
2	Trough No. 2	1938	Structure	Contributing
3	Brush Drift Fence	Pre-1948	Structure	Contributing
4	Cabin remnant	Late 1920s	Structure	Contributing
5	Pump house	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
6	Brush Corral	Pre-1948	Structure	Contributing
7	Trough No. 3	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
8	Boom	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
9	Diversion ditch	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
10	Road	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
11	Trough No. 4	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
12	Trough No. 5	c. 1944	Structure	Contributing
13	Dam	1944	Structure	Contributing
14	Neck Spring Trail	1979-80	Structure	Noncontributing
15	Grazing Areas	c. 1881	Site	Contributing

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
Name of Property

San Juan County, Utah
County and State

8. 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet for Section 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1881-1959

Significant Date

c. 1881

1938

1944

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps

U.S. Grazing Service

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Dan O'Laurie Museum, Moab, UT

See continuation sheet for Section 9

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Significance

The Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area is significant under Criterion A in the area of **Agriculture**, for its association with the history of livestock grazing in San Juan County, Utah. Beginning with the Taylor family in the early 1880s, the high tableland in the territory between the Colorado and Green rivers in the northwestern corner of the county provided grazing for cattle, sheep, and horses. Numerous stockgrowers from the local area as well as western Colorado grazed livestock and wrung a livelihood from area. Always part of the public domain, the range has been managed successively by the Division of Grazing, the Grazing Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and, since 1964, by the National Park Service as part of Canyonlands National Park.

The nominated area is also significant under Criterion A in the area of **Social History**, for its association with range development activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), one of many New Deal agencies established to counter the effects of the Great Depression. The advent of the CCC in 1933, coupled with the creation of the Division of Grazing in 1934, led to CCC camps devoted to carrying out the range improvement mission of the grazing agency. Workers from the Dalton Wells CCC camp north of Moab engaged in such diverse activities as spring improvement, dam construction, well drilling, road building, noxious weed eradication, and rodent control in all of Grand County and the northern part of San Juan County. The program also provided its young enrollees with training, education, food and lodging, and funds for their families, while pumping dollars into the local economy through camp expenditures, local experienced men (LEMs) wages, and enrollee spending.

The district is further significant under Criterion C in the area of **Architecture** for its inclusion of structures that represent types and methods of construction used for watering rangeland livestock in the first half of the twentieth century. Developing and delivering sufficient water for grazing livestock is a critical aspect of rangeland management. Resources within the nominated area illustrate construction techniques, materials, and designs used to develop marginal seeps and springs through improving water flow at the source and piping it to troughs some distance away. This solution protected water resources by keeping livestock at a distance and delivered water to a location that was more convenient for animals. Troughs within the area display a standardization of design using a wood framework and metal trough sections that could be easily expanded to a desired length. The simplicity of design also permitted workers with relatively little experience or skill to erect and maintain the structures. The Cabin Spring water lift system represents an innovative design effort to overcome geographic obstacles in order to deliver water more than 100' vertically, from its source at the bottom of a canyon to mesa-top grazing land.

The period of significance for the district extends from c. 1881 (when the Taylors first started grazing in the area) to 1959 (a time fifty years from the present, since no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period).

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National Park Service

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Introduction

Gone are the days when my little campfire
Gleamed on the silent valley floor;
Gone the open range replaced by barbed wire;
Gone the great heroes we will see no more.
—Frank Lemon, Moab, "Gone Are the Days"²⁸

The Colorado and Green rivers flowing through southeastern Utah divide Canyonlands National Park into three areas separated by deep canyons: the Maze and Horseshoe Canyon district, popularly known as the "Standing-up Country;" the Needles; and the Island in the Sky. Before creation of the park, local residents referred to this last area as "the land between the rivers" or "Gray's Pasture." Retired Park Service ranger Lloyd Pierson summarized the early history of grazing in the vicinity of the park: "By the late 1800s, the region surrounding Canyonlands was settled, and using the villages of Moab, Monticello, and Hanksville as a home base, cattlemen from west of the Wasatch Front in Utah and western Colorado moved onto the mesas, along the rivers, and into the canyons in search of grass and water for livestock." Ranchers from Grand and San Juan counties utilized the area between the rivers for grazing of their livestock, leaving few marks upon the land other than simple trails, corrals, cabins, and fences. "This is thin country," observed local rancher Muriel Murry, referring to the meager vegetation, scarcity of water, extremes of temperature, and challenging terrain. Beginning in the 1930s federal grazing programs, assisted by the Civilian Conservation Corps during 1935-1941, attempted to aid stockmen and preserve natural resources with new programs designed to protect and improve the range and stabilize the livestock industry.²⁹

Early Livestock Grazing in Southeast Utah, c. 1870s

Cattlemen entered the area that would become part of Grand and San Juan counties in the 1870s looking for new grazing ranges, including experienced operators from Colorado, Kansas, and Texas and Mormon settlers from northern and western Utah.³⁰ Among the latter were members of the Taylor family, who would play a significant role in the history of the nominated district. About 1874, Crispin Taylor traveled south from his ranch in the vicinity of Nephi to examine the Spanish Valley's grazing potential.³¹ Finding the area promising he returned the next year, but Native American hostility discouraged thoughts of settling.³² In 1875, George and Silas Green brought a small number of cattle into San Juan County. An unnamed French immigrant and William Greenstaff, an African American man, entered the Spanish Valley on a prospecting trip and settled in an old fort with a small number of cattle in 1877. Members of the Maxwell family and the Bill McCartys established the first big herd and settled at La Sal in the same year. Some cattlemen brought larger herds from nearby

²⁸ *Canyon Legacy*, 11(Fall 1991): 19.

²⁹ Lloyd M. Pierson, "The New Park Studies at Canyonlands National Park, 1959 and 1960, and Events Leading Up to Them," National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group, Moab, Utah; Murry quoted in H. Michael Behrendt, *Horse Thief Ranch: An Oral History* (Utah: H. Michael Behrendt, 1985), 83.

³⁰ None of the resources within the district fall within this contextual period, which is provided for background.

³¹ Some accounts indicate the year was 1875.

³² Once the Norman Taylor family established a ranch in the area, they allowed Ute and Navajo travelers to pasture their animals and to camp on their land, according to Lydia Taylor Maxwell.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Colorado, including Joshua B. "Spud" Hudson of the Trinidad vicinity, who trailed two thousand head into the Blue Mountains in 1879. A drought in 1879 and 1880 and overstocking of other ranges motivated new ranchers to herd their cattle into Grand and San Juan counties during the next decade.³³

Several members of the Taylor family led by Crispen's brother, Norman, traveled to Grand County in 1881 and found an existing post office designated "Moab" and the beginnings of a settlement. Norman Taylor arrived with his two families and three married sons and their families, initially living in an old stone fort for safety.³⁴ Born in Grafton, Ohio, in 1828, Taylor became a Mormon at the age of eleven, lived in Nauvoo and Winter Quarters, and traveled to Salt Lake in 1847. His daughter, Lydia Adelaide Taylor Maxwell, recalled that the family built a two-room adobe cabin in the Moab area in 1882. She remembered the valley at that time covered with wild grasses, large deer herds, and "fish in every stream." The town of Moab, platted in 1884, became the county seat when the state legislature created Grand County from parts of Emery and Uintah counties in 1890.³⁵

Moab served as the service and supply center for surrounding farming, ranching, and fruit growing operations. As pioneer residents, the Taylors contributed to the development of the town and the larger vicinity. Norman built and operated the first ferry on the Colorado River and the first grist mill; his wife Lurana became Moab's first schoolteacher, holding classes in a tent. A son, Hyrum, managed the first general store, and daughter Lydia Adelaide built and operated Moab's first hotel, the Maxwell House, with her husband, Philander Maxwell. Several of the Taylors entered the cattle business, establishing homesteads and claiming large tracts of grazing land in the desert canyons and mesas. The Taylors brought three thousand head of cattle and "were among Moab's most important stockmen," according to historian Charles S. Peterson. Lester Taylor, also a cattleman, represented Grand County in the state legislature. In a 1937 interview, Andrew A. Taylor, who became a cattleman and farmer, stated that he "liked the early day freedom when a man could go where he wanted to and all the grass was free for the first man there." Adelbert T. Taylor ran his cattle between the rivers until 1929. The Taylors are representative of the individual and family operations that made up most of the ranching community grazing animals in the district throughout its history.³⁶

³³ Todd Campbell, "The Taylors: Five Generations of Ranching in Grand County," *Canyon Legacy*, 11(Fall 1991): 14-15; Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories* (Grand County, Utah: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1972), 10; Charles S. Peterson, *Look to the Mountains: Southeastern Utah and the La Sal National Forest* (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, 1975), 80-83;

³⁴ Early residents reported that Navajos and Utes, who had used the valley as a traditional gathering place, still migrated between the mountains and canyons in the early 1880s.

³⁵ Fawn McConkie Tanner, *A History of Moab, Utah* (Moab: Times-Independent, 1937), 35; Andrew A. Taylor, Moab, Interview by Winford Bunce, Works Progress Administration, 14 August 1937, Pierson Collection, Dan O'Laurie Museum, Moab, Utah (hereafter cited as Pierson Collection); "Lydia Adelaide Taylor Maxwell," *Grand County Pioneer Families*, vol. 1, book 2, October 1985, 40.

³⁶ Campbell, "The Taylors," 15; Mary Pogue and Pearl Knight, comp., *History and Settlement of Northern San Juan County, Utah: From the Writings of Frank Silvey* (Moab: Times-Independent, 1990), 3; Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories*, 23, 290-292, 296; "Lydia Adelaide Taylor Maxwell," 42; Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 85, footnote; Andrew A. Taylor, Interview by Bunce, 14 August 1937, Pierson Collection.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

A history of Grand County by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers observes, "After the Taylors came, many settlers brought herds of cattle with them and gradually built up large herds." In 1883, the first railroad, the Denver and Rio Grande, began service through Grand County, connecting the area to the outside world and making markets further east accessible for the shipping of livestock. Harry G. Green, who worked on livestock appraisals and loans for a Moab bank during the 1880s, found that the early cattle "were a very poor breed, a mixed-up, mongrel cow something between a dairy cow, Devonshire, Angus and Shorthorn." During the period he observed that "there was very good feed in this district, almost beyond description." Many early residents of Grand and San Juan counties repeated similar impressions of abundance.³⁷

During the period of the open range, grazing on public land was free and available to any person who claimed and could control an area. Cattlemen utilized mountains and high plateaus for summer range, while lower canyon country often served winter grazing needs. Local rancher Karl Tangren, who started with his first cattle at age thirteen, observed, "Before the Taylor Grazing Act, you could just take your cattle out. The guy with the biggest crew and the most guns controlled the area." Cowboys vigilantly watched over their claimed ranges to protect them from incursion by other stock and insure their own animals sufficient food. At times, territorial issues ended in violence. H. Michael Behrendt found that lost animals were often appropriated by the finder, and an oldtimer indicated "everybody ate everybody's stock." According to Alice McKinney, "You ran then just what you wanted to run, and took grazing land you wanted to—people would fight you for it. Your only permit was your nerve." One local resident noted, "Range wars were a part of our early history and these struggles were happening in all parts of the West. When the 1934 Taylor Grazing Act was enacted, the range was equally issued to the present range users, solving many conflicts."³⁸

Late Nineteenth Century Grazing in the Land Between the Rivers, c. 1881-1899

The individual or family stockmen competed with others for the same grazing lands, and those arriving later or who had less available capital and power were often forced into more marginal, isolated, and difficult areas. Samuel Taylor, a descendant of Norman and Arthur Taylor, stated that his family began using the area known as Gray's Pasture as a winter range for their cattle "right off the bat" in the early 1880s. Kenny Allred recalled Don Taylor's account of how the area received its name: "They was kinda new to the country and this old [gray] stud and his band of mares had disappeared south of Big Flat somewhere and they finally found him down past The Neck. He'd got across that neck and got down in there, so they called it Gray's Pasture."³⁹

³⁷ Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories*, 25 and 79; Harry G. Green, Moab, Interview by C.C. Anderson, July 1940, Works Progress Administration, Utah Section, "History of Grazing," Notes, 1940-1941, Manuscript Collection B100, box 4, folder 11, Grand County, Utah Historical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, (hereafter cited as WPA, History of Grazing, UHS); John E. Adams, Blanding, Interview by Carl Dopp, 4 February 1941 and Carl H. Dopp, Special Range Report R-4, "Statement of Berten Allred Concerning Early Range Conditions on the Public Domain in Grand and San Juan Counties, Southeastern Utah," 19 October 1935, WPA, History of Grazing, UHS.

³⁸ Karl Tangren, Interview by R. Laurie and Thomas H. Simmons and Jerry Shue, 30 October 2008; Behrendt, *Horsethief*, 39; Ray Tibbetts, Letter to Editor, *Moab Times-Independent*, 18 June 1992.

³⁹ Kelsey, *Hiking, Biking and Exploring*, 162.

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Family members built a line camp in the pasture. Cowboys established such "temporary field headquarters" in caves, overhangs, or "under the largest juniper trees," according to Pierson. The summer range for the Taylors' stock lay in the La Sal Mountains to the southeast. The stockmen lived outdoors about three-quarters of the year, working beyond day break and sunset, shifting their cattle to new locations to obtain adequate supplies of grass and water and watching the animals to keep them from trouble. As Emmons described, "For cattle ranchers, the yearly cycle of 'births, brandings, feedings and marketing' began in April and May when the cattle were rounded up from the winter ranges, branded, cut, weaned, and driven to summer pasture." In October some animals were sent to market and the rest were taken to the canyon ranges.⁴⁰

Pierson judged, "The cowboys quickly learned the intricacies of the country as they moved their animals about and constructed trails throughout the area to facilitate their efforts." For example, Shafer Trail in what is now known as the Island in the Sky was an ancient Indian trail that John and Frank Shafer improved with brush and rock retaining walls for use by cows and horses. Rancher Marguerite Lathrop described the trail as "a series of switchbacks, zig-zagging downward and climbing up and looping down again, vanishing on ledges of sandstone too slick to hold tracks."⁴¹

As Peterson observed, the era dominated by the small stockman was over almost before it began. Successes of individual cattlemen quickly attracted the attention of large operators and outside interests, who formed corporations to enter the industry in a big way in the 1880s. English and Scottish investors were among those who poured money into the West to start cattle companies and acquire ranchlands. Cattlemen from states further east brought their herds into Utah, making it "the crossroads of the West," according to Thomas Alexander. Many of the early, self-made cowmen sold their herds to the larger companies during this period and others were forced onto less desirable ranges. Peterson found that six large outfits divided southeastern Utah into "cattle provinces" after 1883, including Preston Nutter, the Pittsburgh (or Pittsburg) Cattle Company, the Carlisle Company, the L.C. (or Lacy) Cattle Company, the Bluff Cooperative and the La Sal Cattle Company and the Scorup brothers.⁴²

Preston Nutter was not financed by a corporation, but succeeded by "astute trading, skilled management of livestock, and more than a little luck," according to Peterson. The Pittsburg outfit acquired the interests of several local cattlemen and had its range in the La Sal Mountains. Karl Tangren reported that the company, formed by Pennsylvania businessmen and headed by Cunningham and Carpenter, "flooded the free range with cattle." Edmund and Harold Carlisle, representing an English syndicate known as the Kansas and New Mexico Land and Cattle Company, located near Monticello and grazed their animals in the Blue Mountains. Known locally as the Carlisle Company, the brothers purchased large numbers of Utah cattle that they added to their herds from

⁴⁰ Pierson, "The New Park Studies," 4; Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008, and Sheire, *Cattle Raising in the Canyons*, 19; Samuel Taylor, Moab, Utah, Telephone Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 9 March 2009; Emmons, Canyonlands MPDF, 16.

