

## GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

OCTOBER 18, 1918.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

### REPORT.

[To accompany S. 390.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 390) to establish the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, having had the same under consideration, begs leave to report it back to the House with the following amendments and recommends that the bill do pass as amended:

1. Amend, on page 2, line 4, after the word "road," by inserting the following: "passing and in relation to United States Geological Survey bench marks stamped 'Canyon' and numbered 6340, 6235, 6372, 6412, 6302, 6144, and 6129."

2. Amend, on page 2, line 12, after the word "Canyon," by inserting the following: "crossing Hualapai Canyon and continuing north-westerly along said upper rim."

3. Amend, on page 5, line 4, by striking out the words "three, four, nine, and ten," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two, three, ten, and eleven."

4. Amend, on page 7, lines 14 to 18, by striking out all of section 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of the Havasupai Tribe of Indians to the use and occupancy of the bottom lands of the Canyon of Cataract Creek as described in the Executive order of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to permit individual members of said tribe to use and occupy other tracts of land within said park for agricultural purposes.

5. Amend, on page 8, after line 14, by inserting the following:

The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion and upon such conditions as he may deem proper, grant easements or rights of way for railroads upon or across the park.

6. Page 9, after line 7, add the following as a new paragraph:

SEC. 9. The Executive order of January eleventh, nineteen hundred and eight, creating the Grand Canyon National Monument, is hereby revoked and repealed, and such parts of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, designated under

authority of the act of Congress, approved June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An act for the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve" as are by this act included with the Grand Canyon National Park are hereby excluded and eliminated from said game preserve.

The first amendment is for the purpose of more definitely locating the Tobocobya Spring-Rowe Well Road, which is used to indicate the southern boundary of the park for a distance of about 20 miles. The following letter from the director of the United States Geological Survey gives in detail the position of the bench marks mentioned in the amendment:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,  
Washington, June 27, 1918.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. HAYDEN: In response to your personal call of June 26:

I take pleasure in sending to you, under separate cover, engraved copies of the Shinumo, Bright Angel, Vishnu, Chino, San Francisco Mountain, Echo Cliffs, and Kaibab (Arizona) topographic maps, together with the bill creating the Grand Canyon National Park, which you gave me.

On page 2, line 4, of this bill the following should be inserted after the word "Road": "passing and in relation to the following-described United States Geological Survey bench marks:

"Bass Camp, 12.6 miles southeast of, 3.6 miles west of Deserted Horse Ranch, 50 feet south of road, limestone rock 12 inches high; aluminum tablet stamped '6340 Canyon,' 6,335.053 feet.

"T. 31 N., R. 1 E., sec. 19, 10 miles southeast of Bass Camp, 50 feet northwest of the intersection of Bass-Bass Siding and Bright Angel-Supai Roads; bronze tablet in rock stamped '6235 Canyon,' 6,230.551 feet.

"T. 31 N., R. 1 E., near quarter corner on west side of sec. 7, 6.7 miles southeast of Bass Camp, top of ridge in big patch of sage; iron post stamped '6372 Canyon,' 6,367.738 feet.

"T. 32 N., R. 1 W., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 35, 6.7 miles southeast of Bass Camp, 25 feet west of forks of Supai and Old Bass Siding Roads; iron post stamped '6412 Canyon,' 6,407.463 feet.

"Bass Camp, 3.9 miles southwest of, 25 feet east of intersection of Bass-Ashfork and Bright Angel-Supai Roads; iron post stamped '6302 Canyon,' 6,297.616 feet.

"Bass Camp, 6.5 miles southwest of, 25 feet north of road; iron post stamped '6144 Canyon,' 6,139.403 feet.

"Bass Camp, 9 miles southwest of, 25 feet northeast of gate at Indian pasture; iron post stamped '6129 Canyon,' 6,124.331 feet."

