

REPORT
of
STATE LAND COMMISSION
to
THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA
(February 1, 1913)

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

Sir:

The State Land Commission has the honor to submit the following report:

TRAVEL

Since the date of the Commission's preceding report its field operations have been confined to Graham county and that portion of Cochise county lying in San Simon Valley. In these sections the school lands have been examined in accordance with the law's requirements, and reports covering such examinations are on file in the Commission's office. In addition thereto careful investigation was made of unappropriated public lands, with a view to selection in satisfaction of grants by Congress, and a report will shortly be submitted to you covering such tracts as in the opinion of the Commission should be acquired by the State.

GRAHAM COUNTY

One-third of Graham county--the northern portion--falls within the boundaries of the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation. The remainder, an area about fifty miles in diameter either way, is divided, northwest and southeast, by the Graham or Pinaleno mountains and the Santa Teresas, which form a northern extension of the Grahams.

GRAHAM MOUNTAINS

This range, which is less frequently but more officially known as the Pinaleno mountains, begins at a point near the Cochise county line,

where it is separated from the Dos Cabezas range by a pass a few miles wide, through which the Southern Pacific Railroad runs, and extends in a general northwesterly direction for a distance of something more than thirty miles. Lying in the same general direction, the Santa Teresas form a northern continuation, and the range composed of the two groups constitutes a complete division of the county, from the Cochise county line in the south to the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation on the north.

Since the area embraced within these mountain groups has been discussed as a possible site for the establishment of a State Game Preserve, it is thought to be worth while to set out herein the Commission's findings.

The Graham mountains, with which this feature of the Commission's report will chiefly deal, are, as stated, something more than thirty miles in length, and vary in width, as the crow flies, from about eight miles to more than twice that distance, while a journey from base to base, over the mountains at their widest point, would probably mean a trip of nearly twenty-five miles. On the northern or northeastern side they are remarkably precipitous, climbing as rapidly as to seem almost straight up, from an altitude of about 3000 feet in the Gila Valley, and slightly higher in the mesas and foothills, to a height of 10516 feet at the apex of Mount Graham, from which peak the range takes its most commonly used name. On the southern or southwestern side the descent is more gradual, from the point mentioned to the Sulphur Springs and Aravaipa Valleys, where the altitude averages about 4000 feet.

On a very large portion of their area the mountains are heavily wooded with pine, cedar, walnut, quaking aspen, oak, and many other growths of timber and shrubs. Though considerable of the first named timber has been cut, a full stand remains, and lumber activities may be said to constitute an industry of the region. About the base of the mountains, on every side, there is a heavy growth of scrub oak and other varieties of small trees or shrubs, while a little higher and extending upward several miles, are quantities of cedar, walnut and other timber and undergrowth, constituting an ideal retreat for wild game. The grazing is first-class, and numerous small streams of snow-water find their way to the lowlands.

Climatic conditions are exceedingly favorable, since winter's rigors, at their worst, rarely compel a retreat from the sheltering pines of the topmost peaks. There is considerable snow, to be sure, and in the canyons and gulches of the north side it frequently lies until July, but on the south side it does not long remain, and a descent of two miles from the apex of the mountains at any time of winter is sufficient to escape the snow belt.

The area is fairly well stocked with deer at the present time, while there are a few turkeys, an occasional bear, and an ample supply of mountain lions and wild-cats.

Being surrounded on practically every side by populous valleys, isolated from other mountains and other forests, and not contiguous or yet very close, to hunting grounds of any Indian tribe, the Graham Mountains would seem to be ideally located, and favored by every

essential natural condition, for a wild game preserve. Protected by a statute prohibiting shooting at all seasons of the year, and placed under the care of a Warden, aided by the Forest Rangers, all varieties of game placed within the Preserve would undoubtedly multiply with great rapidity.

The Santa Teresas, extending northwest, are about half as long and half as wide as the Grahams, very much more rugged and broken, and contain less water and poorer grazing. The stand of pine timber is comparatively insignificant, though there are large quantities of the smaller varieties of trees and browse. To add this area to the proposed Graham Mountain Preserve would mean added protection for the game.

