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# Yavapai County

ARIZONA

Its Resources and Opportunities



DRY FARMED CORN

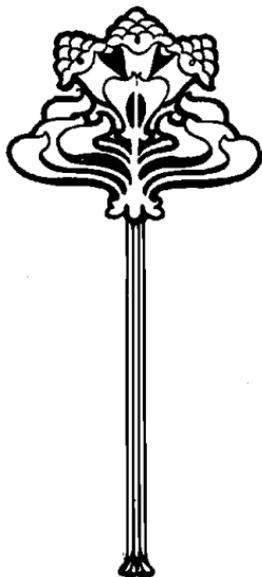
Published by the Immigration Commissioner of Yavapai County  
Prescott, Arizona

MAY, 1912

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# Yavapai County

## Arizona



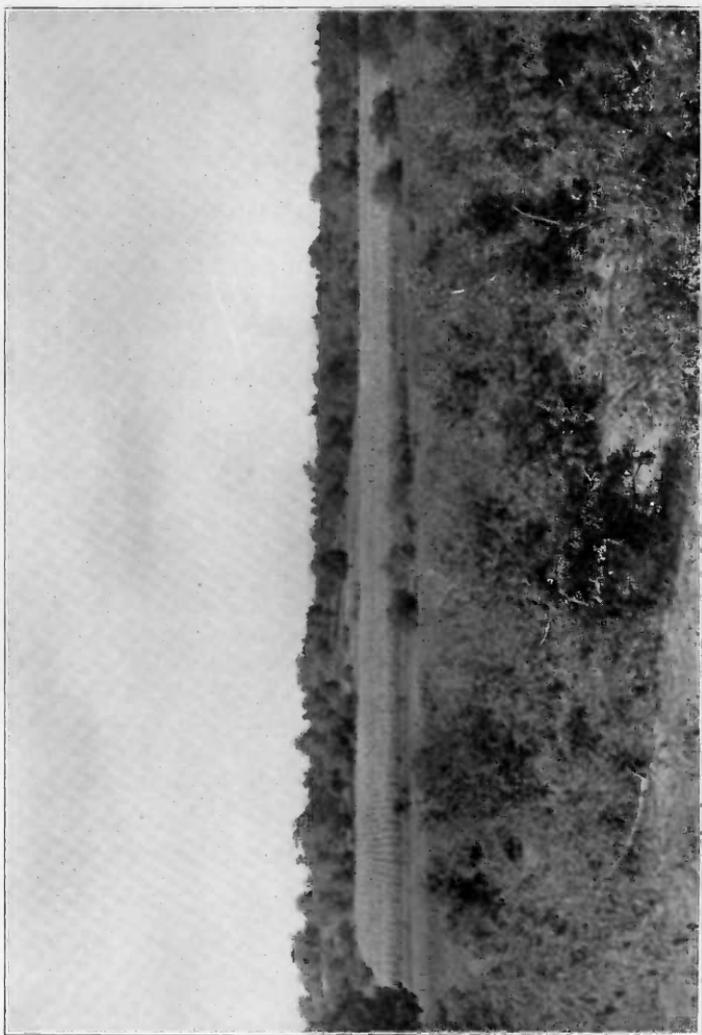
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## FOREWORD

Yavapai County, Arizona, as a promising field for investment, health and residence has attracted wide attention during the past year, through the energies of the Yavapai County Commissioner of Immigration and the Prescott Chamber of Commerce.

By means of these media, thousands of inquiries have been received and replied to, necessitating heavy expense in printing, postage and salaries. Many have been induced to cast their lot in the "Mile High County" of Arizona. Others, through idle curiosity, have occasioned the publicity officials of the county much unnecessary profitless work.

If you are seeking authentic data with a view of locating in a new country possessing opportunities for the employment of brain, brawn and capital, please write and ask specific information regarding any of the industries of Yavapai County treated of in the following booklet. *Do not write unless you mean business.*



Sixty-acre field of dry-farmed corn, near Prescott, Yavapai County.

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# THE MILE-HIGH COUNTY

Yavapai County, situated nearly in the geographical center of the new state of Arizona, has an area of about 8,150 square miles, or 5,216,000 acres. Within its boundaries are several of the richest mines in the world. Its broad, fertile valleys contain large areas of soils of great depth, which produce the finest quality of grains, vegetables, deciduous and small fruits in the Southwest. Blessed with an ideal climate all the year round, equable in winter, mild and bracing in summer, Yavapai County provides every inducement to all seeking its advantages, whether as to mining, husbandry, health, pleasure or business.

Its citizenship, gathered largely from the Southern and Western states, but representing nearly every state and province in the Union and Canada, is second to none in the world. Prescott, the county seat, has a foreign-born population of but eight per cent., the lowest in the Southwest. In no country will be found men and women of higher culture; nowhere are educational facilities in a higher state of development.

Larger in extent than the state of New Jersey and with a population of but 16,000, it will readily be seen that Yavapai County is not overcrowded. Its inhabitants are widely known for their hospitality and all good citizens seeking its climate, the development of its resources and the founding of enterprises within its borders will receive all deserved encouragement and assistance at the hands of its people.

**VALLEYS** The county consists very largely of majestic mountains, lofty tablelands and beautiful, fertile valleys, nestling at altitudes from 2,400 to 6,000 feet above sea-level. The principal valleys are Big Chino, Little Chino, Ferguson, Lonesome, Peoples, Santa Maria, Skull, Thompson, Williamson and Verde. Large areas in these mountain-girt valleys, only a small portion of which are under cultivation, contain fertile, arable soils, in depth from two to fifty feet, at altitudes averaging 4,000 feet. At least four watersheds of great extent can be utilized for the storage of water sufficient to irrigate 150,000 acres. These figures include only projects already under survey. The total arable acreage in all the valleys named exceeds 300,000.

The Verde River and its tributaries and the Hassayampa are the principal streams in Yavapai County. Others, which furnish water for ranchmen at certain seasons, are Willow, Granite, Aspen and Lynx creeks, near Prescott, and Big Bug, Slate, Cherry and a score of lesser rivulets in other parts of the county.

Big Chino Wash, Partridge Creek and Walnut Creek provide huge volumes of flood waters in the rainy seasons. Projects now under consideration contemplate the impounding of storm-waters for the irrigation of large tracts in Lonesome, Big Chino and Williamson valleys and mesa areas under the Walnut Grove dam site.



Plum trees abloom, Finney Ranch, Yavapai County.

## **RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION**

The main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad runs through the northern part of Yavapai County for a distance of sixty-three miles. Ash

Fork is the junction point for the branch line to Prescott and other centers southward. This line passes through Big Chino, Lonesome, Skull and Kirkland valleys, enabling the ranchers to lay their products down in the markets of Prescott, Jerome and Phoenix without recourse to long wagon haulage.

From Jerome Junction, for a distance of twenty-six miles, the United Verde & Pacific railroad negotiates 186 "horseshoe" curves before reaching the city of Jerome, where is situated Senator Clark's United Verde copper mine. This property has an output of \$1,000,000 a month. A branch of the Santa Fe is being built from Cedar Glade, a station midway between Ash Fork and Prescott to a point in the Upper Verde Valley, opposite the present site of Jerome, where a new smelter, to cost \$3,000,000, is about to be erected. The site for a new town is now under survey, in the valley near the smelter. Already Senator Clark has purchased orchards and farm lands within a radius of two miles of the site of the smelter, which the fumes of the latter might blight, paying \$250,000 for the same.

The Prescott & Eastern and the Bradshaw Mountain railroads, also branches of the Santa Fe, penetrate the rich Crown King and other famous mining districts in this county for a distance of sixty-two miles.

A company of California capitalists has been formed to build an electric road through the Verde Valley, from the terminus of the Cedar Glade branch of the Santa Fe, thirty-five miles eastward to the Lower Verde, tapping all the farm and orchard land in this wonderfully fertile valley.

## **MARKETS**

Prescott, Jerome, Humboldt, Mayer, Congress, Jerome Junction, Crown King, Ash Fork and Seligman, with an aggregate population of about 10,500, are the principal markets in the county. A score of lesser population centers, mostly mining camps, depend largely on the neighboring farmers throughout the county. Probably not less than seventy-five per cent. of the productions of the orchard and farm, now consumed by its population, is brought into Yavapai County from without its confines. It is conservatively estimated that, with the present growth of its population, it will take twenty years' development in ranching in the county to produce enough fruit, vegetables, grains and fodder-stuffs to satisfy home demands.