As you desired, this ties up the Tobocobya Spring-Rowe Well Road to the Geological Survey bench marks, as shown on the Shinumo and Bright Angel topographic maps.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. OTIS SMITH, *Director.*

P. S.—I doubt if you need to use the reference to corrected elevation; for bounding purposes, the figures stamped on posts are sufficient.

G. O. S.

The second amendment is necessary to make it clear that the western boundary of the park crosses Hualapai Canyon at its junction with Cataract Canyon. The Chief of the Forest Service has written the following letter which explains the situation:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,  
Washington, August 7, 1918.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAYDEN: Reference is made to your visit at this office on July 18 in search of information which would serve you in properly describing a boundary of the proposed Grand Canyon National Park, in Tps. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W., G. and S. R. M.

A letter has been received from the district forester at Albuquerque, N. Mex., containing the following statement:

"The United States Geological Survey sheet, Kaibab Quadrangle, indicates that Hualapai and Cataract Canyons join in about the center of T. 33 N., R. 4 W., and Supervisor Wylder, of the Tusayan National Forest, reports that this is the actual condition on the ground. Thus the difficulty which you anticipate in striking the boundary along the west rim of Cataract Canyon becomes a reality."

It is suggested that the difficulty might be overcome by the use of a suitable description. For instance, in S. 390, page 2, line 11, strike out all but the first word and insert the following: "thence northerly along the upper rim of Cataract Canyon to the extreme northerly point on the upper rim between Cataract Canyon and Hualapai Canyon; thence due west to the point of intersection with the upper westerly rim of Hualapai Canyon; thence northwesterly along the upper rim of Hualapai Canyon and Cataract Canyon to the point of intersection with the range line between R. 4 W. and R. 5 W., in T. 33 N.; thence." (Continue as in line 14.)

Apparently, a description of this kind would serve the purposes of a boundary drawn in accordance with the intention of either S. 390 or your own bill, introduced in January, 1917.

Very sincerely, yours,

H. S. GRAVES, *Forester.*

The third amendment is also made at the suggestion of the forester:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,  
Washington, May 18, 1918.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. HAYDEN: My attention has been called to an error in the description in the bill S. 390, to establish the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Colorado, as it passed the Senate.

The Senate Committee amended the bill on page 5, lines 10 to 12, so as to shorten that part of the line described by 1 mile, but it seems that they failed to further amend it so that the line to extend south from that point would be properly described. As the bill passed the Senate May 15 it refers to a corner at secs. 34 and 35, T. 31 N., R. 5 E., and secs. 2 and 3, T. 30 N., R. 5 E. A line extending south from this point (see lines 13 to 15, inclusive, page 5 of the bill as reported by the Senate Committee) would reach the section corner common to secs. 2, 3, 10 and 11, T. 30 N., R. 5 E. For this reason the bill should be amended by striking out of line 14, page 5 (Senate bill as reported by Senate Committee), the words "three, four, nine, and ten," and substituting in lieu thereof the words, "two, three, ten, and eleven."

I am sending you this information, since you may wish to take up the matter with the House Committee on Public Lands and have the proper description made of the proposed park area.

Very sincerely, yours,

H. S. GRAVES, *Forester.*

The elimination of section 3 from the bill is recommended because Congress, by the following provision contained in the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 12, 1917, has adopted the policy of requiring all revenue from the national parks to be deposited in the Treasury:

From and after July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, all revenues of the national parks, except Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas, shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts; and the Secretary of the Interior is directed to submit, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen and annually thereafter, estimates of the amounts required for the care, maintenance, and development of the said parks.