GILA VALLEY

Aravaipa and Sulphur Springs Valleys, lying southwest of the Graham and Santa Teresa mountains, have been described in previous reports of this Commission. Over the mountains, to the east and northeast, and running north and northwest respectively, are the much larger valleys of the Lower San Simon and the Gila of Graham county. These terms are employed to distinguish the former from the Upper San Simon Valley of Cochise county, and the latter from the Gila Valley of the several counties through which that important and historic stream flows.

The Gila Valley, beginning at Solomonville and extending northwest to the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation line at Geronimo, comprises one of the richest and most highly cultivated sections of the State. The low-lying valley or river bottom lands are practically all in cultivation, being irrigated by diversion canals taking their waters from the Gila, while a limited amount of the higher valley lands, stretching

watered by means of individual reservoirs designed to catch the mountain floods, and by means of artesian wells.

This section produces practically every variety of farm crop known to the temperate zone, though, as in other sections of Southern Arizona, alfalfa is the chief product. Apples, peaches and other varieties of deciduous fruits are most successfully raised, and it is likely that this industry, as the lands approaching the mountains are by divers means brought under cultivation, will increase materially.

At various points near the Graham mountains artesian water has been developed, and at Artesia and Lebanon, west of Solomonville, considerable settlements have grown up and many farms and orchards have sprung into existence as a result of the discovery of a dependable artesian flow. It is believed that further exploration will demonstrate numerous other districts which may be brought under cultivation by this means.

At a point, notably near Fort Thomas, irrigation by means of pumping is being practiced, and there are evidences that the system will prove feasible for the growing of deciduous fruits, since both soil and climate conditions are favorable, and a good flow of water is obtained within fifty feet of the surface.

There are many thousands of fertile acres in the Gila Valley of Graham county, too high to be reached by diversion canals--which, moreover, would not have the necessary water--and not susceptible, so far as known, of practical irrigation from wells of any kind, that might be brought under cultivation by means of a high line canal conveying water from a point very much further up the Gila or one of its tribu

taries. Several projects having this object in view have been and are being considered, but nothing tangible has as yet been accomplished. One of these projects contemplates the construction of an immense storage dam, in the San Francisco River--an important tributary of the Gila--at or near Alma, New Mexico. Another is based upon the placing of a dam in the Gila at Guthrie, Greenlee county, by another it is proposed to store water at a reservoir-site near the confluence of Eagle Creek with the Gila, and by still another at what is known as "The Narrows," in the Gila River, a short distance above Solomonville. The practicability of these projects is unknown to the Commission, though the Guthrie site was examined by Mr. J. S. Lippincott, of the United States Reclamation Service, and its feasibility for reservoir purposes indicated.

WATER NOT APPURTENANT TO LAND

Several school sections lie within the most highly developed portion of Graham county, which, in common with the similar lands surrounding them, have been brought by lessees to an advanced state of cultivation. These school sections, are, of course, covered by stock in one or another of the various canals by which water is diverted from the Gila, and are therefore receiving all the benefits being derived by any land in the Valley. Undoubtedly, this stock and the water to which it gives a right, should forever remain appurtenant to the school land on which it is being used, and should be regarded, in the adjustment of the respective rights of the State and the lessees, as other improvements are regarded, to be paid for at a valuation to be appraised. It was found, however, that a peculiar and unusual custom with regard to the attachment of water to land prevails in this section--a custom which if permitted to continue so far as the State is concerned, might

jeopardize the valuable school lands in question and seriously affect their worth for agricultural purposes. This custom is to transfer water stock from one tract to another at the will of the owner, without consideration for the land having prior right to the water's use, or to sell it independently of the land and permit its transfer to wheresoever the purchaser might see fit to place it. Continuance of this practice is bound to result either in the abandonment of farming on lands from which the water may be entirely removed, or in indifferent and unsuccessful farming on tracts reduced, by the sale of a portion of the water belonging to it, to an insufficient allowance. At least one instance of the latter sort, affecting a piece of school property, was discovered.

LOWER SAN SIMON VALLEY

From Solomonville, where San Simon Creek empties into the Gila, south to the Cochise county line, a distance of twenty-six miles, lies the Lower San Simon Valley, skirted on either side by broken mesas, ascending into the foothills of the Graham mountains on the west and the Peloncillo range on the east. Absence of a water supply has up to the present time precluded farming in this section, though the land gives every evidence of fertility. Efforts are now being made, however, to develop water by means of wells, and hope is entertained that an artesian flow may be struck. To this end deep wells are being sunk, and although, so far as known, the attempt to develop artesian water has not proved successful, at several points water has risen so close to the surface, from a depth of several hundred feet, that economical pumping is believed to be possible.

