July 1990

Statement for Management
Pipe Spring
National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Definition

The statement for management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decision on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended:	/s/ Gary M. Hasty Superintendent Pipe Spring National Park	3/23/90 Date
Concurred:	/s/ Harry Grafe Superintendent Zion National Park	6/13/90 Date
Approved:	Regional Director Rocky Mountain Region Acting	7/26/90 Date

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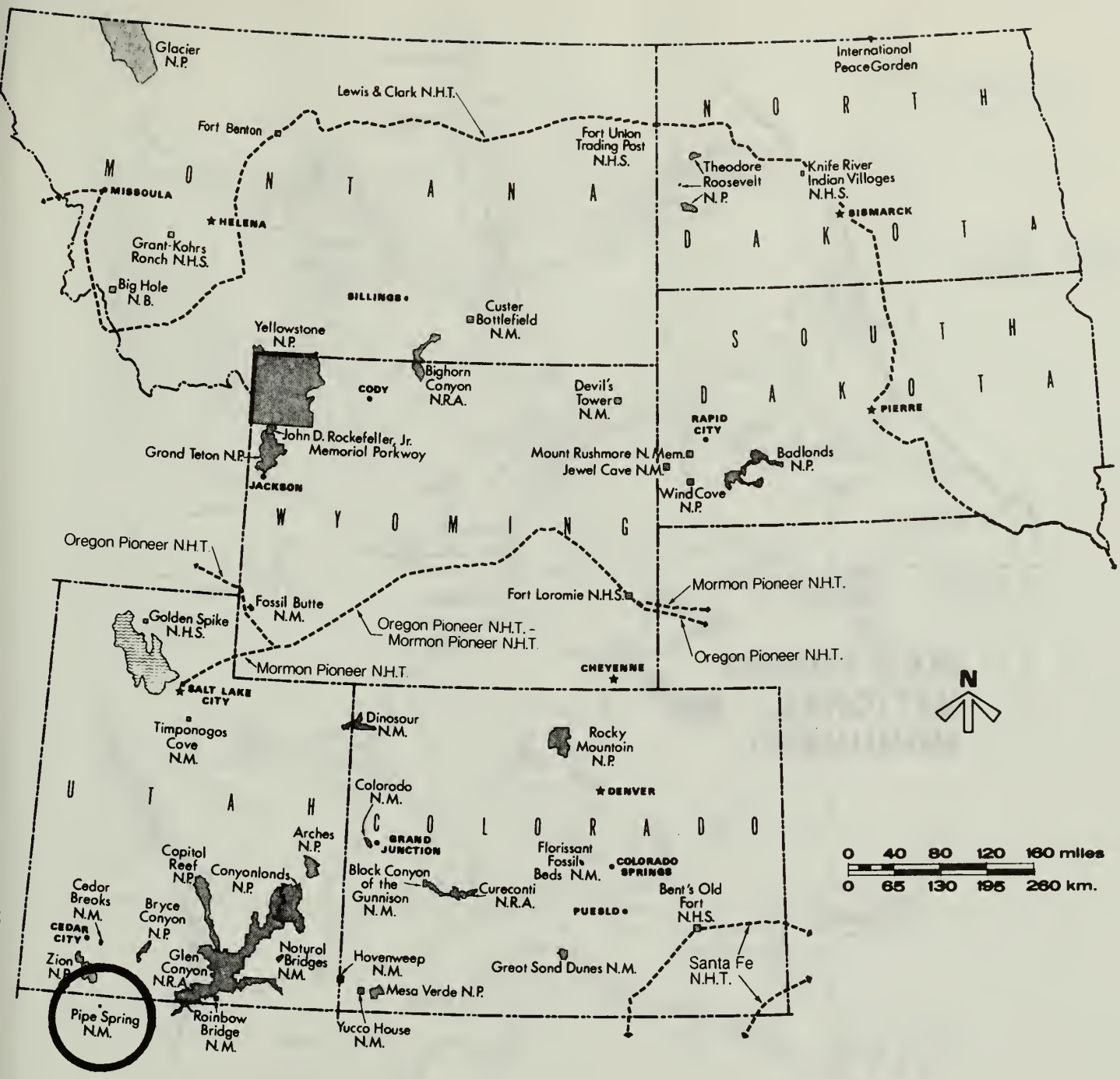

Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

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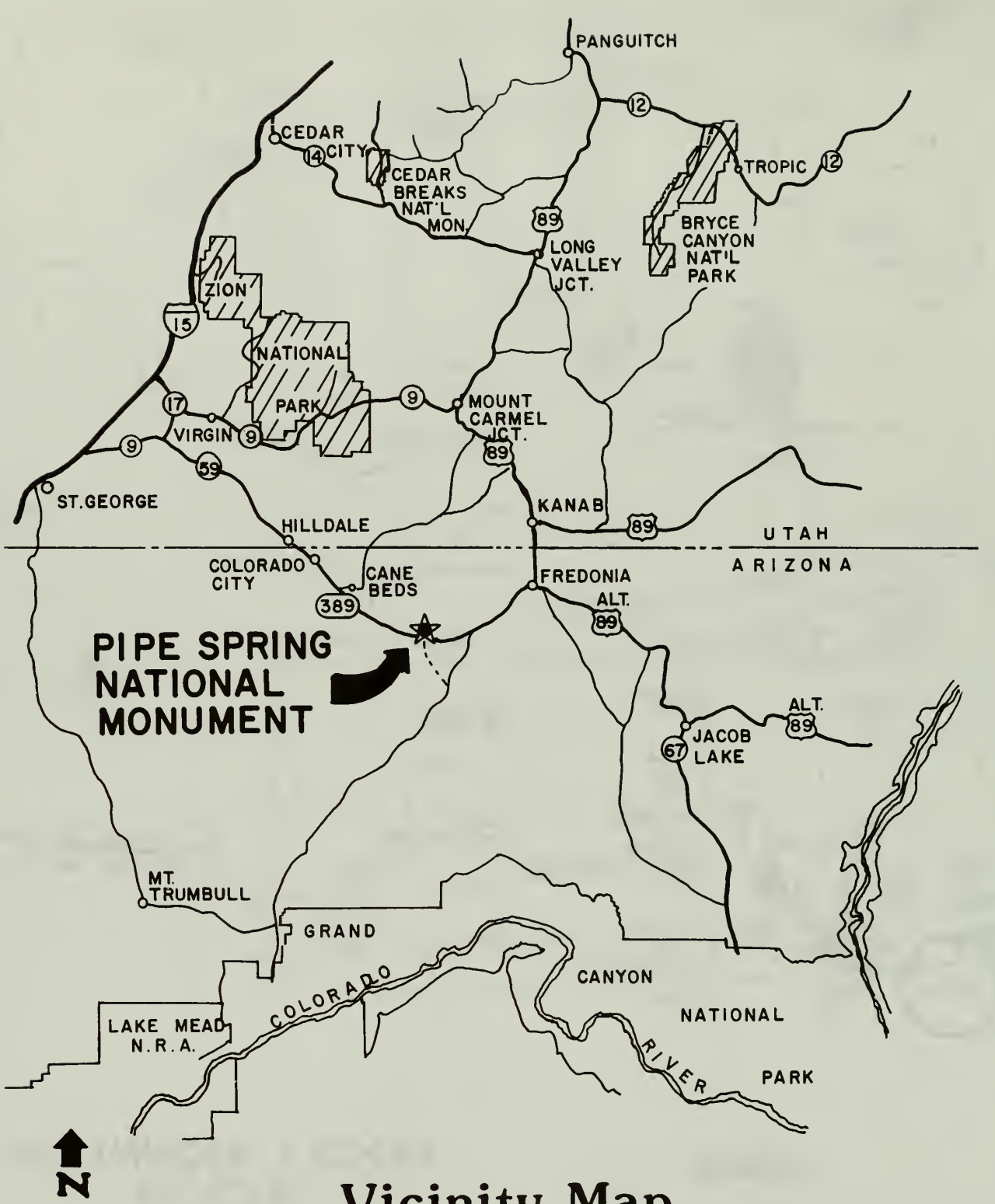

Vicinity Map

Pipe Spring National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

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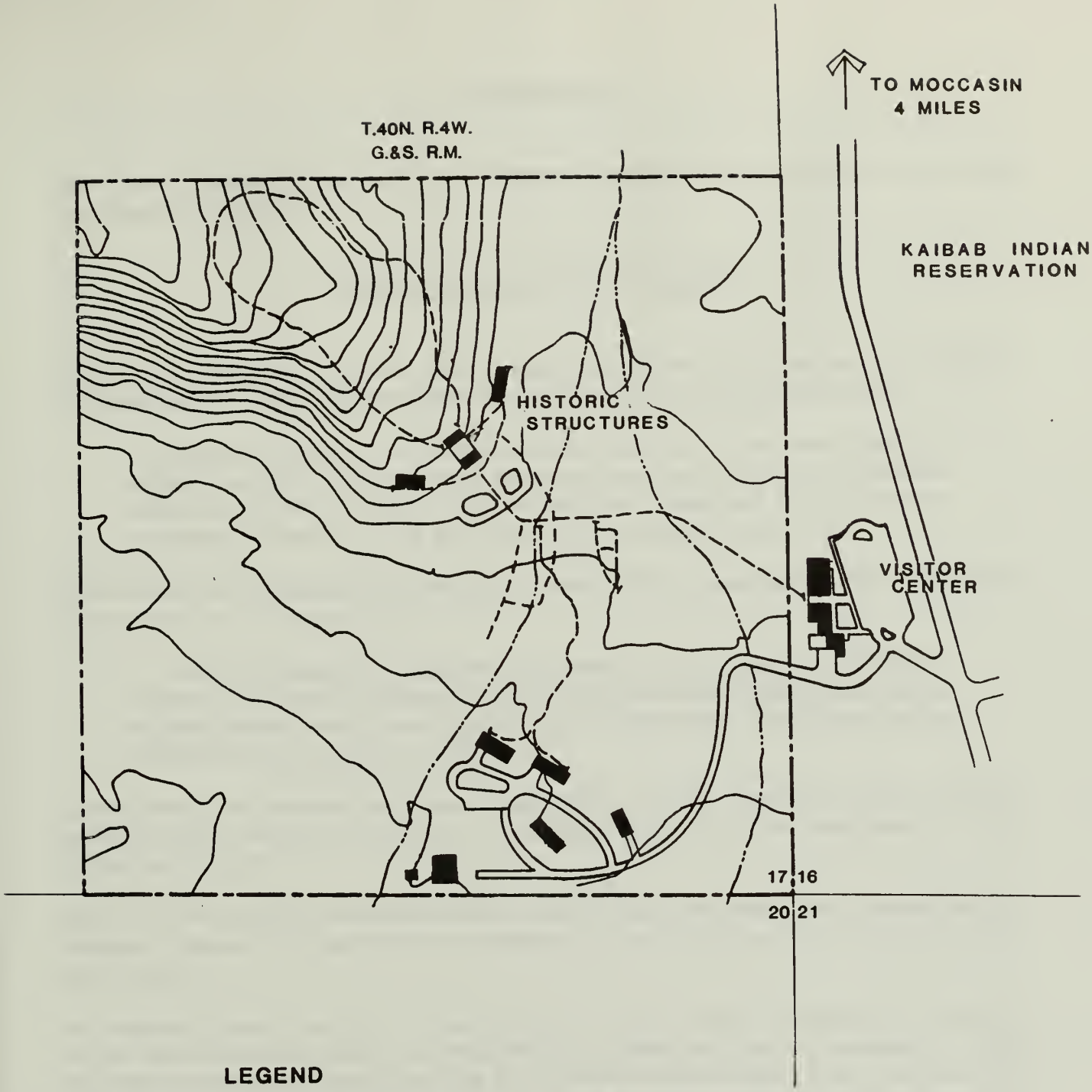


