

REPORT
of
STATE LAND COMMISSION
to
THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA
(December 1, 1912)

SRP0083

REPORT OF THE STATE LAND COMMISSION
TO THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Hon. Geo. W. P. Hunt,
Governor of Arizona,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Sir:

In accordance with law, the State Land Commission has the honor to submit the following report, which, taken in conjunction with the reports heretofore submitted, constitutes a recital of the Commission's proceedings and operations from the date of its organization to Dec. 1, 1912.

TRAVEL

Preparation--both as to equipment and as to the necessary preliminary office work--for the performance of the Commission's field duties, having been made, as announced in the preceding general report, a very considerable portion of the Commission's time since the date of that report has been devoted to the personal examination of the school lands belonging to the State, and of the public lands, with a view to the recommendation of selections in satisfaction of the several grants for State institutions made by Congress.

The Commission has traveled by automobile through the counties of Maricopa, Gila, Graham, Apache and Navajo, and most carefully, in pursuance of the duties above mentioned, through large portions of the three last named counties.

The primary object of the first visit to Graham county was the examination of the Fort Grant Military Reservation, with a view to recommending the selection of 2000 acres for "State charitable, penal and reformatory institutions", the details concerning which examination are contained in a special report already filed. While in the vicinity of Fort Grant, however, the Commission took advantage of the opportunity to make examinations and appraisement of the school lands in the Sulphur Springs and Aravaipi Valleys of Graham county, and reports covering these examinations, as well as all others made by the Commission, are on file.

SULPHUR SPRINGS VALLEY.

In the Sulphur Springs Valley of Graham county--thus distinguishing from that portion of the Valley lying in Cochise county--which, heading at a point almost identical with the location of Fort Grant, runs southeasterly between the Graham mountains on the east and the Galliuro and Winchester ranges on the west, the State owns a number of school sections of considerable value--at this time, to be sure, used almost exclusively for grazing purposes, but many of them, if not all, possessing possibilities as dry-farming tracts.

Extending over a period of several years, dry farming experiments have been conducted in this broad, level valley, with varying success, the variance being due not only to the seasons, but probably still more to the skill and experience of the experimenters. There have been many failures, as

was inevitable, but on the whole there appears to have been especially during the past two years, a fairly definite demonstration of the practicability of dry farming in the Sulphur Springs Valley of Graham county. The soil is clayey loam, peculiarly retentive of moisture, and which is, withal, exceedingly fertile. With a growing knowledge of conditions and requirements, and the application of the most modern and most scientific dry farming methods, the excellent crops of corn, maize, beans, and other grains and vegetables which were observed by the Commission upon the occasion of its visit, should be materially improved upon, and the area now devoted to this class of farming widened. Should dry farming, in this section, therefore, pass entirely out of the experimental stage, and become, as it bids fair to do, an established industry, it would, while adding to the value of the lands in general and to the taxable wealth and prosperity of the State, provide homes for many industrious tillers of this soil and mean an important enhancement of the public school fund represented by the four sections in each township set aside for that purpose.

It is stated upon competent authority that while there are seasons in which the rainfall in this district is not sufficient to insure a full crop by the dry farming method, it is probable that water can be found throughout the Valley at a depth which, while prohibitive of regular irrigation, will permit the pumping of sufficient water at critical periods to save imperiled crops. For the purpose of demonstrating

this condition, the University of Arizona will shortly establish an experimental station at or near the railroad station of Cochise, which, while not in Graham county nor in the immediate district now being dealt with, is in the same Valley, not more than twenty-five or thirty miles to the south, and possesses practically identical characteristics as to soil, climate and water supply. The demonstrations to be made by this farm, if successful, will in all likelihood materially increase the present tide of settlers toward Sulphur Springs Valley. So fair, indeed, is the prospect that the Commission is considering the advisability of recommending the selection by the State of quantities of these lands still remaining unsettled.