SAN SIMON VALLEY OF COCHISE COUNTY

Along the San Simon Creek bed or wash, in the northeastern corner

of Cochise county, close to the line of New Mexico, a large number of first-class artesian wells have been brought in, and practically the entire district has been located, either by home-seekers or speculators. The soil is good, and important agricultural development may be expected. A little to the west, toward and surrounding the town of Bowie, and along the northern and eastern foothills of the Dos Cabezas range, dry farming is being successfully practiced, though as yet to a limited extent. In this immediate section an average annual rainfall of very near fifteen inches, supplemented by the flood-waters which come from the mountains and spread out over many miles of level country, creates an exceedingly favorable condition for farming without artificial irrigation. A peculiarly retentive soil gives added assurance that the farmers who have located in this section will be rewarded for their pioneering exertions.

In the Dos Cabezas foothills and gulches, deciduous fruits of good quality are being grown in quantity sufficient to demonstrate its practicability, and it is believed that the surrounding country is admirably adapted for fruit culture.

This neighborhood presents opportunity for valuable selections by the State, which will be set forth at one in the shape of recommendations by this Commission, the tracts available for selection having been already examined.

OFFICE WORK

While the field work of the Commission has been actively prosecuted, so have the numerous office duties been carried steadily and systematically forward.

These include the abstracting, in conveniently indexed record books, of all the Commission's public land and school land reports, in such manner as to furnish ready information regarding any individual tract of land, or the total results to date in any given line of investigation; a record of all applications for permits, and the action taken thereon; a record of the lessees' statements covering improvements on lands held by them and of the Commission's appraisal of such improvements, where the appraisal has been made; an abstract of school lands found to have been otherwise appropriated or disposed of by the United States government, and for which the State is entitled to lieu lands; an abstract of school lands discovered to be mineral in character, and for which the State will be required to select lieu lands; and a record of all lands, together with the facts contained in the Commission's report thereon, recommended for selection in satisfaction of any of the grants specified in the Enabling Act.

The necessary work of making abstracted topographical plats all surveyed townships in the State is also going steadily forward.

These records have been established and are being kept in a permanent manner. They will be of vital importance in the conduct of the business of the State's land department.

SCHOOL LAND PERMITS

As stated in previous reports, considerable difficulty has been experienced in inducing the holders of Territorial leases on school lands to comply with the requirements of the law with regard to the making of applications for permits to continue their occupancy pending

the establishment of a permanent policy for the administration of such lands. The efforts recently put forth, however, have indicated that a small percentage of the old lessees are withholding their applications by reason of any objection they may have to the law. Their delay appears to be generally caused by ignorance of the law, or neglect, and the persistent efforts of the Commission to remove the latter, while impressing upon lessees that further inattention to the law's requirements might jeopardize their interests, has had the effect of bringing in many applications. This campaign will be continued until every territorial lessee shall have made application, relinquished his rights or signified his refusal to comply with the law. In the latter event--and some such cases are known to exist--steps will be taken to determine the reasons therefor, in order that the Legislature may be fully advised of all phases of this complicated question.

The following statement, by counties, showing the disposition made of the leases in existence on the date of Arizona's admission to Statehood will prove of interest:

SCHOOL LAND LEASES

Number of leases in existence February 14, 1912, as shown by the county adstracts

1117

Apache	73
Coconino	199
Cochise	186
Gila	4
Graham	89
Greenlee	6
Maricopa	296
Mohave	3
Navajo	57
Pima	38
Pinal	27
Santa Cruz	8
Yavapai	73
Yuma	<u>58</u>

1117

DISPOSITION OF OLD LEASES

	Apps.	Cancelled- Nat'l For.	Cancelled- Unsurveyed	Cancelled- relinquished	Apps. not made	Terr. leases
Apache	31	18			24	73
Cochise	120	5	24	1	36	186
Coconino	27	146	18		8	199
Gila	3				1	4
Graham	64	2	4		19	89
Greenlee	2				4	6
Maricopa	67			3	226	296
Mohave					3	3
Navajo	21	14	1		21	57
Pima	32		1		5	38
Pinal	11	1			15	27
Santa Cruz	1	4		1	2	8
Yavapai	39	20		2	12	73
Yuma	32				26	58
TOTAL	450	210	48	7	402	1117

