

HJR

14

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## FAX

Please deliver the following pages to: Legis. Legal

Fm: Staff, Resources Committee, Jim Poubel

Fax #:465-2029

Total number of pages including cover: 1

Date: 2/15/06 4:12 PM

Re: Resource Committee amendments to HJR 14 and HB 324

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Please amend and final the above referenced pieces of legislation as "CS" (RES)

HJR 14 -24-LS0670\G

Delete Page 2, Line 11-14

*[FURTHER RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the United States Congress is urged to include a provision in S. 293 to provide that the land grants do not interfere with public access to or along fishing streams or the continued use of established hunting, dog mushing, motorized vehicle, mining, and recreational trails or roads; and be it]*

HB 324 - 24-LS1218\G

Page 1, Line 7

(1) knowingly import orange hawkweed....

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# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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## REPRESENTATIVE JIM ELKINS

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### Sponsor Statement

House Joint Resolution 14 has been introduced to urge the United States Congress to pass legislation to convey land to the University of Alaska.

HJR 14 voices support for U.S. Senate Bill 293 the federal University Land Bill by Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK). That legislation provides a grant from the federal government of 250,000 acres and up to an additional 250,000 acres match from the state.

As the largest landholder in Alaska, it is important that the Federal government provide support to the University of Alaska. The University needs a more dependable revenue stream, and this legislation will make the University of Alaska System more stable and similar to other land grant institutions across the nation. Eventually they will be able to become financially independent from yearly funding allocations from the Legislature.

In conjunction with House Bill 130, this land grant package will give the University of Alaska as much as 760,000 acres and will make them the envy of universities around the globe. HJR 14 will inform the members of Congress how important S.293 is to Alaskans because producing a long-term revenue stream for the University is imperative and in the best interests of all Alaskans.

S 293 IS

109th CONGRESS

1st Session

S. 293

To provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

**February 3, 2005**

Ms. MURKOWSKI introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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**A BILL**

To provide for the continuation of higher education through the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Alaska to the University of Alaska, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

**SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

(a) Findings- The Congress finds that--

- (1) the University of Alaska is the successor to and the beneficiary of all Federal grants and conveyances to or for the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines;
- (2) under the Acts of March 4, 1915, 38 Stat. 1214, and January 21, 1929, 45 Stat. 109., the United States granted to the Territory of Alaska certain Federal lands for the University of Alaska;
- (3) the Territory did not receive most of the land intended to be conveyed by the Act of March 4, 1915, before repeal of that Act by section 6(k) of the Alaska Statehood Act (Public Law 85-508, 72 Stat. 339);
- (4) only one other State land grant college in the United States has obtained a smaller land grant from the Federal Government than has the University of Alaska, and all land grant colleges in the western States of the United States have obtained substantially larger land grants than has the University of Alaska;
- (5) an academically strong and financially secure state university system is a cornerstone to

the long-term development of a stable population and to a healthy, diverse economy and is in the national interest;

(6) the Federal Government now desires to acquire certain lands for addendum to various conservation units;

(7) the national interest is served by transferring certain Federal lands to the University of Alaska which will be able to use and develop the resources of such lands and by returning certain lands held by the University of Alaska located within certain Federal conservation system units to Federal ownership; and

(8) the University of Alaska holds valid legal title to and is responsible for management of lands transferred by the United States to the Territory and State of Alaska for the University and an exchange of lands for lands that are capable of producing revenues to support the education objectives of the original grants is consistent with and in furtherance of the purposes and terms of, and thus not in violation of, the Federal grant of such lands.

(b) Purposes- The purposes of this Act are--

(1) to fulfill the original commitment of Congress to establish the University of Alaska as a land grant university with holdings sufficient to facilitate operation and maintenance of a university system for the inhabitants of the State of Alaska; and

(2) to acquire from the University of Alaska lands it holds within Federal parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas to further the purposes for which those areas were established.

## SEC. 2. LAND GRANT.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to valid existing rights, the University of Alaska ('University') is entitled to select up to 250,000 acres of Federal lands or interests in lands in or adjacent to Alaska as a land grant. The Secretary of the Interior ('Secretary') shall promptly convey to the University the Federal lands selected and approved in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b)(1) Within forty-eight (48) months of the enactment of this Act, the University of Alaska may submit to the Secretary a description of lands or interests in lands for conveyance. The initial selection may be less than or exceed 250,000 acres and the University may add or delete lands or interests in lands, or until 250,000 patented acres have been conveyed pursuant to this Act, except that the total of land selected and conveyed shall not exceed 275,000 acres at any time.

(2) The University may select lands validly selected but not conveyed to the State of Alaska or to a Native Corporation organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), except that these lands or interests in lands may not be approved or conveyed to the University unless the State of Alaska or the Native Corporation relinquishes its selection in writing.

(3) The University may not make selections within a conservation system unit, as defined in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101), or in the Tongass National Forest except within lands classified as LUD III or LUD IV by the United States Forest Service and limited to areas of second growth timber where timber harvest occurred after January 1, 1952.

(4) The University may make selections within the National Petroleum Reserve--Alaska ('NPRA'), except that--

(A) no selection may be made within an area withdrawn for village selection pursuant to section 11(a) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Native villages of Atkasook, Barrow, Nuiqsit and Wainwright;

(B) no selection may be made in the Teshekpuk Lake Special Management Area as depicted on a map that is included in the final environmental impact statement for the Northeast NPRA dated October 7, 1998; and

(C) No selections may be made within those portions of NPRA north of latitude 69 degrees North in excess of 92,000 acres and no selection may be made within such area during the two year period extending from the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall attempt to conclude an agreement with the University of Alaska and the State of Alaska providing for sharing NPRA leasing revenues within the two year period. If the Secretary concludes such an agreement, the Secretary shall transmit it to the Congress, and no selection may be made within such area during the three year period extending from the date of enactment of this Act. If legislation has not been enacted within three years of the date of enactment of this Act approving the agreement, the University of Alaska may make selections within such area. An agreement shall provide for the University of Alaska to receive a portion of annual revenues from mineral leases within NPRA in lieu of any lands selections within NPRA north of latitude 69 degrees North, but not to exceed ten percent of such revenues or \$9 million annually, whichever is less.

(5) Within forty-five (45) days of receipt of a selection, the Secretary shall publish notice of the selection in the Federal Register. The notice shall identify the lands or interest in lands included in the selection and provide for a period for public comment not to exceed sixty (60) days.

(6) Within six months of the receipt of such a selection, the Secretary shall accept or reject the selection and shall promptly notify the University of his decision, including the reasons for any rejection. A selection that is not rejected within six months of notification to the Secretary is deemed approved.

(7) The Secretary may reject a selection if the Secretary finds that the selection would have a significant adverse impact on the ability of the Secretary to comply with the land entitlement provisions of the Alaska Statehood Act or the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601) or if the Secretary finds that the selection would have a direct, significant and irreversible adverse effect on a conservation system unit as defined in the Alaska National Interest Conservation Act.

(8) The Secretary shall promptly publish notice of an acceptance or rejection of a selection in the Federal Register.

(9) An action taken pursuant to this Act is not a major Federal action within the meaning of section 102(2)(C) of Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852, 853).

(c) The University may not select Federal lands or interests in lands reserved for military purposes or reserved for the administration of a Federal agency, unless the Secretary of Defense or the head of the affected agency agrees to relinquish the lands or interest in lands.

(d) The University may select additional lands or interest in lands to replace lands rejected by the Secretary.

(e) Lands or interests in lands shall be segregated and unavailable for selection by and conveyance to the State of Alaska or a Native Corporation and shall not be otherwise encumbered or disposed of by the United States pending completion of the selection process.

(f) The University may enter selected lands on a non-exclusive basis to assess the oil, gas, mineral and other resource potential therein and to exercise due diligence regarding making a final selection. The University, and its delegates or agents, shall be permitted to engage in assessment techniques including, but not limited to, core drilling to assess the metalliferous or other values, and surface geological exploration and seismic exploration for oil and gas, except that exploratory drilling of oil and gas wells shall not be permitted.

(g) Within one year of the Secretary's approval of a selection, the University may make a final decision whether to accept these lands or interests in lands and shall notify the Secretary of its decision. The Secretary shall publish notice of any such acceptance or rejection in the Federal Register within six months. If the University has decided to accept the selection, effective on the date that the notice of such acceptance is published, all right, title, and interest of the United States in the described selection shall vest in the University.

(h) Lakes, rivers and streams contained within final selections shall be meandered and lands submerged thereunder shall be conveyed in accordance with section 901 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371, 2430; 43 U.S.C. 1631).

(i) Upon completion of a survey of lands or interest in lands subject to an interim approval, the Secretary shall promptly issue patent to such lands or interests in lands.

(j) The Secretary of Agriculture and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies shall promptly take such actions as may be necessary to assist the Secretary in implementing this Act.

### **SEC. 3. RELINQUISHMENT OF CERTAIN UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA HOLDINGS.**

(a) As a condition to any grant provided by section 2 of this Act, the University shall begin to convey to the Secretary those lands listed in 'The University of Alaska's Inholding Reconveyance Document' and dated November 13, 2001.

(b) The University shall begin conveyance of the lands described in section 3(a) of this Act upon approval of selected lands and shall convey to the Secretary a percentage of these lands approximately equal to that percentage of the total grant represented by the approval. The University shall not be required to convey to the Secretary any lands other than those referred to in section 3(a) of this Act. The Secretary shall accept quitclaim deeds from the University for these lands.

### **SEC. 4. JUDICIAL REVIEW.**

The University of Alaska may bring an appropriate action, including an action in the nature of mandamus, against the Department of the Interior, naming the Secretary, for violation of this Act or for review of a final agency decision taken under this Act. An action pursuant to this section

may be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska within two (2) years of the alleged violation or final agency decision and such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any such suit.

**SEC. 5. STATE MATCHING GRANT.**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to valid existing rights, within forty-eight (48) months of receiving evidence of ownership from the State, the University may, in addition to the grant made available in section 2 of this Act, select up to 250,000 acres of Federal lands or interests in lands in or adjacent to Alaska to be conveyed on an acre-for-acre basis as a matching grant for any lands received from the State of Alaska after February 1, 2005.

(b) Selections of lands or interests in lands pursuant to this section shall be in parcels of 25,000 acres or greater.

(c) Grants made pursuant to this section shall be separately subject to the terms and conditions applicable to grants made under section 2 of this Act.

*END*

# **A Land Grant College Without the Land:**

**A History of the University of Alaska's  
Federal Land Grant**



**A Report to the University of Alaska  
Statewide Office of Land Management**

**by Terrence M. Cole, Ph.D.**

**Chair, Department of History  
University of Alaska Fairbanks**

**November 1993**

**History of UA Land**

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Alaska is a land-grant college without the land. In 1915, Congress reserved for Alaska's land-grant institution potentially more than a quarter-of-a-million acres in the Tanana Valley, proceeds from the sale and development of which would help finance the operation of the school. Under the terms of the measure, written by Delegate James Wickorham, the college was to receive every surveyed and unclaimed Section 33 in an area of about 14,000 square miles between Fairbanks in the north and the foothills of the Alaska Range in the south, in addition to the main campus of about 2,250 acres four miles from Fairbanks.