LEGEND

PARK BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY MAP

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

SCALE: 100 0 100 200 FEET
30 0 30 60 METERS

NORTH

320 | 80,015-A
Aug 90 | RMRO

LOCATION

Pipe Spring National Monument is in northern Arizona's Mohave County in the Third Congressional District.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Pipe Spring National Monument was established by President Warren G. Harding's proclamation No. 1663 (43 Stat 1913) of May 31, 1923, which proclaims that:

> It appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life.

Public use of this monument is provided for in the 1916 Act Establishing the National Park Service (39 Stat. 535) stating that:

> . . . which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

In *Part One of the National Park System Plan (History)* (1972), Pipe Spring falls under the primary theme "Western Expansion, 1763-1898" and under the subtheme of "The Cattlemen's Empire."

History and Prehistory in the National Park System (1987) lists Pipe Spring under the topic "Western Trails and Travelers" and the subtopic "Mormon Migration and Settlement of the Great Basin".

For centuries, water flowing from natural springs located along the Sevier fault sustained human life in this arid region. A large Anasazi pueblo site, that is outside the south boundary of the monument, used the monument's spring water. Later, bands of the Southern Paiute Indians used these springs until they were invaded and displaced by Anglo settlers. A Mormon missionary expedition stopped at these springs in 1858. The first Anglo settler to claim the area was James Whitmore in 1863. He acquired a homestead of 160 acres surrounding the springs. The Mormon Church acquired Pipe Spring from Whitmore's widow after he was killed by a group of Navajo Indians in 1866. By 1868, the Utah Militia had constructed a rock cabin at Pipe Spring that was used as an outpost.

Anson Perry Winsor was selected to build a church tithing herd by using the plentiful water and grasses around Pipe Spring. By early 1872, the erection of the red sandstone-

fortified ranch house known as Winsor Castle was completed. Work had started on it in 1870 along with an addition to the militia cabin and another rock cabin to the west of the "fort." Pipe Spring was connected to the outside world by the Deseret Telegraph, on which the first message was sent from Pipe Spring on December 15, 1871.

The 1870s were the most important years for Pipe Spring as it became a successful enterprise with a large cattle herd and cheese production from milk cows, and it made improvements in ponds, orchards, and gardens. Cheese, butter, and beef were delivered over 70 miles on the Honeymoon Trail to the Southern Utah Tithing Office, for use by workers building the Mormon temple in St. George. By 1879, the herd numbered 2,629 head and the Winsor Castle Stock Growing Company was absorbed by the Canaan Cooperative Stock Company of St. George. The church remained the major stockholder in the Pipe Spring community until 1888 when it sold out to B.F. Saunders. Ownership passed through several private hands until 1923 when Pipe Springs was proclaimed a national monument.

The monument maintains all of the historic structures except the Whitmore dugout, which has been excavated but not reconstructed. The 40 acres of grounds with gardens, orchards, fields, corrals, and sandstone cliffs that provided the building material for the historic structures are maintained as a part of the historic setting.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Pipe Spring National Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, Advisory Council clearance is required under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 before any kind of development can be initiated within the monument.

Additional legal constraints affecting the monument's cultural and natural resources include Executive Order (E.O.) 11593, E.O. 11988, E.O. 11990, and the Antiquities Act of 1906.

On November 2, 1933, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chapman, issued a memorandum dividing the flow of Pipe Spring into three equal portions -- to the local cattlemen, the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe, and the National Park Service. This memorandum is still in effect, but on April 13, 1972, a new agreement for 25 years was negotiated between the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe and the National Park Service, in which the National Park Service constructed a new water well and distribution system to supply the Kaibab-Paiute Indian with an amount of water equal to one-third of the Pipe Spring flow. In return, the monument received the right to use the tribe's one-third flow of the natural spring for use within the monument proper.

In 1972, the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe constructed a stone building at the main entrance

to the monument, on reservation land. On March 29, 1973, a lease was negotiated between the U.S. Government and the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe which states:

> The Lessor hereby leases to the Government the following described premises: 1,831 net usable square feet of office space consisting of a newly constructed one story building connected to the Kaibab-Paiute Arts and Crafts Center at the entrance of Pipe Spring National Monument, Moccasin, Arizona.

The lease further states it is for a period of 5 years beginning April 1, 1973, and ending March 31, 1978. In each of the years 1978, 1983, and 1989, the lease was renewed for an additional 5 years.

Fee collection was initiated on July 1, 1973, and is required on the monument (CFR, Title 43, Part 18.7)

RESOURCES

Pipe Spring National Monument was set aside because of the natural springs that flow out of the Sevier Fault at this location and for the sandstone fort known as Winsor Castle. Water has always been an important factor affecting human activity in this arid region. The Arizona Strip is an open, empty land. The Anasazi Indians stayed here longer than any other single group. Cattlemen, with their large herds, overgrazed this once lush grassland, then reduced their herds because of the destruction of the range. Today, water still determines what happens to humans on the strip.

Much of the history of this area has focused on the story of the Mormons and their personalities. There are major voids in the total understanding of the monument's natural history, cultural prehistory, and ethnology. Overall management of the monument is difficult because of the lack of good baseline data.