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS

	Rejected- Nat'l For.	Rejected- unsurveyed	Pending Adjst.	Pending Adjst.	Permits Granted	Received
Apache	1			2	28	31
Cochise	3	30		5	82	120
Coconino	3	10	3	5	6	27
Gila	3					3
Graham		1	1	4	58	64
Greenlee					2	2
Maricopa	1			2	64	67
Mohave						0
Navajo	2				19	21
Pima		1			31	32
Pinal					11	11
Santa Cruz					1	1
Yavapai	1	3			35	39
Yuma			1		31	32
TOTAL	14	45	5	18	368	450

UNIVERSITY LAND LEASES

Number of leases in existence February 14, 1912, as shown by Coconino county adstract - 73

DISPOSITION OF LEASES

All of the University lands under lease lie in Coconino county, and by authority of law were, prior to Statehood, leased by the Board of Supervisors of that county.

Number of leases	73
Applications on file pending adjustment	28
Permits granted	9
Leases for continuance of which applications have not been made	<u>36</u> 73.

It will be noted that out of a total of 1190 leases, for school and University lands, which were in effect prior to, and under the law terminated with Statehood, 438 holders of the same have not made application to the Commission for occupancy permits, and have paid nothing since their last payments to the Boards of Supervisors, for the rental. A continued effort is being made by the Commission to close these cases up, but it seems likely that further legislation will be needed to in-

duce compliance with the law on the part of some lessees.

RECEIPTS FROM SCHOOL LANDS

Since permits are being issued by the Commission to March 15, 1913, all rentals collected are likewise to that date. It should not be understood, however, that the amount received by the Commission represents the total rental from the date of Arizona's admission to March 15, 1913, for the tracts on which such rental has been paid. On the contrary the receipts are much less, inasmuch as almost all lessees had paid on their Territorial leases to dates later than February 14, 1912, and many had paid for practically the entire year in advance. In such cases credits were allowed for the amounts so paid on old leases, and only the difference due to March 15, 1913, collected.

At the close of business January 31, the following amounts had been received on account of applications for permits on school lands:

Apache	\$ 336.28	
Cochise	1800.20	
Coconino	267.49	
Gila	229.10	
Greenlee	40.05	
Graham	2063.50	
Maricopa	3292.67	
Mohave	-	
Navajo	223.44	
Pima	127.48	
Pinal	107.02	
Santa Cruz	54.17	
Yavapai	469.87	
Yuma	<u>684.98</u>	\$9696.25

DISBURSEMENTS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Counties	Refunded Nat'l For.	Refunded unsurveyed	Refunded Misc.	Refunded overpyts.	Balance in Bank	Total
Apache	\$ 4.00	\$	\$	\$ 69.37	\$ 262.91	
Cochise	46.45	453.55		6.37	1293.83	
Coconino	29.64	70.83	69.78	10.83	86.41	
Gila	229.10					
Greenlee					40.05	
Graham	58.95		2.40	5.40	1996.75	
Maricopa	40.70				3251.97	
Mohave					.00	
Navajo	21.40				202.04	
Pima		2.47			125.01	
Binal				24.45	82.57	
Santa Cruz					54.17	
Yavapai	23.34	43.40		13.98	389.15	
Yuma			11.70		673.28	
TOTALS	453.58	570.25	83.88	130.40	8458.14	\$9696.25

These balances cannot be said to exactly represent the amount in bank to the credit of each county, since they include the amounts being held for the Commission's action on the applications heretofore classified as "pending adjustment." However, they approximately represent the amounts at the present time due each county.

RECEIPTS FROM UNIVERSITY LANDS

	Receipts	Refunded- rejections	Refunded- overpayments	Bal. credit of Univ. Fund
Coconino county	\$322.96	\$7.58	\$14.55	\$300.83.

EARNING POWER UNDER OLD SYSTEM

The earning power of school and University lands under the old Territorial system, and which still maintains practically without change, may be better determined by the following statement of annual rentals received on leases which, by limitation of law, expired with Arizona's admission to Statehood.