However, this large Tanana Valley land-grant never materialized. For decades, almost all of the land in the Tanana Valley (like the rest of Alaska) remained unsurveyed and therefore unavailable. As late as the 1950s, only 0.6 percent of Alaska had been properly surveyed under the standard rectangular system, and a territorial report concluded that at the speed Alaska was being surveyed, it could take as long as 43,510 years to complete the job. (Chipperfield 1954: 4) Due primarily to this incredibly slow pace of federal land surveys, Alaska's landgrant institution received only a fraction of the land Congress reserved for it in 1915; in addition to its 2,250 acre campus, the University of Alaska received less than 9,000 acres out of a reservation created for it totalling approximately 268,800 acres.

To partially remedy the situation, Congress granted an additional 100,000 acres to Alaska's land-grant college in 1929, but even with this additional grant, the total was less than half of the original acreage authorized in 1915.

Further efforts to increase the size of Alaska's higher education federal land-grant were made from the 1930s through the 1950s. Several bills were submitted to Congress that would have reserved up to 10 million acres for Alaska's land-grant college, but strong opposition, primarily from the Department of Interior, doomed the effort.

With the passage of the Alaska statehood bill in 1958, the university's legal rights to further land under the 1915 reservation were extinguished. The statehood act repealed the 1915 reservation because Congress apparently believed the enormous statehood entitlement of more than 103 million acres—far larger than that of any other state in American history—would provide sufficient resources so that the 49th state could adequately support its university. Alaska Delegate E.L. "Bob" Bartlett agreed with the majority of Congress that by not targeting specific amounts of land for specific purposes, such as had traditionally been done for the support of higher education elsewhere, the new state would have greater flexibility and more control of its own affairs.

Bartlett claimed in 1958 that in exchange for giving up the "in-place" grants—such as the Tanana Valley Section 33 reservation—the state of Alaska had received not only a far greater percentage of the public domain than other western states, but also greater freedom to choose land wherever it wished "without any reference at all to the traditional section-by-section formula." This freedom, as Bartlett predicted, helped the state immeasurably, for instance, when the state selected land at Prudhoe Bay, which turned out to be the richest oil field in North American history. But the cost of this greater freedom in land choice was a vastly smaller educational land grant for Alaska.

Traditionally, the size of land grants were most often determined by a state's population not by its area. Nevertheless, some of the last western states were given generous grants despite their sparse populations. For instance, Oklahoma and New Mexico each received about one million acres to support higher education. But, Alaskan higher education never shared in this federal bounty. Alaska received less land specifically dedicated for the support of higher education than any other western public land state, and less educational land or script than all but one of the contiguous states. Among the 48 states which had received federal land or land scrip to establish land-grant colleges, mining schools, teachers' colleges, and state

The Ordinance of 1785 established the rectangular survey of New England as the basis on which all land west of the Ohio would be subdivided; land was surveyed into townships composed of 36 sections of 360 acres or one square mile each. The 1785 law also established the principle of federal land endowments for education by reserving Section 16 of every township "for the maintenance of public schools, within the said township." (Taylor 1969: 131) After the admission of Ohio in 1803, Section 16 of every township in every new territory or state was typically reserved for schools; any Section 16 which had somehow been preempted was replaced by another section "in lieu thereof." (Hibbard 1939: 310) Over the 19th century, as the need for the expansion of education grew, so did the size of the federal land endowment for schools. With the admission of Oregon in 1848, the usual common school section grant doubled from one section to two (Sections 16 and 36). Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, three of the last four states admitted before Alaska, each received four sections for school lands (Sections 2, 16, 32 and 36).

Common school grants were by far the largest in terms of acreage; however, higher education also received varying amounts of land. Different states received federal land grants for seminaries, teachers' colleges, mining schools, military schools and universities totaling millions of acres. Most notable among the land grants for higher education were the land-grant agricultural colleges created by the Morrill Act of 1862.

#### MORRILL ACT OF 1862

The Morrill Act, which has been called "perhaps the most important single act for education ever passed by Congress," revolutionized higher education in America. (Taylor 1969: 111) Previously attending a college or university had been the privilege of an elite upper class, but supplied with government land grants totalling more than 11 million acres, the nation created new kinds of colleges in every state and territory that would stress the teaching of "agriculture and the mechanic arts" to the "industrial classes." Thanks to the creation of the system of land-grant colleges and universities, which eventually spread to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the doors of higher education swung open for the first time to millions of working class men and women. "Democracy's College" is the apt title of the classic history of the land-grant college movement.

#### INEQUITIES OF THE LAND GRANTS

Despite the laudable goals of the Morrill Act, serious problems with the legislation emerged. The acreage of each state's land grant was based on population as measured by the size of its congressional delegation; for each senator and representative a state sent to Congress, it received 30,000 acres. Therefore, the law favored the heavily populated, industrialized eastern states over the more sparsely settled and primarily agricultural western states. For instance, Rhode Island, the smallest state in the union, received 120,000 acres in scrip, a larger land grant than that of either Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, or Colorado, all of which received the minimum of 90,000 acres. Similarly, Connecticut (180,000 acres) received more than California (150,000 acres), and New Jersey (210,000 acres) more than Montana (140,000 acres).

Besides the glaring inequities between eastern and western states, except in a few instances, the land grants never created the financial endowments for the agricultural colleges which Congress had intended. As one historian has noted, the disposal record of the various states' agricultural college land grants "is clouded by scandal, fraud, and poor management. Many states realized less than one dollar an acre for their land, and some were even swindled out of the proceeds of the sales altogether." (Madsen 1976: 34) The poorest performance was that of Brown University in Rhode Island, which received only 42 cents an acre for its land.

One of the few states to earn a significant income from its land grant was New York, which received the largest grant of nearly one million acres (in scrip). Ezra Cornell, founder of New York's land-grant college, Cornell University, invested the scrip in 500,000 acres of the pinelands of northern Wisconsin to amass a nest egg of

acres, "which is a smaller number of acres than is usually given an agricultural college or school of mines." (U.S. House 1915: 5) Wickersham himself said on the floor of the House that the Alaska Agricultural College would receive only a total of 80 sections (51,200 acres). Another congressman claimed the reserve would be about 180,000 acres, while another claimed "it would be even more than that." (Congressional Record, 24 February 1915: 4544-4545) Still later the Dept. of Interior estimated that the Section 33 grant totaled 336,000 acres. (U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1929: 3)

Confusion stemmed mostly from the fact that virtually none of the land under consideration had yet been surveyed, so no one could have known exactly how many sections were potentially included in the reserve. (According to calculations made years later by University of Alaska administrators, the total Section 33 land reserved for Alaska's land-grant college under the 1915 measure comprised 420 sections or 268,800 acres. (Patty to Egan, 8 February 1960, Pres. Papers, 60/61, Box 14, File 204)

The lack of surveys not only caused confusion about the size of the Alaska Agricultural College's reservation, it also effectively cancelled the value of the reservation itself. The land set aside in 1915 was clearly predicated on surveys; obviously, the specific sections reserved for education could not be reserved until after they had been delineated. The first line in the 1915 law stated in part that the educational lands could be reserved only "when the public lands of the Territory of Alaska are surveyed, under direction of the Government of the United States..." Considering the pace at which the federal government was completing the rectangular survey of Alaska, the college could have literally waited until the next ice age, or longer, to receive all of its land. In 1915, the General Land Office had hardly even begun the task of surveying the Territory. Even four decades later, in 1952, only about 0.6 percent of Alaska's estimated area of 375 million acres had been surveyed. One politician predicted in the early 1950s that at the going rate of land surveys, it would take between 12,000 and 17,000 years to finish the job, while a less optimistic report from the Territorial Division of Lands estimated it might take as long 43,510 years! (U.S. House, Statehood For Alaska, 1957: 321; Chipperfield 1954: 4) Not until after statehood in the 1960s did the U.S. government finally begin to survey sizeable portions of the public domain in Alaska. (Ducker 1992)

Without surveys, the 1915 congressional school land reservations in Alaska for both public schools and the land-grant college remained empty promises. Out of the estimated 20 million acres that the 1915 grant reserved for the public schools of Alaska, the Territory of Alaska ultimately received only about 106,000 acres, or 0.5 percent of the original reservation. (Chipperfield 1954: 2; Stein 1987: 7)

The land-grant college's expected Tanana Valley land grant never materialized either. In 1958, the university reported that only 19 Section 33s—out of a possible total of 420 Section 33s in the Tanana Valley—had been surveyed. "At present rate of survey," the university's land manager reported in 1958, "one might expect completion of survey in from 200 to 1,000 years." (Land Manager Report, 20 May 1958, Pres. Papers, 1958/59, Box 6, File 88) According to figures from the State Division of Lands, out of the 1915 reservation, Alaska's land-grant institution ultimately received only 11,211 acres, of which about 2,250 acres were the campus site reserved for educational purposes, leaving only 8,961 acres for revenue purposes. Thus, the University of Alaska was granted less than 3.3 percent of the 268,800 acre Tanana Valley reservation Congress created for its financial support in 1915. (Stein 1987: 167)

#### LACK OF LAND INCOME

The lack of land was clearly seen in the university's balance sheet. During the University of Alaska's first three decades, from 1917 to 1946, the total revenue to its permanent fund from land sales, rentals, and leases was only \$227.50. During that time, the university's land income never amounted to more than \$30 a year. Other years were even worse. From 1926-1928, Alaska's alleged land-grant college earned only 75 cents from its land grant. Nearly every third year, until the late 1940s, the UA

difficult position. The university had numerous dealings with Interior Department officials and Bunnell could not afford to alienate them. "If you are disinclined to write a letter that I can use before the Committee," Dimond wrote Bunnell, "will you not at least with your superior knowledge of the entire subject, write me a memorandum which I may adopt in whole or part as my own without bringing your name into the controversy." (Dimond to Bunnell, 6 April 1937) If Bunnell ever wrote the memo which Dimond requested, it has not yet come to light.