FORT APACHE AND SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

From Sulphur Springs Valley, the Commission, on its way to Apache and Navajo counties, where weather conditions were most favorable for expeditious and effective operations, travelled through and over the White Mountains of eastern Arizona, lying in the counties of Gila, Navajo and Apache. The objective point of this overland trip was Springerville, and the route lay over the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway from Rice, on the Arizona Eastern Railway and San Carlos Creek. From Rice to Springerville the road lies with the exception of the last few miles, in the Fort Apache and San Carlos Apache Indian Reservations--a body of land which is worthy of at least passing mention.

These two Reservations constitute a vast and beautiful and inexpressibly rich inland empire, stretching more than

seventy miles north and south and east and west, containing 5494 square miles of territory, or more than three and a half million acres of land. The altitude ranges from the lowlands of the Gila and San Carlos Valleys to the towering heights of the White Mountains, clad with immense forests of pine and cedar and juniper and quaking asp; eight thousand feet or more above the level of the sea. The San Carlos Agency is at San Carlos, in the low-lying southern portion, while the Fort Apache Agency is at White River, in the timber-covered mountainous north, and about these agencies and the Rice and Cibicu schools are mainly gathered the 4545 Apache Indians, men, women and children, comprising the remnants of many branches of a once-famed and bloodthirsty nomadic tribe. At Fort Apache, three miles from White River Agency, are stationed two x troops of United States Cavalry.

The potentialities of the empire embraced within the boundaries of these Reservations cannot be estimated. So great are they that they may hardly be guessed at. Blessed by nature with scenic beauties of the most fascinating type, and clothed with billions of feet of valuable timber, the mountain valleys and a sky-kissed mesas of the highland portion possess agricultural and horticultural possibilities realized by few, and by fewer seriously considered. Cut by the White and Black River, which form the Salt, seamed by their numerous forks and tributaries, these mountains form what is perhaps the best watered portion of Arizona. High up as they are, and subject to the rigors, in winter, of a northern climate, there are numerous protected areas, aggregating

many thousands of acres of land, where farming and fruit growing could unquestionably be prosecuted with complete success. Apples, peaches, cherries and similar fruits would find an almost perfect home, while many varieties of grains and vegetables which thrive best under temperate summer conditions, and are now grown to a certain extent by the desultory Indian farmers, would handsomely reward the husbandman. These things are not possible, of course, while the present boundaries of the Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservations maintain, and the possessors of the arts of civilization are prohibited from availing themselves of the natural advantages here set aside and reserved for the redman.

In the meantime the White Mountains, their streams stocked with mountain, rainbow and speckled trout; their primeval fastnesses inhabited by bear, deer and turkey; their far-stretching forests holding out inviting arms, are rapidly becoming a favorite resort for fisherman, huntsman and camper.

Within this area, bounded by reservation lines so far apart that it is doubtful if many of the Indians ever see them, the State of Arizona has no land to which its title, under the terms of the Enabling Act, as yet accrues; but so choice is the county, and so valuable will the school sections embraced within the Reservation some day become, that the Commission does not deem it wise or expedient to select elsewhere lieu lands in satisfaction of the school sections, the benefits of which are thus temporarily denied. How far distant the allotment of this land to the Indians and the restoration of the immense surplus to the public

domain, may be, there is no way of foretelling, but near or far it will profit the State to await that day, rather than relinquish the right to four sections in each township lying within the Reservation.

APACHE COUNTY.

Outside of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, outside of the Sitgreaves and Apache National Forests, and outside of the Navajo Reservation (which will be examined and treated later), Apache county is mainly a grazing country. Over its miles and miles of broken and rolling mesas, clothed from sparsely to luxuriantly with cedar and juniper, and almost everywhere showing signs of the volcanic upheavals which one time strewed the plains with lava, many thousands of cattle and horses and sheep graze on gramma and other native wild grasses. Except in seasons of extreme drouth it is a good grazing country, where the stockmen have generally prospered, and where money is now being made in the business.

Not the entire county, however, is grazing land. Flowing from the White Mountains at a point near the New Mexican line, the little Colorado meanders down from the heights and pursues its course northwesterly across Apache, Navajo and Coconino counties to a junction with the Colorado. From the east, where it rises on the New Mexican Indian Reservation of Zuni, comes the river of the name to join the Little Colorado near the town of Hunt in Apache county. The valleys of these and a number of small tributary streams, chief among which may be mentioned Nutrioso, Coyote and Concho Creeks, are generally in a state of cultivation, and though the awakening has been slow in coming,

there is at last a dawning realization that these streams and valleys are pregnant with agricultural and horticultural possibilities. In all probability a few years will work a marvelous transformation in what has generally been regarded as a grazing country exclusively.