County	No. of leases	Acreage	Rental
Apache	73	40,115	\$ 875.00
Cochise	186	112,880	3535.00
Coconino	199	111,450	1890
Gila	4	880	224.50
Graham	89	15,317.75	1173.85
Greenlee	6	2,240	124.15
Maricopa	296	34,670	6232.03
Mohave	3	1,280	40.00
Navajo	57	33,200	785.10
Pima	38	13,200	520.00
Pinal	27	1,280	1007.20
Santa Cruz	8	7,680	456.00
Yavapai	73	38,485	1251.80
Yuma	<u>58</u>	<u>15,137</u>	<u>1498.23</u>
TOTALS	1117	417,818.75	\$19612.86

From the total acreage thus leased by the various Boards of Supervisors should be deducted approximately 58240 acres of unsurveyed lands, the title to which was not vested in the Territory, and does not now rest in the State, and which there was, therefore, no authority to lease. From this source was derived an annual rental of \$1472.70, leaving \$18140.16 legitimately received from the lease of school lands.

Of this amount, \$2,777.75 was received from the rental of school lands lying within National Forests. These lands were, under the terms of the Enabling Act, placed under the supervision and administration of the Forest Service (a subject which will later be dis-

cussed in some detail), and it is interesting to note, by way of comparison, that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the State received, as the common schools' share of the forest receipts, in addition to and independent of the twenty-five percent heretofore, and still being, paid to the counties in which there are national forests, the sum of \$27,737.71. This, of course, represents the income being derived from four sections in each township rather than from two as formerly.

PRESENT EARNING POWER OF SCHOOL LANDS

There are at present no figures available upon which a reliable estimate of the present earning power of the school lands in the State might be based. The data necessary for such an estimate is in course of preparation. With that in hand it will be possible to form an accurate idea of the earning power of these lands under any given policy of administration or disposition.

Estimates based upon the amount heretofore derived from leases must necessarily be inaccurate and unsatisfactory, since, under the law, there was no common or equitable system of charges. As a consequence, good lands, indifferent lands and poor lands, if leased at all, went at one price--that is, in any one county--while the counties varied widely as to their charges. For instance, grazing sections in Cochise, Graham and Yavapai were leased at \$20.00 per annum, in Apache and Navajo generally at \$15.00, and in Coconino at \$10.00. These discrepancies are not justified by any difference in the value of the respective sections for grazing purposes, but are merely the result of local official opinion, which under the old law controlled, and prevented the establishment of an equitable rate equally applic-

able in every part of the State. On the other hand, it is generally admitted by the lessees themselves that in no county is there any justification for the establishment of a flat rate, of \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, or any other rate, since the actual value of the different sections varies greatly, and while some are practically worthless, some are susceptible of a charge, much higher than any of those named, or of any rental being received.

This should ultimately be changed, so that all school lands to be leased, will be under the charge of the State Land Department, and based upon accurate and reliable records regarding the value and productivity of each tract, the rentals should be fixed, neither too high nor too low, commensurate with the real earning power of the land.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMIT

The form of application formulated by the Commission, for use by lessees desiring permits, as authorized by law, to continue their occupancy of the school lands held prior to Statehood, has resulted in the acquisition of much valuable data.

Following is the form of application:

SECTION

TOWNSHIP

RANGE

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

Under the provisions of "An Act to provide for a method of compliance with the Enabling Act of the United States Congress and the Constitution of the State of Arizona, with reference to the selection, disposition and control of the public lands of every description belonging to the State of Arizona."--Session Laws First Legislature of the State of Arizona, approved May 20, 1912.

.....Arizona,.....191 .

State Land Commission,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

I,.....,of.....
county of....., hereby make application for a permit to
occupy, until March 15, 1913 (or until such date as may be provided by
law), the following described School (or University) land, to-wit:.....
.....
Section....., Township....., RangeGila and
Salt River Base and Meridian, containing.....acres, for
which I agree to pay, and do hereby tender, as rental for said land dur-
ing the period named, the sum of.....
.....Dollars (\$.....), as fixed by the
Board of Supervisors ofCounty.

In consideration of the granting of the permit applied for I agree to not sub-let or assign the same without the written consent of the State Land Commission, and any such sub-letting or assignment will work a re-
vocation or cancellation of the permit, and a relinquishment of my right to occupy the said land; and I agree to surrender to the State of Arizona, at the expiration of the herein mentioned period, peaceable possession of the said land; it being understood that nothing herein contained shall constitute a waive of my statutory and Constitutional right to compen-
sation for improvements on said land, or require my surrender of said land prior to such compensation in accordance with law.