In 1938, the university selected 1,927 acres near Fairbanks for its first quantity grant under the 1929 law. (Stein 1987: 7) Nevertheless, the Interior Department continued to thwart Dimond's and Bunnell's efforts to reserve additional land for the university. "The Department of the Interior is still vigorously opposed to having set aside for the University of Alaska any more of the public lands in the Territory...." Dimond wrote to Bunnell in February 1941. (Dimond to Bunnell, 11 February 1941)

A month later Dimond further explained: "The Department's argument against the bill seems to be based upon the theory that plenty of land has already been reserved for the University of Alaska and no more is needed. Specific reference was made to the fact that the grant of 100,000 acres made to the Territory of Alaska for the benefit of the University... has not yet been selected except for approximately 2000 acres..." (Dimond to Bunnell, 12 March 1941)

By the time Dimond introduced his 10 million acre bill for the fifth and last time in 1943, he had apparently resigned himself to the Interior Department's unwavering opposition. As Dimond expected, the Interior Department responded once again with a negative recommendation. Acting Secretary Abe Fortas wrote in July 1943 that Delegate Dimond's proposed 10 million acre reserve, added to the more than 20 million acres previously reserved in 1915 for common schools and higher education in Alaska, would create a gigantic educational reserve of more than 30 million acres which Alaska did not need.

"Such an amount would be greatly in excess of the grants of public land made to any of the States," Fortas wrote, "and, considering the comparatively small population of the Territory of Alaska, approximately 60,000, an additional reservation of the amount proposed for educational purposes, would seem unwarranted and greatly out of proportion to the present or contemplated need of the Territory." (Fortas to Peterson, 19 July 1943)

In 1944, E. L. "Bob" Bartlett replaced Dimond as Alaska's Delegate to Congress. Bartlett told Bunnell he would resubmit Dimond's 10 million acre reservation proposal, but claimed it would be futile as the Interior Department would continue to thwart the measure. "I have no doubt that if I introduce a bill seeking the same objective a similar report will be made," Bartlett wrote, "but I am perfectly willing to do so in any event if such is your desire." (Bartlett to Bunnell, 30 December 1944)

Apparently Bartlett did not reintroduce Dimond's university land measure, as by that time a new force had arisen which would drastically alter Alaska's political landscape and the land question: the Alaska statehood movement.

#### IV. THE STATEHOOD MOVEMENT

In 1916, one year after Congress reserved more than a quarter of a million acres in the Tanana Valley to finance a land-grant college in Fairbanks, James Wickersham submitted the first bill requesting statehood for Alaska. Wickersham introduced his statehood bill, a symbolic gesture with no real hope of passage, on the 49th anniversary of the signing of the Alaska Purchase Treaty. He patterned his measure after the statehood act of Oklahoma, supplanting the generous grants of money and land for education would find favor with Democrats, traditional supporters of state's rights, who at the time controlled both Congress and the White House. (Atwood 1979: 306)

500,000 acres for miscellaneous internal improvements, and approximately 438,000 acres for the support of the University of Alaska. (Under Gardner's proposal, the university's total acreage would consist of the 2,250 acre campus, the 1915 Tanana Valley Section 33 reservation—erroneously calculated by Interior to be about 336,000 acres—and the 1929 land grant of 100,000 acres.) (U.S. House 1947: 14)

In the spring of 1948, Delegate Bartlett and the Interior Department compromised on the size of the statehood land-grant proposal; both agreed to support a grant of four sections in each township (Sections 2, 16, 32 and 36) totaling about 40 million acres, and to reassert the University of Alaska's rights to the entire 1915 Tanana Valley Section 33 grant, i.e. about 268,000 acres, and the 1929 grant of 100,000 acres. (U.S. House 1949: 2) Bartlett and other strong statehood supporters admitted that they would have preferred to ask for more land, but that political reality at the time dictated that four sections per township, plus Section 33 in the Tanana Valley, was the best deal Alaska could hope to receive. As retired Delegate Dimond told a Senate committee in 1950, "...we have to take this or we do not get anything." (U.S. Senate 1950: 75)

Nevertheless, others still maintained that unless Alaska received more land, it could never become economically viable as a state. Two statehood bills introduced in 1949 again repeated the original Dimond-Bartlett position: all public land not needed by the federal government, in addition to about 20 million acres for public schools (every Section 16 and 36) and about 10 million acres for the support of the University of Alaska (every Section 33). (H.R. 25 and H.R. 2300, 81st Congress, 1st Session)

#### FROM IN-PLACE TO QUANTITY GRANTS

Congress moved towards a revolutionary solution to the Alaska state land question in 1950, when it rejected traditional in-place grants of specific sections, and endorsed the concept of quantity grants of larger blocks of open acreage. Ironically, the most eloquent case for changing the manner in which Alaska's land would be granted, and for also granting Alaska additional land, probably originated with statehood's most vocal opponent, Winton C. Arnold, chief lobbyist and publicist for the Alaskan canned salmon industry. (Naske 1972)

At numerous congressional statehood hearings, Arnold showed charts and graphs illustrating that at the rate the rectangular survey was being extended to Alaska, it would literally take thousands of years to complete the task. (As noted previously, estimates in the 1950s were that it might take anywhere from 12,000 to 42,510 years to survey all of Alaska.) For instance, Arnold tabulated the history of land surveys in the last ten states admitted into the union, from North Dakota (1889) to Arizona (1912). On the date of admission, the percentage of surveyed land in the new states ranged from a minimum of 20 percent in Idaho, to a maximum of 100 percent in Oklahoma. By contrast, Arnold noted that only 0.672 percent of Alaska had been surveyed by 1950. (U.S. Senate 1950: 414) Since Alaska could not receive title to a specific section of land until it had been surveyed, the state would virtually have to wait forever to receive all of its land, and Arnold maintained that therefore statehood was not a practical option for Alaska.

Instead of ruling out statehood, however, the slow pace of surveys merely convinced the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as Bob Bartlett wrote, to adopt a "bold and precedent shattering way in determining how land should be transferred to the new state." (Naske 1972: 8) In 1957, the year before Congress finally voted to admit Alaska into the Union, Bob Bartlett recalled that during its deliberations in 1950, the Senate committee

*evolved an entirely new principle in respect to land grants. Its decision was that the historic manner of passing on to the new state numbered sections after the survey should be discarded. Substituted, therefore, was the provision which has remained in every statehood bill since, namely the extraordinarily liberal and, I believe for Alaska, advantageous principle that the state should be allowed to select what land it desired from the*

103,350,000 acre proposed statehood entitlement, consisting of 500,000 acres for the University of Alaska and 500,000 acres for the support of teachers' colleges or normal schools. (See Table No. 1)

### TABLE NO. 1

#### Typical Calculation of Acreage in proposed Alaska Statehood Bills, 1953-1957

1. 100 million acres—General open grant, no restrictions.
2. 800,000 acres—Community Development Grants—to be used for expansion of communities. Half of acreage would come from the public domain, half from national forest land.
3. 2,550,000 acres—for various specified state functions and internal improvement enumerated as follows:
  - 500,000 acres—University of Alaska
  - 500,000 acres—teachers' colleges
  - 500,000 acres—public buildings
  - 200,000—schools and asylums  
for the deaf, dumb, and blind
  - 200,000 acres—penitentiaries
  - 200,000 acres—mental institutions
  - 200,000 acres—charitable, penal and reformatory institutions
  - 250,000 acres—pioneer homes

(U.S. House 1953: 17)

#### PROPOSED ELIMINATION OF 1915 RESERVE

By the early 1950s, it seemed likely that if and when Alaska achieved statehood, the University of Alaska would receive its long-delayed increase in the size of its land grant. Invariably, all of the statehood bills before Congress addressed the need to give the university additional land. But impending statehood also raised fears in the Territory of cancellation of the 1915 public school and university land reservation. Given that Congress had rejected the concept of in-place grants in favor of quantity grants, it seemed reasonable to many lawmakers, including Delegate Bob Bartlett, that Congress should revoke the 1915 reservations and substitute a larger quantity grant.

The Territorial Department of Land warned in a December 1954 report that Alaska was in danger of potentially losing the millions of acres which the United States had reserved for Alaska education almost three decades earlier. The statehood bill then under consideration (See Table No. 1) would repeal the 1915 school land reservation, and though it would provide up to one million acres specifically for the support of higher education (500,000 acres for the University of Alaska and 500,000 acres for teachers' colleges), it would not provide specific acreage to support the school system, traditionally the prime justification for granting land to states. The report recommended that some means be found to guarantee that land be granted to support Alaska schools, just as was being done for higher education with internal improvement land under the proposed statehood bill.

*There may be no objection to the repeal of the school reservation act providing some other provision is made to grant the school system 20,101,488 acres, an amount equal to the amount it would have received under that act. The original and chief purpose of making grants of land to states was for benefiting the public schools. The proposed legislation... provides grants for many other state institutions and purposes for which grants are generally made but the most important grant for the public schools is not provided for. In fact, the school system would lose the reservations that have been previously granted. (Chipperfield 1954: 13-14)*

would prefer that no distinction be made by the terms of the statute, but that, instead, the proceeds from all the granted sections be set aside for the common support of the schools and the University, and that the Territorial government be given discretion in the distribution of proceeds between these two educational purposes. (Aandahl to Rep. Engle, U.S. House, National Archives, RG 233, Box 113, H.R. 6242)

The bill to grant school and university sections directly to the Territory failed, as did another measure introduced by Bartlett in 1955 which would have granted millions of acres directly to the Territory of Alaska without waiting for statehood. This bill would have repealed the 1915 school and university reservation, and simultaneously granted the Territory the right to select up to 20 million acres from the public domain, approximately the amount of land that could have been reserved under the 1915 act.

The Interior Department agreed with the spirit of Bartlett's bill, which called for in-place grants to be replaced with a quantity grant.

*A grant of school sections in place is a grant of lands widely dispersed on a geographical basis. Such a grant gives the recipient, within limits, a fair proportion of the various classes of lands within its boundaries, the good as well as the bad. Since the grantees's holdings are distributed over a wide area, large-scale exchange programs are required, as we have learned by experience, to bring the holdings together into manageable and economical units...*

*A very large proportion of the land in Alaska does not appear to promise, for the reasonably near future, any substantial economic return. A grant of school sections in place would, therefore, leave the Territory with a large body of widely dispersed holdings, needing management and protection and yielding little in the way of revenues. (Assistant Secy to Rep. Engle, RG 233, U.S. House, National Archives, Box 97A, H.R. 246)*

Though the Interior Department favored quantity grants in principle, the department opposed revoking the 1915 school and university section reservation on the grounds that the Territory was not yet ready to manage 20 million acres. Rather, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior suggested granting three million acres immediately to the Territory as the first installment of a large quantity grant that would eventually replace the 1915 reservations. Furthermore, Interior Department officials suggested that the revenue from the three million acres be divided as follows:

- 20%—public schools
- 20%—University of Alaska
- 20%—University of Alaska Teacher Training
- 40%—discretion of the legislature

(Assistant Secy to Rep. Engle, 23 May 1956, RG 233, U.S. House, Box 97A, H.R. 246)

#### UA CAMPAIGN FOR ADDITIONAL GRANT LAND

Charles Bunnell's successors as University of Alaska president, Terris Moore (1949-1953, and Ernea Patty (1953-1960), both recognized the necessity for the university to gain additional land if it was to be placed on a secure financial footing. President Patty noted in 1955 that the university had virtually no income at all from its small amount of surveyed Section 33 land in the Tanana Valley, which he claimed was predominantly "moose pasture" anyway. He estimated the UA's total income from the Tanana Valley land reservation was only about \$20 a year. (Patty to Sen. Anderson, 21 July 1955, UA Pres Papers, 1955/56, Box 5, File 93)

