REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902

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Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior for the Year Ended June 30, 1902 by Governor of Arizona

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GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA

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WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1902.

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REPORT

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, Phoenix, Ariz., September 10, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this, my report of the affairs, development, and resources of the Territory of Arizona, for the year ended June 30, 1902, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of July 5, 1902, received by me July 13, 1902, viz:

The GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Sir: I have the honor to request that you will forward to this Department, as soon as possible, not later than the 15th of September next, a report of the affairs and of the progress and development of the Territory of Arizona, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902.

In order to secure uniformity in the subjects treated by the governors of the Ter-ritories in their annual reports, I have to request that you will present in your report, information upon the following topics, or so many of them as may be applicable to the Territory of Arizona:

Population; taxable property; settlement of lands; commerce and the progress of railroad enterprises; agricultural development; stock raising in all its branches; mining; forests and the production of lumber; education; labor supply; condition of the Indians in the Territory; public buildings; legislation; and undeveloped

In treating of population comparative statements showing annual increase should be given, together with notes on the distribution, and, where practicable, on the

be given, together with notes on the distribution, and, where practicable, on the character and nationality of immigration.

In treating of taxable property a succinct statement of the financial condition of the Territory should be given embodying liabilities and resources, bonded and floating debt of the Territory, as well as of the several counties composing the same. The enumeration of the topics given above is not intended to exclude the presentation of other subjects which may commend themselves to you for embodiment in your annual report; on the contrary, the fullest information is desired upon all matters relating to the progress or affecting the welfare of the Territory.

In this connection it is proper to add that heretofore many of the reports of the governors of the Territories have been very voluminous, owing to the inclusion therein of photographs and exhibits, doubtless of local importance but of little interest to the general public whom the report is destined to reach. In the interest, therefore, of economy, it is desirable that the reports be as brief as circumstances will permit, that all unimportant exhibits be omitted, as well as photographs, not intended to show the condition and industrial progress of the Territory.

It is necessary that your report be submitted within the time above specified, in order that proper consideration may be given to the various and important subjects requiring attention in the preparation of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Interior.

A compliance with this request at an early date is important.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Arizona, the sixth largest political division of the United States. contains within its boundaries 113,000 square miles of area, or 72,320,000 acres, and from the variety of its resources, the beauty of its climate,

and the grandeur of its scenery is one of the most interesting and attractive of all the great subdivisions of our common country. The infinite beauty of the mountains; the sublimity of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, the beauty and extent of the forest area are all attractive to the tourist who visits this favored section, while the richness of the mines found in every section of the Territory, the value and possibilities of the farming lands under irrigation, and the great strides that have been made in the cattle industry, aided by that kindly provision of nature which prevents the necessity of feeding cattle further than to fatten them for market, brings to this Territory that stable and worthy population, the backbone of every country—producers of wealth—the farmer, the miner, the cattleman.

During the past year the condition of the Territory has been one of more than average prosperity, with the exception that the excessive drought has had a depressing effect upon the cattle and agricultural industries, and lessened to some extent the output in both, while the mining industry has made during the year most unprecedented strides, the increased production of the precious metals offsetting many-fold the depression in the other industries of the Territory.

POPULATION.

The increase in permanent population has been gradual throughout the year, while, owing to the health-giving climate, this Territory is the Mecca for many invalids, to whom a temporary sojourn is beneficial.

By the census of 1900 the total white population of Arizona was given as 92,903, of which 55,230 were males and 37,673 females; the number of Indians was given as 26,480; negroes, 1,848, of which 1,387 were males and 32 females; Japanese numbered 247, of which 17 were females.

Of the white population, as given in the census of 1900, 70,508 are native born, while 22,395 are of foreign birth; and in all probability of the foreign born 50 per cent are Mexicans, the other being divided among the nationalities—Swedish, Irish, German, etc.

The inhabitants of Arizona are a law-abiding, energetic, and progressive class, and, allowing for natural increase, the population of the Territory should be estimated at about 140,000 for June 30, 1902.

Below will be found a tabulated statement of the result of the various censuses taken in the Territory, with such other information as can be given under that head:

Arizona was organized as a Territory February 24, 1863. In 1860 Arizona constituted the county of Arizona, in the Territory of New Mexico, and had a population of 6,482. Table 1 shows the population of Arizona at each census from 1870 to 1900, inclusive, together with the increase by number and per cent during each decade.

Table 1.—Population of Arizona, 1870 to 1900.

200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Population.	Increase.		
Census years.		Number,	Per cent.	
1909. 1890. 1990.	122, 212 59, 620 40, 440 9, 656	62,592 19,180 30,782	104.9 47.4 318.	

The population of the Territory in 1900 is 122,212 as compared with a population in 1890 of 59,620. This shows an increase during the decade of 62,592, or 104.9 per cent. This large increase is due in part to the fact that there were 28,469 Indians and 154 other persons, or a total of 28,623 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in Arizona who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were not included in the general population of the Territory at that census. The population of the Territory in 1870 was 9,658, and during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 it increased 30,782, or 318.7 per cent, giving a population in 1880 of 40,440. The population in 1890, as stated in the report for that census, was 59,620, representing an increase during the decade of 19,180, or 47.4 per cent.