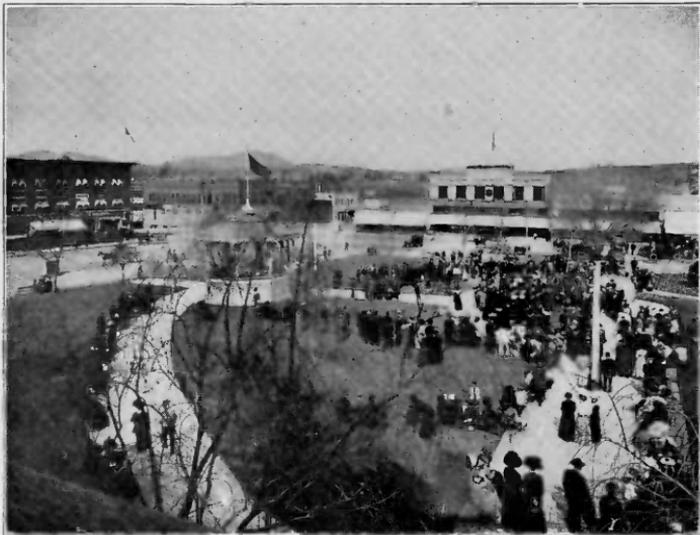
## **SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES**

Mention has already been made of the quality and hospitality of Yavapai County citizenship. Its educational facilities are equally worthy of comment. Here are to be found schools, churches, clubs and benevolent societies which in membership, equipment and excellence, would do great credit to the most advanced and densely populated sections of the Eastern states.

The schools of Arizona rank with the best in California, a State long famous in educational prestige throughout the Union. In Prescott and Jerome, the graduates from the high schools are admitted to every



A prospector's mansion.



Band concert in Prescott Plaza, February, 1912.

university in the country which matriculates students without examination. Both cities have kindergartens, primary and grammar schools, housed in splendid, modern buildings. St. Joseph's Academy, in Prescott, has an enrollment of over 200, gathered from all parts of the Southwest. In one of the finest school buildings in the Southwest, pupils are boarded and are enabled to enjoy all the comforts of the most luxurious home, with all its safeguards. The public school property in Prescott and Jerome is valued at over \$300,000.

Included in the curriculum at the Prescott High School are commercial, domestic science and manual-training courses, besides literary, scientific and classical. A special course in business is also offered for advanced pupils. Graduates from this school and the one at Jerome have taken the highest honors at Eastern universities, due to the excellent, thorough training received in Yavapai County. Young women from these schools are making and have made brilliant records at Vassar, Wellesley and similar culture centers. The standard for teachers is unusually high, thus insuring instructors of the best procurable intellectual and moral attainments.

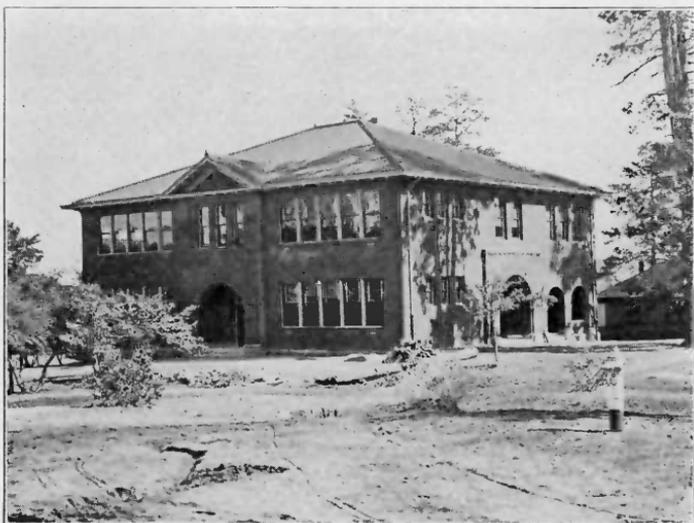
Commensurate with the qualifications required of the teachers are the salaries paid them. Yavapai County schools pay salaries equaling the highest in the country. There are forty-five teachers in the rural districts and a schoolhouse and instructor are readily provided wherever ten pupils can be brought together. The lowest salary is \$70. Prescott has twenty-two teachers and a superintendent; Jerome nine and a superintendent; the salaries of the city teachers average \$85. Ninety per cent. of the entire corps of instructors in the public schools in Yavapai County are graduates either of normal schools or universities.

Churches of nine different denominations own commodious and comfortable houses of worship in Prescott. Jerome is proportionately well supplied. Clergymen of ability occupy the pulpits. Prescott, this year, is organizing a Chautauqua, in a tract of pine forest within a mile of the city. This will be a permanent social function each summer.

The Prescott public library contains 7,000 volumes and is free to residents and visitors. It owns its building, situated in the mercantile center of the city. Prescott and Jerome have fine stone opera houses, seating 750 and 500 respectively. The Elks' Theater, in Prescott, is counted the most comfortable and modern playhouse in the Southwest.

Well known among the most famous clubs on the Pacific Coast is the Yavapai Club, in Prescott. Its clubhouse is one of the show places of Arizona. It has a membership of 200, owns its own house, and has sheltered famous men of all nations. Another club of note is the Monday Club, an organization of 150 intellectual women. This, too, occupies its own clubhouse.

Whipple Barracks, where four companies of the United States military are maintained, augments social life in Prescott. Twenty-eight fraternal societies are represented in Yavapai County. The Elks', Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities each own handsome stone buildings in the heart of the business center of Prescott. The Prescott Military Band, of sixteen pieces, is a permanent organization and gives free public concerts weekly in the Plaza, or public park.



Lincoln Primary School, Prescott.



St. Joseph's Academy, Prescott.

**CLIMATE** The climate of Yavapai County is its chief lure. Throughout its broad domain there are more absolutely clear days during the year than in any geographical subdivision of like altitude in the world.

Precipitation figures, averaged at Prescott for the past thirty years, show an annual rainfall of seventeen and six-tenths inches, sufficient to insure crops without irrigation, by the intelligent use of scientific farming methods.

The whole county lies without the path of storm movement and pronounced changes in the weather conditions from day to day are very infrequent. The daily variation of temperature, however, is great, "due to the very dry condition of the air, which permits the sun's rays to pass freely through it and raises to a high temperature the surface of the ground and the air lying near thereto, while favoring radiation at height," and allows the surface to cool very rapidly after sunset. *There are no destructive storms and tornadoes are unknown.*

Throughout Yavapai County a blanket is requisite every night the year round. The temperature is pleasing at all seasons. The hottest months, July and August, are thoroughly enjoyable, while the winter days are mild, bright and sunny. Summer nights are deliciously cool. The maximum summer temperature is about ninety-five to ninety-eight degrees F., and the mean temperature for the months of July and August, seventy-one and six-tenths and seventy-one and two-tenths degrees F., respectively, while maximum temperature for these months is about seventy degrees. Frequently the thermometer drops nearly to zero for a day or two at the end of December. Rainfall comes in short, sharp showers, chiefly in the summer season.

In all Yavapai County the relative humidity is very low at all seasons, at times remaining for a number of successive days as low as twelve per cent. Both heat and cold are tempered by this very low relative humidity. A temperature of, say, ninety degrees here, tempered by a relative humidity of, say, twenty-five per cent., is much less noticeable than, say, seventy degrees F., in New York, Chicago or other places where the relative humidity is high.

In a word, Yavapai County is a distinctly separate entity, climatically, differing radically from the lower or desert region of the State. Here one finds, especially, a desirable all-the-year-round climate, everywhere cool in summer and varying from mild to cold in winter, according to the elevation.

**SOIL** The soil in Yavapai County is deep, rich and unusually productive.

It is derived, mainly, from the disintegrated material washed down during ages from the several spurs of the Rocky Mountain Range, which separate its fertile valleys.

While Yavapai County soils vary in texture, they are uniformly fertile, being rich in nitrogen, potash and other mineral plant foods. The classes into which the soils of Yavapai County may be divided include clay loams, silty loams, sandy loams, lime alluvium (principally in the Verde Valley), adobe, etc. These several classes have proven of almost equal value for the production of the staple crops of the



Apple orchard, Verde Valley, near Jerome, Yavapai County.

county; yet each type has advantages of its own. All are easily worked and, in the main, readily break up into fine seed bed and hold moisture tenaciously.