The orchards already in existence demonstrate conclusively that few sections are better adapted to the growing of apples, peaches and pears, while the grain fields of the Little Colorado and its tributaries can hardly be excelled.

Through the medium of water storage reservoirs now existent, in course of construction and projected, and the attendant throwing open of bodies of land heretofore neglected or utilized only for grazing, important irrigational development in the early future is a practical certainty. Of the reservoirs referred to, the most important are known as the Lyman Reservoir, situate on the Little Colorado, a few miles above St. James, which has very recently been completed, and the Udall Reservoir, on the same stream, ten miles below St. Johns. The latter is a comparatively old and established reservoir, by means of which several thousand acres of land are watered, but an important enlargement is projected, which, if carried out, will greatly increase the irrigated area. The Lyman Reservoir, it is estimated, will water about 15,000 acres.

NO WATER FOR SCHOOL LANDS.

Under both of these water systems, as a matter of course, is the usual amount of school land, four sections--where not otherwise appropriated--in each township. These school lands,

if supplied with water, would be of great value, and susceptible of producing an important revenue for the fund for which they were reserved, but the course to be pursued in securing the needed water is indefinite and doubtful, and the result of such an effort at best uncertain. Water rights have been issued to the full capacity of the reservoirs, and are almost, if not quite, invariably owned by parties who are likewise the owners of land, the irrigation of which they contemplate, while the lands which might be irrigated are greatly in excess of the available water supply. It seems to follow, therefore, that this water, held in private ownership, will be devoted entirely to lands other than, though surrounding, school lands, with little prospect that either the State or the lessees of school lands owned by the State can acquire the necessary right to the water which would ~~be~~ so appreciably enhance the value of the school property.

DRY FARMING IN APACHE COUNTY.

In the western part of Apache county, near the Navajo border, dry farming is being practiced by a few farmers with such success as to afford very reasonable assurance that a considerable area will be found suitable for that purpose. Corn and small grains produce abundantly, while conditions are equally favorable for many varieties of vegetables.

NAVAJO COUNTY.

In the main, the characteristics that distinguish Apache county maintain in the adjacent county of Navajo, which next received the Commission's attention. The Commission re-

mained in Navajo county as long as the weather would permit of satisfactory progress.

That portion of Navajo county lying outside of the Sitgreaves National Forest, which extends across the entire south end of the county, and the Hope and Navajo Reservations, which easily comprise the north half of the county, is chiefly a grazing country, and the cattle and sheep industries hold sway, among those engaged therein being several very large companies whose holdings of land are extensive. The first of these in importance and extent of area occupied is the Aztec Land & Cattle Company, which owns the alternate sections, purchased from the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, embraced, with a few exceptions, in Townships 11 to 18 North, and Ranges 12 to 21 East.

Throughout a large portion of the county, therefore, the land appears to be suitable only for grazing, and the State's holdings of school lands within such portion can be utilized only for that purpose; but as in Apache, the county has irrigational and dry farming resources which should not and will not be overlooked.

The Little Colorado makes its way across the county from southeast to northwest, being followed much of the distance by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It is fed by numerous streams of more or less importance, such as the Rio Puerco, Le Roux Wash and Cottonwood Wash from the north, and Silver, Chevalon and Clear Creeks from the south. On almost all of these streams there is some farming, and on some of them

plans are being laid for greater development. The storage of water at Woodruff, on the Little Colorado, has resulted in the reclamation of a fertile body of land, where the fruits and crops usual to this section are produced. Further down the river, at and near the town of St. Joseph, like development is in evidence; while in the vicinity of Holbrook an irrigation enterprise of proportions has for a number of years been projected. There is a large body of land in this section deemed to be susceptible of irrigation, and with a view to the making of a comprehensive investigation looking to that end the Secretary of the Interior some years ago withdrew the land from entry. Arizona having realized the benefits of more than her share of the National reclamation fund, the Government has never attempted the construction of the project, but enterprising local business men have hopes that with the aid of private capital the enterprise will be completed. An effort is now being made to secure the restoration to entry of the withdrawn lands.