(Signature of Applicant).....
.....

Witness:

.....

Application - continued.

Office of the Board of Supervisors,.....County.

.....Arizona,.....191 .

The above application of....., for a permit to occupy the following described School (or University) land, to-wit:.... Section.....Township... Range....., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, having been considered by the Board of Supervisors of..... County, State of Arizona, on this.....day of.....191 , it is hereby ordered that the amount of rental to be paid to the State of Arizona by the said..... from February 14, 1912, to March 15, 1913, be and the same is hereby fixed at.....Dollars (\$.....)

Credit for overpayment on old lease, \$.....Amount to be remitted to State Land Commission, \$.....

In Witness Whereof, the Board of Supervisors of.....county, has caused this order to be signed by its Chairman, and attested by the Clerk, and the official seal of said county to be hereunto affixed.

..... Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest:

..... Clerk Board of Supervisors.

Permit to occupy the above described land granted by the State Land Commission on theday of.....191 .

..... Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT OF APPLICANT

(The applicant for a permit to occupy School (or University) land, is required to supply the following information, and to make affidavit to the correctness of the same, before a Notary Public or other officer qualified to administer oaths.)

I,....., an applicant for a permit to occupy School (or University) land, do certify to the following information:

- Name of applicant.....
- Residence.....Post Office address.....
- Description of land.....Section.....
- Township....., Range....., Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, containing.....acres.
- Are you a citizen of the United States?.....Age?....., Sex?.....

Application - continued.

- Are you an actual bona fide resident of the tract of land for which a permit is requested?.....
- How long have you actually lived on said land?.....
- Did you hold a lease on said land from the Board of Supervisors prior to February 14, 1912 (the date of Arizona's admission to Statehood)?.....(If so, send the old lease, with this Application for Permit, to the State Land Commission.)
- When did the lease take effect?.....
- When did it expire?.....
- If you had a prior lease, or leases, on the land, give the dates and particulars of each lease.....
-
- Was the lease on which the land was held up to February 14, 1912, in your own name, or was it an assigned lease, made to a prior lessee?.....If assigned to you, state by whom.....
- What rental was charged for the said land, each year, under the terms of the said lease, and under the terms of any previous leases of which you have knowledge?.....
- Do you owe any part of said rental?.....if so, how much?.....
- Is the land chiefly valuable for agriculture, grazing or timber?.....
- If varied, state the acreage chiefly valuable for each.....
-
- Is it, or any part of it, mineral land?.....If so, what part?.....
- Is it, or any part of it, under irrigation?.....
- If so, what part?.....
- What is the water supply?.....How many water rights or shares are there appertaining to the land?.....
-
- How many acres of land does each water right or share cover?.....
- If it cannot be designated by acres, what is the measure of water for each water right or share?.....
- Name of water company.....
- What is the annual cost of water?.....Cost of water rights or shares.....
- Present market value.....Are such water rights or shares at present necessary for the securing of water for the land?.....
- Is the Water represented by such water rights or shares attached to the land, or may it be transferred to other land?.....
- If it is not at present under irrigation, do you know of any way in which it can be brought under irrigation?.....
- If so, how?.....
- How many acres dry-farmed?.....When was the land placed under cultivation?.....
- State number of acres placed under cultivation first year, and each year thereafter.....Character of crops raised.....
- Have you ever sub-let said land, or any part thereof, during your occupancy of the same?.....
- If so, state particulars.....
- How many acres are cleared and leveled?.....
- When was clearing and leveling done?.....