Not a single area on the Arizona Strip protects the original grasslands. The native vegetation that once grew in what is now the 40 acres of the monument, has long since vanished. The monument could offer a representative area of the native grasslands as well as the cultural landscape of the 1880s. There is the possibility that an endangered pincushion cactus found on the Arizona Strip, is growing within the monument.

With only 40 acres of land comprising the monument, it is next to impossible to prevent exotic plants from invading the area. Cheat-grass, Russian thistle, and coyote gourd are always present. Bushy plants such as rabbit brush and greasewood are now the dominant native plants, having taken over since the grasses were removed.

The vegetation consists most obviously of trees -- ash, cottonwood, poplar, elm, locust -- and the orchard, grape arbors, and gardens planted by pioneers. The two outbuildings are the bunkhouse and the blacksmith and tack shop. Additional structures include the corrals, pig pen, chicken coop, and outhouse.

In 1981, a flood plain analysis was prepared by the Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, which identified the 100-year and 500-year flood plains within the monument. These flood plain zones are shown on the Site map found in the July 1982 *DCP for Pipe Spring Residential and Maintenance Area.* They are considered valid, subject to the following conditions:

- The channel inlet is adequate to collect all of the 100-year flow and will not be flanked.

- The channel dike on the right side will not fail because of erosion during the 100-year flood. However, there is appreciable potential for failure because of high velocities generated by the steep slope of this stream.

  This could be mitigated to some extent by scouring and deepening of the stream bottom during periods of heavy runoff.

- The footbridge will not clog with debris and cause an overflow. However, this is a remote possibility because of the relatively high potential for debris production in the subject watershed.

The three existing residences, maintenance area, and proposed additional residence are above 100-year flood plain, but within the 500-year flood plain. According to departmental guidelines developed in response to Executive Order 11988, residences are permitted within the 500-year flood plain.

Much less visible is the decreasing total flow of the springs. Tradition puts the flow at 45 gallons per minute (GPM), but that has been decreasing for several years and is now approximately 21 GPM. This decrease is of concern and is under study by the Water Resource Division in Fort Collins. Possible causes are new wells "upstream" from the monument, or shifts in the earth caused by minor earthquakes.

A test well drilled in late 1989 is currently producing data that may provide answers in the future regarding the immediate area's water regime.

An adverse effect that is obvious to any visitor, is the brown haze seen on the southern horizon over the Grand Canyon, especially in the summer. This is attributable to air pollutants from the Los Angeles and Las Vegas areas and the stack emission from the power plants in Page, Arizona, and Moapa Valley in Nevada. There is also a lot of smoke produced from burning slash timber in the Kaibab National Forest each fall. Also, easily visible are the high transmission powerline towers 5 miles to the south of the monument, and dust from the uranium ore trucks on the Mt. Trumbull Road.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The national monument consists of 40 acres, all of which are owned by the U.S.

Government in fee simple.

The monument is 1/4-mile north of Arizona State Highway 389, 14 miles west of Fredonia, Arizona, and 42 miles east of Hurricane, Utah. It is in Mohave County in the area commonly referred to as the "Arizona Strip," which is the portion of Arizona situated north of the Colorado river. The Arizona Strip comprises about 10,000 square miles. About one-third of this area can be viewed from the monument extending from the Kaibab Plateau on the east to Mt. Trumbull on the west, with the north escarpment of the Grand Canyon between.

The recreational use of the Arizona Strip is light with only one partially marked trail within 6 miles of the monument. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail was studied for the bicentennial year of the 1776 exploration route, with recommendations for recreational use. A commemorative expedition to follow the trail was organized with publicity bringing attention to the trail. However, increased use on the Arizona Strip portion of the trail is not considered likely.

The monument is completely surrounded by the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Reservation, which comprises approximately 216 square miles. Considerable development is taking place within the reservation at the present time. A 45-unit campground/trailer park was completed through the Indian Assistance Program, with all engineering, cost estimates, and so on, handled through the National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, and funded through the Economic Development Administration. Fifteen new houses were constructed in 1980. These were in addition to 13 houses constructed in 1968. Considerable acreage was cleared in 1980-1981 for agricultural purposes. Three new water wells were drilled in 1975-1976. A new well was drilled near the monument well in 1980. The general office for tribal operations is located nearby and their modern village, known as "Kaibab", is 3 miles north of monument.

Development of recreational facilities and water resources by the tribe has a direct effect on the monument. There is a visual impact on the historic structures from the location of the new campground. Also, an increase in the number of overnight campers in the campground may result in the need for more protection of the monument resources. Water exploration conducted by the tribe could adversely affect the flow of the historic springs. The construction of new homes that are not located adjacent to the monument will not have the adverse visual effect that earlier homes built to the east of the monument had.

Las Vegas, Nevada, with a population of approximately 202,000 and Lake Mead National Recreation Area are both 185 miles west; Flagstaff, Arizona, population of approximately 41,000 and the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park are 200 miles south; the North Rim of the Grand Canyon is 80 miles south; Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is 90 miles northeast; Cedar Breaks National Monument is 80 miles northeast; Bryce Canyon National Park is 100 miles north; and Zion National Park is 65 miles northwest. All distances are by highway. The nearest shopping points are St. George, Utah, population 23,000, 65 miles west; Cedar City, Utah, population 14,000, 85 miles north; Fredonia, Arizona, population 1,300, 14 miles east; and Kanab, Utah, population 3,400,

21 miles east. The nearest commercial airport is Kanab, Utah, with a runway of 6,000 feet, elevation 4,856 feet.