President Patty made the acquisition of additional grant land and the repeal of the restrictions on existing university land—especially the prohibition against selecting mineral lands, and the ten-year leasing limit, which eliminated the possibility of any private investments on educational land—primary goals of his admin-

opposed attempts to dedicate state land for specific purposes. Looking back on the issue in 1964, then Senator Bartlett explained his reasoning to Gov. William A. Egan. He had always opposed dedicated land grants, he said, because he did not want to see the chaotic inter-agency bickering which had plagued Alaska during Territorial days, the same fear which led Alaska's constitutional framers to create a powerful executive branch. Bartlett continues:

*I have a particularly strong feeling on this because at many times during consideration of the statehood bill, efforts were made to set aside this amount of land or that amount of land for the common schools and for other educational uses. I always resisted these and, as it turned out, successfully. My conviction was—and is—that notwithstanding the possible need for such reservations in the early statehood bills, the reasons for such have long since evaporated. I suspect that in those days there was not the dedication or devotion to education which has since come into being and it was felt that an assured source of income must be provided for the schools. This is not so in these days... (If dedication is made for one institution or one purpose, what argument could be made against expanding? None, of course. The philosophy here is closely akin, as I believe, to board control of a state agency with the Governor serving only as a figurehead. If it is done for one department of government, then almost necessarily it must be done for all. Once we are there, we have the chaos of territorial days all over again. (Bartlett to Egan, 8 June 1964, UA Pres Papers, 1963/64, Box 14, Folder 212)*

## V. THE LAND-GRANT COLLEGE WITHOUT THE LAND

### LOSS OF A QUARTER-MILLION ACRES DUE TO STATEHOOD

The passage of the Statehood Act in 1958, without any provision for land specifically dedicated for the support of the University of Alaska, ended for the time being at least the possibility of getting additional land from the federal government. But even more critical from the point of view of the university was its loss of the balance of the Tanana Valley Section 33 reservation—more than a quarter million acres. The statehood act cancelled the 1915 reservation of educational lands, stopping any further lands under the act from being reserved once they were surveyed, though reaffirming the university's rights to any acreage already surveyed, selected, and reserved.

University attorney Ed Merdes wrote Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton in early 1960 to clarify the status of the Section 33 lands. Merdes wrote that one interpretation of the statehood act, could be that all Section 33s were still in fact reserved, pending a survey. Merdes argued:

*From a reasonable interpretation of the language of the Act, it appears that Section 33 continues to be reserved, subject only to being surveyed; and that upon the survey of these lands, title to the same immediately passes to the state for the University of Alaska. It is not clear whether such lands are included in or in addition to the grant of 102 (sic) million acres specified in Section 6(b) of the Statehood Act and although we would like to think it is "in addition to", we suspect (sic) it is "included in" the 102 million acres. (Merdes to Seaton, 7 March 1960, Pres Papers, 1959/60, Box 6, File 90)*

The Secretary's answer has not been found in the files, however, it is clear from the historical record that the government maintained the Section 33 land could not be reserved until surveyed and selected. Therefore, any lands not surveyed prior to the statehood act, could in no way be still considered reserved.

The UA did make an effort to keep its rights to some of the disputed Section 33 land. During the week before President Eisenhower signed the statehood act on January 3, 1959, UA land manager Donald Eynck filed 64,000 acres of indemnity selections chosen in lieu of surveyed Section 33 land in the Tanana Valley which had been denied to the university. Eynck filed the applications, as attorney Merdes wrote, "to keep alive any possible rights the University might have to these lands," despite

secure by July 7, 1963" one million acres "from those lands granted the state by the federal government." Sixteen legislators from across Alaska—or 40 percent of the entire body—joined in sponsoring H.B. 176. Among others, the list of sponsors of the UA's land reversion bill included future Alaska governor Jay S. Hammond of Fairbanks, House Speaker Warren Taylor, the entire Fairbanks delegation, and other members from Anchorage, Nome, McKinley Park, Cordova, McGrath, Seward, and Point Barrow.

A committee substitute scaled down the legislative intent language to one million acres. "This reservation of land," the substitute bill stated, "shall be for the purpose of replacing grants of certain Sections 33 in the Tanana Valley previously allowed under federal law and now superseded" by the statehood act. (Committee Substitute for H.B. 176)

After a heated debate, the committee substitute passed the House on March 24, 1959 by a vote of 26-10, with four absences. One legislative observer noted that opponents of the bill were either "anti-university" (no one from Southeastern Alaska supported the measure) or were "anti-dedicated fund votes as they considered the granting of land another form of earmarking funds..." (Butler to Patty, 24 March 1959, Free Papers, 1958/59, Box 6, File 93) In the state senate, the one million acre appropriation passed unanimously 20-0, after Senators changed the terminology in the bill from "granting lands" to "reserving lands for the support of." (Alaska Senate Journal, 1st Legislature, 1st Session, 1959: 859-860)

#### EGAN'S VETO OF ONE MILLION ACRE UA RESERVE

It came as a shock to President Patty and the Board of Regents when Governor William A. Egan vetoed the one million acre bill on May 4, 1959. Egan gave numerous justifications for his rejection of the legislature's bill, and his veto message detailed his strong philosophical objections to it. His veto read in part:

*I am vetoing COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 176, a bill intended to reserve lands for the support of the University of Alaska, because I believe it wrong in principle, inconsistent with constitutional concepts and not in the public interest. In so saying, I may add that I would act similarly on any bill which sought, as this does, to make special disposition of the proceeds of public lands in aid of one public function to the exclusion of others. For more than a century and a half, the United States has granted to new states, on admission, lands for particular purposes. These so-called 'internal improvement grants' have been made for a variety of purposes, i.e., public schools, universities, normal schools, capital building, penal institutions, etc., and have comprised in all, a hodge-podge of grants for varied purposes, without assurance that in selection, income potential, or quality, lands so earmarked would be equitably apportioned among state functions.*

Governor Egan correctly stated that traditionally federal lands were specifically earmarked for internal improvements such as penitentiaries, mental institutions, etc.. But as this report has demonstrated, the vast majority of federal land grants to states were for the support of education. Egan then gave the legislature his version of why the land provisions in the Alaska statehood were unique.

*Some years ago, a Senate Committee headed by Senator O' Mahoney of Wyoming, while considering Alaska's proposed admission to the union, developed an entirely new concept of federal land grants to newly admitted states. That new concept sought, instead of the earmarked 'internal improvement' grants, to grant to the new state a specified total acreage for the support of state functions, yet earmarked for none. In short, the proceeds of such lands would go to the state treasury for suitable allotment of income by the legislature to the various state functions as circumstances might from time-to-time require.*

*Governor Egan may have lost sight of the fact that with the coming of statehood to Alaska, the University of Alaska lost its right to acquire almost a million acres of Alaska land.*

*The University's rights to this land, as has been stated by Dr. Ernest Patty, president of the University, have been 'washed out' in the bill which granted more than a hundred million acres of land to the new state. We agree with Dr. Patty in the belief that the theory behind depriving the University of this land was that Congress felt the state would provide adequately for the University through special land grants.*

*The assumption was proved correct when the legislature acted to ensure that a land area equivalent to that lost to the University by passage of statehood was restored... We do not believe that Governor Egan's veto of this bill has or will ever have the support of the Alaskan public. We feel the veto reflects a lack of appreciation for the importance of providing an independent source of revenue for our University—an ever growing asset not subject to the whims of future legislatures. (News-Miner, 7 May 1959)*

#### THE UA'S "STARVATION GRANT"

Patty wrote Egan in February 1960 to renew the campaign for the university's land bill. "The Regents and I felt that this was the most forward looking Bill for the University that had ever reached the Legislature," Patty wrote, "and we were all surprised when you vetoed it. This veto came shortly after you returned from the hospital and I blamed myself for not making a special trip to Juneau to explain the background of the bill." (Patty to Egan, 8 Feb 1960)

In his six-page letter, President Patty highlighted for the governor ten reasons why the legislation was essential:

1. The history and theory behind the Morrill Act setting up a Land-Grant University in each state is based on the theory that each Land-Grant University would be given a land grant for the partial support of the University...
2. The Statehood Act for Alaska took away from the University the major portion of its original Land Grant.
3. The University now has only a minimal grant of land; much of this is of no immediate value and compared, area wise, to the other states, it is one of the smallest and (sic) unpromising grants of any state university.
4. Most universities now have a subsidiary income from lands or other property. This is generally used for research and for projects that cannot be readily financed from legislative appropriations. The income from lands should be invested in an endowment fund and only the income from this fund should be disbursed. The idea the University might possibly secure an income beyond its reasonable need is a misconception beyond the realm of possibility.
5. There may come a time in the history of the state when some great financial crisis will develop. If the university had, by that time, developed an important endowment, then the income from this might be very helpful in tiding the university through the difficult period.
6. To avoid duplication, the land granted to the university would be handled by the state Division of lands and there would be limitations on the amount of land which the university could acquire in any one year.
7. The land-grant idea is workable and has 100 years of history behind it.
8. A broad financial base is important.
9. (A) Strong state university is vital to growth of state...
10. A subsidiary endowment income will help to make the difference between a moderately good university and an outstanding university.