DATA GATHERED FROM APPLICATIONS

A summary of the most important information acquired through the medium of these sworn applications will prove interesting. From the statement all rejected applications have been excluded:

Counties	No. of Apps.	Character of Land, and Acreage			Total
		Agricultural	Grazing	Waste	
Apache	30	876	13356.30		14232.30
Cochise	87	555	51153.08	970	52678.08
Coconino	14		8320		8320
Gila	0				
Graham	63	1616.65	8489	80	10185.65
Greenlee	2	200			200
Maricopa	66	6100.50	1120		7220.50
Navajo	19	155	11925		12080
Pima	31	960	9408		10368
Pinal	11	429	1883	168	2480
Santa Cruz	1		640		640
Yavapai	35	673	18008		18681
Yuma	32	5044.41	560	30	5634.41
TOTALS	391	16609.56	124862.38	1248	142719.94

Improvements
Character and Value

Counties	Clearing, Leveling	Fencing	Buildings	Ditches & Resvs.	Misc. Total	
					Misc.	Total
Apache	\$ 715.00	5644.00	1155.00	525.00	2325.00	10364.00
Cochise	2620.00	20523.88	6275.00	3290.75	12284.26	44993.89
Coconino		750.00	400.00	3100.00	200.00	4450.00
Gila						.00
Graham	47725.00	10782.00	21725.00	6230.00	21710.00	107722.00
Greenlee	575.00	700.00	500.00	500.00		2275.00
Maricopa	71293.50	16883.80	34765.00	10639.50	103585.55	237167.35
Navajo	50.00	2961.00	1600.00	1000.00	1500.00	7111.00
Pima	6387.00	5860.00	6808.00	700.00	5292.75	25047.75
Pinal	2900.00	2510.00	2000.00	560.00	900.00	8870.00
Santa Cruz		900.00	1500.00		500.00	2900.00
Yavapai	3075.00	7325.00	1970.00	3100.00	7875.00	23345.00
Yuma	43265.00	7063.00	11129.00	2470.00	1544.50	65471.50
TOTALS	\$178155.50	81902.68	89827.00	32115.25	155717.06	539717.49

UNIVERSITY LANDS

Counties	No. of apps.	Character of Land, and Acreage			Total
		Agricultural	Grazing	Waste	
Coconino	37	1160	185240		186400

Improvements
Character and Value

	Clearing Leveling	Fencing	Buildings	Miscl.	Total

From these totals it will be seen that the average of the claims made for improvements is \$1380.35 per lease, or figured on the acreage basis, \$3.78 per acre. If this average were to maintain it might be estimated, on the basis of the 793 Territorial leases which have been continued by permit, or for which permits may be secured, that the total improvements claimed by lessees will amount to \$1,094,617.55. These figures, however, will fall short of the actual claims, since the applications and statements which have not yet been received by the Commission quite largely relate to the most highly developed school lands in the State, notably those in Salt River Valley of Maricopa county.

COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION OF SCHOOL LANDS

Another and more definite character of information is that gained from actual examinations of the school lands by the Commission. This is the sort of information the Legislature made provision for, and wisely, in the law creating the Commission. When time and opportunity shall have permitted completion of the data being secured it will prove of incalculable value in the formation of a policy for administering the State's lands:

Counties	Area Examined			Total	Appraised value
	Agricultural	Grazing	Waste		
Apache	2618	60332.72	1149.50	64100.22	\$ 95857.15
Cochise	11120	6360		17480	103900.00
Graham	8859.43	68796.50		77655.93	291922.88
Navajo	<u>738</u>	<u>12289.42</u>	<u>438.50</u>	<u>13465.92</u>	<u>16417.00</u>
TOTALS	23335.43	147778.64	1588	172702.07	\$418097.03

Character of Susceptible of Irrigation	Agricultural Land		In Cultivation	Under Lease	Appraised value of Improvements
	Suitable for Dry Farming	Total			
1758	860	2618	172	15299	\$ 9719.60
	11120	11120		5760	979.60
5708.71	3150.72	8859.43	1278.71	10920.46	101206.80
<u>738</u>	<u></u>	<u>738</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5040</u>	<u>3559.00</u>
8204.71	15130.72	23335.43	1468.71	37028.46	\$115465.00

SCHOOL LANDS IN NATIONAL FORESTS

Though the administration of all school lands lying within the boundaries of National Forests in Arizona was, by the Enabling Act, vested in the Forest Service, and the lands are being so administered, the figures covering reports on all of the surveyed Sections 16 and 36 will not prove uninteresting or valueless.