**WATER RIGHTS**

Legislative enactment fixes and defines water rights in the different states. In Arizona, a right first granted by a court, or other authority of law, has priority over all others. Rights are recognized in the order of precedence here as in other states. Water rights, usually, are units of irrigation systems, owned and administered by associations of farmers or individuals. In Yavapai County, most of the systems of irrigation are owned by the farmers who own the land, share and share alike. In the Verde Valley the farmers own their water under this plan, using seventy-six ditches for the irrigation of 4,000 acres, the largest body of irrigated land in the county.

**DUTY OF WATER**

The duty of water is defined as the quantity necessary to produce crops on a given area of land. The duty of water varies according to species of plant, character of soil, condition of tilth, evaporation, etc. In the Verde Valley and other areas of lower altitude, orchard and alfalfa require a constant flow of one inch to an acre, during the irrigating season. In the uplands north of Prescott



New State Highway, winding along summit of Rockies, eighteen miles south of Prescott.

and on mesas and valleys at higher altitudes, a constant flow of one inch to two acres is deemed sufficient.

**UNITS OF MEASUREMENT** The miner's inch in Yavapai County is defined as one-fortieth of a cubic foot per second. The cubic foot per second is the unit of volume for measuring rivers and the flow of ditches and canals. A cubic foot per second will cover two acres one foot deep in twenty-four hours.

**IRRIGATION SEASON** In Yavapai County, irrigation commences as early as April 15th, continuing until the summer rains. Little resort to irrigation is necessary after the summer rains, usually lasting through August. Alfalfa and grain crops are exceptions; alfalfa is watered until October 20th.

**OTHER IRRIGATION METHODS** Pumps are largely coming into use in Yavapai County, in connection with wells, wherein the water does not come within reach of the surface. Yearly, irrigation by this means will increase. In cienegas, boggy pieces of bottom lands frequently encountered in the "semi-arid" areas of Yavapai County, water is often developed at from nine to thirty-five feet deep, in which cases pumping is cheap and profitable. Many of the streams in the county sink to bedrock for distances sometimes of several miles.



Finney Ranch, Beaver Creek, Verde Valley, Yavapai County.

In places in the beds of these streams, water often flows near the surface and will render the farmer near by valuable aid when pumping plants and earthen reservoirs are utilized.

Artesian wells have been discovered in the Verde Valley in the last few months every time borings have been made. Nearly 40,000 acres of mesa in this valley, thirty-five miles long by seven miles in width, await cultivation, from this source. The wells, of which there are eight at this writing, are from 300 to 425 feet in depth and cost from \$750 to \$1,000 each. From dry washes in the valleys flood waters can be diverted at certain seasons and held on the acreages in the bottom during the growing season.

The Arizona Power Company, developing its power by the application of the hydro-electric system, has 125 miles of high tension power line in Yavapai County. In the Verde Valley, from Jerome, via Camp Verde into Fossil Creek, a tributary of the Verde River, they have forty miles of line. More than thirty farmers in the valley are considering the use of this power to irrigate their lands. This will place under intensive cultivation over 2,000 acres of new bottom and mesa land. Large acreages in the Aqua Fria country, twenty miles east of Prescott can be served from the company's lines with power for pumping water from the Aqua Fria River.

With a second development, the Arizona Power Company can furnish 3,000 horsepower additional to farmers in Yavapai County. With this additional power, at least 10,000 acres, at a most conservative estimate, can be placed under irrigation by pumping from wells, running streams and by utilizing the storm waters during the rainy seasons.

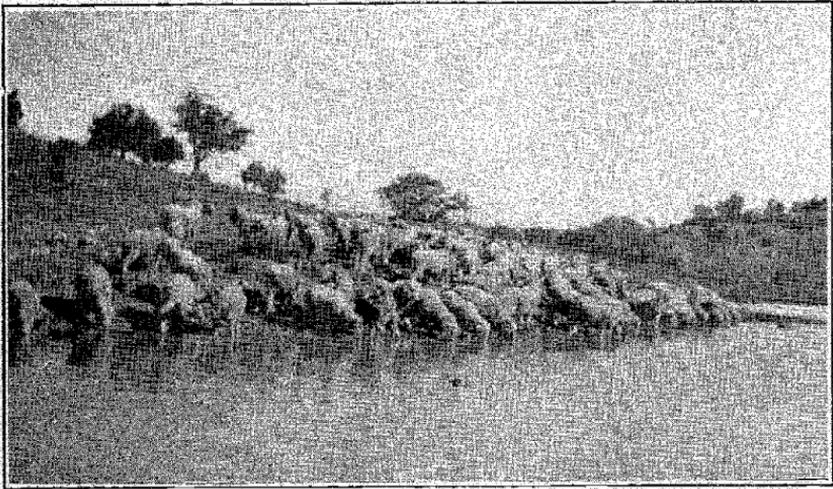
**DOMESTIC** Prescott draws its water supply from living mountain springs.  
**SUPPLY OF** The water is pumped twenty-two miles from the northward.  
**WATER** Prescott and Jerome city water can not be excelled in the United States for purity, according to the report of the United States chemist at Washington. Both cities have modern, well-equipped water works and sewerage systems.

With very rare exceptions, sufficient water for domestic and stock purposes has been developed from wells in all parts of the county at from 35 to 400 feet. There is no alkali in the county and the water is uniformly clear, pure and markedly pleasing to the palate. Many farmers use windmills, supplemented with gasoline pumping plants.

**IRRIGATED** The total area which can be irrigated by the waters of the  
**AREA** Verde River and other running streams in Yavapai County, according to conservative figures of the county assessor, is 15,325; the present irrigated cultivated area is 6,669. Projects already mentioned, for the impounding of storm waters by means of dams in different parts of the county, contemplate the irrigation of a further 134,000 acres. Of this acreage, more than half has been scripped or otherwise acquired by the several corporations owning the dam sites.



A Ferguson Valley melon patch, Yavapai County.



A band of Yavapai County sheep.

**ORCHARD** Yavapai County bids fair to equal any other deciduous fruit district in the United States for the quality, flavor, size and texture of her apples, plums, pears, peaches, apricots and small fruits. At the St. Louis Universal Exposition, 1904, Haskell's orchard, in the Upper Verde, took the silver medal for apples against the world. Yavapai County apples, pears and peaches, grown on mountain uplands without irrigation, got gold medals and blue ribbons in every variety exhibited at the International Dry Farm Congress, Colorado Springs, October, 1911.

More than sixty per cent. of the fruit consumed here is imported from California. The orchard industry in the county is in its infancy. Bearing orchards under irrigation cover but 475 acres at this writing; sixty-two acres of orchards at higher altitudes are sub-irrigated. Large areas of lands ideal for the cultivation of orchard will be available under the dams already projected. The day is not far distant when the fruit crops of Yavapai will be moved in trainloads to the great markets of the world, as are those of California and the Northwest.

**AREAS UNDER AND  
SUBJECT TO  
CULTIVATION BY  
SCIENTIFIC OR  
SO-CALLED  
'DRY-FARMING''**

Although dry-farming in this county is as yet undeveloped, profitable crops are being raised yearly by scientific, intelligent tillage. Only 2,970 acres are in cultivation at the present. There are available, by entry under the homestead or desert acts, 103,360 acres. This figure is conservative. The Santa Fe railroad has land grants amounting to 217,500 acres, of which more than half are susceptible to cultivation



Branch of apples from a non-irrigated upland orchard, near Prescott, Arizona.

by this method. A further vast grant of 99,445 acres is held in private ownership and includes some of the finest mesa land in the world.

**LAND ACTS** **HOMESTEAD.** Any male citizen over twenty-one and any single female or married woman over twenty-one, who is the head of a family or any male over twenty-one of alien birth who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, can locate 160 acres under the Homestead Act; or, any person qualified as above, can locate 320 acres of such government lands which may be designated for entry under the Enlarged Homestead Act.