Wood found the possibility of acquiring new land particularly appealing, because, for the first time in its history, the university finally started to earn a sizeable income from its land holdings in 1961 when it began selling oil leases on its Koonak Peninsula land. In its first 43 years, the university's cumulative income from land was only \$16,256.03. But with the start of oil leasing in FY 60/61, the UA earned \$604,470 in one year alone, or about 38 times what it had earned since 1917. No oil was ever struck on university land, however, and thereafter the amount netted from oil leasing steadily declined. (UA Permanent Fund Statement, 1917-1971, Pres Papers, 1971/72, Box "Higher Ed...", File, Land—July-Dec)

In April 1964, when Congress was grappling with relief efforts for the Good Friday Earthquake, President Wood wired Sen. Bartlett if it would be "presumptuous" to request amending the statehood act and give the university three million acres. "This could provide base for much-needed sustained support of the university now central to development of state's resources and nationally valuable as regional environmental research center." (Wood to Bartlett, 25 April 1964) Bartlett's administrative assistant Mary Lee Council dashed Wood's hopes. "Since any omnibus or other legislation will relate strictly to the disaster," she wrote, "I would doubt very much whether legislation of the kind you mention would be entertained." (Council to Wood, 28 April 1964, Pres Papers, 1963/64, Box 14, File 212)

**PRESIDENT WOOD LOBBIES FOR  
NORTH SLOPE LAND**

Continuing discussions with both state and federal officials, President Wood tried a new approach to acquire the three million acres he believed the university required for financial security. Wood proposed to Senator Bartlett that the university be given land from either "within the Arctic Wildlife Range, from Naval (Petroleum Reserve) No. 4, when and if the Reserve is eliminated or diminished in size, from the existing public domain, or from lands already acquired or to be acquired by the state." Before taking up Wood's suggestion with Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, Bartlett conferred with Roscoe Bell, director of the state Division of Lands. "I am reminded that Governor Egan once vetoed a bill involving the university lands," Bartlett wrote, "but my memory on the subject is somewhat hazy..." (Bartlett to Bell, 14 May 1964)

Lands Director Bell informed Bartlett that the state would continue to oppose giving the university new lands from the public domain, simply because it would merely take away land from the State of Alaska. Already the Division of Lands faced a difficult challenge finding land that would in fact produce any revenue. "Any new authorizations for university land selection from open public domain would appear unacceptable," Bell wrote Bartlett, "because such would in effect, reduce other state land suitable for selection. (The acreage of land having apparent value seems far below the state's entitlement of 103,000,000 acres." Bell then reiterated Egan's long-standing objections. He wrote Senator Bartlett,

*I am sure that you understand perfectly the state's past position in opposing a university land selection of several million acres of valuable land, which could result in a situation where the university has valuable lands producing more revenue than would be needed while other state functions were neglected because of lack of funds. (Bell to Bartlett, 27 May 1964)*

However, there was one idea for giving the University of Alaska land to which Bell and Governor Egan responded enthusiastically: taking it from a pre-existing federal reserve, such as the nine million acre Arctic Wildlife Range (now known as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or ANWR) created in 1960.

Bell complained that though the Arctic Wildlife Range was supposed to be "subject to multiple use management," such a hope was unrealistic. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he charged, "is of necessity more or less beholden to conservationists, some of whom are radical and articulate single-use wilderness proponents (sic)." However, he speculated, "Perhaps revocation of the withdrawal could be accomplished if it were to permit a university selection for conservation and

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# LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH REPORT

MARCH 9, 2005



REPORT NUMBER 05.209

## LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS

PREPARED FOR REPRESENTATIVE JIM ELKINS

BY CHERIE NIENHUIS, LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

You asked for a list of land-grant institutions. You also asked about the acres of land apportioned to states to establish those institutions.

As you may know, the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890 established land grant institutions throughout the country. The 1862 Morrill Act provided grants in the form of federal lands to each state for the establishment of public institutions to teach agriculture, military tactics, and the mechanic arts as well as classical studies. The schools established upon enactment of the Morrill Act of 1862 became known as the "land-grant" institutions.

The 1890 Morrill Act (also known as the second Morrill Act) established additional land-grant institutions in the racially segregated south, where schools were previously denied land-grant status because of discriminatory admission practices. This Act allowed such institutions to receive federal funds on the basis of being equitably distributed among white and black schools. Sixteen institutions were created under the second Morrill Act.<sup>1</sup> In 1994, 29 Native American tribal colleges were added to the system through the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994.<sup>2</sup> The institutions added through the second Morrill Act and those added through the Act of 1994 were appropriated federal funding rather than federal land as part of their acceptance into the land-grant system. We provide a complete list of land-grant institutions, including the 1994 tribal colleges, as compiled by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), as Attachment A.

According to the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862, each state was eligible to receive 30,000 acres of federal land for each congressional delegate from that state. As envisioned, the land

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<sup>1</sup> "Land Grant College Revenues," General Accounting Office, October 20, 1995, available on the Internet at <http://161.203.16.4/papr2pdf/155443.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Although the original legislation lists 29 tribal colleges receiving land-grant status, current federal grant documentation lists 32 such tribal colleges.

would be sold to provide an endowment for one or more land-grant institutions. Since every state at the time had at least two senators and one representative, the minimum land grant per state would be 90,000 acres. This method of distribution favored heavily populated states—generally the eastern states—where the number of congressional delegates was highest.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, published an information bulletin in 1939 that details the amount of land apportioned to each state pursuant to the Morrill Act and other acts of Congress. We present the information contained in *School Lands: Land Grants to States and Territories for Educational and Other Purposes* in Table 1, attached. Please note that Table 1 only reports the land granted pursuant to the 1862 Act. We include a copy of the General Land Office's information bulletin as Attachment B.

Officials with the University of Alaska also provided a table detailing the university and state land grants from the federal government, which we include as Attachment C. According to Mari Montgomery, Director, of the Office of Land Management, the table includes not only land grants pursuant to the Morrill Act, but land grants appropriated per various other acts of Congress as well. For example, California's total of 196,080 acres consists of 150,000 acres of land granted through the Morrill Act and 46,080 acres of land granted through Ch. 145, 10 Stat. 244 (March 1853). Both of these land appropriations can be found in the information bulletin at Attachment A.

We are also attaching a copy of *The University of Alaska: A Land Grant College Without the Land*, by Terrence M Cole, Ph.D., University of Fairbanks. Dr. Cole's publication gives a good overview and history of the Morrill Act and of the attempts to obtain additional land for the University of Alaska; we include this publication as Attachment D.

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I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

**Table 1: Federal Land Grants to States for Educational and Other Purposes  
(In acres)**

State	Morrill Act of 1862	Total All Grants (as of 1938)	State	Morrill Act of 1862	Total All Grants (as of 1938)
Alabama	240,000	2,280,209.35	Nebraska	90,000	3,458,711.00
Alaska Territory	--	21,447,458.95	Nevada	90,000	2,723,647.00
Arizona	--	10,543,672.71	New Hampshire	150,000	150,000.00
Arkansas	150,000	9,372,993.37	New Jersey	210,000	210,000.00
California	150,000	8,516,484.91	New Mexico	--	12,789,916.20
Colorado	90,000	4,433,898.00	New York	990,000	990,000.00
Connecticut	180,000	180,000.00	North Carolina	270,000	270,000.00
Delaware	90,000	90,000.00	North Dakota	--	3,163,551.50
Florida	90,000	21,981,392.77	Ohio	630,000	2,493,005.93
Georgia	270,000	270,000.00	Oklahoma	--	3,095,780.25
Idaho	--	3,639,555.21	Oregon	90,000	4,375,514.88
Illinois	480,000	3,639,321.11	Pennsylvania	780,000	780,000.00
Indiana	--	4,306,253.49	Rhode Island	120,000	120,000.00
Iowa	240,000	3,032,937.52	South Carolina	180,000	180,000.00
Kansas	90,000	3,614,413.29	South Dakota	--	3,435,372.95
Kentucky	330,000	352,508.65	Tennessee	300,000	300,000.00
Louisiana	210,000	11,035,438.83	Texas	180,000	180,000.00
Maine	210,000	210,000.00	Utah	--	7,464,496.54
Maryland	210,000	210,000.00	Vermont	150,000	150,000.00
Massachusetts	360,000	360,000.00	Virginia	300,000	300,000.00
Michigan	240,000	8,787,693.27	Washington	--	3,044,471.00
Minnesota	120,000	8,374,088.23	West Virginia	150,000	150,000.00
Mississippi	210,000	5,021,078.71	Wisconsin	240,000	6,222,643.99
Missouri	330,000	5,578,973.99	Wyoming	--	4,139,209.00
Montana	--	5,871,057.70	<b>Total All States</b>	<b>9,210,000</b>	<b>203,315,730.30</b>

Source: *School Lands: Land Grants to States and Territories for Educational and Other Purposes*, U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Information Bulletin, 1939 Series, No. 1. We include a copy of this publication as Attachment B.

**Attachment A**

National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges,  
"NASULGC Member Land-Grant Institutions," and  
"Land-Grant Tribal Colleges,"  
[http://www.nasulgc.org/About\\_Nasulgc/members](http://www.nasulgc.org/About_Nasulgc/members)



**About NASULGC**

**NASULGC MEMBER LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS**

**ALABAMA**

Alabama A&M University  
 Auburn University  
 Tuskegee University

**ALASKA**

University of Alaska System

**AMERICAN SAMOA**

American Samoa Community College

**ARIZONA**

University of Arizona

**ARKANSAS**

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville  
 University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff

**CALIFORNIA**

University of California

**COLORADO**

Colorado State University

**CONNECTICUT**

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station  
 University of Connecticut

**DELAWARE**

Delaware State University  
 University of Delaware

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

University of the District of Columbia

**FLORIDA**

Florida A&M University  
 University of Florida

**GEORGIA**

Fort Valley State University  
 University of Georgia

**GUAM**

University of Guam

**HAWAII**

University of Hawaii

**MONTANA**

Montana State University

**NEBRASKA**

University of Nebraska

**NEVADA**

University of Nevada, Reno

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

University of New Hampshire

**NEW JERSEY**

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

**NEW MEXICO**

New Mexico State University

**NEW YORK**

Cornell University

**NORTH CAROLINA**

North Carolina A&T State University  
 North Carolina State University

**NORTH DAKOTA**

North Dakota State University

**OHIO**

The Ohio State University

**OKLAHOMA**

Langston University  
 Oklahoma State University

**OREGON**

Oregon State University

**PENNSYLVANIA**

The Pennsylvania State University

**PUERTO RICO**

University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez

**RHODE ISLAND**

University of Rhode Island

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Clemson University  
 South Carolina State University



**About NASULGC**

**LAND-GRANT TRIBAL COLLEGES**

**ARIZONA**

Dine College

**CALIFORNIA**

D-Q University

**KANSAS**

Haskell Indian Nations University

**MICHIGAN**

Bay Mills Community College

**MINNESOTA**

Fond Du Lac Tribal and Community College

Leach Lake Tribal College

White Earth Tribal and Community College

**MONTANA**

Blackfeet Community College

Chief Dull Knife College

Fort Belknap Community College

Fort Peck Community College

Little Big Horn College

Salis Kootenai College

Stone Child College

**NEBRASKA**

Little Priest Tribal College

Nebraska Indian Community College

**NEW MEXICO**

Crowpoint Institute of Technology

Institute of American Indian Arts

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute

**NORTH DAKOTA**

Cankdeska Cikana (Little Hoop) Community College

Fort Berthold Community College

Sitting Bull College

Turtle Mountain Community College

United Tribes Technical College

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Oglala Lakota College

Si Tanka College

Sinte Gleska University

Sisseton Wahpeton Community College

**WASHINGTON**

Northwest Indian College

**WISCONSIN**

College of the Menominee Nation

Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
FRED W. JOHNSON, Commissioner

+

# SCHOOL LANDS

LAND GRANTS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES  
FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER  
PURPOSES



*Information Bulletin, 1939 Series*  
No. 1

ALASKA HISTORICAL  
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Dept. of Interior Report

## SCHOOL LANDS

### Acres for Education

Dedication of portions of the Nation's public lands for the advancement of education was among the first principles adopted by the founders of our Federal Government.