Your committee is of the opinion that the rights of the Havasupai Indians to their reservation, which is included within the park, should be specifically recognized. The Executive order creating this reservation is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 31, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following described country lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, so much of the bottom land of the canyon of Cataract Creek, bounded by walls of red sandstone on the east and west, as is included within certain lines, viz, on the south, an east and west line (magnetic) crossing said

canyon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone placed in the summer of 1881 by Lieut. Carl Falfrey, of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, about 2 miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the north, a line bearing N. 55° E. (magnetic) crossing said canyon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract Creek, and marked by Lieut. Falfrey by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Yavai Suppai Indians, and the Executive order dated November 23, 1880, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart a reservation for said Indians is hereby revoked.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The survey of this reservation, approved October 23, 1905, shows that it contains 518.06 acres, located in secs. 10, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27, T. 33 N., R. 4 W., Arizona.

The advisability of permitting the members of this tribe to use and occupy other tracts of land within the park is demonstrated by the following report, made by Mr. H. F. Robinson, superintendent of irrigation in the Indian Service:

The Havasupai Indians, numbering about 173 persons, are confined to a tiny reservation in the Havasu Cataract Canyon which is bounded by the canyon walls and has a gross area of 518.06 acres, the length of the reservation being about 3 miles and at no place does it exceed a fourth of a mile in width.

The total number of male adults is about 50. Near the upper end of the reservation water rises in the canyon in great springs and from this flow the Indians cultivate a limited area of ground. This has been reported as about 300 acres of irrigable land, of which 270 acres are cultivated (Annual Report 1913, Commissioner of Indian Affairs), but both of these figures are too high. Much of the land which was formerly irrigable land was destroyed by the flood in 1911 and the area under cultivation, in my estimation, does not exceed 125 or 150 acres and it is doubtful whether an additional 50 acres could be found that could be cultivated.

The Indians are confined to the small tract of land in the canyon unless they make a trip over a very poor trail a distance of 12 miles to the top, during which they climb from 3,400 to 6,500 feet and when they get on the top they have no right excepting some grazing permits. They own and run on top about 80 head of cattle and a greater number of horses. Everything taken in or out of the reservation must be packed on horseback over this steep 12-mile trail.

It is apparent that if these Indians are required to remain in the bottom of this canyon all of the time, there can be little chance for advancement and the Indians are virtually prisoners on a small tract of ground entirely inadequate for their support as there is less than 1 acre of cultivated ground per capita.

I understand that some permits have been granted by the Forest Service to allow these Indians to do some dry farming on top and I believe an effort is being made to have some of this land set aside for them as an addition to their reservation.

At the present time most of the Indians leave the canyon during the winter and go to the top, although the weather is much colder on the top than it would be in the canyon, but there is no fuel in the canyon, except what is taken down on horseback and the Indians find it easier to move to the top during the winter where they can get fuel handy, where they can locate by water holes or use melted snow for their domestic water.

If they are to make any progress they should be allowed to increase their cattle and have sufficient range on top for them and also have land that they can dry farm which can be readily done by them at certain points during most years and most excellent results can be had in the raising of potatoes and some other crops.

The fifth amendment authorizing railroad rights of way to be granted is recommended by your committee in order to avoid the necessity for special legislation for this purpose. It is highly desirable that this great natural wonder be made accessible to the public from all directions, and the Secretary of the Interior, as custodian of the park, can be trusted to see that proper safeguards are secured before such rights of way are granted.

The last amendment is recommended in order to insure that there shall be no duplication of the reservation of the lands within the park. The area reserved should be held for national-park purposes only and

the withdrawals heretofore made are therefore unnecessary. The presidential proclamations referred to in the amendment are as follows:

[No. 794.]

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZ.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, which is situated upon public land within the Grand Canyon National Forest, in the Territory of Arizona, is an object of unusual scientific interest, being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving it as a national monument, with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities" do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public-land laws subject to all prior valid adverse claims and set apart as a national monument all the tracts of land in the Territory of Arizona shown as the Grand Canyon National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Grand Canyon National Forest, but the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the national monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, or destroy any feature of this national monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1908 and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-second.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of State.

[No. 814.]

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL GAME PRESERVE, ARIZ.

[Second Proclamation.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, entitled, "An act for the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve"—

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate such areas in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve as should, in his opinion, be set aside for the protection of game animals and be recognized as a breeding place therefor.