**FILING FEES.** If within forty miles of the Santa Fe main line, \$22; if more than forty miles from the main line of the Santa Fe, \$16. Continuous residence of at least five years on the land is required, but the entryman may prove up in seven years. A continuous residence of fourteen months from the date of moving on the land and the payment of \$2.50 an acre if within forty miles of the main line of the Santa Fe or \$1.25 an acre if more than forty miles from the main line of the Santa Fe, will procure patent to the land, the approximate costs of final proof being \$25 and \$18, respectively.

**DESERT LAND ACT.** Limit, 320 acres; minimum, forty acres; same qualifications as to sex, age and birth as set forth under Homestead

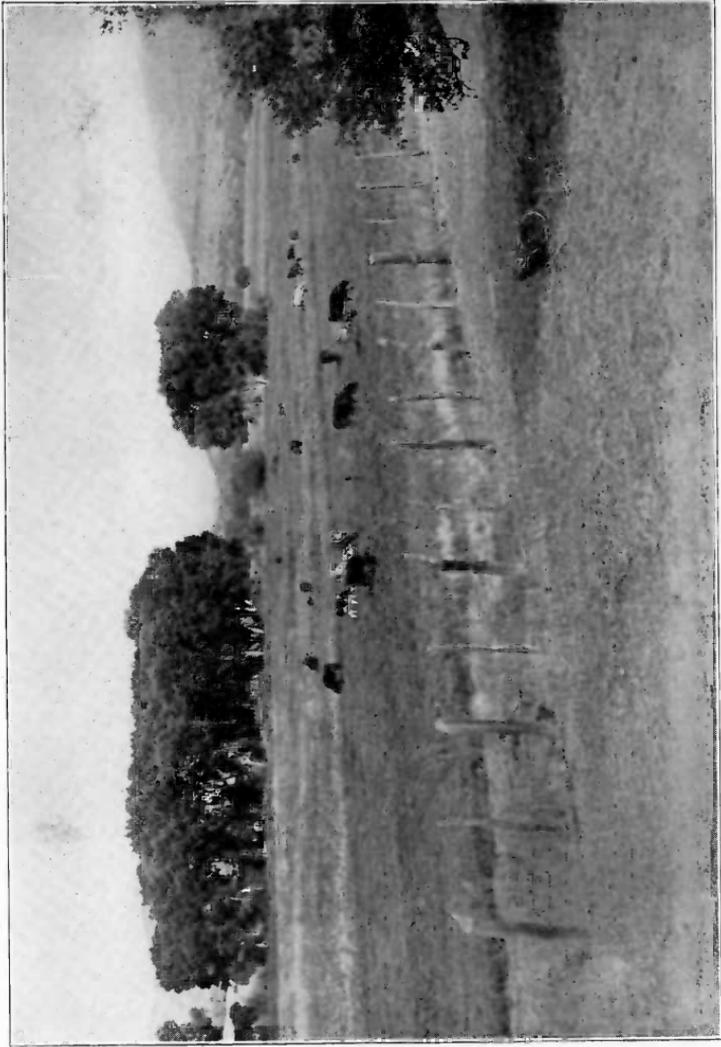


Cherry Creek Road, Yavapai County.

Act. A payment of twenty-five cents an acre must be made to the land office upon entry; entryman must file at the same time a plat of the land, showing thereon where and how water is to be obtained and distributed for irrigation. At the end of each year, \$1 an acre must have been expended in reclamation and annual proof thereof rendered the land office. At the end of the fourth year, entryman must have at least forty of the 320 acres under cultivation and irrigation; he must file with final proof, a further plat showing, as to the water, where and how obtained and that he has ownership of a sufficient supply whereby to irrigate the whole 320 acres. Upon acceptance of proof thus rendered and the payment of \$1 an acre in cash, patent will issue. Final proof costs approximately \$12 under this act.

**LAND VALUES** Irrigated lands in the Verde Valley, under private ditch, are held at from \$50 to \$200 an acre; sub-irrigated acreage, where the water lies within from ten to fifteen feet of the surface, can be purchased at from \$20 to \$75 an acre. Proven, cultivated dry farms are to be had at from \$15 to \$35 an acre.

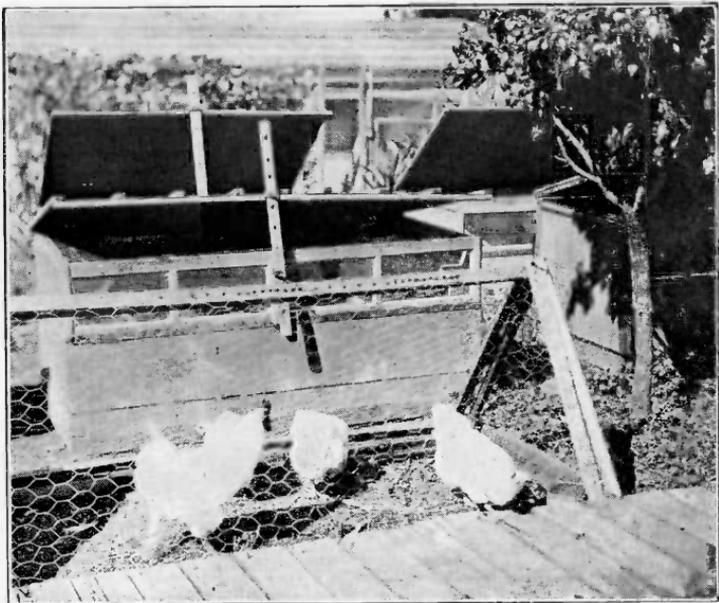
**TAXES** The county taxes in Yavapai County, third of the fourteen Arizona counties in wealth, although but sixth in population, are the lowest in the State, \$2 on the \$100, including State tax. Bonded school districts, Prescott, seventy-two cents and Jerome, fifteen cents on



A meadow in Ferguson Valley, Yavapai County.



Milo maize, James Davis, Ferguson Valley, Yavapai County; dry-farming.



Prize poultry-breeding pays in Yavapai County.

the \$100, for the maintenance of high schools within their boundaries. The municipal tax levies are relatively low.

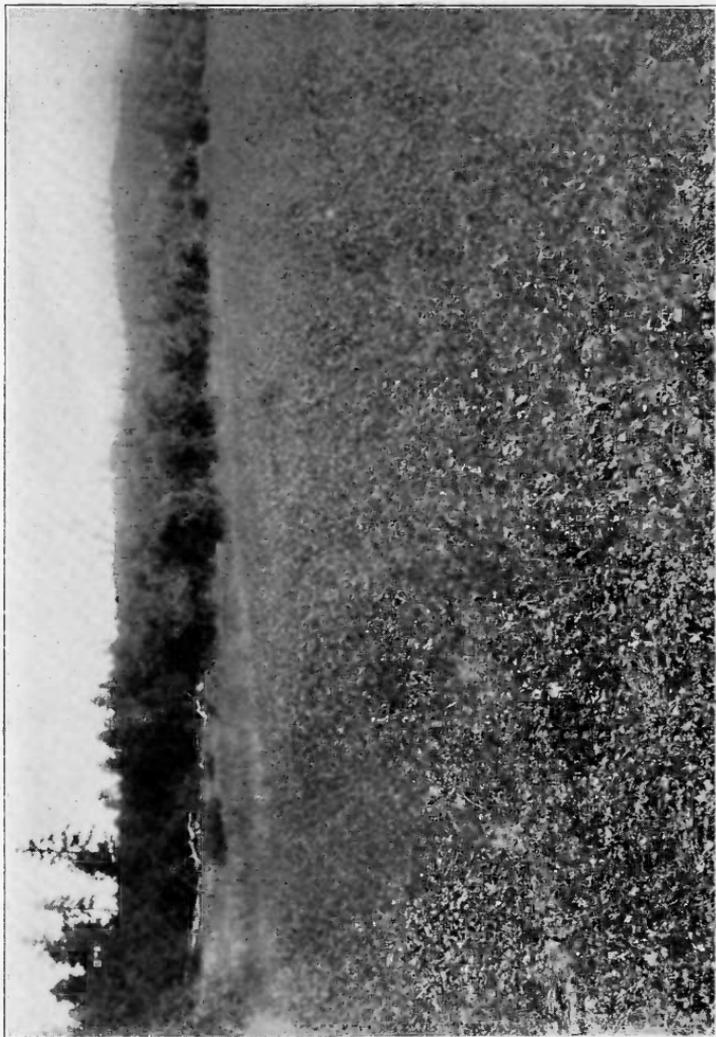
**ASSESSED COUNTY VALUATION**

The assessed valuation, corrected to this date (May, 1912) is \$12,013,898. The schedule of assessment is as follows: Bearing orchard, \$25 an acre; cultivated irrigated land under ditch, \$8 to \$15 an acre; cultivated meadow-land, \$5 to \$8 an acre; uncultivated mesa, \$1.25 to \$5 an acre; railroad land, forty-five cents an acre; private grant land, seventy cents an acre.