⁴¹ Pierson, "The New Park Studies," 4-5; Tangren, Interview, 30 October; Lathrop, *Don't Fence Me In*, 172.

⁴² Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 84-85; Thomas G. Alexander, *Utah: The Right Place*, rev. ed., (Salt Lake City: Gibbs-Smith Publisher, 1996), 225.

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Kansas and New Mexico, assembling the largest operation in eastern Utah, with holdings valued at nearly one-third of the San Juan County total.⁴³

Many of the outside investors who entered the cattle business in the early 1880s were heedless or ignorant of its complexities. Huge herds placed on the range without supplemental feed led to severe overgrazing. Inferior qualities of cattle, high interest rates, severe weather, diseases, price fluctuation, encroachment of homesteaders, theft of animals, and migrating herds all had the potential to diminish profits. Historian James Sheire found that three large outfits, the Carlises, the Lacy, and the La Sal Cattle Company controlled the best ranges by 1890. During the middle of the decade, cattle raisers in Grand and San Juan counties suffered from the effects of extreme drought, overgrazing, low prices, and widespread rustling. Tangren asserted, "The range got beat—the range hasn't ever totally recovered from it." Many of the cattlemen in the area sold out, including some of the larger operations. However, problems in the beef industry opened the door for the expansion of sheep.⁴⁴

As early as 1881, a traveler through the San Juan Valley observed Navajo herds of sheep. Sheepraising increased dramatically in southeastern Utah during the late nineteenth century as cattlemen changed their operations. Falling prices and other problems led ranchers to consider sheepraising, which provided an opportunity for profit by producing two crops: wool and mutton. Peterson wrote, "With proud names of the cattle frontier like Carlisle, Gordon, and Taylors [sic] leading the way, sheep became big business." Samuel Taylor states that his family quickly realized the area provided good range for sheep. Grand County histories indicate that the Taylors brought the first band of sheep into the area in 1893.⁴⁵ The animals were obtained at a Mormon settlement in San Bernardino, California, and it took two years to trail them into Moab. When the sheep arrived, a U.S. Deputy Marshal kept watch over the herd, anticipating possible violence from cattlemen. Samuel Taylor reported the family's sheep holdings grew from two thousand purchased head to forty or fifty thousand and that they had sheep in the Gray's Pasture area for ten to twenty years.⁴⁶

As the Taylors feared, introduction of sheep sometimes led to conflict with cattlemen over control of the public domain. Although some acts of intimidation and violence occurred in the land between the rivers, many of local ranchers raised both animals at various times and the existing rules governing the open range generally prevailed.⁴⁷ The towns of Cisco, Dewey, and Thompson all included sheep

⁴³ Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 85, 90; Tangren, Interview, 30 October; Tanner, *A History*, 45; Alexander, *Utah*, 206-207; Pogue and Knight, *History and Settlement*, 35-36.

⁴⁴ James Sheire, *Cattle Raising in the Canyons*, Historic Resource Study, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, August 1972, 8; Campbell, "The Taylors," 15; Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008.

⁴⁵ Some histories state the feat was accomplished in 1896.

⁴⁶ Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008; Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 100, 102; "Arthur Alonzo Taylor," Grand County Pioneer Families, vol. 1, book 2, October 1985, 29; Pogue and Knight, *History and Settlement*, 53; Campbell, "The Taylors," 15; "Lydia Adelaide Taylor Maxwell," 49-50; Tanner, *A History*, 46; Taylor, Telephone Interview, 9 March 2009.

⁴⁷ In a 1940 interview Joseph Taylor said a Mexican herder with sheep in Diamond Canyon (not in Island in the Sky) was shot through the chest and received the back of an ax between the eyes. Taylor noted, "Nobody ever knew who had killed the man or why, but it was no doubt an old story, cattle versus sheep." Peterson reported, "Utah sheepmen often met trouble when they drove herds onto Colorado ranges. Joe Taylor, Moab, Interview by C.C. Anderson with Bobbie Thomson, August 1940, WPA, History of Grazing, UHS; Campbell, "The Taylors," 15; Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 103.

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shearing facilities. In 1896, more than 150,000 pounds of wool were shipped from Thompson. In October 1900, Arthur Taylor and John Watts sent their sheep to Chicago. The rise of sheep resulted in a decline in rustling that had plagued the area, motivating some ranchers to bring their cattle back, according to Lydia Taylor Maxwell.⁴⁸

Overgrazing, drought, and range wars led the federal government to adopt land policies intended to "conserve and perpetuate the range while allowing for economic viability." In 1897, national forest reserves were created, followed by the U.S. Forest Service in 1905. Ranchers paid a small amount per animal per month for summer grazing in national forests, but the grass on the public lands outside was free. Although the La Sal National Forest was distant from Gray's Pasture, Forest Service restrictions on the preserve's animal capacity impacted the area, as ranchers responded by overfilling their permits for summer ranges. According to Peterson, "Since surplus feed attracted new grazers to challenge established stockmen, there was an understandable reluctance to make the reductions demanded by the permit system." Emmons noted that pressure on the range continued, and "while not curtailing use of the canyonland winter pastures, the summer-range permit system effectively halted all newcomers to the region, and consolidated land use in the hands of those with established interests."⁴⁹

Early Twentieth Century Grazing, c. 1900-1933

During the early twentieth century, most cattleraising in the area was conducted principally by individuals and associated family members. Fawn McConkie Tanner reported that "each cattleman was a complete entity, usually owner, manager, and cowboy." The cowpunchers, like those throughout the West, engaged in two roundups each year and moved the animals to the mountains in the summer and the lower country when the first snow fell, usually in late October. B.W. Allred observed that "winter forage, though sparse, cured naturally on the stalk." Ranchers figured two hundred acres were required to support one cow or five sheep. The animals often got lost in the canyons or "rimrocked" and unable to get to water, so they could not be left alone very long. In 1900, Lester and Albert Taylor leased 21,707 acres from the State Land Board in addition to their "already extensive holdings," according to Peterson. Many early residents obtained wild horses used in their ranching business. In July 1900, Arthur A. and W.L. Taylor gathered a large herd of horses on the range to ship east.⁵⁰

Cattlemen of the era developed stockraising techniques suitable to the local environment. Using readily available local materials, cowboys built corrals and fences of brush, stone, and branches. The brush corral (Resource 6) and brush drift fence (Resource 3) in the Cabin Spring drainage are good examples of this type of construction. Trees in the canyons provided material for the construction of more substantial structures that supported grazing. Delbert Taylor, for example, undertook the

⁴⁸ Campbell, "The Taylors," 15; "Arthur Alonzo Taylor," 29; Lydia Adelaide Taylor Maxwell, " 49; Green, Interview by Anderson, WPA, History of Grazing, UHS; Tanner, *The Far Country*, 186.

⁴⁹ Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 181; Emmons, Canyonlands MPDF, 11-12.

⁵⁰ Tanner, *The Far Country*, 175 and Allred quoted in Tanner, 186; Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 85; "Wild Horse Round-up," 1930, Photograph from Isabella Provonsha Collection, Neg. PR-13, "Ranching and Shepherding," vol. 10, Museum of Moab; "Arthur Alonzo Taylor," 29.

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erection of a log cabin in the Cabin Spring drainage using "quaking aspen" logs in the late 1920s. He used the building (Resource 4) for storing supplies and equipment he needed while caring for his livestock. The general lack of water in the desert canyons required cattlemen to teach inexperienced cows where to find it. Ranchers built trails along the cliffs from the tops of mesas into the canyons and sources of water. According to Tangren, "The cattle born in this country get used to the narrow trails." The cowboys knew the habits of the animals and the sites with water, which allowed them to locate the cattle in such isolated places as mountains or canyons. Tangren observed:

I always liked to wait until we got a little sprinkle or the wind blew, which you didn't have to wait too long. Then you'd go back and just check the waterholes because they've got to come in to water. So you just go back and check wherever they watered to see if there's any fresh cow tracks that was laid since you took the big herd out."⁵¹

After finding most of the cattle in such places, the ranchers rode "clean-up" to locate the few missing. "The water tells where they can be. . . in the spring all this stuff starts drying up pretty much and they got to start coming to where there's permanent water. So you just go check them for tracks and if you see a fresh track you just get on it and follow it until you find them," Tangren reported. If an accident occurred in one of these remote areas medical help was far away. When A.T. Taylor's twelve-year-old son fell off his horse in Gray's Pasture in 1915, his father was forced to treat his broken arm and dislocated elbow "as best he could" before the two rode back to Moab. Ray Tibbetts recalled,

One time while he was running, Dad was lost for seven days in the snow and fog on Gray's Pasture. The snow, he said 'was knee-deep on my horse.' He wandered in blind circles, ending up finally on the Neck after finding his own tracks. About day four, a scorpion crawled into his bedroll and bit him on the lip.⁵²

The winter of 1919-1920 was especially harsh in the area, with severe storms resulting in substantial losses for cattlemen. A prolonged drought in the early 1920s coincided with declining livestock prices after World War I. The value of Utah stock cows dropped from \$70 per head before the war to \$20 in 1920, and wool fell from 60 cents a pound to less than 20. Harry Green reported local ranchers sold to any market they could find and "kept plugging." In 1929 the total value of Utah's livestock plunged to less than half its 1918 price. Stockmen initially tried to combat falling prices with raising more animals, a process that further damaged the range and left them unable to provide adequate forage. During the winter of 1934 there was little snow, and the only feed for cattle consisted of yellow clover and tumbleweeds, according to Kenley Brown. In August of that year, the *Times-Independent* reported the hay supply was 40 percent of normal and suggested that every rancher should reduce the number of his stock. The San Juan County Emergency Drought Relief Committee initiated a process of reducing the herds through purchase and slaughter, giving the meat to relief clients who had fallen on hard times.⁵³

⁵¹ Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 15; Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008.

⁵² Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 15; *Grand Valley Times*, 13 August 1915, 1; Behrendt, *Horse thief*, 41.

⁵³ Tanner, *The Far Country*, 184; Peterson, *Look to the Mountains*, 191; Emmons, Canyonlands MPDF, 13-14; Green, Interview by Anderson, WPA, History of Grazing, UHS; Kenley Brown, "Homesteading of San Juan County: The Brown Legacy," *Blue Mountain Shadows* 14 (Winter 1994): 23; *Moab Times-Independent*, 23 August 1934.

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By the 1920s, national debate focused on the concept of creating a leasing system for the public domain that would protect and develop forage resources and provide stability for the livestock industry dependent on the grazing lands. In 1928, Congress established the Mizpah-Pumpkin Creek Grazing district in southeast Montana as an experiment to guide future grazing policy. The success of that district motivated ranchers across the West, including those in southeast Utah, to request that Congress and the Department of the Interior establish similar grazing reserves in their states. Congressmen Don Colton of Utah and Edward Taylor of Colorado led efforts to start a national program. Strong opposition created deadlock over the issue until Interior Secretary Harold Ickes threatened to use his authority to withdraw public lands and regulate grazing after severe drought impacted the livelihood of Western stockraisers.⁵⁴

The 1934 Taylor Grazing Act sought "to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; [and] to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range." The Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to create grazing districts on 80 million acres of the public domain in ten states identified as suitable for grazing or forage crops. "All vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated lands in the West" were withdrawn from homesteading in November 1934 so that the districts could be established and the lands classified for use.⁵⁵

Secretary Ickes created a Division of Grazing to administer the program and hired Colorado cattleman and attorney Farrington Carpenter as the first director. Carpenter was charged with building the agency from the ground up and establishing procedures to accomplish the provisions of the Act. He immediately scheduled meetings with stockraisers in the affected states and later indicated that "only in Utah did I find a warm reception," because Congressman Colton had been a proponent of the bill. Carpenter found Utah's ranchers remarkably cooperative, which he attributed to the fact that the state had generally smaller cattle operations and a culture that encouraged cooperation. The Director reported that "Utah came in wholeheartedly." He recalled, "They knew their land was going downhill all right. They knew that and they knew they would need protection."⁵⁶

Under Carpenter's leadership, the Division of Grazing (later the Grazing Service) confirmed existing homestead patents, created a system of grazing permits for specific areas on public lands, and established conservation and multiple use policies. His programs counted on the participation of local stockmen, who would choose representatives of both cattle and sheep interests to work as advisory committees by helping set up the districts, determining traditional use patterns, and designing grazing leases. As historians James Muhn and Hanson Stuart noted, "This 'home rule on the range' was successful and ensured the cooperation and help of ranchers in implementing the Taylor Grazing

⁵⁴ James Muhn and Hanson R. Stuart, *Opportunity and Challenge: The Story of the BLM* (Washington, D.C.: US Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, September 1988), 37; *Moab Times-Independent*, 2 February 1933.

⁵⁵ This information is summarized from Muhn and Stuart, *Opportunity and Challenge*, 36-37; Eardley, "Grazing," *Moab Times-Independent*, 25 July 1935.

⁵⁶ Farrington R. Carpenter, Former Director, Division of Grazing, Interview by Jerry A. O'Callaghan, 17 October 1971 accessed at www.rangebiome.org on 12 March 2009.

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Act." Most stockmen in Grand and San Juan supported Carpenter's efforts in the formation of local grazing districts.⁵⁷

An editorial in the *Moab Times-Independent* in July 1935 noted that overgrazing "for years has been sapping the resources of Grand county by trampling the once verdant mesas into dust heaps. . . . Conditions that have prevailed during the past 10 years have well-nigh ruined this section's natural grazing resources." The writer concluded that the advent of the Taylor Grazing Act "means that conservation of the natural forage on the public domain has come at last." On 25 July 1935, the newspaper reported,

Control of grazing on the public domain, for 20 years the biggest need of the livestock industry of southeastern Utah, became a reality . . . when in the neighborhood of 300 stockmen of Grand and San Juan counties met at Moab and perfected the organization of Grazing District No. 6, which embraces the public range in the two counties.⁵⁸

Farrington Carpenter attended the meeting and explained the program's intent. The stockmen selected an advisory board consisting of four cattlemen and four sheepmen from each county, as well as one person to represent free use permittees. L.L. "Bish" Taylor, whose family grazed livestock in the land between the rivers, was elected from Grand County as a free use advisor, became secretary of the grazing district, and served on the National Advisory Board Council organized in 1940. According to local rancher D.L. Taylor, "The [grazing] system was necessary, but they [the ranchers] were less than enthusiastic about it." However, Taylor noted that once a person received exclusive grazing rights to a leased area of land, he had an incentive to maintain the quality of the forage and improve access to the water.⁵⁹

Each Grazing District included an administrator guided by the local advisory board, who helped create procedures for recognizing stockmen's claims. Utah, in Grazing Region No. 2, had eight district offices, each with a grazier and grazier aid. J.D. Dillard served as the first grazier in the Moab office representing District 6 and set up the earliest allotments. The Grazing Division stopped access by itinerant herds that were seen by propertied stockmen as causing excessive damage to the land. Those who had range experience and owned enough acreage to support their herds when they were off the public range (a factor known as "commensurability") received first priority for grazing permits. After the first year of the program, permit holders were assessed a fee of five cents per animal unit month (AUM), a figure based on the estimated cost of feeding one cow, one horse, or five sheep for one month. Range riders traveled the range and tried to make sure users complied with the rules. By the end of 1935, permits authorized grazing of 35,747 cattle, 234,358 sheep, and 2,939 horses in District No. 6.⁶⁰

⁵⁷ Muhn and Stuart, *Opportunity and Challenge*, 39; Eardley, "Grazing," *Moab Times-Independent*, 25 July 1935.