The population of Arizona in 1900 is more than twelve times as large as the population given for 1870, the first census taken after its organization as a Territory in 1863.

TABLE 2.—Population of Arizona, by counties, 1860 to 1900.

Countles.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
The Territory	122, 212	59, 620	40, 440	9, 658	a 6, 689
Apache b	8, 452 9, 251 5, 344	4, 281 6, 938	5, 283		
Hla e Fraham g	f 4, 264 f 14, 162	2,021 5,670			
Marieopa «	21,352 3,443 f 8,817	10,986 1,444	5,689 1,190	179	
Pima'. Pinal : Sauta Cruz /	14,689 6,884 4,545	12, 678 4, 251	17,006 3,044	5,716	
Yuma San Carlos Indian Reservation k	18,799 4,145 3,065	8,685 2,671	5,018 8,215	2,142 1,621	

TABLE 3.—Increase in population of Arizona, by counties, 1890 to 1900.

Counties.	Increase.		200020	Increase.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Counties.	Number.	Per cent.	
The Territory	62, 592	104. 9	Navajo	8,717		
Apache	4, 171 2, 318 5, 344 2, 248 8, 492 10, 366 1, 999	97. 4 88. 3 110. 9 149. 7 94. 3 188. 4	Pinal Santa Crus Yavapa Yuma San Carlos Indian Reservation	2,016 2,638 4,545 5,114 1,474 8,965	58.4 58.4 58.4	

The following territorial changes in the counties of Arizona have been made since 1890: Part of Yavapai taken to form Coconino in 1891; part of Apache taken to form Navajo in 1895, and part of Pima taken to form Santa Cruz in 1899.

a Then the county of Arizona, in the Territory of New Mexico.

b Parts taken to form Graham in 1881 and Navajo in 1886.

c Organized from part of Pima in 1881.

d Coconino organized from part of Yavapai in 1891.

c Glia organized from parts of Maricopa and Pinai in 1881.

f Exclusive of population of San Carlos Indian Reservation.

g Organized from parts of Apache and Pinai in 1881.

A Organized from parts of Apache in 1886.

i Parts taken to form Cochies and Graham in 1881 and Santa Cruz in 1899.

J Organized from part of Pima in 1899.

k In Glia, Graham, and Navajo counties, but the population in each county was not separately eturned.

As above stated, three counties—namely, Coconino, Navajo, and Santa Cruz—have been formed since 1890. The remaining ten counties all show increases in population since 1890, and some of them very large increases. These large increases are due in certain cases, how-ever, to the exclusion from the general population of the Territory in

1890 of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, etc.

The population of Arizona can not be given by precincts for the different counties in 1900, as it is not separately returned. Table 4 shows the population of Arizona by cities, towns, and Indian reservations, so far as it was separately returned at the censuses of 1890 and

Table 4.—Population of Arizona, by minor civil divisions, 1890 and 1900.

Minor civil divisions.	1900.	1890.
Apache County a	8, 452	4, 281
Fort Apache Indian Reservation (part of) Total for Fort Apache Indian Reservation in Apache, Gila, and Navajo consistent Reservation (part of) Total for that part of Navajo Indian Reservation in Apache, Cocomino, and	360 1,786 5,135	
Navajo counties, Ariz	6, 257	
Cochise County	9, 251	6,988
Tombstone, city	646	1,875
Coconino County b	5, 344	
Fiagstaff, town. Hualapai Indian Reservation (part of) Total for Hualapai Indian Reservation, in Cobonino and Mohave counties Navajo Indian Reservation (part of) For total of that part of Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona see Apache County.]	1, 271 14 635 709	963
Supai Indian Reservation (part of). Total for Supai Indian Reservation, in Coconino and Mohave counties	220 236	
Gila County c	4, 264	2,021
Globe, town Fort Apache Indian Reservation (part of) [For total see Apache County.]	1, 495 720	808
Graham County e	14, 162	5, 670
Pima, town Solomonville, city Thatcher, town	521 629 644	750 287 820
Maricopa County	21, 352	10,986
Mesa, town Phoenix, eity Ward 1 1,588 Ward 2 1,748 Ward 3 1,347	722 5,544	3, 152
Ward 4. Tempe, town Gila Bend Indian Reservation Gila River Indian Reservation (part of). Total for Gila River Indian Reservation in Maricopa and Pinal counties Salt River Indian Reservation	892 227 1, 454 2, 954 1, 665	
Mohave County	3, 448	1,444
Chloride, town. Hualapai Indian Reservation (part of) For total see Coconino County.] Supai Indian Reservation (part of) For total see Coconino County.]	466 621 16	
[For won see Coconnio County,]		and the same

σ Part taken to form Navajo County in 1895. δ Organized from part of Yavapai County in 1891, σ Exclusive of part of San Carlos Indian Reservation.