In the southern and eastern portion of the country, and notably in the neighborhood of the town of Snowflake, at a point nearly opposite the dry farming section of Apache county heretofore alluded to, dry farming has been completely demonstrated. Near Snowflake the University of Arizona has established a dry farming experiment station, and the progress made there is ^{most} ~~not~~ convincing. There is little doubt that as a result an extremely valuable farming area will be added to Arizona's too meagre total.

NOW IN GRAHAM.

Weather conditions being unfavorable for further field work

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in the North, the Commission is now engaged in the completion of its duties in Graham county, the facts concerning which will be covered in the next report.

EXAMINING PUBLIC LANDS.

Conjointly with the work of examining the school lands in the districts visited, the Commission is not only examining the unappropriated public lands which are thus traversed, with a view to recommendations for selections in satisfaction of the Congressional Grants, but through the search of official and private records of water appropriations, surveys and engineering reports, as well as from other sources, is gleaning varied and valuable information which it is expected will lead to the making of the choicest possible selections.

While the impression seems to quite generally prevail that practically all of Arizona's lands susceptible of irrigation lie within the limits of the few projects already established and a very few contemplated enterprises which are well known to the public, the Commission, as a result of its thus far immature and incomplete investigations, holds a widely different view.

The Commission is convinced that within the next few years, the impounding and development of water, by means of surface and underground dams, of reservoirs and canals, and through the medium of artesian and other wells, will work the reclamation of millions of acres of fertile lands now regarded as hopeless desert wastes. So urgent is the ever-westward-pressing demand, and so real is the need, for farms, it cannot be doubted that while land is land the last dream-view of a promised empire will by some hardy explorer be followed to its end, and the last resource

of the always-resourceful and never-tiring promotor will be exhausted, the last measure of engineering skill and ingenuity drained to its bottom, to bring this vision of an erstwhile wilderness dotted with prosperous homes to a happy realization. The Commission is searching for the places where this dream will most likely and earliest come true, and for the other places where a little later but full as likely--since the possibility of reclamation approximates certainly--it will be brought to pass.

In this connection the Commission will later submit certain recommendations with respect to the acquirement by the State of available water rights and sites suitable for the construction of reservoirs and dams.

Desiring to be equipped with at least a primary knowledge of the entire State, as a basis for the more accurate determination of values which comes only through comparison, the Commission is not yet prepared to make any specific recommendations for grant selections, though several important areas are being considered. Although the occasion for all possible haste in this matter is realized, and with this realization the work is being pushed forward with consistent rapidity, it is confidently believed that the best results can be obtained only by the exercise of reasonable caution and mature judgment, based upon actual and careful investigation.

As shown by the United States Land Office records, and by the Commission's observations in the field, many choice small tracts are being filed and settled upon by individual homeseekers and speculators, while the agents of the owners of lieu land scripts are actively gobbling such surveyed areas, generally

insignificant in size, as seem most desirable, but the great bodies of unreclaimed lands which to the minds of the Commissioners offer the chief opportunities for development remain comparatively untouched. The number of inquiries being received by the Commission, however, from companies, corporations and individuals, requesting information as to irrigational possibilities and descriptions of large areas which by the employment of capital might be made productive, give evidence of the activity which may be looked for in the near future, while frequent applications for particulars concerning the State's land reclamation laws, such as the Carey Act and the district irrigation law, indicate that numerous definite and specific enterprises are being projected.

Home-seekers in large numbers are also looking toward Arizona, as shown by the Commission's daily mail, asking for particulars regarding the lease or purchase of State and school lands, and in many instances, doubtless based upon the assumption that included in the duties of the Commission are those of an immigration board, requesting data relative to the purchase of private lands. These letters are carefully answered, and many referred to the various publicity and development boards throughout the State.

SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR PROJECT.