⁵⁸ *Moab Times-Independent*, 18 and 25 July 1935.

⁵⁹ Campbell, "The Taylors," 16-17; Muhn and Stuart, *Opportunity and Challenge*, 39-41; *Moab Times-Independent*, 25 July 1935.

⁶⁰ Muhn and Stuart, *Opportunity and Challenge*, 38-39; Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008; *Moab Times-Independent*, 29 June 1939, 1 and 8 August 1991, B1.

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To accomplish the goal of conserving and restoring grazing lands, Director Carpenter involved the Civilian Conservation Corps to develop resources for distribution of livestock and for range control, as well as to improve conditions on the public lands. On 1 August 1935, the *Times-Independent* contained a brief article titled, "Range Projects Wanted," that urged stockmen to submit to the Division of Grazing any range projects needed to improve conditions. The agency favored "spring development, building of reservoirs and trails, rodent control, or eradication of poisonous plants and weeds." The newspaper noted, "Already scores of projects have been listed and it is desired that every part of the county receive the benefit of the development work."⁶¹

Civilian Conservation Corps and Range Improvements, 1934-1942

The creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) on 31 March 1933, as one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's economic stimulus programs during the Great Depression, provided federal and state agencies with the manpower to carry out greatly expanded work programs. The CCC, often cited as the most popular of FDR's alphabetical array of work-relief agencies, was open to unmarried young men ages eighteen through twenty-five, whose families were on public relief. The average CCC enrollee was unemployed, unskilled and untrained, and had never held a full-time job. The agency gave the youths an opportunity to work and learn skills and required that they send most of their wages home to their families. In addition to the young enrollees, local experienced men (LEMs) were hired to help set up camps, provide expertise necessary for the work program, and guide enrollees in the completion of tasks. LEMs had to be at least 25 years old, out of work, and registered for public welfare. The Department of Labor conducted recruitment through state unemployment relief agencies.⁶²

The CCC program was broken into six-month work periods, with recruits cycled in and out at the end of each period. The organization rigidly adhered to an eight-hour per day, five-day work week, a policy that sometimes limited actual hands-on work time if the work site was some distance from the camp. In addition to on-the-job experience, the CCC provided enrollees with vocational training, educational classes, and recreational opportunities. The effect of three meals a day and demanding labor generally resulted in greatly improving the physical condition of CCC recruits. Aside from regular work tasks, enrollees were sometimes pressed into service to assist with forest fires, blizzards, or other natural disasters. The CCC employed a total of more than three million men between the start of the program in 1933 and its termination in 1942.⁶³

The CCC was organized into companies, with each company generally recruited from the same geographic area. Companies were assigned to CCC camps attached to divisions within the Agriculture and Interior Departments. The U.S. Army established the camps and was responsible for discipline. Utah, part of the Ninth Corps of the CCC, had a high of forty-one CCC camps in 1935 and

⁶¹ *Moab Times-Independent*, 1 August 1935.

⁶² Wayne K. Hinton with Elizabeth A. Green, *With Picks, Shovels & Hope: The CCC and Its Legacy on the Colorado Plateau* (Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2008), 4-6; Neil M. Maher, *Nature's New Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Roots of the American Environmental Movement* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 78-86.

⁶³ Hinton, *With Picks, Shovels & Hope*, 4-6; Maher, *Nature's New Deal*, 78-86.

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remained at thirty or above until the program ended. The Agriculture and Interior Departments were the principal technical agencies that worked with the CCC. Within Interior, the Division of Grazing became an important sponsor of CCC camps after the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934. The first CCC camp in Utah associated with the Grazing Division was established in the CCC's Fifth Enrollment Period (1 April through 30 September 1935) at Clover Creek (DG-28).⁶⁴

The Moab area looked forward to the creation of a CCC camp associated with the Division of Grazing in its vicinity. The community saw such a camp as benefiting local stockmen through the CCC's range improvement efforts and helping local businesses through increased spending by the camp for purchases of supplies and equipment. Local residents anticipated the "CC boys" would spend money on goods, services, and entertainment. Work on a Division of Grazing camp at Dalton Wells, eleven miles northwest of Moab, commenced in early July 1935 with the arrival of an advance cadre. In late October, Camp DG-32 was deemed ready for occupancy and CCC Company 561 arrived, with work on projects beginning 4 November 1935. The Dalton Wells camp held responsibility for projects in all of Grand County and for that portion of San Juan County lying north of Hatch Wash. The CCC camp in Blanding covered the southern portion of San Juan County. Most of the men of Company 561 came from New York and New Jersey (See Figure 5). Moab resident J. Pratt Allred served as the Superintendent of DG-32 and E.C. West was the camp engineer.⁶⁵

In the first "Narrative Report" for the Dalton Wells camp in late March 1936, Superintendent Allred stated that the work performed by the camp provided "for the betterment of range conditions on the Public Domain. The work consists of Water Development, Rodent Control, Road and Trail Construction, Corral and Fence Construction and various other range developments." Noting the large size of Grazing District 6, Allred opined that "it will take several years to complete the great number of projects that have been asked for by the stockmen. It has been the aim of this camp to work on those projects which are beneficial to the greater number of stockmen possible within this district." The report, extensively illustrated with black and white photographs, briefly profiled projects undertaken during the first few months of the camp's operation, including spring improvements, hewing out log water troughs, and the construction of corrals, a dam and reservoir, a stock driveway from Cane Springs to Thompson, and stock and truck trails.⁶⁶

Camp DG-32 produced an impressive list of projects in the six months ending in March 1937. A water pipeline to Cisco Springs neared completion and the Salt Valley, Dubinky, and Hells Roaring wells were drilled. CCC workers finished construction on the Salt Valley Reservoir and began work on a reservoir on Big Flat. The work program included building a number of stock trails as well as

⁶⁴ The "DG" denoted a Division of Grazing camp. Hinton, *With Picks, Shovels & Hope*, 24; Kenneth W. Baldrige, "Nine Years of Achievement: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Utah" (Ph.D. Dissertation, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, May 1971), 366.

⁶⁵ Thus, the Dalton Wells camp began operations during the Sixth Enrollment Period of the CCC (1 October 1935 to 31 March 1936). Allred continued as superintendent until October 1939, when he was promoted to Regional Supervisor of the grazing district. J. Pratt Allred, Superintendent, "Camp DG-32, Dalton Wells, Moab, Utah," Department of the Interior, Division of Grazing, E.C.W., n.d. [c. March 1936], National Archives and Records Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, Record Group 49, Entry 18, Box 10, Denver, Colorado (hereafter cited as Allred, DG-32 Progress Report, c. March 1936, NARA-Denver); *Moab Times-Independent*, 6 February 1936, 1; *Dalton Wells Longhorn* (camp newspaper), 3 October 1939.

⁶⁶ Allred, DG-32 Progress Report, c. March 1936, NARA-Denver.

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road work. In the spring of 1936 camp workers started grading a road southward across Big Flat with the intent of opening up a serviceable route to Gray's Pasture. By early 1937, with thirty-two miles of the road complete, Superintendent Allred summarized the project's rationale:

The primary purpose of the whole project was to open and develop an area consisting of over one hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres, much of which coupled with stock watering facilities, is excellent winter grazing land. Before the completion of this work project, the only means of entering the area by automotive truck was an old wagon road, deep with drift sand in dry weather, miring and slippery with clay in wet weather. Dry washes and bare rocks slowed the traveler to a rate requiring 26 hours to travel 15 miles.⁶⁷

The road project continued for several years. Workers finally reached Gray's Pasture after a 1938 CCC project built a 2.8-mile truck trail across The Neck. The project justification estimated that eleven stockmen, running 1,310 head of cattle and 70 horses, would be benefited by the road extension. In addition to improving access for stockmen, the road made it possible for CCC crews to enter the Gray's Pasture area for other development work. A subsequent project constructed a stock trail from the Neck to the Neck Spring drainage. Having created means of access to the area, CCC workers then developed the springs and constructed two watering troughs (Resources 1 and 2) later in 1938.⁶⁸

The small scale water development activities of the CCC camp occurred in remote areas in canyons or washes and were less high profile than roadwork and dam building, but were important to stockgrowers. Karl Tangren recalled that the CCC camps built water troughs of similar design "on every little seep of water."⁶⁹ Superintendent Allred wrote of the satisfaction enjoyed by the CCC enrollees as they viewed the fruits of their labors:

They have had occasion to see sheep and cattle drinking from troughs supplied by water from wells they have helped drill, from springs they have helped develop [sic] and from reservoirs they have helped construct. They have also seen herds being driven over driveways and trails they have built and feed and supplies being hauled over truck trails they have constructed.⁷⁰

The improving national economy and, ultimately, the onset of World War II led Congress to eliminate the CCC in 1942. Many of the camps closed before that date. The Grazing Service announced that Camp DG-32 would close in late November 1941, provoking a protest from the *Moab Times-Independent*, which stated that the camp had a full work program and noted that "its work projects have commanded the admiration of all who have observed its activities and many of the water

⁶⁷ J. Pratt Allred, Superintendent, "Eighth Period Illustrated Narrative Report, Camp DG-32, Dalton Wells, Utah, March 31, 1937," National Archives and Records Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, Record Group 49, Entry 18, Box 10, Denver, Colorado (hereafter cited as Allred, "Eighth Period Report," March 31, 1937, NARA-Denver).

⁶⁸ Civilian Conservation Corps, "Eleventh Period Work Programs, Region I, Utah, Camp DG-32," National Archives and Records Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, Record Group 49, Entry 18, Box 57, Denver, Colorado; *Moab Times-Independent*, 12 May 1938, 1 and 3 October 1940, 8.

⁶⁹ Karl Tangren, Moab, Utah, Interview by Jerry Shue, 7 September 2007.

⁷⁰ Allred, "Eighth Period Report," March 31, 1937, NARA-Denver.

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development methods first used at this camp have been adopted as patterns by the grazing service." Kenneth W. Baldrige, who completed a dissertation on the CCC in Utah, stressed the organization's record of accomplishments in the state: "At no time since the 1930's have the Forest Service, Park Service, and other technical agencies had the opportunity to carry out planned projects on such a scale."⁷¹

Later Years of the Grazing Service and Its Successors, 1942-1963

In 1939, District No. 9 was carved out of the northern part of District No. 6. The new district included all of Grand County and the northwest corner of San Juan County lying between the Green and Colorado rivers. At its first meeting, the district advisory board elected officers and budgeted funds for such improvements as water development, rodent control, and trail construction, with most work to be completed by the CCC. On the Taylor Grazing Act's five-year anniversary, Regional Grazier Chesley P. Seely judged,

Although there has been no great decrease in the number of stock grazing on the public domain yet through shortening of grazing seasons and developing of waters, control of rodents, and opening up areas that were only partly used in the past and assisted by improved moisture conditions the public domain in Utah has shown improvement in the past five years.

In the same year, Secretary Ickes replaced Farrington Carpenter with Richard H. Rutledge, who renamed the agency the U.S. Grazing Service and moved its headquarters to Salt Lake City. The country's entrance into World War II left the Grazing Service with reduced staff and funding to accomplish its goals. The CCC closed in 1942, bringing a stop to its role in range improvement. The Grazing Service continued its development efforts at a greatly reduced level, using its own workers, who were sometimes assisted by local stockmen. The 1944 water lift system at Cabin Spring is an example of a later Grazing Service spring development effort. The project involved improving Cabin Spring and erecting a pump house (Resource 5), dam (Resource 13), and three livestock watering troughs: Trough 3 (Resource 7) on top of the mesa for sheepmen and Troughs 4 and 5 (Resources 11 and 12) in the canyon for cattle. Other components of the system, located on top of the mesa, included: a boom (Resource 8) at the edge of mesa, that was used to transport supplies and equipment to the canyon floor; a diversion ditch (Resource 13) to direct runoff away from the alcove containing the pump house; an access road (Resource 10) to transport building materials to the boom; and a water storage tank (no longer extant) into which water was pumped from the spring below.

After the war, the Grazing Service hoped to continue with its range studies and improvement projects. However, ranchers opposed its attempts to increase grazing fees to reflect war-era prosperity and achieve parity with Forest Service charges. Congress reduced the agency's appropriation by half, forcing staff reductions and closure of eleven of its sixty district grazing offices. In 1946, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) took over the combined responsibilities of the Grazing Service and the

⁷¹ Baldrige, "Nine Years of Achievement," 198.

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General Land Office. The following year grazing fees increased to eight cents per AUM, with a portion going toward range improvements.⁷²

By the 1950s, sheep operations dominated in the land between the rivers (See Figure 6). Tangren stated that he and Cecil Thompson were the only ones grazing cattle in the area. He mentioned that he has seen Gray's Pasture so dry that it was "clearer than a table top," but if it received rain, all the vegetation came back. Tangren remembered 1957 as a rare year of relatively abundant moisture for the area, when 13 ½ inches of moisture fell, as opposed to the average of 8 inches. Flowers bloomed unlike anything he saw before or since.⁷³

Tangren found that in the 1950s "all the sheep men came from the Montrose, Colorado, area. In the fall they came to the Utah desert because grazing was cheaper here." The 1950s sheepherders spent November or December through March in Gray's Pasture with their flocks. Tangren observed that the herders lived in tents, some better equipped "than the Hotel Utah inside." The men, some of whom were Basque immigrants, trailed the animals out to "Old Rock Corral," on Klondike Flats, where there was a big shearing shed. Shearing started in early April and then the sheep were loaded on the railroad at Green River, Thompson, or Cisco, which all had big stockyards. They were sent to their spring ranges, and the lambing process began. In September, the sheep came back down to lower altitudes, the lambs were weaned and sorted, and the herds returned to their winter range. During early spring, the sheep shared the area with cattle and then moved on.⁷⁴

Representative Stock Grazers in the Island in the Sky

Members of the Taylor family, whose story is told above, were among the earliest ranchers to graze animals in the land between the rivers. Documenting the names of all of the persons associated with grazing in the area is a difficult process. There was no procedure for recording names of persons who utilized the district before the creation of the Division of Grazing in 1934. Records in the Bureau of Land Management Offices in Moab and Monticello, Utah, do not appear to cover the early years of the program and the holdings of the regional branch of the National Archives in Denver contain only more recent records. Published family, local, and ranching histories and the recollections of early residents, family members, and longtime ranchers are the principal sources for discovering those who grazed in the Island in the Sky. The following ranchers are documented as having utilized the area.