"Sec. 2. That when such areas have been designated as provided in section 1 of this act, hunting, trapping, killing, or capturing of game animals upon the lands of the United States within the limits of said areas shall be unlawful, except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture; and any person violating such regulations or the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in any United States court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 3. That it is the purpose of this act to protect from trespass the public lands of the United States and the game animals which may be thereon, and not to interfere with the operation of the local game laws as affecting private, State, or Territorial lands;"

Whereas the Senate of the Congress of the United States, on May 16, 1918, passed an act establishing the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, thereby placing the Grand Canyon in the same national category as the Yellowstone National Park, the Yosemite National Park, and other national parks; and

Whereas the said act makes proper provisions for the rights of the citizens of Arizona and of the individual property owners within the park boundaries, and at the same time provides a means for making accessible all portions of the canyon, and also prevents for all time any desecration by man of God's noblest masterpiece: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona,* That the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, urged to enact into law an act to establish the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, as passed by the Senate of the Congress of the United States, May 16, 1918.

*Resolved further,* That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Representatives of Arizona in Congress, and that our Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

Passed the Senate June 11, 1918.

Passed the House June 11, 1918.

The report of the Senate Committee on Public Lands upon this bill is adopted as a part of this report.

[Senate Report No. 321, Sixty-fifth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 390) to establish the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, having had the same under consideration, begs leave to report it back to the Senate with amendments and as amended recommends that the bill do pass.

The bill was referred to the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary of the department furnished the committee with the following report thereon:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, February 5, 1918.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your request for a report on S. 390, "A bill to establish the Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona." This measure is identical with S. 8250, Sixty-fourth Congress, which received the favorable consideration of your committee in February, 1917 (S. Rept. No. 1082, 64th Cong.). In indorsing S. 8250 and recommending its early passage I made the following observations which are, of course, equally applicable to the pending bill:

"The area proposed to be set aside and dedicated as a national park by this measure, embraces approximately 996 square miles of public land now constituting part of the Kaibab and Tusayan National Forests, in northern Arizona. A large part of it also lies within the Grand Canyon Game Refuge, established by the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 607), and the Grand Canyon National Monument set aside by presidential proclamation January 11, 1908, under the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), covers practically the entire area, thus constituting a third and paramount reservation of these lands.

"In the very nature of things, however, the Grand Canyon can not, as a section of two national forests, a game refuge, or a national monument, be properly developed for the public benefit, and it can not be effectively administered or adequately protected.

"While the south rim of the canyon has, to a small extent, been made available to the traveling public, and many thousands of tourists have thus had the opportunity of visiting certain of its scenic features, private enterprise alone, operating under extraordinary difficulties, has accomplished this development. I am informed that 106,000 tourists visited the south rim of the Grand Canyon during the calendar year 1915, but, due to lack of roads, trails, side-trip destinations, etc., this vast throng found little opportunity to obtain a full measure of enjoyment of the marvelous grandeur of this region.

"It seems to be universally acknowledged that the Grand Canyon is the most stupendous natural phenomenon in the world. Certainly it is the finest example of the power and eccentricity of water erosion, and as a spectacle of sublimity it has no peer.

"It would be futile to attempt to describe the Grand Canyon. However, a review of a few facts with relation to the canyon would be pertinent to a report of this character.

"The Colorado River, which flows through the gorge, drains a territory of 300,000 square miles, and it is 2,000 miles from the source of its principal tributary to its entrance into the Gulf of California. It is one of America's greatest rivers. It is proposed by this bill to establish a national park at the point in the river's course where it has worn a channel more than a mile deep. This enormous gulf measures occasionally 20 miles across the top.

"The sides of the gorge are wonderfully shelved and terraced, and countless spires rise within the enormous chasm, sometimes almost to the rim's level. The walls and cliffs are carved into a million graceful and fantastic shapes, and the many-colored strata of the rocks through which the river has shaped its course have made the canyon a lure for the foremost painters of American landscapes.