Increased interest in the long-projected dam at San Carlos, designed to impound the waters of the Gila River for the irrigation of the Gila Valley lands in Pinal county, has been aroused by a recent investigation of the project by a Board of Army Engineers appointed by authority of Congress. This Board, composed of Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry, Lieut. Col. W. C. Langfitt and Major Harry Burgess, arrived in Phoenix November 12th. A meeting was

held with the State Land Commission, with representatives of the farming and irrigational interests of the section concerned in the investigations, and with others possessed of information relating to the project, and on November 14 the Board left for the site of the proposed dam. The Gila River Indian Reservation, the irrigation of which will doubtless be a feature of the enterprise if the same be carried out, was visited, as was also the town of Florence, where a public hearing was had. The Board then proceeded to San Carlos, for a preliminary examination of the dam site.

Every opportunity was afforded the Commission to participate in the information gathered by the Board of Army Engineers, and deeming it essential to the interests of the State that full knowledge be secured of this project, the Commission availed itself of the opportunity.

SCHOOL LANDS REPORTED ON.

Since the Commission, beginning practically at the date of the previous general report, entered upon the discharge of the field work imposed by law, 189 sections of school land, totalling 107,415 acres, and lying in the counties above named, have been personally examined and reported on in detail, and a separate report having been filed in the office of the Commission for each section, if unoccupied, or if occupied, for each separate tract or parcel. It is needless to say that this labor has been onerous, and of necessity not so rapid as the Commission would have liked. Being equally distributed over all the State, without regard to the character of country or its accessibility, many of the school sections are extremely hard to reach. Since it is absolutely

necessary, however, from the standpoint of the most ordinary business prudence, that there should be a complete and reliable inventory of the State's school property, with accurate information as to its availability, desirability and utility, prior to, and upon which to base, the establishment of a permanent policy for the administration and handling or disposition of such property, the Commission has endeavored, so far as it has been possible to do so, to comply with the letter and spirit of the law's direction, and has made an individual and personal examination of each school section that there has thus far been time to reach. For this purpose the mode of travel originally adopted--that is, by automobile--as outlined in a previous report, has been found not only practical but generally satisfactory, and the Commission is convinced that no other method of transportation could have been employed with anything like a similar measure of satisfaction, comfort or economy of time and money--the last named consideration being of the utmost importance.

The examinations made have resulted in the classification of the lands into the divisions naturally suggested by the uses to which they may be put; estimates of their value; the appraisalment of the improvements on such as are held under lease, and the acquirement of other information, in detail, which will be of value to the Commission in determining its future recommendations, to the Legislature in arriving at a permanent policy, and to the body or officers in whose hands or under whose control the lands may finally be placed for administrative purposes.

On the 189 sections examined, 79 lessees were found, holding 33,494 of the 107,415 acres. Of the amount so held, 1,041 acres was found to be agricultural land and 32,453 acres grazing land. Of the total acreage examined, 1,681 acres is agricultural land, 104,146 grazing land and 1,588 acres is waste land, being available for no known purpose whatever. The total value of the land examined is estimated to be \$212,518.25, thus indicating that it is largely of inferior grade and not likely to afford a great return. The value of the improvements on the leased lands, as appraised by the Commission, is \$41,369.80.

With very few exceptions the leased school sections examined to date were leased primarily for grazing purposes, and are therefore producing a minimum rental. This rental, as it affects the period for which the Commission is issuing permits to the former lessees, from February 14, 1912, to March 15, 1913, has been generally left undisturbed by the Boards of Supervisors having, under the law, the fixing of rentals. This system of authorizing the various Boards of Supervisors to fix the amount to be charged for school lands in their respective counties, while doubtless the most practical plan for the present temporary purpose, has been proven un-business-like and unfair, in that it does not permit of a uniform scale of charges for similar lands throughout the State. For instance, grazing lands in Cochise and other counties are rented for twenty dollars per section per year, while in Apache very similar lands are rented for fifteen dollars and in Coconino and one or two other counties equally good grazing land is assessed at a flat rental of ten dollars per section. It is obvious that either the lessees of school lands in the last named counties

are paying too little for their privilege, or the lessees of Cochise and other counties on the twenty dollar schedule are paying too much, Since the charges fixed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company and the National Forest Service, for lands similarly adapted for grazing purposes, are much higher than the charges fixed by the Boards of Supervisors, it seems likely that the county Boards have been extremely lenient.