Any future development of a proposed Kaiparowits Electric Generating Plant east of Kanab, a Warner Valley Electric Generating Plant located in the St. George, Utah area, or the Alton Coal Field could add an estimated 17,000 to 20,000 people to the area, approximately doubling the area's present population. All are within a 100-mile radius of the monument. A highline corridor has been established about 5 miles south of the monument and at present has one transmission line in operation. In all probability, additional transmission lines would be constructed to pass through this corridor if any new generating plants are built. There is also the possibility of a proposed Alton Coal Field slurry line running either along the power corridor or just a few miles to the west of the monument.

Proposed energy developments in northern Arizona and southern Utah offer a potential threat to the scenic resources of the area. Although Pipe Spring National Monument is not a class I air quality area, significant deterioration of air quality and visibility ranges will diminish visitor satisfaction at Pipe Spring. The Arizona Strip and its vast ranges viewed from Pipe Spring are part of the interpretive history and meaning of Pipe Spring. At this time the only intrusions on the monument are the rooster tails of dust from the large trucks traversing the Mt. Trumbull Road, an occasional "boom" from seismic charges set off in the distance, and low-flying aircraft on practice bomb runs to southern Nevada.

In October of 1989, the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe began having discussions with Waste-Tech. Services, whose parent company is Amoco Oil Company. Waste-Tech. wants to locate a 50,000 ton hazardous waste incinerator somewhere on the reservation. This plant would dispose of solid and liquid wastes. It will not dispose of nuclear, medical, or mass waste. This facility has a great potential to cause major negative impacts to Pipe Spring National Monument. There is a great need to know what the impacts would be on spring flow, domestic water supplies, air quality, visual impairment, tourism, and local economics.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) is a strong influence in the area. Many members of the LDS church are very conscious of Mormon history and the importance of preserving it. Thus, the church and its members show strong interest in particular aspects of the monument. In the past, this orientation led interpretation away from close adherence to the full intent expressed in the proclamation establishing the monument in 1923. As interpretation moves towards a renewed emphasis on that intent, its focus will be more on cattle ranching, Mormon western pioneer life, and the other peoples attracted to the vicinity of the spring. This emphasis is bringing some criticism from nearby residents.

VISTOR USE ANALYSIS

Annual Visitation

Annual visitation continues to increase at a slow rate, but could be greatly influenced by any change in events. A traveler information (TIS) radio station installation on State Highway 389, located 1/4 mile south of the monument, is planned so that passing recreationists on their way to Lake Powell (Glen Canyon National Recreation Area) and other areas are altered to the significance of Pipe Spring. The Zion Natural History Association is also planning to operate a western style "chuckwagon" eating facility and offer American Indian handcrafted items and pioneer-type utensils at the adjacent gift shop/bookstore located in Kaibab-Paiute reservation facilities.

The annual visitation to the monument was 30,139 in 1984 and had increased to 42,607 in 1989.

Monthly Visitation

The winter months of November through February have the lowest visitation since schools are in session, senior citizens have migrated to southern climates, and there is some rather cold weather at this time. Starting about March, visitation goes up dramatically as the senior citizens begin traveling more and students are out of school for spring vacation. Arizona and Utah schools let out in May, pushing the figures for that month up, and another increase comes after the California schools let out in June. This continues throughout the summer until California schools open again in early September. There is a sudden drop-off in November, with October visitation sustained by senior citizens again.

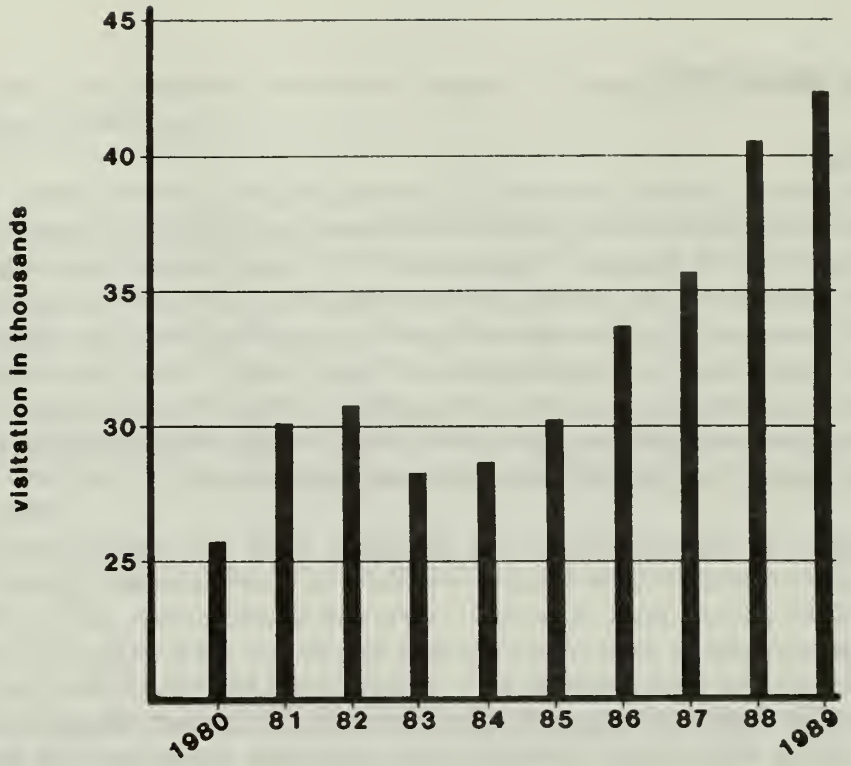
Generally speaking, peak visitation days correspond with holidays, such as spring vacation, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Utah Statehood Day (July 24), and Labor Day.