\* \* \* \* \*

"It seems that the Grand Canyon, therefore, is entitled to the same status and to an equal degree of consideration by Congress as are enjoyed by Yellowstone, Yosemite, and the other great national parks which contain natural phenomena of the first order, and I heartily recommend immediate favorable action looking toward the enactment of this bill."

I have but one criticism to make of the text of the pending bill. Section 7 is not in harmony with the other general provisions of the measure, and should be changed to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. That, whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit the utilization of areas therein which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project."

With this alteration the bill will be complete in every particular and will give this department ample authority to protect, improve, and administer the Grand Canyon and otherwise advance its interests along the lines now employed in the development of the other members of the park system.

In again urging the early enactment of this legislation I would reiterate and emphasize the fact that the Grand Canyon, while a great national asset whether viewed from the standpoint of scenery, recreation, or American business enterprise, has not been developed by the Federal Government, and all that has been done to open this marvelous region to the people has been accomplished by private resources. It should now be given its rightful place in the Nation's splendid system of magnificent and distinctive natural parks and developed, after the war is over, in accordance with a reasonable and progressive policy which this department may formulate for submission to Congress at the proper time and through the proper channels. For the reason that such development is absolutely necessary I hope that your committee or the Congress will place no inhibition on the amount of public funds that the proper committees of the two Houses may annually recommend for appropriation without special authority of law.

It was 32 years ago on January 5, 1918, that the first bill to make the Grand Canyon a national park was introduced in the Senate by the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, then a Senator from Indiana. This was in the Forty-ninth Congress. The project has been presented to the Congress from time to time since 1886, and it appears that there never has been a valid objection advanced against it. Nor can such an objection be urged, because the Grand Canyon belongs to the Federal Government and any attempt to thwart a change in its status, which would distinctly rebound to its advantage, must be made by some private interest.

I am so thoroughly convinced of the importance of this park project that I do not hesitate to urge its consideration in the present session of the Congress.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary.

HON. H. L. MYERS,  
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, United States Senate.

The demand for the creation of this park has been very insistent for many years, and in the bill as reported with amendments proposed by the committee due regard has been given to the rights of the citizens of Arizona and of the individual property owners within the

And whereas the Grand Canyon Game Preserve, in the Territory of Arizona, was established by a proclamation dated November 28, 1906;

And whereas for the purpose of giving the said act greater effect, it appears desirable to enlarge the said game preserve, in the Territory of Arizona, by including therein certain additional lands;

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that all those lands within the area of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, as indicated on the attached diagram, are designated and set aside for the protection of game animals, and shall be recognized as a breeding place therefor, and that the hunting, trapping, killing, or capturing of game animals upon the lands of the United States within the limits of said area is unlawful, except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1908, and of the independence of the United States the 132d.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,

Acting Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

[No. 875.]

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL GAME PRESERVE, ARIZ.

[Third proclamation.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas portions of what formerly constituted the Grand Canyon National Forest, now known under the names of the Kaibab National Forest and Coconino National Forest, have been proclaimed the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve under the authority granted in the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act for the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve," which provides—

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate such areas in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve as should, in his opinion, be set aside for the protection of game animals and be recognized as a breeding place therefor";

And where it appears that the public good will be promoted by designating a smaller area for the said game preserves;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do proclaim that the boundaries of the said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve are hereby changed to exclude therefrom certain lands, and that the boundaries are as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof, and that all those lands within the area of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, as indicated on the attached diagram, are designated and set aside for the protection of game animals, and shall be recognized as a breeding place therefor, and that the hunting, trapping, killing, or capturing of game animals upon the lands of the United States within the limits of said area is unlawful, except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1909, and of the independence of the United States the 133d.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

P. C. KNOX,

Secretary of State.

WM. H. TAFT.