Recognizing the importance of permanent endowment and development of a public-school system in the new Republic, this fundamental policy was written by the Continental Congress into its ordinance of July 13, 1787, in the following words:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Actually, this principle had been formulated 2 years before in the ordinance of May 20, 1785. In that ordinance, which provided for the establishment of the rectangular system of surveys on the public domain, it was stipulated that "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township."

Incidentally, under the rectangular survey system, there are 36 sections, each 1 mile square, in every regular township.

Ohio was the first State to receive a grant of the 640 acres contained in a 1 square mile school section, under the provisions of the 1785 act, and the dedication of one section for the support of public schools was specially provided for in the organization of each new State and Territory until the establishment of the Territory of Oregon in 1848. In that year demand for increased facilities for educational advancement resulted in the dedication of two sections in each township for school purposes, such an allotment being made upon the admission of the State of Oregon into the Union in 1859. Later, when Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico were admitted into the Union, the policy was expanded to the extent that these States received a grant of four sections of school land in each township.

In the course of time it was found that some of the tracts of public domain, intended for dedication as school grants, were embraced in old private land grants originating under governments preceding the United States in sovereignty, such as that of Great Britain, France, and Spain, and that some irregular and fractional townships contained no section numbered 16 or 36. It was also found that some of these sections had been appropriated by settlement before the survey of the land could be made.

As a result of this situation, Congress, in 1826 and again in 1859, provided that tracts of territory within the States, known as indemnity lands, should be provided in lieu of the original school section designations. In 1891 this indemnity policy was extended to provide for the selection of other lands in lieu of school sections embraced within Indian, military, or other reservations.



Total Grants by States

	Acres		Acres
Alabama.....	2,260,209.85	Nevada.....	3,728,647.30
Alaska Territory.....	21,447,458.95	New Hampshire.....	150,000.00
Arizona.....	10,543,372.71	New Jersey.....	210,000.00
Arkansas.....	3,372,998.37	New Mexico.....	12,788,917.20
California.....	3,516,484.91	New York.....	990,000.00
Colorado.....	4,433,898.00	North Carolina.....	270,000.00
Connecticut.....	180,000.00	North Dakota.....	3,163,551.50
Delaware.....	90,000.00	Ohio.....	2,498,095.93
Florida.....	21,981,392.77	Oklahoma.....	3,055,790.25
Georgia.....	270,000.00	Oregon.....	4,375,514.88
Idaho.....	3,639,555.21	Pennsylvania.....	780,000.00
Illinois.....	3,639,321.11	Rhode Island.....	120,000.00
Indiana.....	4,306,353.49	South Carolina.....	180,000.00
Iowa.....	3,032,937.52	South Dakota.....	3,435,372.95
Kansas.....	3,614,418.29	Tennessee.....	300,000.00
Kentucky.....	852,503.65	Texas.....	180,000.00
Louisiana.....	11,035,433.83	Utah.....	7,464,493.54
Maine.....	210,000.00	Vermont.....	150,000.00
Maryland.....	210,000.00	Virginia.....	200,000.00
Massachusetts.....	363,000.00	Washington.....	3,044,471.00
Michigan.....	3,787,693.27	West Virginia.....	150,000.00
Minnesota.....	3,874,033.23	Wisconsin.....	6,222,643.99
Mississippi.....	5,021,078.71	Wyoming.....	4,139,209.00
Missouri.....	5,578,973.99		
Montana.....	5,371,057.70	Total.....	203,215,730.30
Nebraska.....	3,453,711.00		

State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>ALABAMA</b>		
Seminary of learning.....	Acts Apr. 20, 1818 (3 Stat. 466), and Mar. 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489).	43,080.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands).	Act Mar. 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489).....	211,637.00
Salt Springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Mar. 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489).....	23,540.00
Seat of Government.....	Act Mar. 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489).....	1,620.00
Internal improvements including river and abutments.....	Acts May 23, 1828 (4 Stat. 230), and Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453).	500,000.00
Swampland.....	Act Sept. 23, 1850 (9 Stat. 519).....	419,035.87
Swamp indemnity.....	Act Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), as amended by act of Mar. 2, 1857 (11 Stat. 261).	20,620.00
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503).....	240,000.00
University.....	Act Apr. 23, 1864 (13 Stat. 12).....	45,000.00
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.....	Act Feb. 13, 1869 (20 Stat. 637).....	25,000.00
Industrial School for Girls.....	Act Feb. 13, 1869 (20 Stat. 637).....	25,000.00
Seaver Hospital for Colored Insane.....	Act Dec. 15, 1921 (42 Stat. 348).....	181.41
Vocational and other educational purposes.....	Act Feb. 21, 1921 (45 Stat. 1201).....	1,625.19
Total.....		2,260,209.85
<b>ALASKA TERRITORY</b>		
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36, reserved (estimated).	Act Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214).....	21,000,209.00
Agricultural College and School of Mines, certain secs. 33, reserved (estimated).	Act Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214).....	336,000.00
Agricultural College and School of Mines.....	Act Mar. 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214).....	2,249.95
Agricultural College and School of Mines.....	Act Jan. 21, 1929 (45 Stat. 1091).....	100,000.00
Total.....		21,447,458.95
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
University.....	Act Feb. 18, 1881 (21 Stat. 326).....	43,080.00
University.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572).....	200,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572).....	100,000.00
Penitentiaries.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572).....	100,000.00
Insane asylums.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572).....	100,000.00
Deaf, dumb, and blind asylum.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572).....	100,000.00
Mines' hospital.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572).....	60,000.00

State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>ARIZONA—continued</b>		
Normal schools	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	200,000.00
Charitable, penal, etc., institutions	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	100,000.00
Agricultural and mechanical colleges	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	180,000.00
Schools of mines	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	180,000.00
Military institutes	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	100,000.00
Payment of bonds issued to Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai, and Cochise Counties	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	1,000,000.00
Common schools, secs. 2, 32, 16, and 36 (or indemnity lands)	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572)	8,088,156.00
University	Act Jan. 9, 1926 (43 Stat. 1844)	180.00
Mines' hospital	Act Feb. 20, 1926 (43 Stat. 1283)	50,000.00
Park and other purposes	Act Apr. 7, 1930 (46 Stat. 143)	1,470.00
University	Act May 21, 1934 (48 Stat. 786)	2,878.71
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,543,672.71</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		
Seminary or university	Act Mar. 2, 1837 (4 Stat. 284), and act June 28, 1836 (5 Stat. 38)	44,080.00
Public buildings	Acts Mar. 3, 1831 (4 Stat. 473), June 15, 1832 (4 Stat. 471), and June 28, 1836 (5 Stat. 58)	10,600.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Act June 20, 1836 (5 Stat. 58)	983,778.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands	Act June 20, 1836 (5 Stat. 58)	46,080.00
Internal improvements	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
Swamp	Act Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519), as amended, and compromise act Apr. 20, 1898 (30 Stat. 857)	7,686,458.37
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508)	180,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,872,998.37</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
Internal improvements	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
Swamp	Act Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519)	2,190,508.81
University	Act Mar. 3, 1853 (10 Stat. 244)	44,080.00
Public buildings	Act Mar. 3, 1853 (10 Stat. 244)	6,400.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands)	Act Mar. 3, 1853 (10 Stat. 244)	4,584,208.00
Agricultural and mechanical colleges	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508)	180,000.00
State Park System	Act Mar. 3, 1932 (47 Stat. 1487)	80,208.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,516,484.91</b>
<b>COLORADO</b>		
Internal improvements	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
Agricultural colleges	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508)	90,000.00
University	Act Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 474)	44,080.00
Public buildings	Act Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 474)	32,000.00
Panthers' claims	Act Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 474)	32,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands)	Act Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 474)	3,085,618.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands	Act Mar. 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 474)	46,080.00
State agricultural college	Act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1245)	100.00
State agricultural college	Act June 26, 1910 (36 Stat. 817)	1,600.00
Biological station	Act June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 477)	160.00
School of mines	Act May 2, 1932 (47 Stat. 141)	200.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,483,808.00</b>
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	180,000.00
<b>DELAWARE</b>		
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	90,000.00

*Not included in Merrill Act Totals*

State or Territory	Amount granted (acres)
710	
Seminaries of learning	
Internal improvement	
Seat of government	
Common schools, sec. 16	
Swamp	
Swampland indemnity	
Agricultural college scrip	
<b>Total</b>	
OREGON	
Agricultural college scrip	
IDAHO	
University	
University, Moscow	
Agricultural college	
Penitentiary	
Public buildings	
Insane asylum	
Educational, charitable	
Normal schools	
Scientific schools	
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	
Lava Hot Springs	
Public park	
University	
Perpetual easement for fish culture	
<b>Total</b>	
ILLINOIS	
Seminary of learning	
Common schools, sec. 16	
Salt springs and contiguous lands	
Seat of government	
Internal improvements	
Swamp	
Swampland indemnity	
Agricultural college scrip	
<b>Total</b>	
INDIANA	
Seminary of learning	
Seat of government	
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	
Salt springs and contiguous lands	
Internal improvements	
Swamp	
Swampland indemnity	
<b>Total</b>	
IOWA	
Internal improvements	
University	
Public buildings	
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	
Salt springs and contiguous lands	
Swamp	
Swampland indemnity	

<sup>1</sup> Grants to California for park purposes were made also by acts of June 29, 1886 (49 Stat. 2026 and 2027); no selections approved—area undetermined.