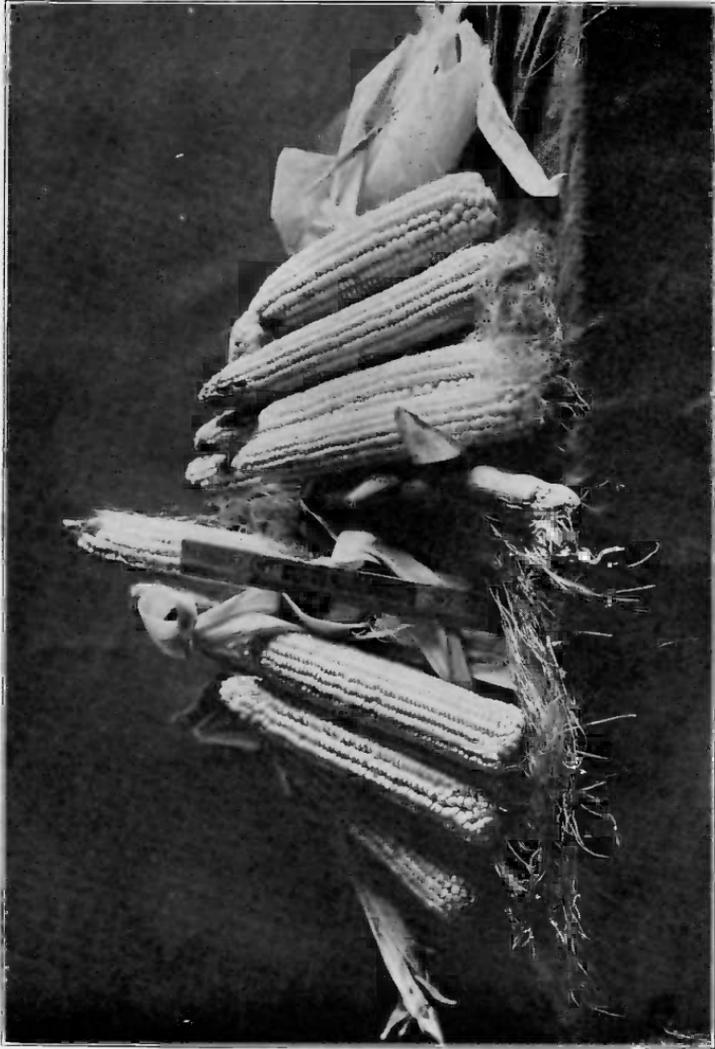
**LIVE STOCK**

Stock-raising is an industry second only in importance to mining in Yavapai County. This county is first in cattle and goats and second in sheep. There are in the county 135,000 head of range cattle; 2,000 range horses and 4,000 work and saddle horses; 200,000 sheep; 4,000 bucks; 15,000 goats; 5,000 mules; 600 asses; 1,000 milch cows and 2,200 swine.

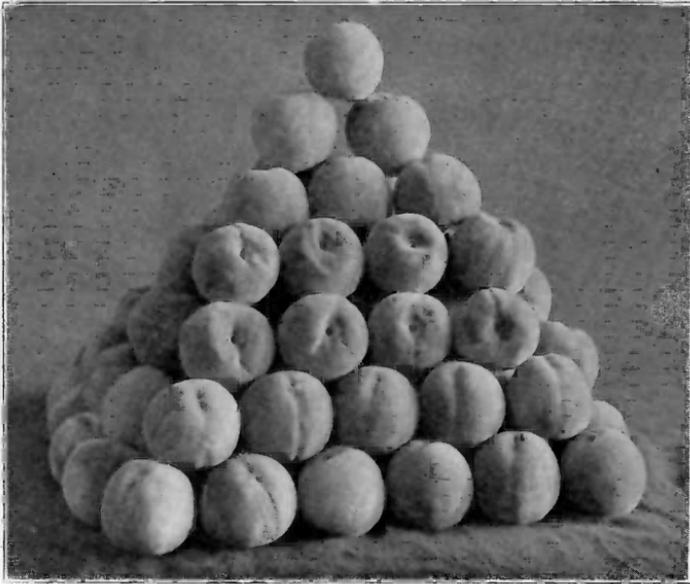
Range cattle live entirely on the native grasses the year round in Yavapai County. The prices received on the range are as follows: yearling steers, \$21; two-year-old, \$26; three-year-old, \$31; cows, \$21; sheep, \$4; bucks, from \$15 to \$50; goats, \$3.



Buckwheat, dry-farmed, Walter Atkin's place, near Prescott.



Random dry-farmed roasting ears, Stephens' Ranch, Yavapai County.



One hundred peaches, weight fifty pounds, Big Bug Orchard.

Range horses bring an average of \$30; work horses, \$100 up; saddle horses, \$65 up; mules, \$400 to \$600 a span.

**THE DAIRY** Dairying, like other agricultural industries in Yavapai County, is as yet little exploited. Few of the dairymen in the county make butter for the markets, most of the butter used in the county being imported from the East. The largest dairy is that owned by the Fred Harvey Company at Del Rio, twenty-two miles northeast of Prescott on the Santa Fe. Here is a herd of 150 Holstein, Durham, and Jersey cows, averaging three and a half gallons of milk a day each the year round. This dairy furnishes milk and cream to the passenger trains and Harvey eating-houses on the Santa Fe between Needles, California and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTION** Fred Mickle, a dairyman in the Upper Verde Valley, located here four years ago without a dollar. He borrowed hay from neighbors and bought Holstein cows on credit. Now he owns thirty acres of land and 100 Holsteins, worth \$110 each and producing \$85 a head yearly. Last winter this herd gave 140 gallons of milk daily for which Mickle received eleven cents a quart; for cream, fifty cents a quart, delivered to customers in Jerome. He has refused \$11,000 for his holdings.



Some Yavapai County cattle.

Joe Matli, a dairyman in the Williamson Valley, leased a few acres of land there ten years ago. With little capital and considerable experience he was enabled four years ago to pay \$11,000 for a piece of land and last year made another purchase for cash, bringing his acreage to 800. Matli finds Holstein and Durham cows the best for this county. From 120 cows he makes 350 pounds of butter weekly in winter, averaging forty cents a pound; in summer, 650 pounds, which he sells for thirty-three cents a pound. Besides making this quantity he supplies many customers with cream and milk.

**POULTRY** At least eighty per cent. of the poultry and eggs consumed in Yavapai County are imported and this industry, pursued by persons of experience, promises to be one of the surest and most profitable in the county. The best layers are found to be the white and brown Leghorns and the best for the table Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. Pheasants and other fancy breeds thrive.

Turkeys, difficult to raise in any country, are hardy here and thrive well with ordinary care. Broods hatched in June bring an average of \$3.50 a bird the following January.

With 130 hens a farmer near Prescott received, during the month of February, an average of eighty-seven eggs a day, fetching fifty cents a dozen. Sorghum seed and milo-maize are the feeds used principally by this man, who raises both on his dry farm. Outside of small quantities of prepared foods, he has not put out a cent for poultry feeding.

Prices obtainable are as follow: Eggs, from twenty-five cents to sixty-five cents a dozen; broilers, forty cents to sixty-five cents; hens, eighty-five cents to \$1.25; cockerels, \$1.50 to \$1.85. A poultry raiser in Williamson Valley sells all his eggs in Prescott in summer, averag-



Typical mountain road, Yavapai County.

ing thirty-five cents; in winter, fifty cents. With an average of 325 hens, on this ranch, for ten years past, he has averaged \$725 net profit annually.

**ALFALFA AND  
NATIVE GRASSES**

Most of the alfalfa produced in Yavapai comes from the Verde Valley; here with four cuttings, six tons an acre is not uncommon and the price at the ranch, baled, \$12 a ton, makes this crop a lucrative one. Small areas are planted to alfalfa near Prescott and in Skull and Ferguson valleys, the product being used entirely for home stock. Gramma is the principal range grass of the county. Timothy hay grows well in the higher altitudes.