JOHN B. ALLIES AND BASQUE SHEEPHERDERS

Karl Tangren stated that in the 1940s John Allies had his sheep in the areas below Gray's Pasture. John Baptiste Allies was born in France in 1888 and immigrated to the United States in 1909. By the outbreak of World War I he was living in Montrose, Colorado. Allies listed his occupation as manager

⁷² Grazing fees increased to 12 cents in 1951, 15 cents in 1955, 19 cents in 1958, and 22 cents in 1959. *Moab Times-Independent*, 29 June 1939, 1 and 14 March 1940, 1; Muhn and Stuart, *Opportunity and Challenge*, 45, 48, 57 and 81.

⁷³ Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 29; Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008.

⁷⁴ Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008; Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 31.

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of a sheep operation in the 1930 U.S. Census. He continued to live in Montrose, where he died in 1968.⁷⁵

Tangren reported Allies paid for Basque herders to come from France to work for him. Basques lived in the Pyrenees Mountains on the borders of Spain and France, and many were brought to the West in the twentieth century to care for sheep. It eventually became too expensive for ranchers to hire and import Basque herders and their numbers in the area declined. One of Allies's herders reported that Thanksgiving was the only day off he received before he went into business for himself. He then worked ten years without a day off until he returned to France to marry and bring back a wife. When he first arrived in the United States, he spoke no English. The herder eventually sold everything and returned to his native country before moving to Montrose, where his sons raised sheep.⁷⁶

JAMES G. BROWN

Representative of the Montrose sheepmen who grazed their flocks in the land between the rivers was James G. Brown, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1878 and in the early 1900s moved to Colorado. The city's 1911 directory listed him as manager of the Montrose Realty Company. Brown purchased sheep and started the Blue Mesa Sheep Company, "but he left his sheep raising mostly to foremen while he carved for himself a career as a broker; he bought and sold sheep in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho." He helped organize and became the first secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers' Association in 1926; he was its president during 1932-1936. He also served as the district's member on the loan board of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. The 1930 U.S. Census recorded Brown and his family living in Montrose and sharing their home with two shepherders. Karl Tangren stated that Brown utilized the land between the rivers: "all of his allotment was out on Gray's Pasture . . . That's the only place I've ever seen any sheep." He noted that a lot of grazing permits were split so that one person had the allotment but another could have a "slop-over" that provided he could also move his animals across that allotment. In this case, Howard Lathrop, another sheepman, could come into Brown's area. The 1910 U.S. Census indicated Lathrop, then fourteen years old, was a neighbor of Brown's in Montrose.⁷⁷

MOORE, ALLRED, AND TIBBETTS FAMILIES

Joseph Weber Moore's parents pulled a handcart with the Mormons across the plains in the second group to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley. His wife, Hannah Seeley Moore, came with the first group of pioneers into the valley. The Moores, who moved to Moab in 1889, had twelve children. Their daughter, Amy, established a homestead with her first husband, William Tibbetts, at La Sal, and they became parents of two sons. After William died, Amy married Wilford W. Allred, the son of Swedish immigrants, and had six more children. Amy Allred ran seven hundred head of cattle in 1921, according to H. Michael Behrendt. Wilfred died in 1923, and Amy's son, William Tibbetts, was placed in charge of the family's cattle, assisted by his half-brother, Kenneth Allred. Amy's brother, Ephraim

⁷⁵ Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008; World War I Civilian Draft Registration for John B. Allies, Social Security Death Index for John Allies, and U.S. Census, 1930, all accessed at <http://search.ancestry.com> on 14 March 2009.

⁷⁶ Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008.

⁷⁷ Lathrop, *Don't Fence Me In*, 135-136, 138; Montrose City Directory, 1911; Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 7 and 11; U.S. Census, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

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Young Moore, studied at Brigham Young University and served on five two-year missions for the Mormon Church. He also had cattle and a camp at Horsethief Springs. Behrendt states that Amy Allred's family and Ephraim Moore grazed stock in Gray's Pasture during the 1920s and 1930s. Kenneth Allred purchased the Horsethief Ranch from the Murrays in 1951.⁷⁸

During 1959-1965, William and Jewel Tibbetts acquired the Horsethief Ranch and Allred's grazing permits. By the 1920s, Bill Tibbetts had run his mother's cattle in the Maze across the Green River. His son Ray recalled, "He'd look out east and see it rain on the mesas across the river. It seemed to rain there when the Maze area wouldn't get any. Finally he drove one thousand family cattle and horses down and across the river at the mouth of Millard Canyon and eventually up to the Gray's Pasture area." Bill Tibbetts spent much of his time before and after World War I watching over and managing the Allred herds in the Maze, the bottoms, and high mesas.⁷⁹

William Tibbetts became a part of the local range wars. In 1924, Tibbetts was running about one thousand head of cattle along the Green River for his uncle, Ephraim Moore. Others who grazed on the mesa thought Tibbetts was rustling and eating their cows. Tibbetts felt their accusations were an effort to intimidate him and keep him out of the better grazing areas. In July 1924, Tibbetts and Tom Perkins were arrested for the theft and destruction of cattle on Horsethief Point. "Two cows died on the dangerous trail down to the river, and Bill and Tom were eating another when the posse showed." The defendants' attorney reportedly suggested that they escape before being hanged, so they pried the bars off a jail door, possibly with outside assistance. A posse followed but had difficulty finding the men in the canyons. Tibbetts's son Ray noted, "Nobody could track him down out there. He knew all that country; it's not easy country." While he was hiding, Tibbetts checked his herds and found them scattered and shot, which enraged him. He decided to get even by scattering his rivals' animals or running them into the river.⁸⁰

Tibbetts sold his own stock and left for the Midwest and New Mexico, marrying and fathering a son. He later returned to Moab, where he ran sheep for a year and then worked as a contractor, farmer, and town marshal before buying Horsethief Ranch. Bill and Jewell Tibbetts died in an automobile accident in August 1969.⁸¹

MURPHY FAMILY

Otho R. Murphy indicated his family put cattle onto the land between the rivers about 1890. His father, Felix G. Murphy, was born in Kentucky in 1826 and, traveling west, became a Pony Express rider, gold prospector, and soldier. In 1870, he moved to Utah, where he married Mary E. Fausett. The couple set out for Arizona in 1881, but after reaching Moab they decided to stay. The Murphys became parents of nine children, of whom seven were sons who helped with the family cattle business. About 1916 or 1917, the Murphy Brothers Land and Cattle Company bought the Tangren Ranch on South Mesa, with Heber Murphy serving as manager. The brothers, who had grazed half

⁷⁸ Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories*, 186 and 244; *Grand County Pioneer Families*, book 9, August 1992, 43; Behrendt, *Horsethief*, 31-32 and 36.

⁷⁹ Behrendt, *Horsethief*, 21-22, 32, 37.

⁸⁰ *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 January 1981, 2A; *Times-Independent* reprinted in Behrendt, *Horsethief*, 41-42.

⁸¹ Behrendt, *Horsethief*, 43.

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their cattle below Grand View Point, built a trail (still known as Murphy Trail) up and over the rim onto Big Flat, a few miles west of the Neck. One local history indicates, "When the bottom dropped out of the stock business, the Murphy Brothers Cattle Company dissolved."⁸²

ART AND MURIEL MURRY

In 1930, Art and Muriel Murry purchased the Allred family's range rights and constructed a house and corrals at the Horsethief Ranch. Art Murry stated, "My range was Gray's Pasture, the Big Flats, White Rim out on the point, to where one part of it goes to the Colorado, the other to the Green, and the bottoms including Upheaval." Murry followed the time-tested rule of the open range when using The Neck and Gray's Pasture in his cattle business: "I could camp up there at the head [The Neck] and the sheepers couldn't get by me without me knowin' it." Karl Tangren recalls: "Old Art Murry run all that country before there was the Grazing Service." He remembered Murry having cattle on the rim in summer and below in winter. Murry was unusual in his lack of compliance with the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, according to Tangren. "When the Grazing Service came in they told old Art he had to get a permit and he says, 'The hell with ya, I run here and I don't need your permits.' So they got to pushing him, well he just up and went to the State Land Office and he rented every school section" Eventually, the Murrys moved to Canada.⁸³

KARL TANGREN

Karl Tangren first saw Gray's Pasture in 1948 or 1949 and took out his first grazing permit for the area in 1953. His grandfather, Andrew Gustaf Tangren, was a Swedish immigrant born in 1866 who became a Mormon in Randolph, Utah. At age nineteen, Andrew participated in a trail drive through Moab, where he decided to remain. Karl's father, Lucian R. Tangren, born in 1895 at Moab, ranched in the area until the Great Depression and then moved into town and operated a freighting business and other enterprises. Karl always liked livestock, learned about cattle, and with his brother began boating them to the river bottoms to graze until the 1950s. He recalls that as late as the 1940s you could establish a grazing area with a secondary permit. In 1953, Tangren bought his first Class A grazing permits. He remembers taking cattle down an old trail leading into the canyon to water. Tangren noted, "I've seen a hundred head of cattle on Gray's Pasture. They don't stay there for two or three months. But, we'd go and stay til the feed was gone and then we'd move out." Tangren sold his grazing permits to Kenneth Allred and Mildruff Young.⁸⁴

CECIL THOMPSON

Gertrude Mary Price joined the Mormon Church in England and journeyed from there directly to Utah. Her husband, Robert Thompson, was born in London in 1869, moved to Scotland, and later to New Zealand before settling in southeast Utah in 1893. With his brothers, Robert Thompson was involved in the development of Moab's water and telephone systems and organized the Moab Co-op Company. The couple's oldest son, Cecil S. Thompson, worked at local banks, served in World War

⁸² Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories*, 245-251.

⁸³ Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories*, 245-251; Behrendt, *Horsethief*, 32 and 66; Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008; Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 23.

⁸⁴ Tangren, Interview, 30 October 2008; Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Grand Memories*, 288-289; Tangren, Interview, 7 September 2007, 3-4 and 28-29.

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I, studied law, and became the county attorney. He was also a cattleman and ranch owner, president of the Moab school board, and owner of the Moab Garage. Thompson ran 250-300 cattle in the land between the rivers, according to Karl Tangren.⁸⁵

MILDRUFF AND INA YOUNG

Keith Goodspeed stated that his grandparents, Mildruff and Ina Young, ran cattle in the land between the rivers. Ina Maria Helquist was born in 1900 in Colonia Juarez, Mexico, to parents from Sweden and Utah. In 1920, she married Mildruff Howard Young, who was born in the same settlement in 1899. His father, John R. Young, had two wives and moved his families to Mexico to continue his lifestyle. Both families later settled in Blanding, Utah, where Ina and Mildruff met. He bought Cecil Thompson's and Karl Tangren's allotments and the couple owned the South Mesa Ranch after the Murrys. The Youngs had cattle and sheep operations, as did their son, Curtis. Ina Young became the last permittee to run livestock in the Gray's Pasture/Big Flat allotments.⁸⁶

The Creation of Canyonlands National Park and the End of Grazing, 1964-1982⁸⁷

The National Park Service first studied protecting an area embracing the canyonlands of southeast Utah in the 1930s. At that time, a two-thousand-square-mile Escalante National Monument was proposed that included lands in southeastern Utah and northern Arizona. Park Service Landscape Architect Merel Sager described the landscape:

The colorful canyons of the Colorado and Green Rivers, without question, constitute the paramount landscape features in the entire area, and their existence alone supplies sufficient justification for the creation of a national park. In these days we hear more about the recreational values of the national parks than we do about their spiritual values. They are related, to be sure, but it is the potential capacity of our national parks, with the inherent endowment, to supply spiritual values which distinguish them from the multitude of other recreational areas. The canyons of the Colorado possess this quality to a marked degree, and for many reasons. There is the color, glorious color; 200 miles of countless fantastic, weird monuments and pinnacles, limitless in variety of form, slowly yielding to the relentless forces of wind and water.⁸⁸

The 1930s effort to create a national park including the land between the rivers was unsuccessful. Not until Stewart Udall's tenure as Secretary of the Interior in the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations did the effort revive. A much smaller area became Canyonlands National Park in 1964. The National Park Service administered existing grazing permits and announced that permittees would be entitled to only one renewal, thus phasing out grazing in the park over a ten-year

⁸⁵ Cecil Thompson, Moab, Interview by Jay Hammond, 6 April 1979, UHS; *Grand County Pioneer Families*, vol. 2, book 1, March 1986, 42-46.

⁸⁶ Chris Goetze, Cultural Resource Program Manager, Southeast Utah Group, National Park Service, e-mail to Thomas H. Simmons, 1 December 2008; Lee Ferguson, National Park Service, e-mail to Chris Goetze, 26 November 2008; *Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Grand Memories*, 125.

⁸⁷ This context is not within the period of significance for the district.

⁸⁸ Quoted in Jesse L. Nusbaum, "Certain Aspects of the Proposed Escalante National Monument in Southeastern Utah," 1 *Region III Quarterly* (October 1939).

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period. A Park Service report indicated that the challenges of grazing had not changed: "Absence of water in many areas and scant and uncertain precipitation make grazing conditions at Canyonlands less than predictably favorable. . . . Even in the early days of ranching, there was too much rock and not enough grass."⁸⁹ Grazing within the original boundary of Canyonlands ceased in 1975. Expansion of the park in 1971 resulted in a similar arrangement for the permittees grazing stock in the new area. These remaining permits expired on 31 May 1982 and resources associated with the grazing operations were abandoned.⁹⁰

The national park service developed roads, trails, interpretive signs, and other facilities to enable visitors to experience Canyonlands National Park. Within the nominated area the Neck Spring Trail (Resource 14) was created in 1979-80 to facilitate visitor access to the canyon bottoms and the top of the mesa. The trail was designed to pass close to most of the grazing-related resources of the area to provide visitors with an appreciation of the earlier land uses of this part of the park.

Conclusion

This area of Canyonlands National Park provided a grazing area for cattle, horses, and sheep, beginning in about 1881 and lasting for a hundred years. Stockmen wrested a hard living from the thin land by adapting livestock raising to the local environment and topography. Access to water was an integral part of stockraising, and the smallest seeps were developed to water herds. Under the Civilian Conservation Corps in the late 1930s, followed by the Grazing Service in the 1940s, marginal springs were developed and water was piped to livestock watering troughs. The water lift project in the Cabin Spring drainage exemplifies the ingenuity and effort involved in the water development process. After the creation of Canyonlands National Park in 1964, grazing was phased out within the park boundaries by 1982, bringing to a close this chapter in the agricultural history of southeastern Utah.

⁸⁹ Canyonlands National Park, "Records from the Island in the Sky District, 1967-2000," folder 22 L3019, Land Use, Grazing, National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group Archive, Moab, Utah.

⁹⁰ Emmons, Canyonlands MPDF, 18.

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Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
Name of Property

San Juan County, Utah
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 903 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1. 1/2 6/0/1/9/3/7 4/2/5/8/2/0/3
Zone Easting Northing (NAD 1983)

2. 1/2 6/0/4/0/0/3 4/2/5/5/2/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

3. 1/2 6/0/1/9/3/8 4/2/5/4/2/0/3
Zone Easting Northing

4. 1/2 6/0/0/3/4/4 4/2/5/5/2/0/3
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet for Section 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, Historians (prepared for the owner)

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 28 July 2009

street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue, www.frhistory.com telephone 303-477-7597

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title United States of America, National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group, Canyonlands National Park

street & number 2282 S. West Resource Blvd. telephone 435-719-2134

city or town Moab state UT zip code 84532

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. 470 *et seq.*).

