

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Havasupai Indian School,
Supai, Arizona.

July 30, 1918.

Honorable, Mr. Carl Hayden, M. C.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hayden:

I have received your letter dated July 19th relative to the location of Hualapai Canyon.

I am inclosing you herewith a grazing map which shows the correct position of Hualapai Canyon. I have sketched the reservation, which may not be correct, but shows the position of Hualapai Canyon as it connects with Cataract in the Havasupai Reservation.

The boundary line, as written in this Bill page 2 lines 1 to 8 is uncertain to us. The Tobocobya Spring-Rowe Well Road as shown on some maps from section 19, T 31 N, R 1 E to section 26, T 32 N, R 2 W is not now in use. The present road is that shown on some maps as the Supai Mail Trail. The present road divides section 6, T 31 N, R 1 W which our Indians are farming (Most maps show this road north of section 6) We are interested to know the exact boundary to determine our farming status.

I am favorable to a Grand Canyon National Park. My only objection is that it has hung-fire so long, but I do not see where the part shown on the inclosed map as "Indian Pasture" is of much value in this Park and I can see that it could be of much value to these Indians. There is nothing in this pasture to attract any tourist 300 feet from the rim. There is no timber, not even good brush. There is nothing there that needs protection and positively nothing that could be destroyed.

The Havasupai Indians are not a nomadic people in the sense as we know some Tribes to have been. They want a home and they want to stay there, too much so for their good as considered from their little place is this Cataract Canyon. They have been and are a small

tribe. From early history of this tribe and from clues dug up by Ethnologists and Archaeologists we learn that they have been pushed about from one place to another until they finally landed in this little hole. They were even fought here, this being practically the end of the Earth, they held their ground until the Apaches and Navajos were subdued by white men, only to be left here to die so far as there is any future for them in this canyon. There is no future for them in this canyon. If they have no outlet it is only a matter of years until there will be none left. They have intermarried for years, their vitality is weakening and they are full of disease as the result. Money spent here is a waste so far as the future of this people in this canyon is concerned, it is only as the Indian gets out of here that that it is of benefit to him and there is no place for him to get out this day only as we make it for him.

For some years these Indians have had the use of this "Indian Pasture" on an annual free use permit. This is good but not good enough. It is good in so far as it provides the Indian with range for one year. It is not good for the reason that the Indian knows it is an annual permit and can be reversed at the end of any one year. It takes years to develop water on a range in this section and requires thousands of dollars worth of work. These Indians have developed some water on this range, a great amount of work has been done, but there is still much to be done in this line to bring this range up to its feeding capacity. With the uncertain feeling these Indians have acquired through being pushed about in their earlier days and their uncertain status on this pasture it is difficult to get the Indian to do much work on it. Last year the Forest Service drew the lines in on this range some by giving some white men a permit on some range the Indians had and advised the Indians to build more tanks or they would draw the lines in further. I am not saying that the Forest Service done any thing but what they felt was in the interest of present needs - more stock on the range to provide more meat - but it most certainly strengthened ^{his} his feeling of uncertainty and has retarded our development work to a greater extent than any benefits that might come from the piece of range in question.

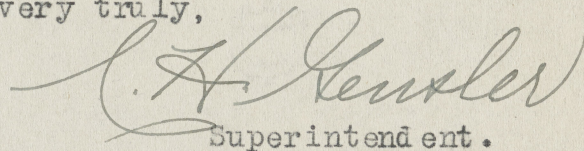
I should like to see this pasture made a part of this Indian reservation and to have the present eastern line moved east to include the west one mile of R 1 W, or at least section 6, T 31 N, R 1 W. Our Indians are farming section 6 and they need it.

Our farming operations in this canyon are but of a temporary nature. This canyon is subject to sever floods from the water shed which extends beyond Williams. It tears all our work to shreds when it hits us. The washing away of the entire Government ^{plant} at this place the winter of 1910-11 was done by one of these floods. The Government and Indian buildings are now on higher ground but the farming land is low and is usually riddled about once each year. I have worked with no regard for hours or days to have a good school garden to lower the cost of feeding these children only to have it torn to pieces by water pouring over these cliffs from a passing shower.

A reservation on top would give us the means with which to accomplish our purpose. To stay here in this hole means to continue on for-ever or quit and acknowledge defeat.

I assure you that we appreciate your help in protecting the interests of these Indians in this Park Bill and in other measures.

Yours very truly,


Superintendent.