**CORN** Over 1,500 acres were sown to corn in the county in 1911, the average crop being thirty bushels an acre. White and yellow dent furnish the heavier yield, but hybrids, developed by local dry farmers after years of experimentation, afford the surest crops. Most of the corn raised in this county is used for feeding home stock, but two cents a pound, f. o. b., is readily obtainable in any of the markets. This year, 1912, a very much larger acreage is being planted.



A Yavapai County grape arbor.

**VEGETABLES** Potatoes furnish good crops both by irrigation and dry farming and other root crops do well where water is available, and bring top prices in Prescott, Jerome and other county markets. Cabbage grown in Yavapai County is highly esteemed in the southern centers of Arizona, readily selling at a cent a pound over the local article. Two cents per pound, f. o. b., has been the average price for the past five years. The same applies to beets. Carrots, squashes, cashaws, parsnips, rutabagas and onions make splendid crops and average two and one-half cents a pound, f. o. b.

Potatoes, especially those grown without irrigation, are highly esteemed, being far superior to the imported Colorado tuber. The Peerless and Coconino Blue varieties are, perhaps, the finest and are readily sold at an average of two and one-half cents a pound.

**DECIDUOUS FRUITS** Despite the small acreage in bearing in this county, over fifty varieties of apples alone are grown. Ganos, Ben Davis, Arkansas Blacks, and other highly colored varieties make the best keepers and shippers. At the Seventh Arizona Fair, 1911, Yavapai County won over 100 first and second prizes for its apples, pears, peachies and quinces; this total represents eighty prizes more than were received for deciduous fruits by all the other Arizona counties combined.

Yavapai peaches, from the Haskell Orchard in the Upper Verde, brought twenty cents a pound, f. o. b., Los Angeles, in 1911, selling as high as thirty cents a pound against the California peach when at ten cents a pound. Among the varieties of peaches which do well in this county are the Crawford, Elberta, Indian Cling; White Heath Cling and Lemon Cling.

Although the orchard districts of Yavapai County are subject to occasional late spring frosts, smudging has seldom been resorted to. The orchardists are this year, however, preparing to use smudge-pots to provide against severe weather. The average price for apples is four cents a pound delivered. There are available for orchard over 4,000 acres of ideal land in Yavapai County today, without considering acreages under water storage projects.

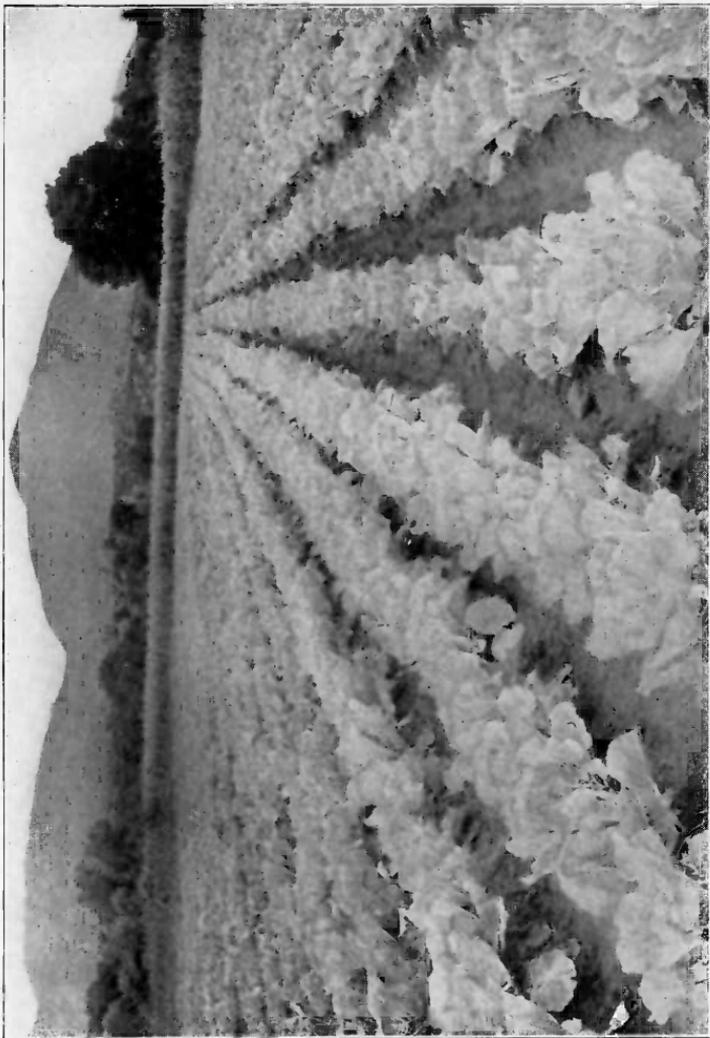
**GRAZING** The following is information, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, relative to grazing seasons on the Prescott National Forest after April 1, 1912.

**CATTLE, HORSES AND SWINE.**—Number of cattle and horses allowed, 36,500; number of swine allowed, fifty. Summer season for cattle and horses, April 1st to December 15th, thirty cents per head for cattle and thirty-eight cents per head for horses. Year-long season for cattle, horses and swine, April 1 to March 31, 1913, thirty-five cents per head for cattle; forty-five cents per head for horses; and twenty-one cents per head for swine. Stock under six months old at the beginning of the season will not be counted or charged for.

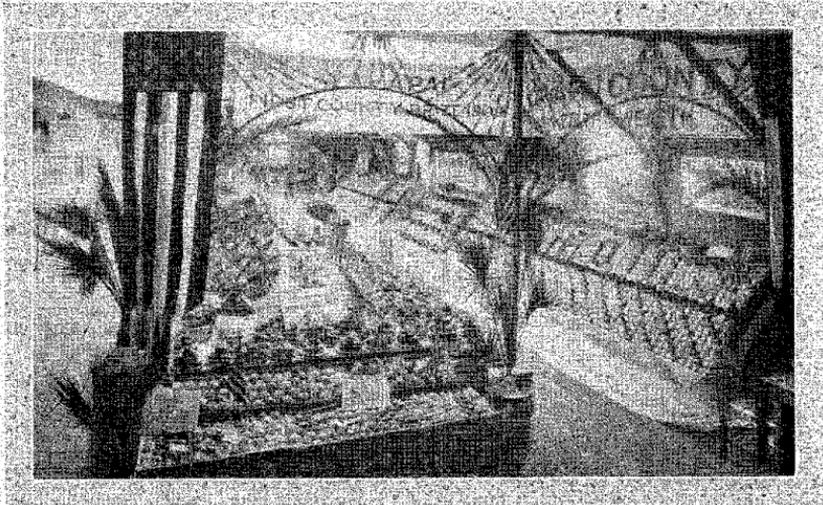
**SHEEP AND GOATS.**—Number allowed, 30,300. Seasons for sheep and goats; April 1st to December 15th, ten cents per head; May 1st to December 15th, nine cents per head; May 1st to November 15th, eight cents per head; May 1 to January 15, 1913, ten cents per head; year-long, April 1 to March 31, 1913, twelve cents per head; and double season May 1 to July 31, 1912 and October 15, 1912 to January 15, 1913, seven and one-quarter cents per head. An additional charge of two cents per head will be made on all ewes and does lambing or kidding within the forest. Stock under six months old at the beginning of the season will not be counted or charged for.

**ALLOTMENT** A protective limit of 300 head of cattle and horses and 2,000 sheep is established for the Prescott National Forest, and all permits for not more than this number of these classes of stock may be renewed without reduction. A maximum limit of 1,500 cattle and horses and 6,000 sheep is established for this Forest, and no permit will be approved for any person, firm, or corporation for more than these numbers of stock; neither will they be allowed to increase their permits by purchase of stock and range of others. No sheep or goats will be allowed to graze in Grazing Districts Nos. 6 and 7 during the summer season. The range within these grazing districts comprises all the Verde division of this forest south of the Black Canyon.

Transient sheep will be passed over the regularly established drive-ways under the usual restrictions governing the issuance of crossing permits. Sheep and goat ranges will be marked off for each sheep and



Corn and cabbage, Skull Valley, Yavapai County.