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Geographic Information

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated area is shown on the scaled sketch map and on the included U.S.G.S. map. The verbal description of the boundary follows: beginning at a point on the west edge of the Grand View Point Road (UTM 12, 602778, 4256833); thence southerly and southwesterly along the west edge of the road for approximately 9,900' to a point (UTM 12, 601337, 4254352); thence northwesterly for approximately 4,298' to a point (UTM 12, 600941, 4255198); thence north for approximately 2,396' to the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 27 South, Range 19 East (UTM 12, 600939, 4255928); thence north-northeasterly for approximately 1,068' to a point (UTM 12, 601113, 4256203); thence east for approximately 874' to the intersection of the 5,460' contour line at the head of Taylor Canyon (UTM 12, 601380, 4256203); thence northeasterly along the 5,460' contour line to a point (UTM 12, 601937, 4256597) at the east end of the head of Taylor Canyon; thence north for approximately 2,177' to the intersection of the 5,800' line (UTM 12, 601936, 4257261); thence east-southeasterly along the 5,800' contour line to the point of beginning. The boundary of the nominated area is wholly contained within bounding polygon 1234 shown on the included U.S.G.S. map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area contains the highest concentration of known historic resources associated with livestock grazing and Civilian Conservation Corps and U.S. Grazing Service range development activities in the northern area of Gray's Pasture and the Neck Spring and Cabin Spring drainages.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTO Page 37

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Photographic Log: Current

Common Photographic Label Information:

Resource Name: Gray's Pasture, Neck Spring, and Cabin Spring Grazing Area
Location: Canyonlands National Park, Moab vicinity, San Juan County, Utah
Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons (unless otherwise noted)
Date: October 2008 (unless otherwise noted)
Digital Images Info: CD-ROM with TIFF images on file with NPS in Washington DC

Information Different for Each View:

Photograph Number, Description of View, and Camera Direction

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
1	Overview of nominated area (Resource 15) from Neck Spring Trail close to north trailhead. The Neck Spring drainage is to the left and the Cabin Spring drainage is to the right (just to left of the small knoll).	SW
2	Gray's Pasture (Resource 15) from vicinity of boom.	S
3	Trough No. 1 (Resource 1) associated with unnamed spring in the Neck Spring drainage; west and south sides of trough with canyon wall in background.	E
4	Trough No. 1 (Resource 1); west and south sides.	NE
5	Trough No. 1 (Resource 1); north and west sides.	SE
6	Trough No. 1 (Resource 1); south and east sides with stone pile that anchored the water supply pipe to right.	NW
7	Trough No. 1 (Resource 1); east end of trough showing detail of the stone pile that anchored the water supply pipe.	NE
8	Trough No. 2 (Resource 2); associated with Neck Spring; west and south sides of trough with canyon wall in background.	ENE
9	Trough No. 2 (Resource 2); west and south sides from slightly above.	NE

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTO Page 38

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
10	Trough No. 2 (Resource 2); east and north sides, with the drylaid stone and water supply pipe projecting into trough.	WSW
11	Trough No. 2 (Resource 2); west side with view of trough interior with canyon wall beyond.	E
12	Pump House (Resource 5) at Cabin Spring; east and north walls with canyon wall in background.	WSW
13	Pump House (Resource 5); east and north walls. Note water pipes projecting from both the east and west walls and the silted in area surrounding the structure.	WSW
14	Pump House (Resource 5); south (rear) and east walls; note deck and projecting deck at east wall.	NW
15	Pump House (Resource 5); north and west walls.	ESE
16	Pump House (Resource 5); interior, showing Wisconsin air-cooled motor to left and Myers water pump to right.	SSE
17	Dam (Resource 13); in foreground with Pump House (Resource 5) in background.	SSE
18	Dam (Resource 13) a short distance north of pump house; note metal gate and silted in area behind the dam.	SSE
19	Trough No. 4 (Resource 11) in Cabin Spring drainage between the spring and the Neck Spring Trail crossing. Photographer: Chris Goetze, National Park Service. Date: December 2008.	S
20	Trough No. 4 (Resource 11). Photographer: Chris Goetze, National Park Service. Date: December 2008.	N
21	Trough No. 5 (Resource 12) in Cabin Spring drainage between the spring and the Neck Spring Trail crossing. Photographer: Chris Goetze, National Park Service. Date: December 2008.	W
22	Trough No. 5 (Resource 12). Photographer: Chris Goetze, National Park Service. Date: December 2008.	S
23	Trough No. 3 (Resource 7) on top of mesa above Cabin Spring west of boom; west and south sides.	NE
24	Trough No. 3 (Resource 7); south and east sides.	NW
25	Trough No. 3 (Resource 7); east and north sides.	SW
26	Trough No. 3 (Resource 7); east end of trough with view of interior.	W

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTO Page 39

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
27	Boom (Resource 8) above Cabin Spring from point to the east; close view.	W
28	Boom (Resource 8) from point to the east; showing location on mesa rim, canyon wall, and Gray's Pasture in background.	W
29	Boom (Resource 8) with Cabin Spring drainage below; note cable grooves to left of boom in sandstone.	NNW
30	Diversion Ditch (Resource 9) on mesa top above Cabin Spring; note series of deeper blasting holes.	SE
31	Diversion Ditch (Resource 9) with channelization materials to right.	NW
32	Road (Resource 10) on mesa from near top of Cabin Spring.	NW
33	Brush Corral (Resource 6) on west side of Cabin Spring drainage. View from Neck Spring Trail descending the west wall of the canyon; interior of the corral is in the lower center of the image, with brush fence sides above and to right. Note how drop off is included in corral perimeter at left.	ESE
34	Brush Corral (Resource 6); southwest side in foreground with gate opening to left; the canyon wall in background serves as the northeast side of the corral.	NE
35	Brush Corral (Resource 6); view from corral interior toward southwest side with gate opening at right. In distance in dip of canyon rim is the boom (Resource 8).	SW
36	Brush Corral (Resource 6); view from south corner of the corral, with the southwest side to the left and the southeast side to the right. The red sandstone canyon walls in the background form the other two sides. Note how standing trees were incorporated into the brush fences.	N
37	Cabin (Resource 4) on east side of Cabin Spring drainage with east wall of canyon in background.	E
38	Cabin (Resource 4) (rear) with west wall of canyon across drainage in background. Note Neck Spring Trail (Resource 14) passing in front of cabin and turning to cross drainage.	WSW
39	Cabin (Resource 4) with east wall of canyon in background; north wall is in foreground, with east wall (rear) to left and south wall in distance.	SE

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTO Page 40

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
40	Cabin (Resource 4) with west wall of canyon in background; south wall is in foreground, with east wall (rear) to right and north wall in distance.	NW
41	Brush Drift Fence (Resource 3) (south side) on the east side of the Cabin Spring drainage with the east canyon wall in the background. Downed barbed wire gate is to the left; Neck Spring Trail (Resource 14) passes through the opening.	E
42	Brush Drift Fence (Resource 3); north side with the east canyon wall in the background.	SE
43	Brush Drift Fence (Resource 3); detail of south side east of Neck Spring Trail. Note how existing large boulder has been incorporated into fence.	NE
44	Brush Drift Fence (Resource 3); west end (south side) with the west canyon wall in the background. Downed barbed wire gate near center; Neck Spring Trail (Resource 14) passes through the opening.	NNW

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTO Page 41

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

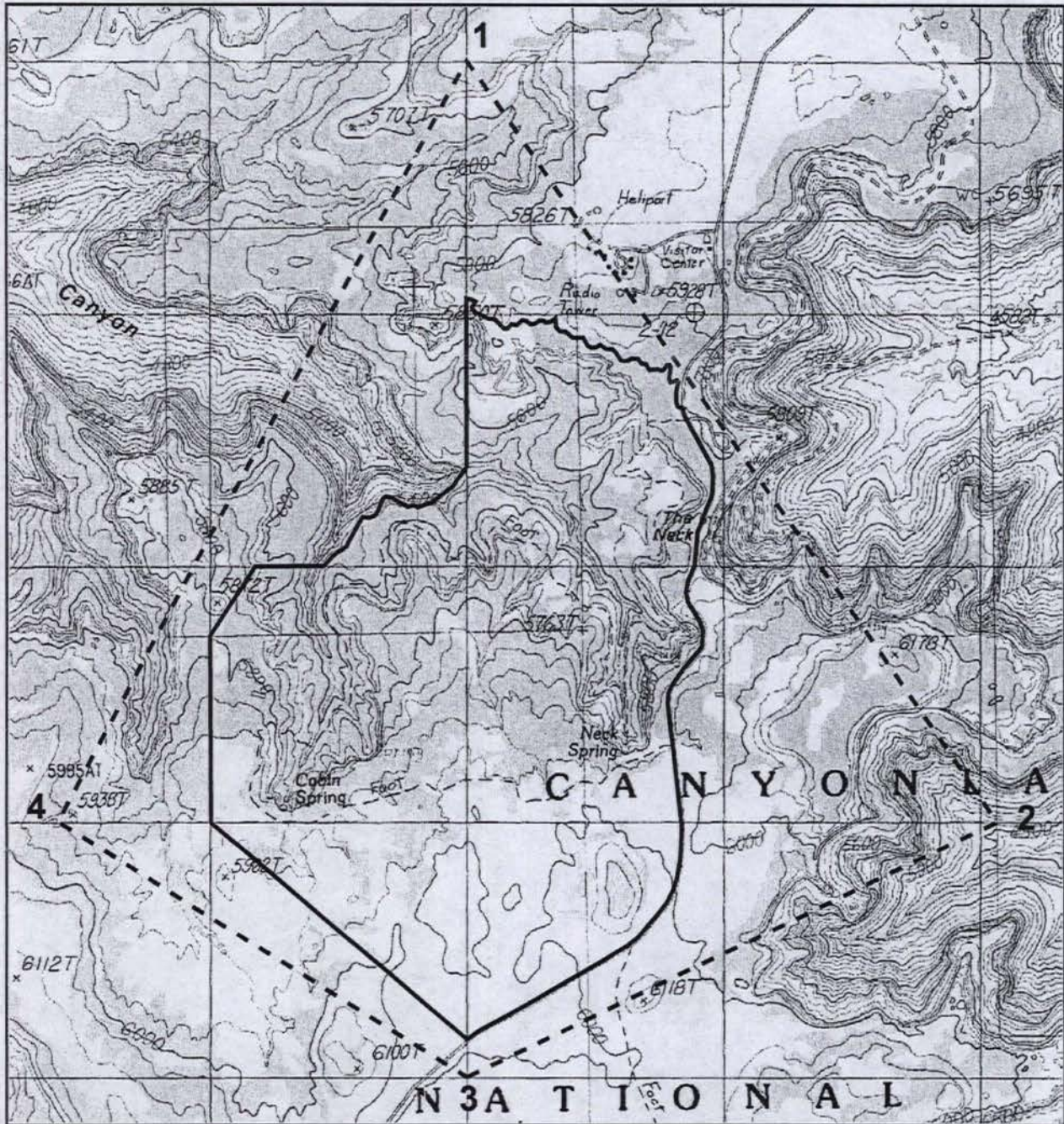
Photograph/Figure Log: Historic

Photograph/ Figure No.	Description of Photograph/Figure and Source
1	This illustration from a 1943 book on range management illustrates the basic construction elements exhibited by the troughs within the nominated area. SOURCE: Stoddart and Smith, <i>Range Management</i> (1943), 329.
2	Civilian Conservation Corps workers from the Dalton Wells camp (DG-32) initially hewed logs by hand to produce livestock watering troughs, but soon turned to this design that used upright posts, a wood framework, and galvanized, sectional metal troughs. This 100' trough at Dubinky Well displays the same design as those in the nominated area. SOURCE: Allred, "Eighth Period Report," 31 March 1937.
3	This c. 1936-37 image shows a large band of sheep watering in a CCC-built livestock trough at Dubinky Well, overseen by a shepherd and his dog. This trough was a longer version of those installed in the Neck Spring drainage in 1938 by the Dalton Wells camp. SOURCE: Allred, "Ninth Period Illustrated Report," 30 September 1937.
4	The fence placed across The Neck, which was used to control livestock access to Gray's Pasture to the south, is an excellent example of brush fence construction. SOURCE: National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group Archives, Moab, Utah.
5	This group of CCC workers from the Dalton Wells camp is equipped with U.S. Biological Survey bags. In addition to water development projects, the "CC boys" also engaged in rodent control projects. Most of the Dalton Wells enrollees were from New York and New Jersey. SOURCE: Allred, "Ninth Period Illustrated Report," 30 September 1937.
6	Grazing allotments in 1953 in the land between the rivers show numerous users sharing the range. The nominated area includes part of the "Brown" allotment in the center-left portion of the map. James G. Brown was a prominent Montrose, Colorado, sheepgrower and banker who grazed sheep in the area for many years. SOURCE: Lathrop, <i>Don't Fence Me In</i> , 1971.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 48

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



Location Map. The solid line indicates the boundary of the nominated area. The dashed line is the boundary of the bounding polygon 1234 defined by the UTM coordinates in Section 10. SOURCE: extract of Musselman Arch, Utah, provisional 7.5 minute topographic map (1988).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Historic Figures Page 49