The Grand Canyon National Park as described in section 1 of the bill is estimated, by the National Park Service, to include a total area of 958 square miles, or 613,120 acres, of which but 391.48 acres

have been patented to private owners, as is shown by the following table:

*List of patented lands within proposed Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.*

	Acres.
In T. 30 N., R. 2 E., G. and S. R. M.:	
Sec. 4, in SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and sec. 5, in SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; part of M. A. 027685, June 18, 1915; Sanford Rowe; patented Nov. 18, 1916. (See sec. 33, T. 31 N., R. 2 E.)	
In T. 31 N., R. 2 E., G. and S. R. M.:	
Sec. 14, in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; M. A. 713, May 11, 1905; M. E. 660, Aug. 15, 1905; D. L. Hogan and C. J. Babbitt; patented Mar. 23, 1906	20.64
Sec. 33, in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; part of M. A. 027685, June 18, 1915; Sanford Rowe; patented Nov. 18, 1916. (See secs. 4 and 5, T. 30 N., R. 2 E.)	25.50
In T. 30 N., R. 4 E., G. and S. R. M.:	
Sec. 5, in NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , and sec. 15, in NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; M. E. 390, Jan. 15, 1900; Ralph Cameron et al.; probable location from data on file in G. L. O.; patented June 18, 1900	25.66
Sec. 15, in E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; H. E. 129, Jan. 11, 1906; F. C. 44, June 15, 1906; John Hance; patented Feb. 25, 1907	160.00
Sec. 17, in E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; lot 2, H. E. 167, Jan. 30, 1906; F. C. 47, June 16, 1906; Peter D. Berry; patented Apr. 1, 1907	159.68
Total	391.48

Section 4 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate for the purchase of the Bright Angel toll road and trail. For the information of the House the following letter from the clerk of the board of supervisors of Coconino County, Ariz., is made a part of this report.

STATE OF ARIZONA, COUNTY OF COCONINO,  
OFFICE OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,  
Flagstaff, Ariz., June 27, 1918.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,  
United States Representative, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HAYDEN: Your favor of the 22d, relative to the Bright Angel Trail, was received this morning.

The county took possession of the trail on April 18, 1912, and since that time until December 31, 1917, the receipts from the trail have been \$39,245. The total expenses of the trail during the foregoing time have been \$20,438.88, of which amount \$10,260 was paid the custodian, and the balance, amounting to \$10,178.88, was for labor and supplies.

Hoping this information will fill the bill, I am,

Yours, sincerely,

TOM L. REES, Clerk.

The Legislature of the State of Arizona has recently passed the following memorial urging the adoption of this legislation:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 5.

To the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist, the third Legislature of the State of Arizona, in special session convened, respectfully represents that—

Whereas within the boundaries of the State of Arizona, nature has wrought her greatest natural phenomenon, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; and  
Whereas travelers by the thousands annually journey to this greatest shrine of nature and are dependent upon private enterprise for all facilities; and  
Whereas private enterprise has done much, and under great difficulties, to properly care for travelers, but its field of operations has necessarily been limited and much of this stupendous gorge remains inaccessible to the average traveler; and

park boundaries. The rights of Coconino County to collect tolls over the Bright Angel Trail have been specifically recognized. The committee, however, is inclined to the view that toll roads should not exist within a national park, and therefore an amendment is suggested looking toward arrangements for the acquisition of the trail in question.

This park under the proposed bill represents an area of approximately 950 square miles, a greater part of which is within the walls of the canyon. Sufficient land has been included back of the north and south rims to make possible an adequate road development and to take care of camping and hotel facilities.

The Grand Canyon has long been recognized as one of the greatest scenic regions of the world, and it is even quite generally regarded as a national park, although it has never been managed as a part of the park system and has never been susceptible of development as such. It is eminently fitting and proper that this magnificent gorge should now take its place as a link in the national-park chain which already includes most of the Nation's wonderful and extraordinarily distinctive natural features.