Yavapai County exhibit. State Fair, Phoenix, Arizona.

goat permittee within the boundary of which he will be required to range his sheep or goats. When cattle or horses drift on to these sheep or goat ranges in sufficient number to materially affect the use of the range by the sheep or goats, measures will be taken to reduce the cattle and horse drift. Sheep or goats will not, however, be allowed to infringe on cattle areas.

Address Forest Supervisor, Forest Service, Prescott, Arizona, P. O. Box 577.

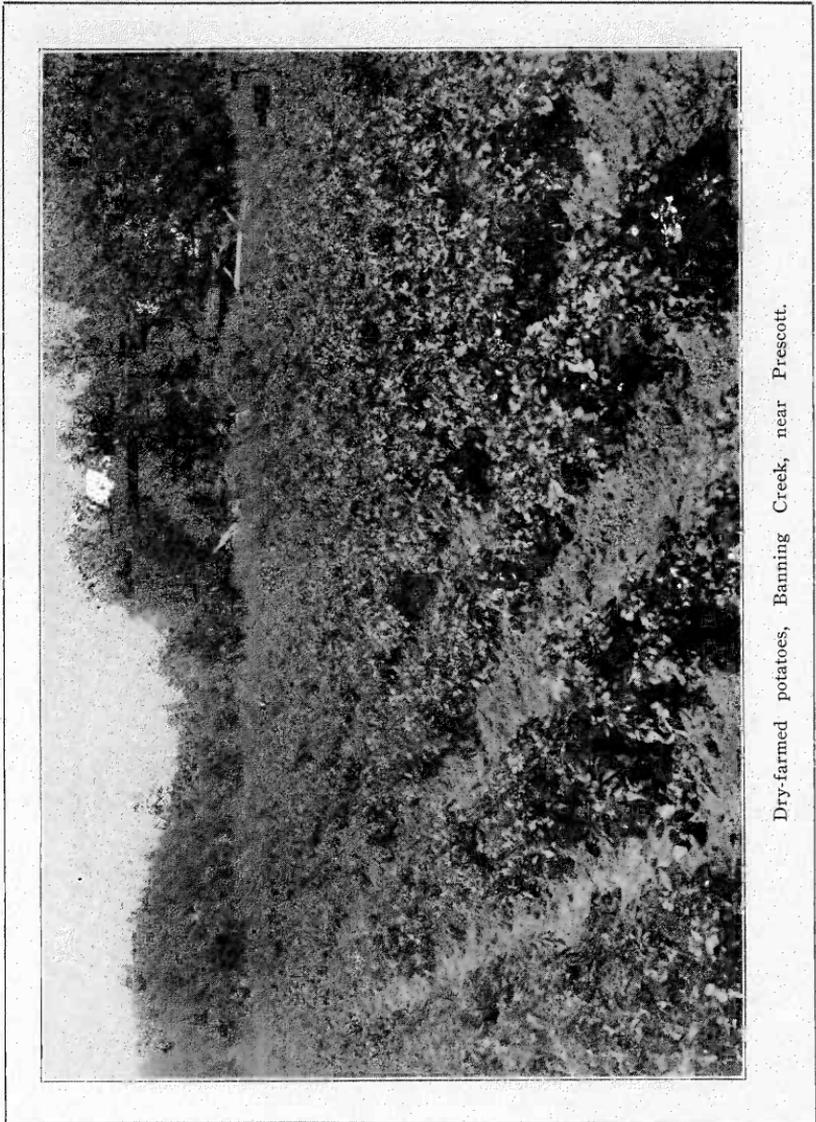
### **MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTION**

C. A. Carter, on forty acres of his ranch in Kirkland Valley, got fifty bushels per acre of yellow dent corn in 1911, without irrigation. His product has won blue ribbons two years at the State Fair.

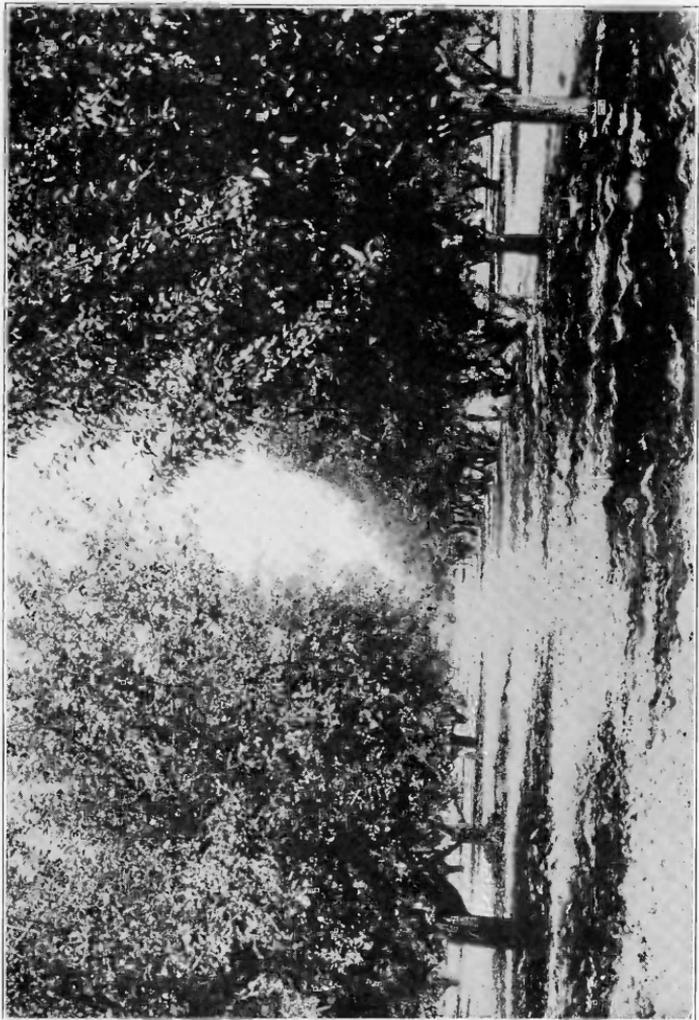
James Davis bought 300 acres with a house and shed two years ago in Ferguson Valley for \$1,000, part of which he had to borrow. Since then he has grown two crops of milo-maize and Indian corn on fifty acres of his land. He now has 200 hogs, is out of debt, has enough feed to carry his hogs until harvest and values his place at \$3,500.

On raw mountain land, two miles south of Prescott, Walter Atkin, an Illinois farmer, took seventy bushels of buckwheat from three acres and two tons of Peerless potatoes per acre from four acres, without irrigation, in 1911.

Plowing late in the spring and but seven inches deep and planting his corn late in June, E. W. Stephens, Ferguson Valley, in 1911



Dry-farmed potatoes, Banning Creek, near Prescott.



Orchard of A. Biacconi, near Prescott, Yavapai County.



Storm in Humbug Cañon, Yavapai County.

matured a crop of yellow dent corn, which averaged thirty-five bushels an acre. The crop received no irrigation.

In 1909 D. M. Wynkoop purchased 800 acres five miles north of Prescott for \$5,000. He has found good water at a depth of thirty-five feet, sufficient to irrigate a truck patch of eight acres, which last year furnished the farm table and netted him \$2,000. Ten acres of potatoes not yet all sold will give him a gross of \$1,800. In November last Mr. Wynkoop sold his ranch for \$20,000 cash.

S. S. Reed, a Massachusetts farmer in the Williamson Valley, home-steaded 160 acres in 1909. Today he is independent, raising cattle and hogs and feeding them with corn and sorghum produced on his place, which he holds at \$4,000 without the live stock.

D. W. Thomas in 1907 owned a placer claim on Big Bug Creek. Digging basins in the gravel seven feet in diameter and filling them with loam hauled in, he planted apples, peaches and plums on three acres. In 1911, the first year of bearing, he cleared \$600 from this tiny plot. His peaches are without rival in quality, size and color and find a ready market in Prescott, twenty-three miles distant by a good wagon road, at from six to ten cents a pound.

With only three inches of moisture in the ground, Lee Brothers, on the American Ranch near Prescott, netted \$24 an acre from ten acres of milo-maize in 1911, retaining the stalks for feeding stock. The average production for milo-maize in the county, during the past three years, is 1,700 pounds an acre. The seed is readily sold at two cents a pound, f. o. b.