It may not be amiss to say that were the Commission at the present time in absolute control of school lands, and therefore fixing the rentals thereon, not only would uniform rates for lands equally valuable and equally profitable prevail throughout the State; but an effort would be made to arrive at a system of charges which, while absolutely fair to the lessee, would be approximately the same whether the land were secured from the State, the Forest Service or the Railroad Company. This would place the lessees of these three large bodies of land, comprising so great a portion of the public domain, on an equal footing, and minimize the dissatisfaction now caused by the apparent discrimination.

RAILROAD LANDS.

As a matter of information it may be stated that the lands referred to as "railroad lands" consist of the alternate sections, with few exceptions, lying within fifty miles on either side of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, from one side of the State to the other. This vast body of immensely valuable land was, by the Act of Congress of July 27, 1866, granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, "for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Coast, and to secure the safe and speedy trans-

portation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores, over the route of said line of railway and its branches."

In specific terms the grant covered "every alternate section of public land, not mineral (iron and coal, however, not being considered minerals), designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, r.....and whenever..... any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections."

Thus it will be seen that for a distance of forty miles on either side of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, the Company has title to such of the alternate sections as were not appropriated prior to 1866, and for a further distance of ten miles its lieu selections amount to practically the same thing.

It is too late, and were it otherwise, is not a duty of the Commission, to dwell upon the enormity of the legislative crime which deprived the people of this vast heritage; but it is not too late, and, whether or not a specific duty of the Commission, it can hardly be deemed improper, to point out that this immense area, comprising probably ten per cent of the State, should be returning to the public treasury an amount in taxes commensurate with its enormous value.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS.

Though the demand for permits to occupy, in accordance with the Act of the First Legislature, approved May 20, 1912, school

lands held under lease prior to Arizona's admission to the Union, continues steady, there has^{not} been that universal compliance with the law--primarily designed for the fair adjustment of all existing complications--that the Commission would like. This is due to two causes.

(1) Almost all of the leases held prior to the date of Arizona's admission lacked, on the face of them from one to five years of expiration, and despite the provision both of Congressional and Territorial law--a provision which was incorporated in the leases--arbitrarily terminating such leases upon Arizona's admission, it is extremely difficult for many lessees to understand the necessity for the securing of the Permit comprehended in the law under which the Commission is operating. In the course of time, however, with the efforts being put forth by the Commission to enlighten those who have not a full understanding of the law, this class of delinquent lessees will become extinct.

(2) Many of the lessees on highly cultivated and extra-valuable lands, who for a term of years have made their homes thereon, and have extensive improvements, continue apparently fearful that they might take a step which would jeopardize their rights, and rather than run the chance, as they view it, of doing so, they have chosen the far more dangerous alternative of doing nothing. This timidity--this fearful unwillingness to frankly comply with the simple provisions of a law designed equally for their protection and the protection of the State, and to adjust, in a systematic, business-like manner which cannot possibly prove other than just and fair to both, the complications that under the heretofore-prevailing system have necessarily arisen, is, in the opinion of the Commission, based upon observation, the result of selfishly-

inspired and unpatriotic, if not absolutely dishonest, agitations and representations by attorneys who, to use a common phrase, "have no axe to grind".

The Commission has treated with these lessees in a spirit of patience and consideration for their not unreasonable--under the circumstances alluded to--though entirely foundationless fears, in the hope that with a clearer understanding on their part would come a willingness to join frankly in the effort to place the State's school land business on a definite and substantial basis, and a desire to accept the assistance the Commission stands ready to give them in the adjustment and settlement of their legitimate rights. To this end a number of meetings of associations of school land lessees have been attended by the Commission, with results which at the time were apparently satisfactory, including the assurance, on the part of the lessees, of an early compliance with the provisions of the law. Despite these efforts, however, and despite their assurance that all misunderstandings had been dispelled and all foundationless fears allayed, the lessees, coming under the classification now being discussed, are still holding back, and while undoubtedly imperiling their own fortunes and prejudicing their own case, continue to occupy, without authority of law or application therefor, without giving compensation of making tender thereof, the land on which their leases expired, on February 14, 1912.