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

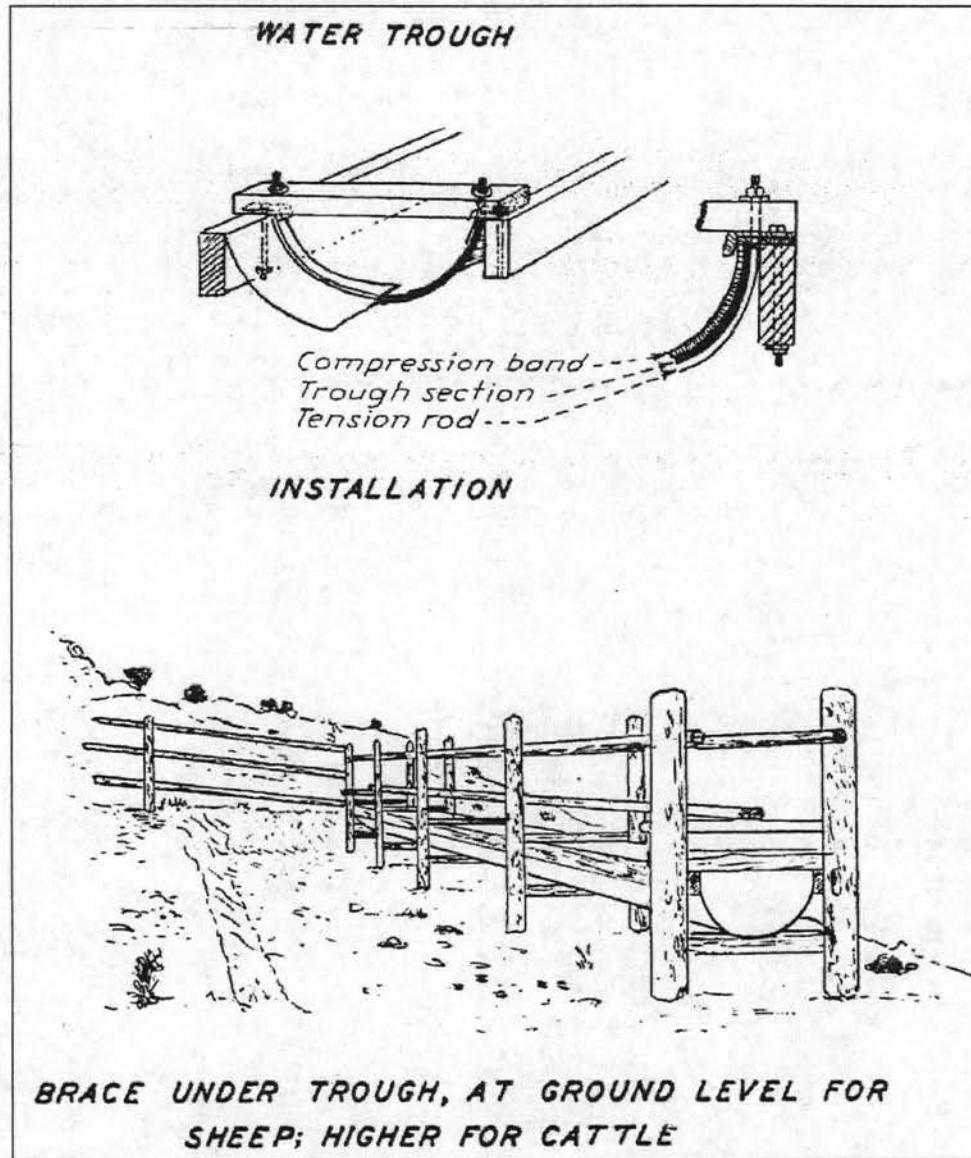


Figure 1. This illustration from a 1943 book on range management illustrates the basic construction elements exhibited by the troughs within the nominated area.
SOURCE: Stoddart and Smith, *Range Management* (1943), 329.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Historic Figures Page 50

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



Figure 2. Civilian Conservation Corps workers from the Dalton Wells camp (DG-32) initially hewed logs by hand to produce livestock watering troughs, but soon turned to this design that used upright posts, a wood framework, and galvanized, sectional metal troughs. This 100' trough at Dubinky Well displays the same design as those in the nominated area. SOURCE: Allred, "Eighth Period Report," 31 March 1937.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Historic Figures Page 51

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



Figure 3. This c. 1936-37 image shows a large band of sheep watering in a CCC-built livestock trough at Dubinky Well, overseen by a shepherd and his dog. This trough was a longer version of those installed in the Neck Spring drainage in 1938 by the Dalton Wells camp. SOURCE: Allred, "Ninth Period Illustrated Report," 30 September 1937.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Historic Figures Page 52

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

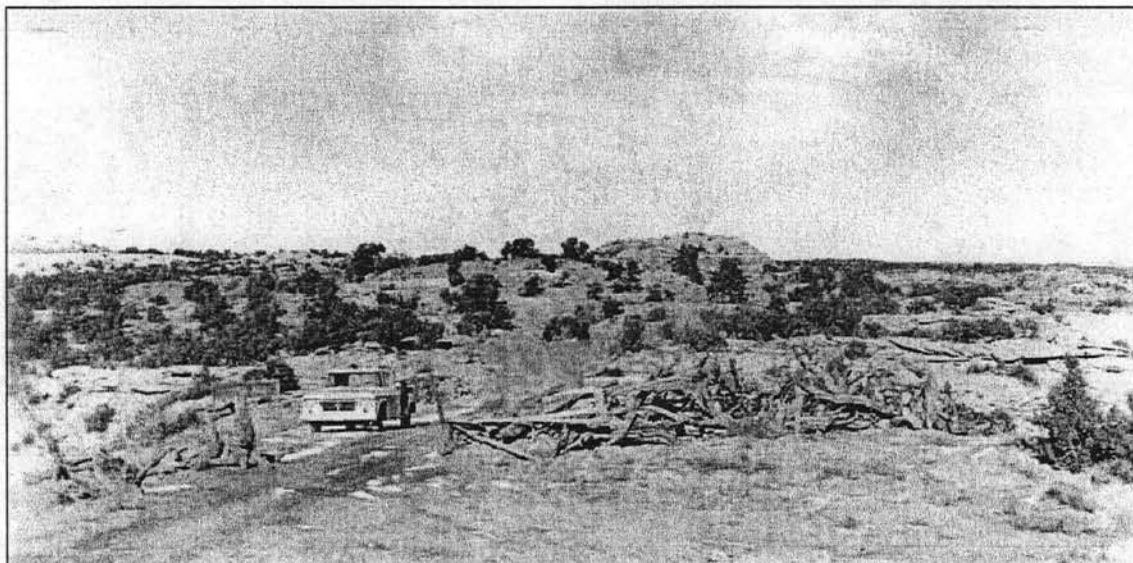


Figure 4. The fence placed across The Neck, which was used to control livestock access to Gray's Pasture to the south, is an excellent example of brush fence construction. SOURCE: National Park Service, Southeast Utah Group Archives, Moab, Utah.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Historic Figures Page 53

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



Figure 5. This group of CCC workers from the Dalton Wells camp is equipped with U.S. Biological Survey bags. In addition to water development projects, the "CC boys" also engaged in rodent control projects. Most of the Dalton Wells enrollees were from New York and New Jersey. SOURCE: Allred, "Ninth Period Illustrated Report," 30 September 1937.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Historic Figures Page 54

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah

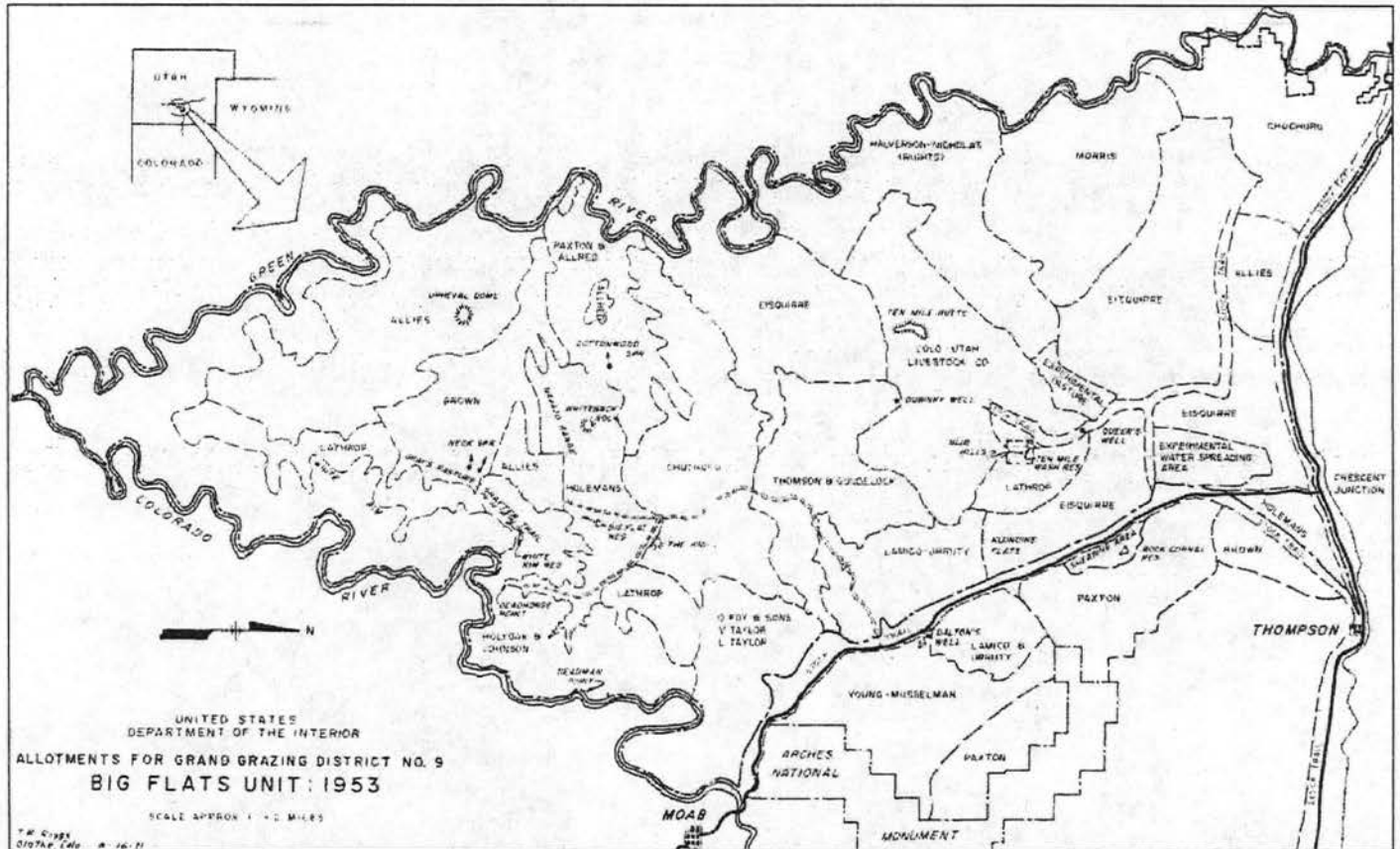


Figure 6. Grazing allotments in 1953 in the land between the rivers show numerous users sharing the range. The nominated area includes part of the "Brown" allotment in the center-left portion of the map. James G. Brown was a prominent Montrose, Colorado, sheepgrower and banker who grazed sheep in the area for many years. SOURCE: Lathrop, *Don't Fence Me In*, 1971.