The Haskell ranch, six miles east of Jerome, contains one of the best orchards in the Verde Valley. This orchard, of twenty-five acres, with 2,500 apple trees and 1,500 peach trees in bearing, has not failed to return an average crop in seven years and smudging has not been resorted to. In 1911, 3,000 boxes of apples averaged \$1.75 a box of forty-two pounds in Jerome; 4,000 boxes of peaches, of twenty pounds each, averaged \$1 a box. Not counting other fruits and hay used on the ranch this orchard netted Mr. Haskell over \$10,000 last year. The market prices quoted above apply to all the orchards in the county as a fair average.

Fair Oaks Orchard, at an altitude of nearly 6,000 feet, sub-irrigated, is also a famous Yavapai County orchard and has taken more than 100 prizes over all Arizona contestants at the State fairs during the last three years. Its fancy apples have sold as high as \$4 a box.

## **COUNTY INDUSTRIES**

Mining is by far the largest industry of Yavapai County, which ranks second among the fourteen counties of Arizona in the production of gold, second in silver, third in copper and third in gross total, according to the figures of the State Treasurer for 1910, the latest available. Despite its meager population, a glance at her mining statistics proves that this industry is by no means a small one. In the county there are, at present, 1,725 patented mining claims. In this respect, also, Yavapai far exceeds the other counties of Arizona. The tax records show existing improvements on mining property to the value, roundly, of \$2,000,000. In this respect Yavapai County ranks first in Arizona, exceeding even the great copper countries of Cochise and Greenlee.

Of the most sought metals, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, all occur to some extent in the ores of the Bradshaw range, the Sierra Prieta Mountains and the great Yavapai Schist Belt. Tungsten is being mined along the foothills of the Bradshaws in the Tip Top District. As this booklet goes to press, strong indication of gas and oil are present in wells in the Verde Valley and this promises the development, at a very early date, of large bodies of commercial oil of high quality.

In the mineral class of building stone, etc., may be mentioned granite, rivaling that of Vermont and Connecticut, in inexhaustible quarries, within two miles of Prescott and in many other parts of the county; onyx, at Mayer, the largest deposit in the known world; limestone in huge bodies accessible to rail and going ninety-eight per cent. C. A. O., easily; materials ideally suited to the manufacture of cement, fire brick, fire clay, pressed brick and tile.

In Prescott are the railroad repair shops of the Santa Fe railway, a well-equipped foundry, an engineering and machine shop, saw and planing mills and a most modern ice plant and brewery. Near the city, on the track of the Santa Fe, is situated a thoroughly adequate ore sampling establishment which purchases all custom ores.

The principal smelters of Yavapai County are those of the United Verde Copper Company at Jerome, and the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company at Humboldt. Both are custom smelters.



Underground workings, Yavapai County.

**HOTELS AND RESORTS** The principal hotels in Prescott are: St. Michael, European plan, \$1.00 up, American plan, \$2.50 up, 100 rooms, many with bath; Congress Hotel, European plan only, \$1.50 up, forty rooms, many with bath; Prescott Hotel, European plan only, \$1.00 up; Head Hotel, European plan only, seventy-five cents up, with bath, \$1.50 up; The Brinkmeyer and Scopol hotels also provide comfortable accommodation for the tourist. Prescott is well supplied with second-class hotels and lodging-houses.

Furnished houses are procurable at from \$20 to \$100, and should be engaged for the summer season as early as May 1st. Unfurnished houses of from three to eight rooms bring rentals of from \$12 to \$50, according to the location. Furnished rooms, single and en suite, provided with light housekeeping facilities can be procured at reasonable rates. Prescott is better supplied with restaurants than any city of its size in Arizona, having seven well-equipped establishments, both table d'hote and a la carte. Prices in all are very reasonable and their tables are well supplied with everything in season.

Short trips can be made from Prescott to Granite Dells, a beautiful suburban resort, with a charming lake where boating can be enjoyed the year round; to Whipple Barracks, a most complete and well-equipped military post, just at the edge of the city; to Walker, Senator and Crown King mining districts where gold and copper mining may be seen in all their phases.

Castle Hot Springs, situated in the south-central part of Yavapai County, is known far and wide as a winter resort. A hotel with splendid cuisine is here located in the heart of the Bradshaw Mountains, a spot lavishly endowed by nature, where hot springs gush from crevices in the solid granite and whose waters, medicinally, equal the thermal waters of any resort in Europe or America. Castle Hot Springs is reached by a mountain drive from the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad station at Hot Springs Junction.



Where rainbow trout lurk, Oak Creek, Verde Valley, Yavapai County.

Many beautiful mountain roads lead in all directions from Prescott to the mountains, making horseback riding a very desirable pastime. Rugged native ponies can be hired at very reasonable rates.

A pleasant stage drive from Dewey, nineteen miles east of Prescott, brings one into the far-famed Verde Valley, in which are Montezuma's Castle and Montezuma's Well, a rock-bound basin fed by gushers from the volcanic strata underneath.

**HUNTING AND FISHING** From Camp Verde, which is the tourists' center of the Verde Valley, and where a splendid country hotel is located, Beaver and Oak creeks are easily accessible.

Rainbow trout abound in these streams, catches of two pounders being a matter of no comment. There are no better fishing grounds in the Union than along the banks of these beautiful streams.

Yavapai County is a veritable sportsman's paradise. Cinnamon and black bear are to be found in the mountains in remote parts of the county and lynx, puma, catamount, mountain lions, lobo and timber wolves, coyotes, jack and cottontail rabbits offer the huntsman wide range for exciting sport.

Teal, spoonbill, mallard and canvas-back ducks furnish heavy bags within accessible reach of the principal towns in season. Quail, dove and wild pigeons run in large covies throughout the mesa and upland areas.



Lake in Granite Dells, suburban to Prescott, Yavapai County.

**GAME LAWS** OPEN SEASON.—Male deer, turkeys, September 15th to December 1st

Quail, bob-white, partridge, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail, October 15th to February 1st. Ducks, geese, brant, doves, rabbits, open all the year. Trout, June 1st to September 1st. Elk, mountain goat or sheep, female deer or fawn, killing prohibited at all times.

**LIMITS, ETC.**—Three male deer in one season; twenty-five quail in one day; twenty pounds or forty individual fish in one day, not less than seven inches long. Fishing with hook and line only permitted. Sale of above game and fish, except rabbits, prohibited. Non-resident license to hunt deer, \$10 each season.

**BOUNTIES.**—The following are the bounties provided by territorial law of 1909, which are in force at this writing. The board of supervisors will pay as rewards for the destruction of wild animals, as follows: Lobos or timber wolves, mountain lions, pumas, panthers and bears, \$10 each; raccoons, twenty-five cents each; lynx, wildcats and skunks, \$1 each; coyotes, \$2 each.

**NORMAL PRICES**

Probably there is no important section in the Southwest where most of the necessities of life are more reasonable than in Yavapai County. Following are normal retail prices for an average year on such items as are not elsewhere mentioned: Water-melons, five to forty-five cents each; oranges and lemons, twenty to fifty cents a dozen; strawberries, ten to fifteen cents a basket; string beans, two to five cents a pound; tomatoes, five to ten cents a pound; celery, five to ten cents a bunch; egg plant, seven to fifteen cents; carrots and turnips, three to five cents a pound.

Meats, round steak, twelve and one-half to fifteen cents a pound; sirloin, eighteen to twenty cents a pound; leg of mutton, fifteen to

eighteen cents; chops, eighteen to twenty-five cents; lamb, fifteen to twenty-five cents; veal, twenty to twenty-two cents; pork, twenty cents; fish, twenty to twenty-five cents a pound, of all ordinary varieties; milk, ten cents a quart; rabbits, ten to fifteen cents apiece.

Groceries are reasonable in price, except the heavy staples which are about ten per cent. higher than in other Western centers, due to freight. Coal oil, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per five-gallon can; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per fifty-pound sack.

Fuel: Cedar, juniper, oak and pine, native woods of the county, \$5 to \$7 a cord and coal from \$10 to \$12 a ton. Gas is largely used for fuel.

The data contained in this booklet has been gathered painstakingly and the figures herein submitted are entirely dependable, erring, if at all, on the conservative side. Readers desiring complete information as to the health and climatic phases of the resources of Yavapai County or of her mining industry, are requested to apply to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Prescott, Arizona, specifying which is wanted.



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