State or Territory and purpose of grant

(Amount)

FLORIDA

Seminaries of learning.....	Act Mar. 3, 1828 (3 Stat. 754).....	92,160.00
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (7 Stat. 452).....	500,000.00
Seat of government.....	Act Mar. 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 782).....	5,120.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Act Mar. 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 782).....	975,207.00
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 23, 1850 (9 Stat. 515).....	20,234,022.97
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 261).....	94,782.80
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508).....	90,000.00

Total..... 21,981,392.77

GEORGIA

Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508).....	270,000.00
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IDAHO

University.....	Act Feb. 18, 1861 (21 Stat. 326).....	44,080.00
University, Moscow.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	29,000.00
Agricultural college.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	90,000.00
Penitentiary.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	50,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	22,000.00
Insane asylum.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	50,000.00
Educational, charitable, etc.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	180,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	100,000.00
Scientific schools.....	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	100,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 26 (or indemnity lands)	Act July 3, 1860 (20 Stat. 215).....	2,902,698.00
Lava Hot Springs.....	Act June 18, 1902 (32 Stat. 330).....	187.30
Public park.....	Act Apr. 30, 1903 (35 Stat. 70).....	6,751.84
University.....	Act Feb. 17, 1909 (35 Stat. 636).....	608.40
Perpetual easement for fish and game.....	Act Dec. 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 1,222).....	40.23
Fish culture.....	Act Jan. 29, 1929 (45 Stat. 1142).....	191.95

Total..... 3,699,558.21

ILLINOIS

Seminary of learning.....	Act Apr. 18, 1818 (3 Stat. 428).....	44,080.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Act Apr. 18, 1818 (3 Stat. 428).....	998,520.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Apr. 18, 1818 (3 Stat. 428).....	121,028.00
Seat of government.....	Act Mar. 3, 1819 (3 Stat. 428).....	2,500.00
Internal improvements, including canals.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 452), with the act of Mar. 2, 1837 (4 Stat. 217).....	583,898.24
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 23, 1850 (9 Stat. 515).....	1,457,654.80
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 261).....	2,308.07
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508).....	480,000.00

Total..... 3,699,321.11

INDIANA

Seminary of learning.....	Acts Mar. 26, 1804 (2 Stat. 277), and Apr. 19, 1816 (3 Stat. 252).....	44,080.00
Seat of government.....	Act Apr. 19, 1816 (3 Stat. 289).....	2,500.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Act Apr. 19, 1816 (3 Stat. 289).....	668,578.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Apr. 19, 1816 (3 Stat. 289).....	23,040.00
Internal improvements (canals and roads).....	Act Mar. 2, 1837 (4 Stat. 234, 236), as supplemented by other acts.....	1,914,804.55
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 23, 1850 (9 Stat. 519).....	1,264,310.73
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 261).....	4,880.20

Total..... 4,808,263.49

IOWA

Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453).....	500,000.00
University.....	Act Mar. 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 785).....	44,080.00
Public buildings.....	Act Mar. 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 789).....	3,200.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Act Mar. 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 789).....	1,000,678.62
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Mar. 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 789).....	44,080.00
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 23, 1850 (9 Stat. 519).....	874,377.05
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 261).....	321,976.95

1,000.00  
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1,000.00  
1,000.00  
1,000.00  
1,000.00

2,188.00  
160.00  
4,000.00  
1,400.00  
2,878.71

13,672.71

14,180.00

10,600.00

22,778.00  
44,080.00  
40,000.00  
26,455.57

50,000.00

72,998.87

100,000.00  
190,602.81  
44,080.00  
6,400.00  
394,398.00

150,000.00  
88,208.10

816,438.91

500,000.00  
90,000.00  
44,080.00  
32,000.00  
32,000.00  
684,618.00

44,080.00  
160.00  
1,800.00  
160.00  
200.00

434,898.00

180,000.00

90,000.00

and 2027);

State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>IOWA—continued</b>		
Agricultural college	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	240,000.00
State park	Act June 8, 1890 (26 Stat. 1694)	244.27
Total		240,244.27
<b>KANSAS</b>		
Internal improvements	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
University	Act Jan. 29, 1861 (12 Stat. 126)	46,080.00
Public buildings	Act Jan. 29, 1861 (12 Stat. 126)	6,400.00
Common schools, secs. 7 and 36 (or indemnity lands)	Act Jan. 29, 1861 (12 Stat. 126)	2,907,520.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands	Act Jan. 29, 1861 (12 Stat. 126)	46,080.00
Agricultural college	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	240,000.00
Soldiers' homes	Act Mar. 2, 1869 (23 Stat. 1012)	123.88
Experiment station, agricultural college, normal school, and public park	Act Mar. 28, 1900 (31 Stat. 52)	7,507.58
Agricultural college	Act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 465)	7,082.00
Game preserve	Act June 22, 1916 (39 Stat. 233)	8,021.20
Total		3,614,413.29
<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	220,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum	Acts Apr. 5, 1826 (8 Stat. 284), and Jan. 29, 1827 (4 Stat. 201)	22,808.66
Total		342,808.66
<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Acts Apr. 21, 1806 (2 Stat. 391), and Mar. 3, 1811 (3 Stat. 663)	807,271.00
Seminary of learning	Act Mar. 3, 1827 (4 Stat. 244)	46,080.00
Internal improvements	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
Swamp	Acts Mar. 2, 1849 (9 Stat. 352), and Sept. 26, 1850 (9 Stat. 519)	9,439,245.30
Swampland indemnity	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 261)	32,630.97
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	210,000.00
University and agricultural college	Act Apr. 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 172)	211.86
Total		11,035,438.83
<b>MAINE</b>		
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	210,000.00
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	210,000.00
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
Agricultural college scrip	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	360,000.00
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
University	Act June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 59)	46,080.00
Public buildings	Act June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 59)	3,200.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands)	Act June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 59)	1,021,867.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands	Act June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 59)	46,080.00
Internal improvements	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
Swamp	Act Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519)	5,658,191.73
Canals	Acts Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. 35), Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stat. 519), and July 3, 1866 (14 Stat. 80)	1,250,235.85
Swampland indemnity	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 634) and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 261)	24,038.69
Agricultural college	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	240,000.00
Total		8,787,636.27

State or Ter

Internal improv  
Swamp

University

Public buildings  
Common schools  
(or indemnity lands)  
Salt springs and

Agricultural colle  
Public park  
Experimental for  
Military purpose

Total

Jefferson College

Common schools

Seminary of learn  
Seat of government  
Internal improve  
Swamp  
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Agricultural colle  
University  
Agricultural and  
Industrial institut

Total

Seminary of learn  
Seat of government  
Common schools,  
Salt springs and c  
Internal improve  
Swamp  
Swampland inden

Agricultural colle

Total

University  
Agricultural colle  
Public buildings  
Deaf and dumb as  
Reform school  
School of mines  
Normal schools  
Common schools,  
(or indemnity lands)  
Militia camp  
Observatory for us  
Biological station

Fort Assiniboine  
tations  
Public park and r

Total

N

Internal improve  
Agricultural colle

Common schools,

State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (8 Stat. 453).....	500,000.00
Swamp.....	Acts Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519), and Mar. 12, 1880 (13 Stat. 3).....	4,708,077.23
University.....	Acts Feb. 19, 1851 (9 Stat. 503), Feb. 23, 1857 (11 Stat. 166), Mar. 3, 1861 (13 Stat. 208), and July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. 193).....	92,160.00
Public buildings.....	Act Feb. 23, 1857 (11 Stat. 166).....	8,400.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act Feb. 23, 1857 (11 Stat. 166).....	2,874,561.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Acts Feb. 23, 1857 (11 Stat. 166), and Mar. 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 323).....	44,080.00
Agricultural colleges.....	Act July 2, 1882 (12 Stat. 503).....	120,000.00
Public park.....	Act Aug. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 747).....	8,892.81
Experimental forestry.....	Act Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 536).....	20,000.00
Military purposes.....	Act May 2, 1882 (47 Stat. 141).....	7.80
Total.....		8,874,088.23
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
Jefferson College.....	Acts Mar. 6, 1838 (2 Stat. 229) and Apr. 20, 1852 (8 Stat. 484).....	23,040.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands).....	Acts Mar. 3, 1838 (2 Stat. 229), Mar. 31, 1838 (3 Stat. 479), Mar. 3, 1816 (8 Stat. 226), Mar. 3, 1817 (8 Stat. 375), and May 6, 1822 (3 Stat. 580).....	824,213.00
Seminary of learning.....	Act Feb. 20, 1819 (3 Stat. 485).....	23,040.00
Seat of government.....	Act Feb. 20, 1819 (3 Stat. 485).....	1,283.16
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (8 Stat. 453).....	500,000.00
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519).....	3,280,680.73
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 634) and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 251).....	58,781.78
Agricultural colleges scrip.....	Act July 2, 1882 (12 Stat. 503).....	210,000.00
University.....	Act July 20, 1894 (28 Stat. 94).....	28,048.00
Agricultural and mechanical college.....	Act Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. 573).....	45,080.00
Industrial institute and college for girls.....	Act Mar. 3, 1895 (28 Stat. 815).....	23,040.00
Total.....		8,021,078.71
<b>MISSOURI</b>		
Seminary of learning.....	Acts Mar. 3, 1811 (2 Stat. 662), and Feb. 17, 1818 (3 Stat. 406).....	46,080.00
Seat of government.....	Act Mar. 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 545).....	2,580.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands).....	Act Mar. 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 545).....	1,221,818.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Mar. 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 545).....	46,080.00
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (8 Stat. 453).....	500,000.00
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519).....	3,351,428.30
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 3, 1855 (10 Stat. 634), and Mar. 3, 1857 (11 Stat. 251).....	81,016.69
Agricultural colleges.....	Act July 2, 1882 (12 Stat. 503).....	330,000.00
Total.....		8,878,978.99
<b>MONTANA</b>		
University.....	Act Feb. 18, 1881 (21 Stat. 326).....	46,080.00
Agricultural college.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	140,060.00
Public buildings.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	182,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	50,060.00
Reform school.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	50,000.00
School of mines.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	100,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	100,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 576).....	5,198,258.00
Militia camp.....	Act Feb. 18, 1891 (26 Stat. 747).....	640.00
Observatory for university.....	Act Mar. 9, 1904 (33 Stat. 64).....	480.00
Biological station for university.....	Acts Apr. 23, 1904, and Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 302, 1081).....	160.84
Fort Assiniboine, for educational institutions.....	Act Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat. 807).....	2,000.00
Public park and recreational site.....	Act Aug. 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 748).....	1,428.86
Total.....		5,871,087.70
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (8 Stat. 453).....	500,000.00
Agricultural colleges.....	Act July 2, 1882 (12 Stat. 503), as amended by act of July 28, 1896 (18 Stat. 208).....	90,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act Apr. 19, 1854 (13 Stat. 47).....	2,730,951.00

State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>NEBRASKA—continued</b>		
University.....	Act Apr. 19, 1884 (13 Stat. 47).....	46,080.00
Public buildings.....	Act Apr. 19, 1884 (13 Stat. 47).....	12,800.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Apr. 19, 1884 (13 Stat. 47).....	46,080.00
Penitentiary.....	Act Apr. 19, 1884 (13 Stat. 47).....	22,000.00
Dry-land agricultural experiments.....	Act Mar. 3, 1917 (49 Stat. 1180).....	800.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>128,760.00</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>		
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 458).....	500,000.00
Penitentiary.....	Act Mar. 21, 1884 (13 Stat. 30).....	12,800.00
Public buildings.....	Act Mar. 21, 1884 (13 Stat. 30).....	12,800.00
Mining and mechanic arts.....	Act July 4, 1886 (14 Stat. 25), extending provisions of act July 2, 1885 (12 Stat. 604), Act July 4, 1886 (14 Stat. 25).....	20,000.00
University.....	Act July 4, 1886 (14 Stat. 25).....	46,080.00
Common schools, certain secs. 16 and 36, and line lands.....	Act June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 287).....	2,051,967.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,722,647.00</b>
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508).....	150,000.00
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1863 (12 Stat. 508).....	210,000.00
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
University.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	111,080.00
Saline land (university).....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	1,623.86
Agricultural college.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	100,000.00
Improvement of Rio Grande.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	100,000.00
Penitentiary.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	22,000.00
Insane asylum.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Reform school.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	100,000.00
School of mines.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Blinn asylum.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Reservoirs.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	100,000.00
Mines' hospital.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Military institute.....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	50,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act June 21, 1898 (30 Stat. 484).....	4,355,662.00
University.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	200,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	100,000.00
Insane asylums.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	100,000.00
Penitentiaries.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	100,000.00
Deaf, dumb, and blind asylum.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	100,000.00
Mines' hospitals.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	50,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	200,000.00
Charitable, penal, and reformatory.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	100,000.00
Agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	150,000.00
School of Mines.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	150,000.00
Military institutes.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	100,000.00
Payment of bonds issued by Grant and Santa Fe Counties.....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	1,000,000.00
Common schools, secs. 2 and 32 (or indemnity lands).....	Act June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 561).....	4,355,662.00
Agricultural college.....	Act Mar. 2, 1927 (44 Stat. 1206), as amended by Pub. Res. 58 (44 Stat. 1345).....	54,808.41
Reimbursement of certain counties and town of Silver City.....	Act May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 776).....	250,000.00
Eastern New Mexico Normal School.....	Act Mar. 31, 1933 (47 Stat. 75).....	76,667.00
Regents of University of New Mexico for archaeological purposes.....	Act Aug. 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 659).....	218.13
Purpose not specified.....	Act Aug. 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 747).....	46.10
Regents of Agricultural College of New Mexico.....	Act Feb. 14, 1938 (Pub. 429).....	2,069.70
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>12,789,916.20</b>