Origin of the Visitor

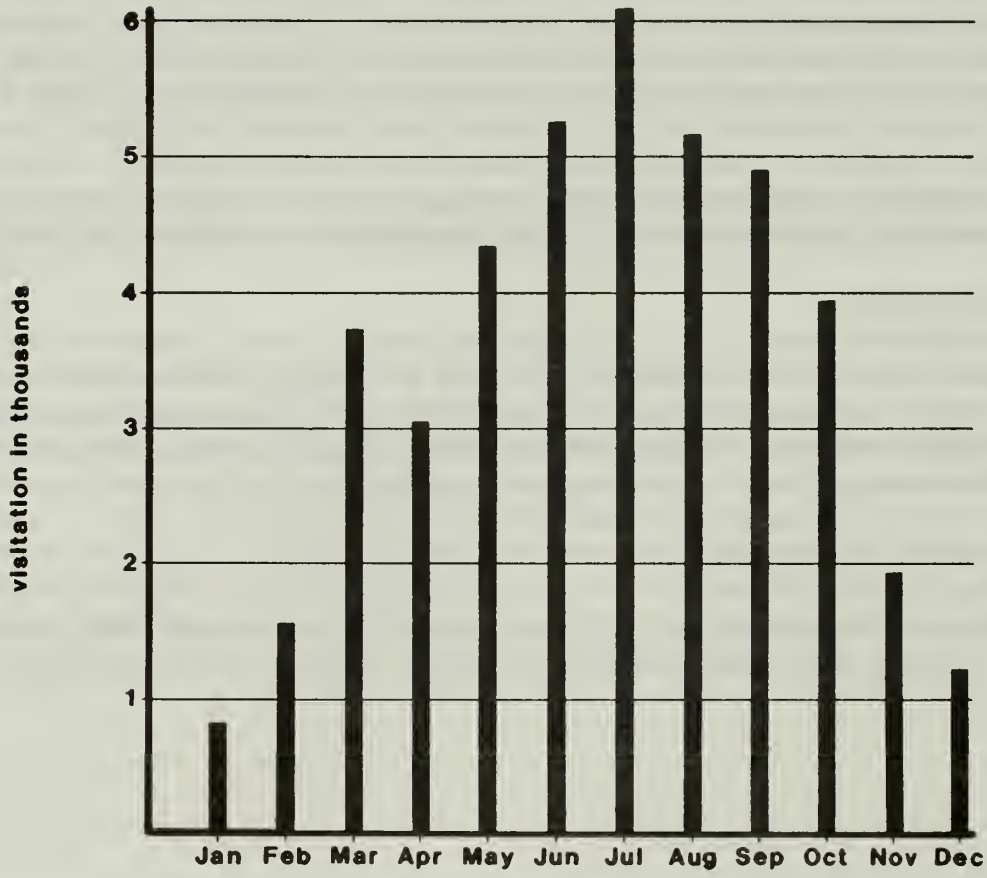
California and Utah are the two states of greatest visitor origin, followed by Arizona and Nevada. Many international visitors come to Pipe Spring, particularly from Germany, France, England, and Israel. Visitation from other countries is minimal, however, the park does get a few visitors from other European countries and the Orient.

Length of Stay and Activities

The average visitor spends about 1-1/2 hours seeing the monument. This breaks down into about 1 hour in the historic buildings and about 1/2 hour on the interpretive trails.



Annual Visitation



1989 Monthly Visitation

Pipe Spring National Monument

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Nonhistoric Roads and Trails

There are no major roads or trails that traverse the monument. There is a 40-car parking area, which serves the visitor center. There is a 2/10-mile paved service road to the residential and maintenance area. There is a major trail from the visitor center to the historic resources. The latter is 1/10-mile in length, with a width of 5 feet. There is a 5/10-mile interpretive loop trail on the hill behind the "fort" that begins on the west side of the building.

Nonhistoric Buildings and Utilities

Nonhistoric buildings on the monument include two Mission 66 houses, one modular, one dormitory trailer, a rebuilt shop building, and one metal storage shed.

The two residences are about 1,200 square feet and they are three-bedroom, single-bath units. The modular has 1,400 square feet, 3 bedrooms, and 2 baths. The dormitory trailer is a 14-foot by 64-foot mobile home with three bedrooms, bath, living room, and kitchen-dinette. This unit is furnished. The newly rebuilt shop building replaces the old run-down one built in 1952. The one metal storage building is 15 feet by 15 feet and is in good condition.

Utility Systems

In 1972, the National Park Service installed a well 2 miles north of the monument on Kaibab-Paiute land. A 500,000-gallon, concrete, underground storage tank was installed about 1/4 mile south of the pump house. From here a 6-inch water main traverses 2 miles to the monument. Along the way, there are four taps to supply water to the tribe as per the 1972 agreement.

Sewage from the residences and dorm trailer goes to a septic tank, then to a leach field. The system has proven to be more-than-adequate through over 20 years of service.

External utilities are supplied by Mountain Bell and Garkane Power Cooperative, Inc. Lines for both of these utilities are underground from where they enter the monument to their places of use.