NECK AND CABIN SPRINGS GRAZING AREA--SKETCH MAP

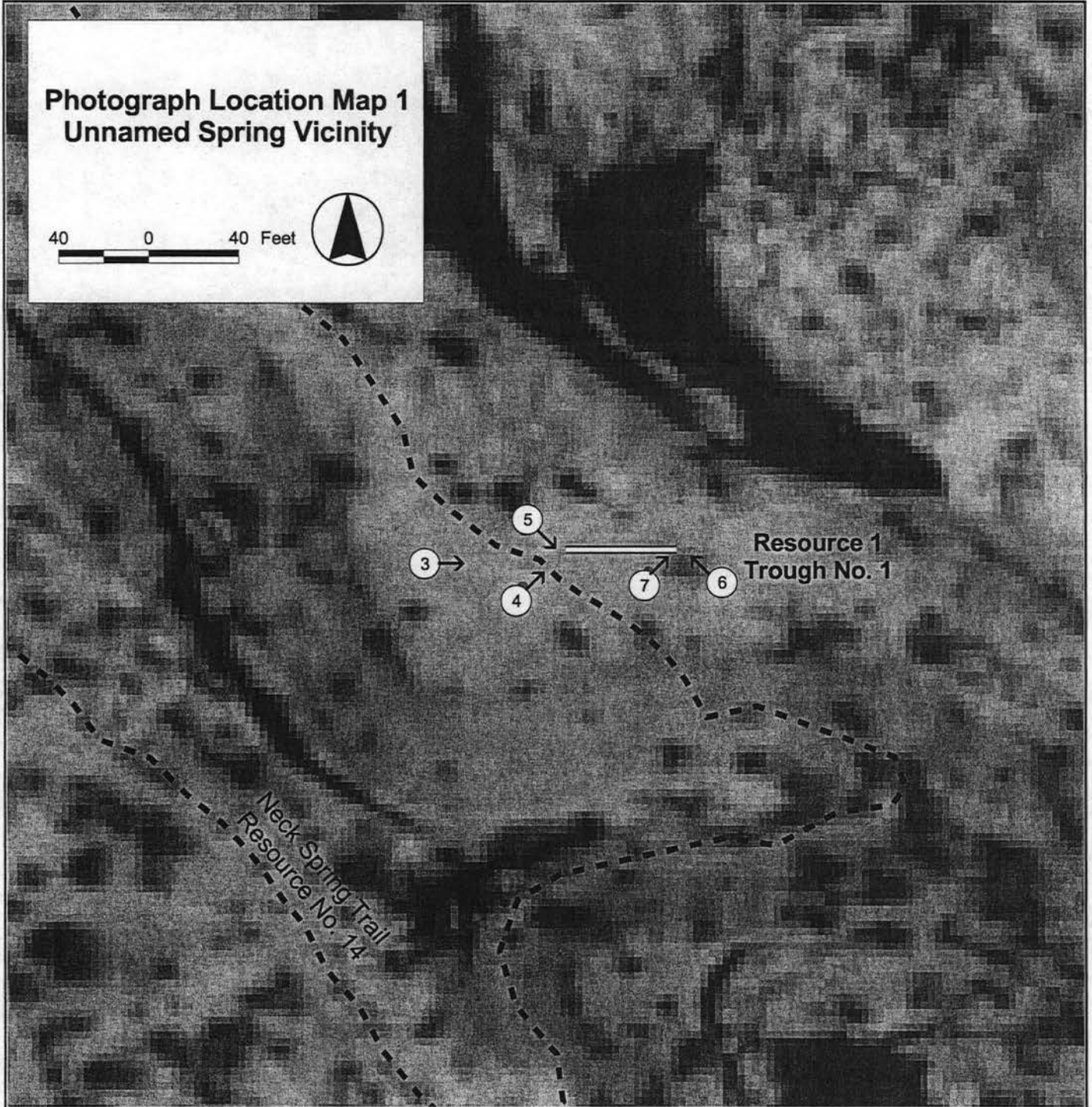


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 43

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



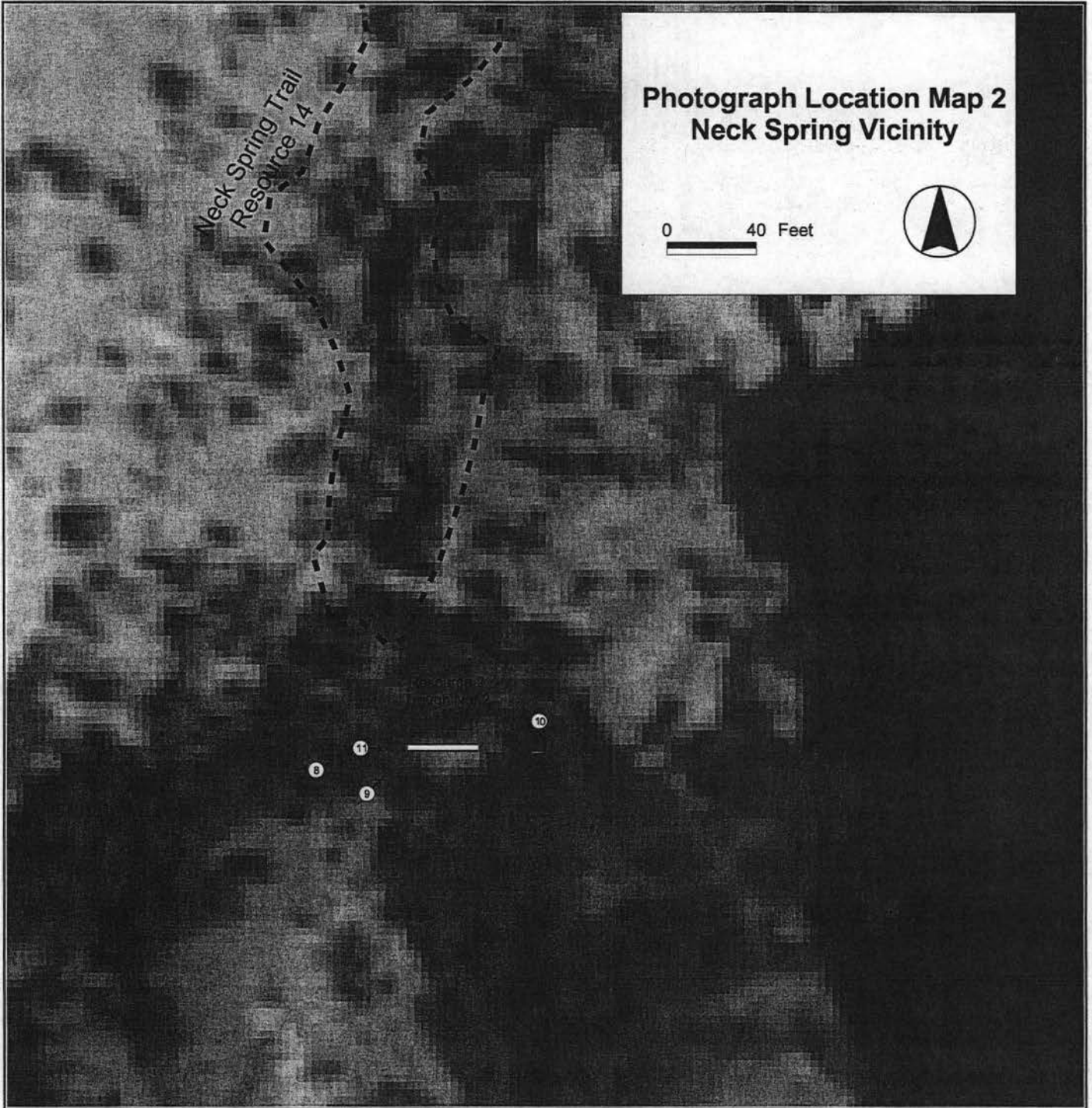
Photograph Location Map. The circled numbers with arrows denote photograph locations and camera directions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 44

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



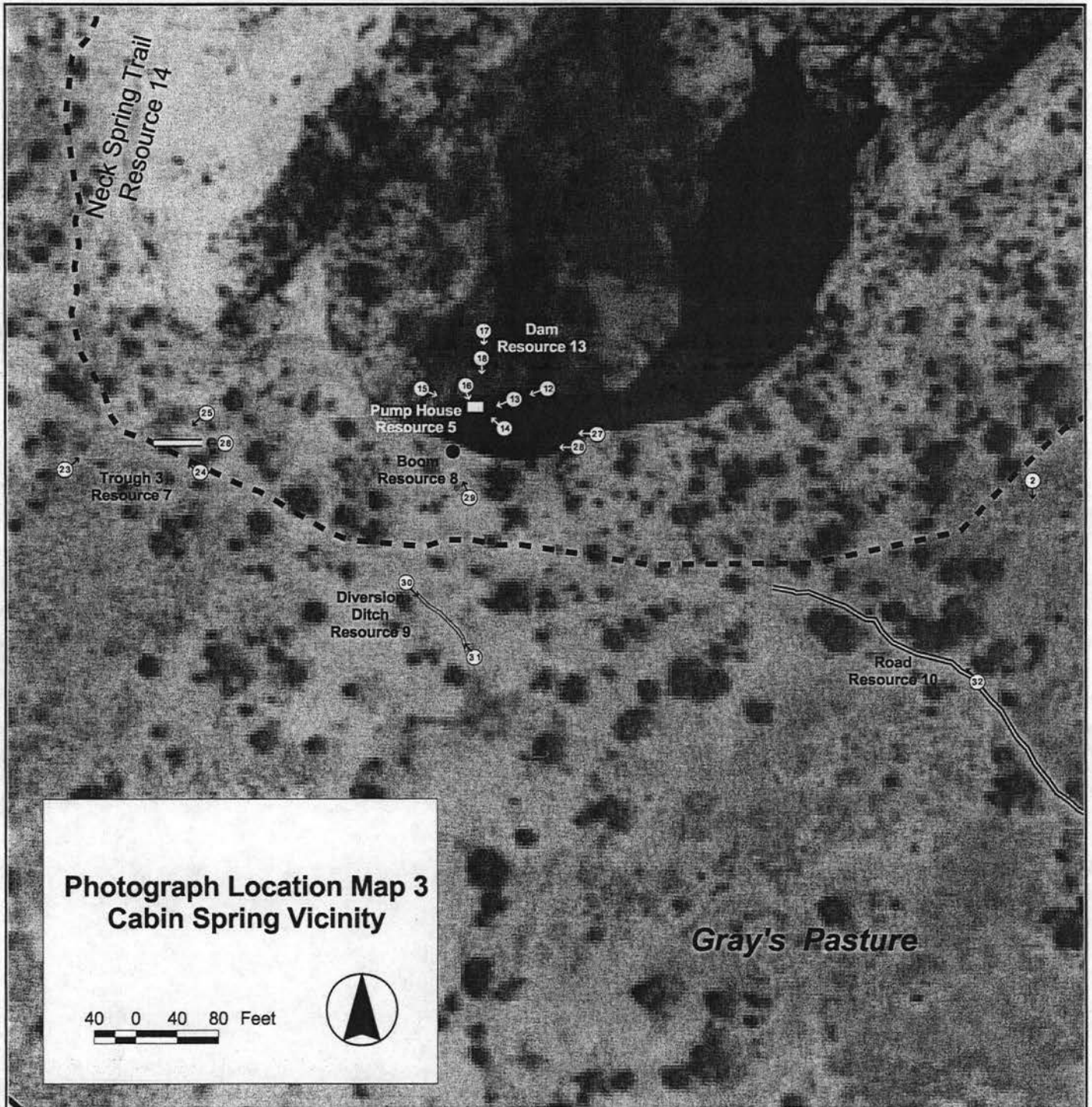
Photograph Location Map. The circled numbers with arrows denote photograph locations and camera directions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 45

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



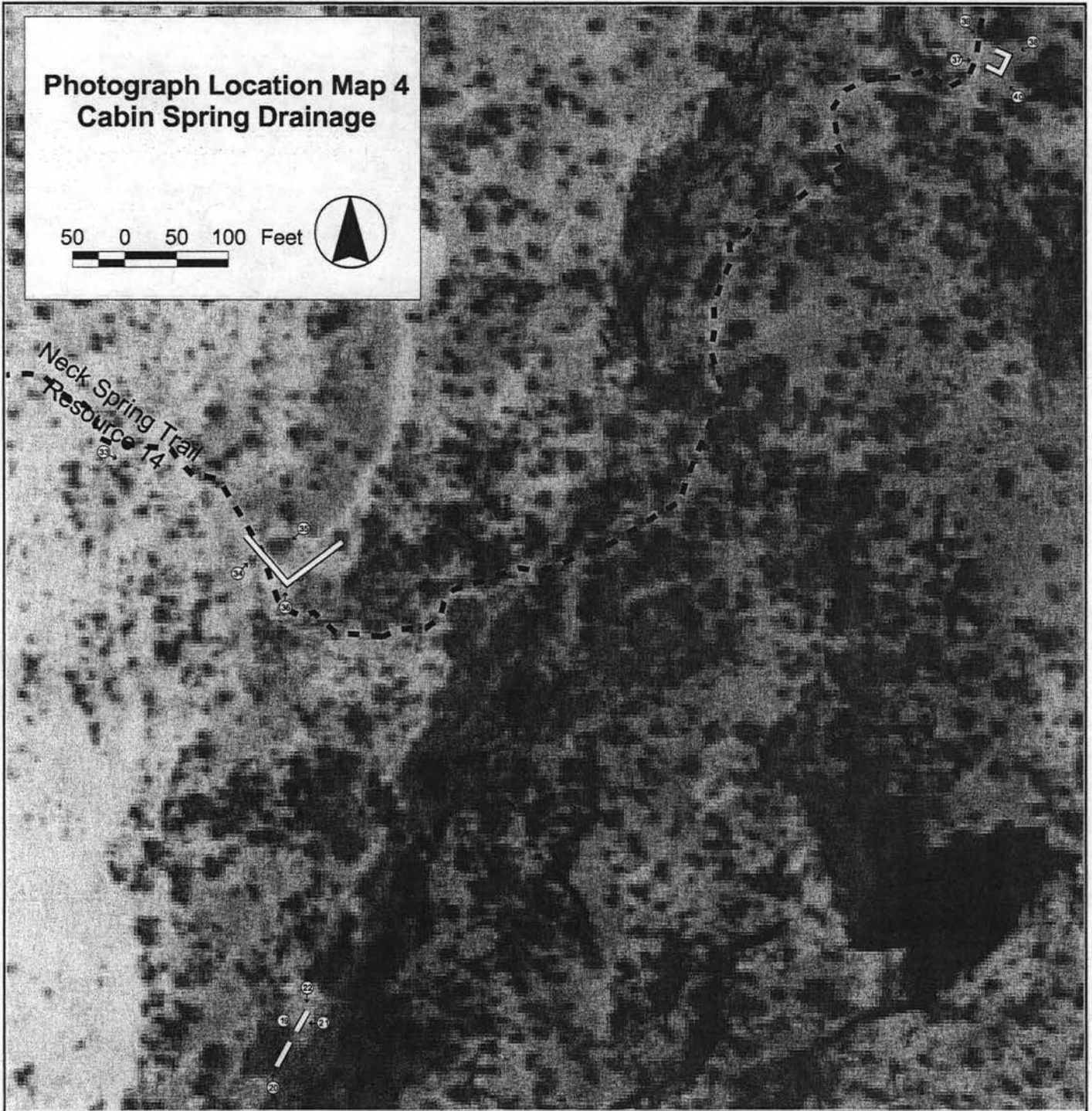
Photograph Location Map. The circled numbers with arrows denote photograph locations and camera directions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 46

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



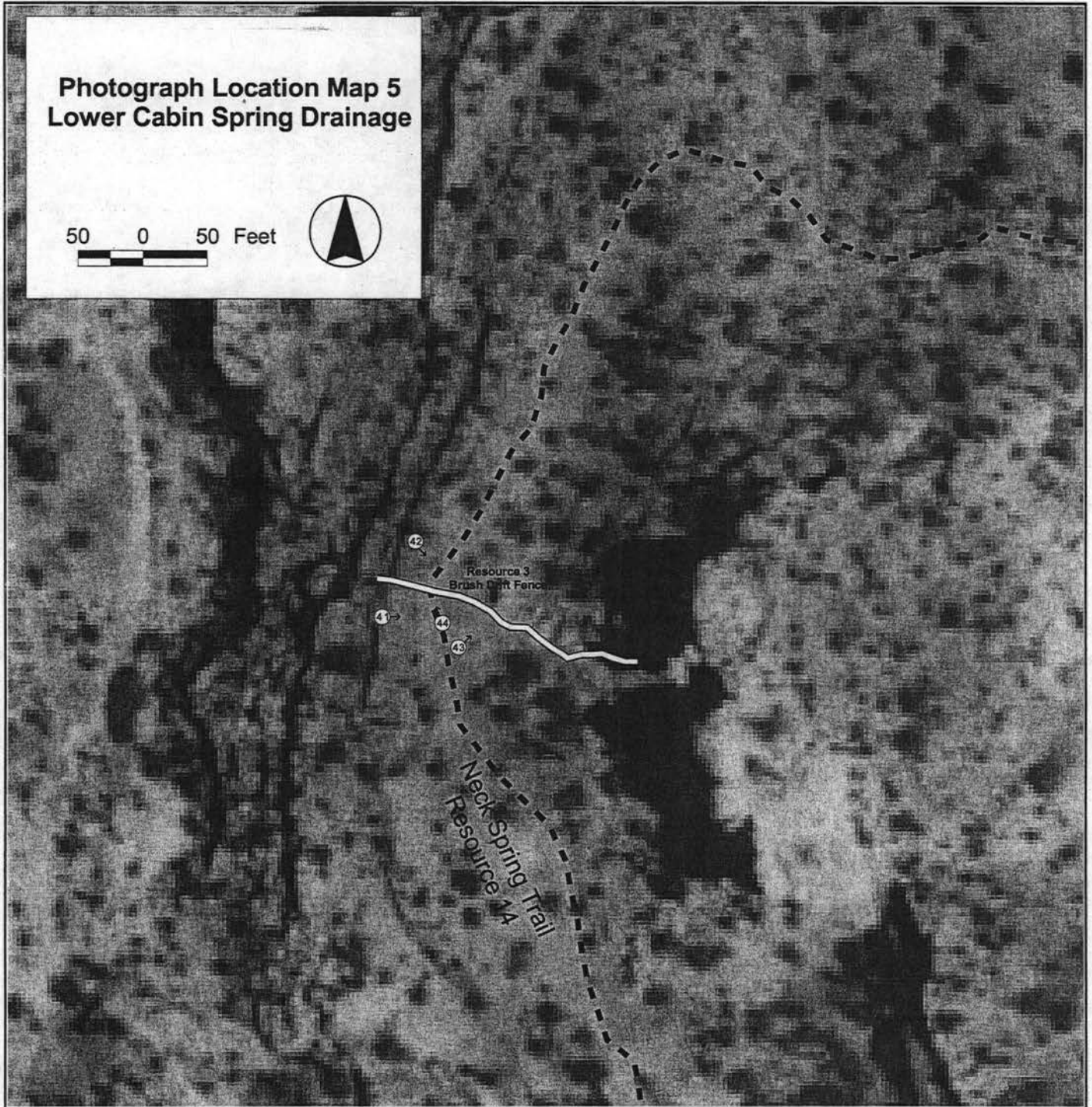
Photograph Location Map. The circled numbers with arrows denote photograph locations and camera directions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 47

Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area, San Juan County, Utah



Photograph Location Map. The circled numbers with arrows denote photograph locations and camera directions.