Forest	No. of Sections reported on.	Containing permanent springs or streams	Val. of improvements-fences, tanks, etc.
Apache	44	28	\$ 2975.00
Chiricahua	9	4	1745.00
Coconino	85	13	28550.00
Coronado	18	2	700.00
Crook	4	-	1100.00
Prescott	26	14	23775.00
Sitgreaves	46	8	2340.00
Tonto	27	5	325.00
Tusayan	<u>70</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>18265.00</u>
TOTALS	329	81	\$79775.00

Character and Acreage of Land

Forest	Grazing	Grazing & Timber	Grazing & Wdland	Agri.	Occ. by resvs.	Barren	Total
Apache	6618	17176.94	3200	230	40		27264.94
Chiricahua	3545					1735	5280
Coconino	6169.60	31201.97	12966.7	1105	680	65	52188.27
Coronado	2554	640	8320				11514
Crook			2480				2480
Prescott	5120	2240	8000				15360
Sitgreaves	3580.5	13650.83	10240	965			28436.33
Tonto	5840	1260	8940	40	1160		17240
Tusayan	<u>43908.36</u>			<u>81</u>			<u>43989.36</u>
TOTALS	79815.46	66169.74	51666.70	2421	1200	1480	203752.90

FOREST SERVICE vs. STATE ADMINISTRATION

The Commission is prepared to report its conclusions regarding the respective merits of the administration of school lands lying within National Forests by the Forest Service and by the State; but will defer this discussion pending the submission of a summarized report covering the Commission's labors to date. Such a report will follow shortly.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is an itemized statement of the expenditures of the State Land Commission:

	1912 June	1912 July	1912 Aug.	1912 Sept.	1912 Oct.	1912 Nov.	1912 Dec.	1912 Jan.	Totals	Grand Totals
Salaries:										
Commissioners	624.99	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	750.00	5874.99
Chief Clerk & Assistants	154.10	253.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	1974.83
General Expense:										
Printing & stationery	125.20	266.91	21.65	25.15	37.65	23.50	24.78		586.94	
Postage		100.00			50.25				200.25	
Telegrams & telephones	6.74	7.20	7.56	5.25	7.11	.30	3.96		38.12	
Express & freight		2.40		2.00					4.40	
Sundry office supplies		14.90							14.90	
Miscellaneous expense		4.80	10.15		24.90	10.90			60.30	904.91
Traveling:										
Board and lodging			2.80	127.30	19.75	144.45	144.05		502.75	
Sleeping car				3.50	2.50	8.35	3.45		17.90	
Railroad fares		90.00	120.00	.50	13.80	90.00	2.00		316.30	
Camp supplies			15.40	22.00	.65	1.65	7.75		48.85	
Automobile, livery, etc.			43.10	146.10	88.82	168.75	162.75		721.97	
Miscellaneous expense			6.00	24.00			4.10		43.70	1651.37
Equipment:										
Automobile & Accessories			1938.10				19.00		1957.10	
Camp equipment	21.50	2.75	102.30						126.55	
Survey apparatus, etc.	10.36	24.55	21.00						55.91	
Maps and plats	20.00	182.99	85.24	126.54	145.09	106.26	124.42		904.62	3044.18
Gross Expenditures	962.89	1699.50	3373.30	1482.94	1390.52	1554.16	1496.26		1496.26	13450.28
Refunds (Paid to State Treasurer)										
Refund on Scrip W.A. Moody						9.81			9.81	
Refund a/c maps purchased							.75		.75	
Refund on Scrip M. Winsor									33.88	44.44
Net Expenditures	962.89	1699.50	3373.30	1482.94	1390.52	1544.35	1495.51		1496.26	13405.84
Assets										
Automobile & accessories									1957.10	
Camp equipment									126.55	
Surveying apparatus, etc.									55.91	
Maps and plats									904.62	
U.S. Scrip on hand (unused) about									100.00	3144.18
Net										\$10,261.66

It will be impossible, if the Commission is to fully serve its purpose, to hereafter keep the expenditures within the limits indicated by this statement to January 31, inasmuch as the work, both in the office and the field, has reached a point where additional help will be required.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE LAND COMMISSION,

by Mulford Winsor
Chairman

Cy Byrne
Secretary

W. 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 February, 1913, 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 16, 1916.

REPRODUCED FROM MATERIALS HELD BY

Arizona State Library,
Archives & Public Records
HISTORY AND ARCHIVES DIVISION
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RG _____
Subgroup _____
Series _____ Date _____
Box _____ Volume _____ Filmfile _____

Arizona State Archives

RG59

State Land Department

1913 - 1930

Box 54 37

SRP0165

RG59 1913-1919 54:371

SRP0166