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State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>NEW YORK</b>		
(Agricultural college scrip.....)	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	990,000.00
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
(Agricultural college scrip.....)	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 502)	270,000.00
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
University.....	Acts Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676), and Feb. 12, 1891 (21 Stat. 224)	88,080.00
Agricultural college.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	120,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	81,000.00
Educational and charitable purposes.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	170,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	40,000.00
Reformatory school.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	40,000.00
School of mines.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	40,000.00
Normal school.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	80,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676)	2,424,228.00
State historical society.....	Act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1241)	75.88
Total.....		2,162,551.88
<b>OHIO</b>		
Seminaries of learning.....	Acts Apr. 21, 1793 (1 Stat. 267), and Mar. 3, 1808 (2 Stat. 226)	64,120.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands).	Acts Apr. 30, 1803 (2 Stat. 178), and Mar. 3, 1808 (2 Stat. 226)	724,266.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Apr. 30, 1803 (2 Stat. 177)	24,216.00
Internal improvements (canals and roads).....	Acts Feb. 28, 1828 (2 Stat. 727), Mar. 3, 1827 (4 Stat. 243), and May 24, 1828 (4 Stat. 305)	1,019,071.98
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 28, 1830 (9 Stat. 519)	26,331.08
(Agricultural college scrip.....)	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	620,000.00
Total.....		2,498,005.98
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
Normal schools.....	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	300,000.00
Oklahoma university.....	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	260,000.00
University preparatory school.....	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	180,000.00
Agricultural and mechanical college.....	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	260,000.00
Colored agricultural and normal university.....	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	100,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	1,875,000.00
Institutional purposes, certain secs. 13 and 33.	Act June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)	600,000.00
Insane asylum.....	Act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 466)	1,760.25
Total.....		3,095,760.25
<b>OREGON</b>		
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453)	500,000.00
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 28, 1830 (9 Stat. 519)	286,107.50
University.....	Act Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383)	46,080.00
Public buildings.....	Act Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383)	6,400.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).	Act Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383)	2,399,360.00
Salt springs and contiguous lands.....	Act Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383)	46,080.00
(Agricultural college scrip.....)	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	90,000.00
Public park.....	Act Aug. 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 805)	1,401.95
University.....	Act Mar. 3, 1981 (46 Stat. 1606)	85.43
Total.....		4,875,514.88
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
(Agricultural college scrip.....)	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508)	780,000.00
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
(Agricultural college scrip.....)	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)	120,000.00

State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)	150,000.00
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
Insane asylum.....	Acts June 16, 1880 (21 Stat. 290), and Apr. 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 15)	640.00
University.....	Act Feb. 12, 1881 (21 Stat. 326)	46,080.00
University.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	40,000.00
Agricultural college.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	169,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	82,000.00
Educational and charitable.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	170,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	40,000.00
Reform school.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	40,000.00
School of mines.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	40,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	80,000.00
Missionary work.....	Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895)	100.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	2,783,084.00
Military campground.....	Act Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 645)	840.00
Public park.....	Act May 12, 1928 (45 Stat. 801)	1,599.99
Custer State Park.....	Act Mar. 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1185)	1,109.88
Total.....		3,484,871.96
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)	300,000.00
Total.....		300,000.00
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)	180,000.00
Total.....		180,000.00
<b>UTAH</b>		
University.....	Act Feb. 21, 1855 (10 Stat. 611)	46,080.00
University.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	110,000.00
Agricultural college.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	208,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	84,000.00
Insane asylum.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	100,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	100,000.00
Reform school.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	100,000.00
School of mines.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	100,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	100,000.00
Blind asylum.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	100,000.00
Permanent reservoirs.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	600,000.00
Miners' hospital.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	80,000.00
Common schools, secs. 2, 16, 32, 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	5,844,196.00
Penitentiary near Salt Lake City.....	Act July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)	160.00
Miners' hospitals.....	Act Feb. 20, 1926 (45 Stat. 1253)	50,000.00
University purposes.....	Act June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1208)	60.84
Total.....		7,484,496.84
<b>VERMONT</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)	150,000.00
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503)	300,000.00
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
University.....	Acts July 17, 1854 (10 Stat. 305), Mar. 14, 1864 (13 Stat. 28), and Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	46,080.00
Agricultural college.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	90,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	132,000.00
Educational and charitable.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	200,000.00
Normal schools.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 678)	100,000.00

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State or Territory and purpose of grant	Granting acts	Amount granted (acres)
<b>WASHINGTON—continued</b>		
Scientific schools.....	Act Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676).....	100,000.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Feb. 22, 1889 (26 Stat. 676).....	2,376,281.00
Total.....		<u>3,044,271.00</u>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Agricultural college scrip.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508).....	150,000.00
<b>WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup></b>		
Canal.....	Acts June 12, 1845 (5 Stat. 245), and Apr. 10, 1868 (14 Stat. 20).	538,628.97
Internal improvements.....	Act Sept. 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453).....	500,000.00
University.....	Acts Aug. 6, 1848 (9 Stat. 54), and Dec. 14, 1854 (10 Stat. 597).	92,160.00
Public buildings.....	Act Aug. 6, 1848 (9 Stat. 54).....	4,400.00
Common schools, sec. 16 (or indemnity lands).....	Act Aug. 6, 1848 (9 Stat. 54).....	983,228.00
River improvements.....	Act Aug. 8, 1848 (9 Stat. 55).....	683,722.43
Swamp.....	Act Sept. 28, 1850 (9 Stat. 519).....	3,264,857.00
Swampland indemnity.....	Acts Mar. 2, 1855 (10 Stat. 684), and Mar. 2, 1857 (11 Stat. 261).	104,047.99
Agricultural college.....	Act July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 508).....	240,000.00
Forestry.....	Act June 27, 1906 (34 Stat. 117).....	20,000.00
Total.....		<u>8,222,643.99</u>
<b>WYOMING</b>		
University.....	Act Feb. 18, 1891 (21 Stat. 826).....	48,080.00
Fish hatcheries.....	Acts May 7, 1888 (25 Stat. 186), and July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).	5,480.00
Common schools, secs. 16 and 36 (or indemnity lands).....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	3,470,009.00
Agricultural college.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	90,000.00
Public buildings.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	107,000.00
Penitentiary.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	30,000.00
Insane asylum.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	80,000.00
Charitable, educational, penal, etc., institutions.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	290,000.00
Miners' hospital.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	30,000.00
Deaf and dumb asylum.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	30,000.00
Poor farm.....	Act July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222).....	10,000.00
Hot Salt Springs.....	Act June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 96).....	640.00
Total.....		<u>4,189,209.00</u>
Grand total.....		<u>208,815,730.30</u>

<sup>1</sup> A grant to Wisconsin of unsurveyed islands in inland lakes for forestry purposes, was made by the act of Aug. 22, 1912 (37 Stat. 324)—no estimate made as to area involved.

**Attachment C**

**"University Land Grants,"  
Prepared by the University of Alaska**

UNIVERSITY LAND GRANTS  
(IN ACRES)

State	University Land Grant	State Land Grant	% of Total Grant to State
New York	990,000	990,000	100.00%
Pennsylvania	780,000	780,000	100.00%
Massachusetts	360,000	360,000	100.00%
Tennessee	300,000	300,000	100.00%
Virginia	300,000	300,000	100.00%
Georgia	270,000	270,000	100.00%
North Carolina	270,000	270,000	100.00%
Maine	210,000	210,000	100.00%
Maryland	210,000	210,000	100.00%
New Jersey	210,000	210,000	100.00%
Connecticut	180,000	180,000	100.00%
South Carolina	180,000	180,000	100.00%
Texas	180,000	180,000	100.00%
New Hampshire	150,000	150,000	100.00%
Vermont	150,000	150,000	100.00%
West Virginia	150,000	150,000	100.00%
Rhode Island	120,000	120,000	100.00%
Delaware	90,000	90,000	100.00%
Kentucky	330,000	354,607	93.06%
Oklahoma	1,050,000	3,095,780	33.92%
Ohio	699,120	2,758,862	25.34%
Washington	336,080	3,044,471	11.04%
Indiana	436,080	4,040,518	10.79%
South Dakota	366,080	3,435,373	10.66%
North Dakota	336,080	3,163,552	10.62%
New Mexico	1,346,546	12,794,718	10.52%
Idaho	386,686	4,254,448	9.09%
Illinois	526,080	6,234,655	8.44%
Arizona	849,197	10,543,753	8.05%
Alabama	383,785	5,006,883	7.67%
Utah	556,141	7,501,737	7.41%
Montana	388,721	5,963,338	6.52%
Mississippi	348,240	6,097,997	5.71%
Missouri	376,080	7,417,022	5.07%
Nevada	136,080	2,725,226	4.99%
Nebraska	136,080	3,458,711	3.93%
Iowa	286,080	8,061,262	3.55%
Wisconsin	332,160	10,179,804	3.26%
Wyoming	136,080	4,342,520	3.13%
Colorado	138,040	4,471,604	3.09%
Michigan	286,080	12,142,846	2.36%
Louisiana	256,292	11,441,343	2.24%
California	196,080	8,825,508	2.22%
Kansas	151,270	7,794,669	1.94%
Oregon	136,165	7,032,847	1.94%
Arkansas	196,080	11,936,834	1.64%
Minnesota	212,160	16,422,051	1.29%
Florida	182,160	24,214,366	0.75%
Alaska	112,064	104,569,251	0.11%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,707,787</b>	<b>328,426,636</b>	

Source: Marl Montgomery, Director, Office of Land Management, University of Alaska,  
907-786-7788.