Historic Structures

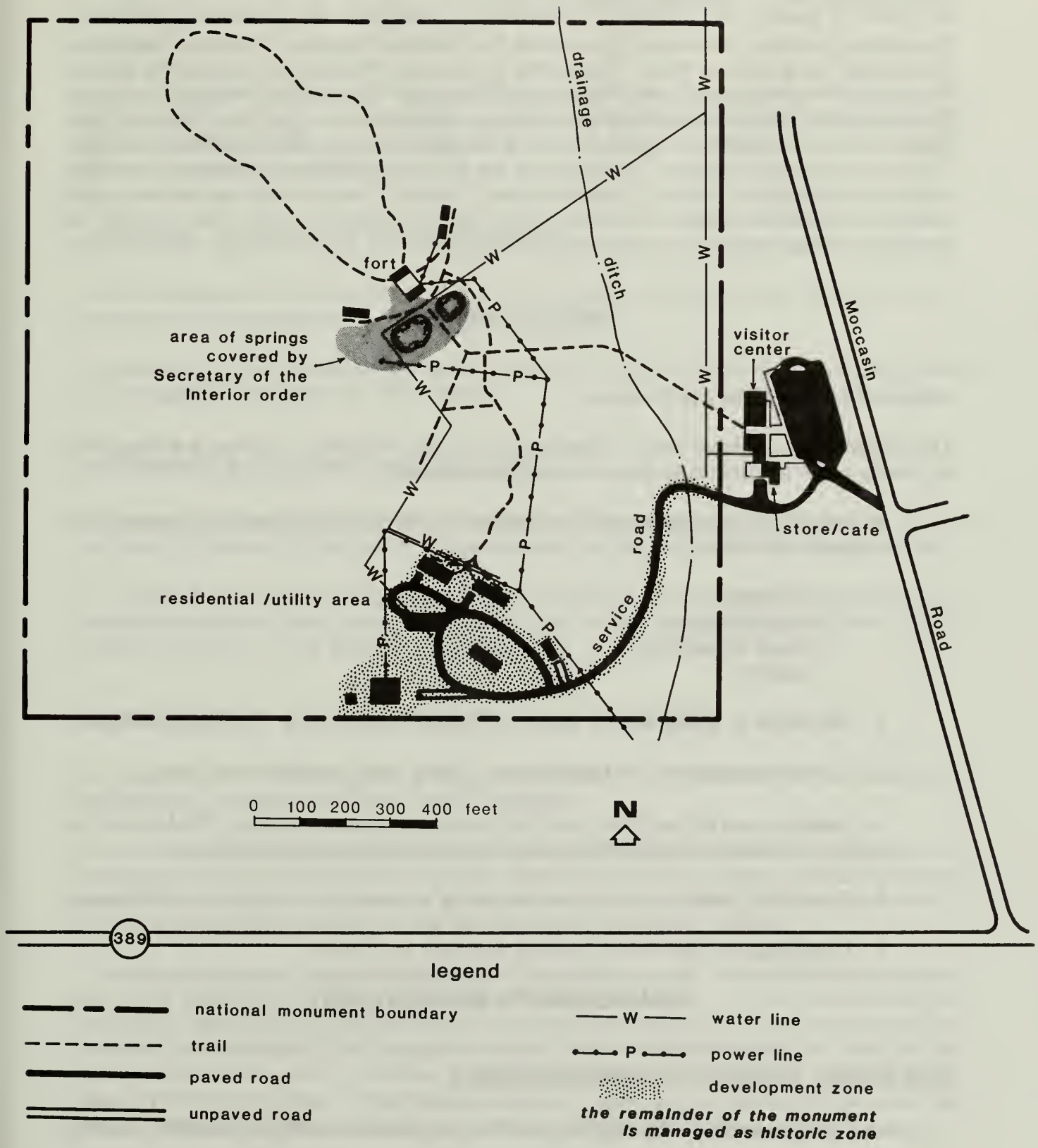
Historic structures include the old "fort" or ranch house, the bunkhouse to the west of the fort, and the blacksmith shop and tack room to the east. In addition, there is the underground shelter known as the Whitmore Dugout, which was back-filled after earlier study; and the remains of a fairly large pueblo just outside the south boundary of the monument.

Major Equipment

The monument uses just four pieces of equipment, including two pick-up trucks, both of which are leased from the GSA motor pool in Salt Lake City, one John Deere 750 tractor and a Bolins lawn tractor.

STATUS OF PLANNING

Plan/Study	Preparer	Approved	Adequacy	Repository
General Management Plan	DSC/RMR	03/14/78	Adequate	DSC
Resource Management Plan	Park	01/31/77	Outdated	Park
Development Concept Plan	RMR	08/06/82	Adequate	RMR
Collections Preservation Guide	DSC	07/80	Outdated	Park
Interpretive Prospectus	RMR	03/24/77	Interim Plan (outdated)	Park
Safety Plan	Park	1985	Needs Updating	Park
Structural Fire Plan	Park	1976	Needs Updating	Park
Wayside Exhibit Plan	HFC/RMR	1988	Completed	Park/HFC
Historic Preservation Guide	-----	-----	Needed	-----
Historic Landscape Plan	-----	-----	Needed	-----
Archeological Study	RMR	-----	Ongoing	Park/RMR
Flood Plain Study	Corps of Engineers	1981	Adequate/ Conditional	Park
Air Quality Study	-----	-----	Needed	-----
Water Records	Park	-----	Done Monthly	Park



Existing Management Zoning Map

Pipe Spring National Monument

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

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EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Pipe Spring National monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is classified as a historic zone. The entire 40 acres is managed to protect the cultural resources for preservation and interpretive purposes. The existing historic structures (fortified ranch house, west and east cabins) and grounds (gardens, orchard, and pasture) are managed to maintain historical integrity in accordance with National Park Service management policies. In addition to the 38 acres (95 percent) in the historic zone there is a development zone of approximately 2 acres (5 percent) for maintenance and residential functions, located within the monument and used as support facilities for the protection of the designated cultural resources.

MAJOR ISSUES

Adjacent Lands/External Threats

The following issues have been addressed previously in the text, but they are listed here in priority order according to the amount of concern felt.

1. Locating a hazardous waste incinerator on the Kaibab-Paiute Indian reservation. Impacts may affect:

   Air Quality
   Water Supplies
   Visual Impairment
   Tourism

2. Decrease in spring flow.

3. Further construction of tribal housing within sight of the historic area.

4. Development of the Alton Coal Field and transportation corridor (the latter within sight of the monument at the location of the existing power corridor).