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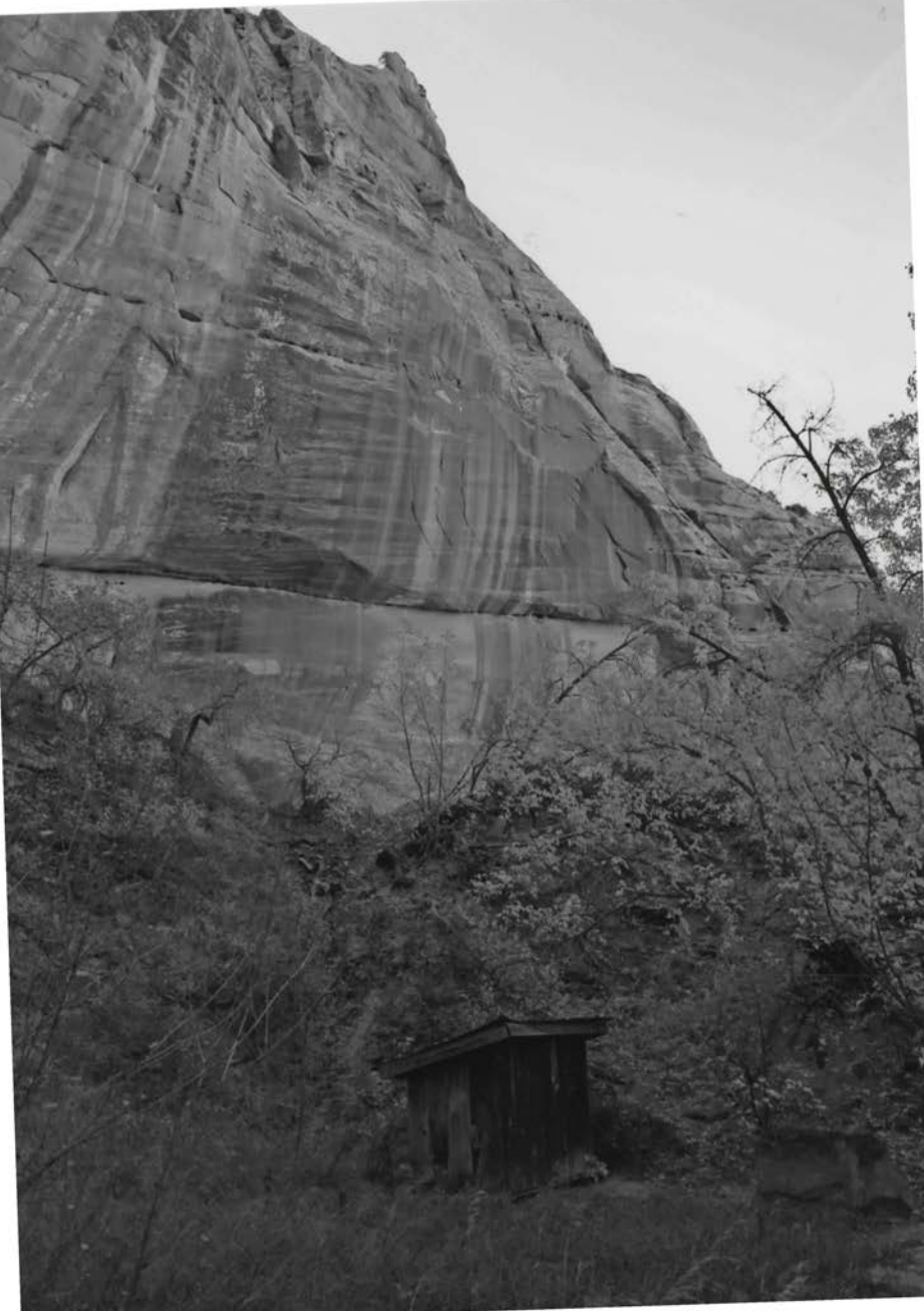
9 Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
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25 Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
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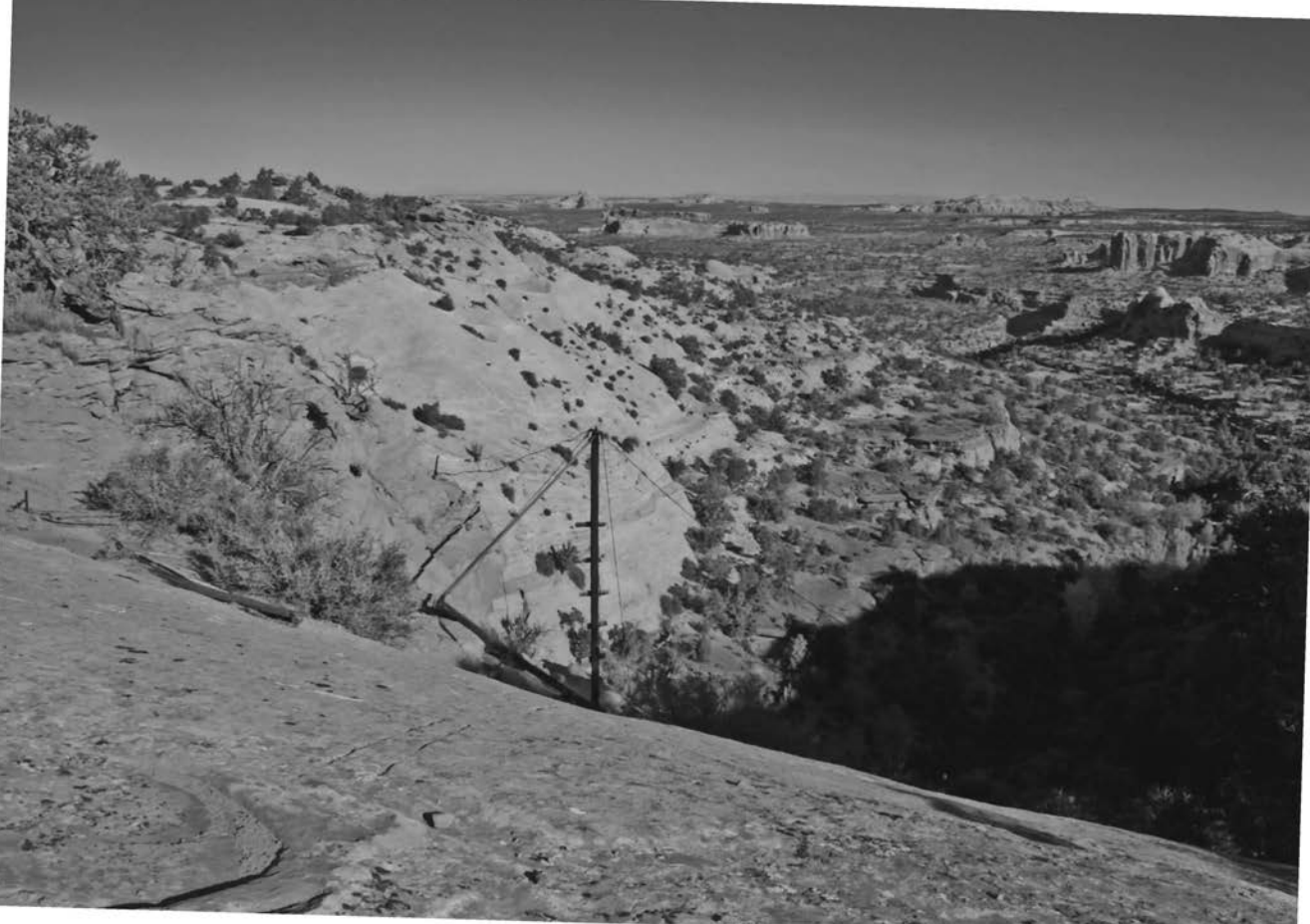
26 Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
San Juan County, Utah



27 Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
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37 Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
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San Juan County, Utah



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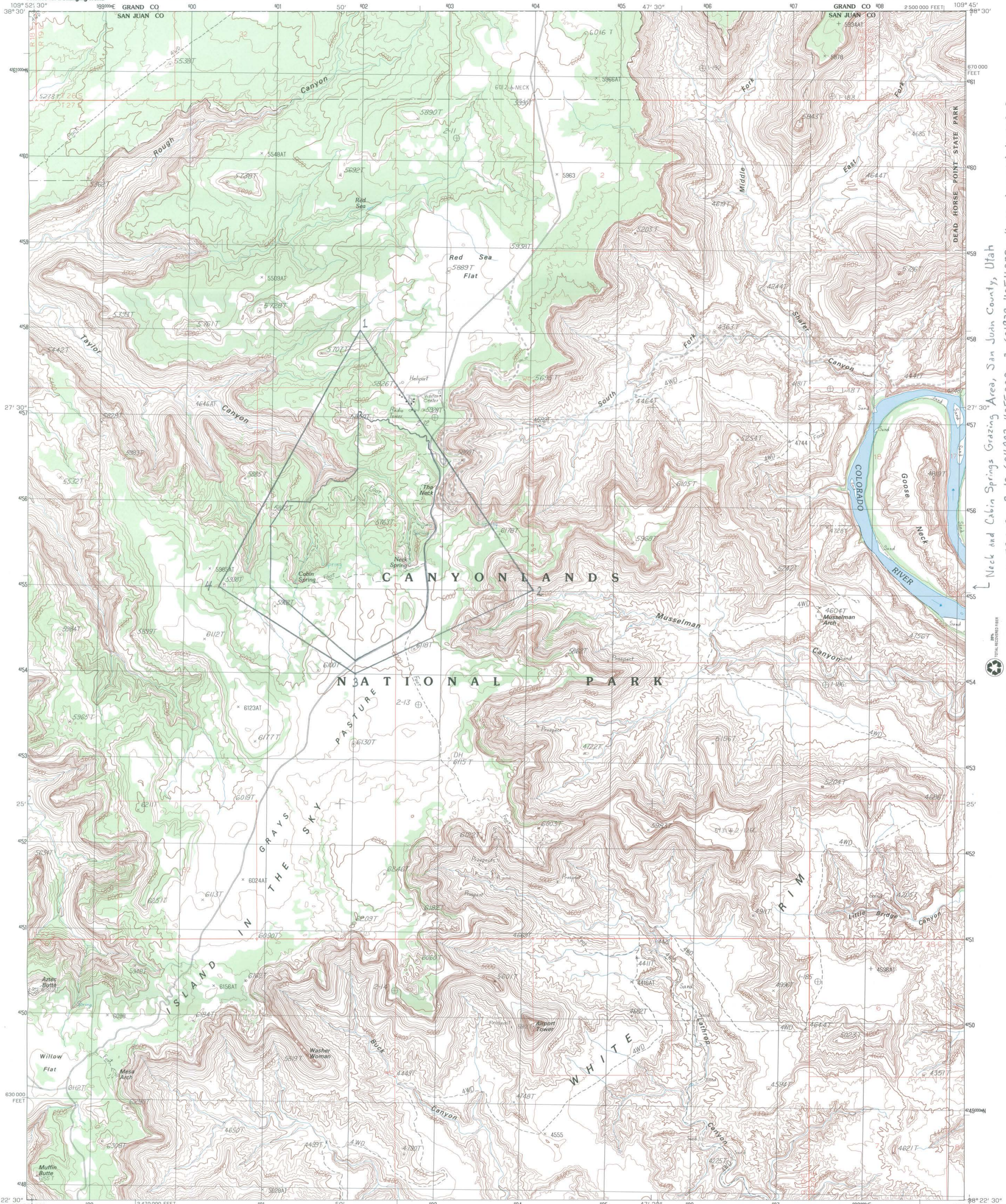


4 Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area
San Juan County, Utah



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

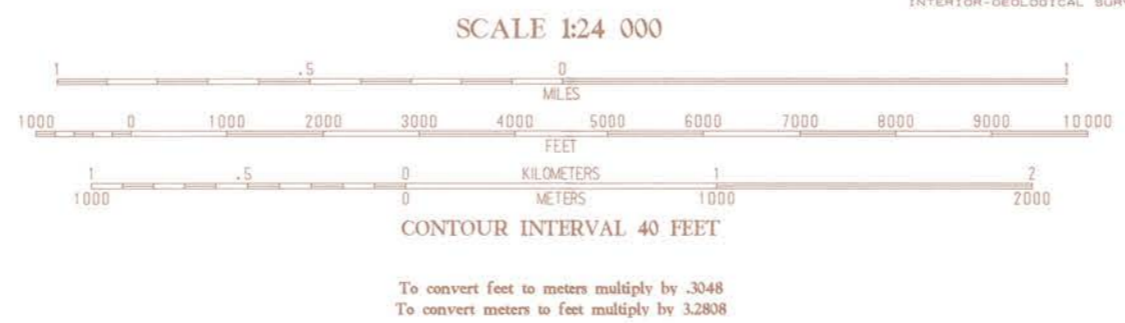
MUSSELMAN ARCH QUADRANGLE
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7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



UTM Coordinates: 1, 12, 601937, 4255203; 2, 12, 604003, 4255200; 3, 601938, 4254203; 4, 12, 600344, 4255203
NAD 1983

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY: USGS, NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN: 1981
FIELD CHECKED: 1983 MAP EDITED: 1988
PROJECTION: LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
ZONE 12
10000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS: UTAH, SOUTH ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION: 0°44' EAST
1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION: 13' EAST
VERTICAL DATUM: NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM: 1983 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(5 meters north and 60 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings
Where omitted, land lines have not been established

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Informa-
tion shown as of date of
photography.



ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

MUSSELMAN ARCH, UTAH
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1988
38109-D7-TT-024



ISBN 0607-55884-9
9780607558845

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, San Juan

DATE RECEIVED: 11/06/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/25/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/10/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/20/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001108

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Neck & Cabin Springs Grazing Area is locally significant under National Register Criterion A (Agriculture, Conservation), as an excellent illustration of early twentieth century development efforts by the federal government to protect and enhance the natural grazing lands of the American West, specifically the arid range lands of southeastern Utah. The rather remote physical landscape of these public grazing lands held relatively few built resources, and the harsh natural conditions often adversely affected those that were built. The extant features of the Neck & Cabin Springs area are thus relatively rare illustrations of the collective efforts of the CCC and the U.S. Grazing Service to improve and protect the public rangeland areas of the region. Such efforts, along with more regulatory permitting systems, greatly assisted in stabilizing the local livestock (cattle, sheep) industries during the early twentieth century.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/18/2009

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y)/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

Department of Community and Culture

PALMER DePAULIS
Executive Director

State History

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI
Division Director

October 6, 2008

KATE CANNON
SUPERINTENDENT
CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST UTAH GROUP
2282 S. WEST RESOURCE BOULEVARD
MOAB, UTAH 84532-3298

Dear Ms Cannon:

Thank you for involving the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the review process for the federally nominated Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area Historic District National Register nomination.

The SHPO feels the nomination meets the professional criteria established for National Register nominations; that is, the nomination has been prepared according to NRHP guidelines, and requisite maps, photographs and additional documentation have all been prepared accordingly. Further, the nomination has been well researched, written, and developed, and it provides an excellent description of the resources and background history that supports the NRHP criteria (Criteria A and ^CD) for which it is being nominated.

The State Historic Preservation Officer and the Board of State History recommend that the Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions about the review of this particular nomination, please contact Cory Jensen, the National Register Coordinator in our office, at coryjensen@utah.gov, or at 801/533-3559.

Sincerely,

Wilson Martin
Utah State Historic Preservation Officer

UTAH STATE HISTORY

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Utah Group
Arches and Canyonlands National Parks
Hovenweep and Natural Bridges National Monuments
2282 S. West Resource Boulevard
Moab, Utah 84532-3298

H32 (SEUG-RM)

November 3, 2009

Dr. Robert Sutton
Chief Historian
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Dr. Sutton:

Enclosed, please find a copy of a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for a property entitled "Neck and Cabin Springs Grazing Area". The Utah State Historic Preservation Officer has determined that, in their opinion, the property meets National Register criteria, and we also enclose a copy of their letter to that effect. We are requesting that the Federal Preservation Officer review it as well and make a determination for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please don't hesitate to contact Chris Goetze, Southeast Utah Group Cultural Resource Program Manager, at 435-719-2136.

Sincerely,

Kate Cannon
Superintendent, Southeast Utah Group

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