The Commission is still hopeful, however, that this condition may be remedied, and to that end will continue to bend its energies.

The following tables afford a summary of the facts relating to applications for school and University land permits received to date:

Applications for School Land Permits:

Apache county	25
Cochise	111
Coconino	15
Gila	3
Graham	52
Greenlee	3
Maricopa	30
Havajo	21
Pima	1
Santa Cruz	1
Yavapai	19
Yuma	<u>14</u>
Total number of applications	295

Amount of land, classified as to character, for school land permits,

	Acres
Agricultural land	8329
Grazing land	116130.40
Waste land	<u>840</u>
Total amount of land covered.	125,299.40

Value of improvements as sworn to by applicants for school land permits:

Clearing and Leveling	\$84,322.50
Fencing	58,560.40
Buildings	54,939.00
Ditches, etc.	21,517.83
Sundries--wells, orchards, alfalfa, fields, etc.	<u>79,768.76</u>

Total value of improvements \$299,108.49

Applications for University Land Permits:

Cocconino county (only) 35

Amount of land, classified as to purpose for which it is utilized, covered by applications for University Land Permits:

Agricultural land	1160
Grazing land	<u>16200</u>
Total amount of land covered -	17360

Value of improvements as sworn to by applicants for University Land Permits:

Clearing and Leveling	\$ 800.00
Fencing	5,985.00
Buildings	1,110.00
Ditches, etc.	2,237.00
Sundries--wells, tanks, etc.	<u>1,485.00</u>

Total value of improvements - \$12,617.00

Note: All of this University land, which will later be reported on in detail, is valuable timber land, but the lessees are not permitted to cut the timber.

OFFICE WORK.

While engaged in the performance of the duties reported upon above, the Commission has not neglected the equally important work of establishing a perfect office system, and believes it can say with truthfulness that a set of land office records unexcelled in any State Land Office in the Union, are being installed. These records, comprehensive and elaborate, yet simple and practical, cover a wide range. They include a large variety of indispensable maps--accurately abstracted topographical plat maps of each surveyed township in the State; progress maps of the State and of each county; maps of the various National Forests and Indian Reservations, of irrigation projects and large bodies of land under private or corporate ownership, and large number of valuable miscellaneous maps. The abstract books, cross-card indexed, as are all other office records, are designed to show in readily available form, any desired information regarding any of the public or school lands of the State, such as school lands held under lease, character and value thereof; kind, quantity and value of improvements; the same with regard to school lands not leased; school lands appropriated by settlement prior to Statehood or prior to the survey in the field, and for which the State may select lieu lands; school lands containing minerals, for which lieu lands must be selected, and so on covering the whole range of subjects on which information is desired for the purpose of the Commission, the Legislature and a permanent land office.

It is proposed to establish, as soon as convenient, departments for the recording of comprehensive data regarding the National Forests and Indian Reservations of the State, regarding all projected

irrigation enterprises and regarding the different localities in which commercial, agricultural or other activities affecting the public lands may be manifest. In anticipation and support of this plan, large numbers of newspaper clippings are being preserved, properly filed and indexed, together with information received from other sources.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE LAND COMMISSION,

by Mulford Winsor
Chairman

Cy Byrne
Secretary

Wm A Moody
Member

County of Maricopa)
) ss
State of Arizona)

Before me, Charles C. Berault, a Notary Public in and for Maricopa county, State of Arizona, on this 1st day of December, 1912, personally appeared Mulford Winsor, chairman, Cy Byrne, Secretary, and Wm. A. Moody, member of the Arizona State Land Commission, known to me to be the persons who signed their names to the annexed "Report of the State Land Commission to the Governor of Arizona" and each for himself and not one for the other swore that he was familiar with the contents of the said report and believed the statements and allegations therein contained to be true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Charles C. Berault
Notary Public

My commission expires August 14, 1916.

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