5. Continuing deterioration of the air quality to the south over the Grand Canyon.

6. Low-flying aircraft coming directly over the monument.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To restore and preserve, to the degree possible, the natural landscape condition existing

during the historically significant period in the late 19th century; to control the proliferation of exotic plants, such as ailanthus; and forestall, if possible, the spread of Dutch elm disease.

To monitor, protect, and preserve the fortified ranch house, the east and west cabins, the historic ponds, other historic resources, and the Anasazi archeological remains in the manner consistent with the requirements of historic preservation law and National Park Service management policies.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To secure adequate information on the flow and quality of Pipe Spring waters in order to facilitate their perpetuation.

To participate in the visibility observation program for the compilation of meaningful data on air quality in the vicinity of Pipe Spring.

INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR USE

To foster public appreciation and understanding of the settlement of Pipe Spring, as well as the significance of Pipe Spring in the westward expansion of the American pioneers.

To provide for year-round public use and enjoyment of the monument's resources and to establish realistic visitor use capacities that reduce the adverse effect of public use on historic resources to the absolute minimum.

MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

To optimize the efficiency of park management through provision of adequate maintenance, storage, and staff housing facilities.

To cooperate with other government agencies, private organizations and interests, and members of the public to help ensure that regional land-use changes, and development projects do not result in impairment of the monument's air quality, other components of the monument's environment, or the experience of monument visitors.

To cooperate with the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe to ensure that recreational development and land management programs in the immediate vicinity of the monument are compatible with long-term preservation of the monument resources, to provide information to visitors on recreational and interpretive opportunities available at the monument and on nearby Indian lands, and to facilitate public circulation between the monument and the historic Powell Monument - a triangulation station located on the reservation about a mile west of the monument - and to interpret the significance of the resource.

64. Pipe Spring National Monument

Page
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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1663—May 31, 1923—43 Stat. 1913]

WHEREAS, there is in northwestern Arizona on the road between Zion National Park and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park a spring, known as Pipe Spring, which affords the only water along the road between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Arizona, a distance of sixty-two miles; and

WHEREAS, a settlement was made at Pipe Spring in 1863 and there was built a large dwelling place, called "Windsor Castle," with portholes in its walls, which was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by the early settlers, and it was also the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Pipe Spring National Monument the lands shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows:

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, township forty north, range four west, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

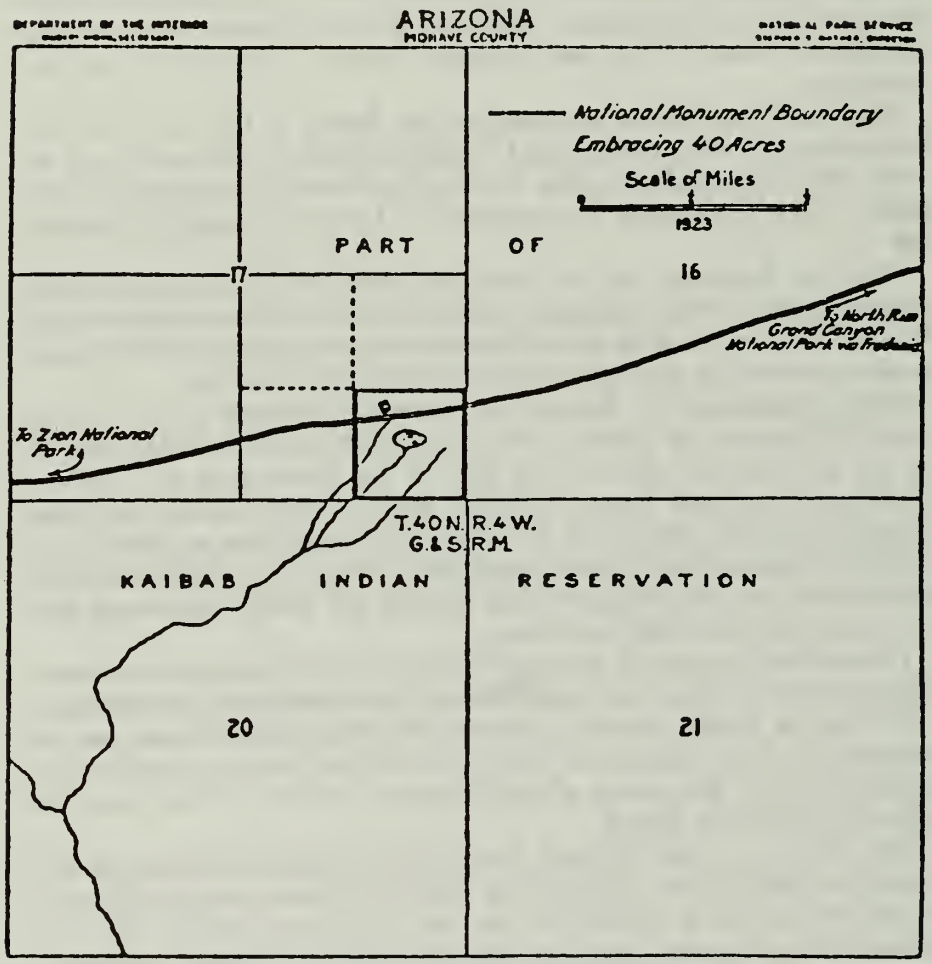
The Director of the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732): Provided, that in the administration of this Monument, the Indians of the Kaibab Reservation, shall have the privilege of utilizing waters from Pipe Spring for irrigation, stock watering and other purposes, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

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 thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.



PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NPS D-4d