Sixty percent of the crops used in today's diet were developed by the American Indians, whose extensive agricultural technology spanned two continents and some 7000 years. The subject matter of this partly annotated bibliography not only covers the agricultural contributions of the American Indian, but also discusses aspects of technology, settlement patterns, economics, family organization, and religious ritual as they relate to agriculture. It begins with 75 comprehensive historical, anthropological, and bibliographical references. The second section deals with the agriculture of particular regions and cultures. A unit on Meso America has a separate unit devoted to the Aztec-Maya. Other units are on Canada and South America. The unit on the United States is subdivided into regions including the Southwest, Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Great Lakes, Plains, and California. The third section of the bibliography covers specific Native American crops, including corn, wild rice, cotton, cucurbits, tobacco, and beans. The section on livestock includes a separate unit on wild turkeys. The last three sections deal with agriculture on Indian reservations in the U.S. and Canada, uncultivated plants, and irrigation. The materials listed include children's books, magazine articles, dissertations, books, scientific reports, and government documents. Most were written between 1940 and 1977. (DS)
AGRICULTURE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
AGRICULTURE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by
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SCIENCE AND EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
ECONOMICS, STATISTICS, AND
COOPERATIVES SERVICE
NATIONAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

DECEMBER 1979
This work brings up to date the *Bibliography on the Agriculture of the American Indians* by Everett E. Edwards and Wayne B. Rasmussen, published in 1941 as USDA Miscellaneous Publication 447. The update was done because of a growing interest in the American Indians, a greater ethnic awareness among minority people, and a need for Americans in general to know of the contributions these people have made to the Nation and the world.

While this is not a large collection, the subject matter is fairly broad in scope, embodying two continents and about 7,000 years. Various aspects of Indian technology, settlement patterns, economics, family organization, and religious ritual are discussed as they relate to agriculture. The first intention was to limit the material to the United States proper. However, due to cultural diffusion, trade routes, and the fact that native Americans did not have the same borders or political boundaries as did the European settlers, this list of references also contains studies about Mexico, Canada, and Peru. The studies about Mexico and Peru are especially significant because these two countries are the birthplaces of New World agriculture. They also became the most important agricultural centers in the Americas, and perhaps the world, prior to European settlement in the New World. Many of the crops that make up the world's diet were developed in these two countries.

The writings, for the most part, discuss research on agriculture when native American cultures were strong and healthy. During this time, Indians developed as much as 60 percent of the crops used in today's diet. Important foods such as potatoes, chocolate, corn, squash, beans, and turkeys are just a small part of their contribution. Their farms ranged from garden size to the size of plantations. Indians also had well developed pharmaceuticals from roots and herbs.

The Americas at that time were amazingly abundant in foods that grew wild and the development of agriculture was not really needed by all Indian societies. This bibliography includes references on Indian foods that once grew wild and that are now in the mainstream of contemporary agriculture. Tobacco, tomatoes, and cranberries are examples of these crops.

The literature covered reflects the interest of a broad scope of disciplines, including archaeology, history, anthropology, and geography. It shows the interest of the Federal Government in the problems of the Indians and their lands.

A number of duplicated reports in library collections have been listed in this bibliography; similar reports are available in the files of the office of origin at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, and/or at field offices.

The compiler greatly appreciates the assistance given him by the reference staff of the Library of Congress and the National Agricultural Library, especially that of Cornelius McKissick. Rosalie Cherry has also been very helpful in the preparation of the manuscript for publication.

Library call numbers have been given for publications available in the National Agricultural Library, Technical Information Systems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Historical, Anthropological, and Bibliographical References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture of Particular Regions and Cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meso America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aztec-Maya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States (By Region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucurbipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Turkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture on Indian Reservations In U.S. and Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncultivated Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Comprehensive Historical, Anthropological and Bibliographical References.


Diffusion adaptation of different vegetables and their subsequent migrations.


General botanical history of the American Indian agriculture is included.

Article relates to branches of National Archives outside the Washington, D. C., area. Western branches have material of interest to the agricultural historian interested in Indian studies. Records speak of Bureau of Indian Affairs' efforts to convert Indians to a sedentary way of life.


Includes a bibliography with references on swidden agriculture in America. Spanish version in the same volume.


See Chapter 5, "New World Foods, and Old World Demography." Explains the diffusion of new world plants into old world economics.


An indepth survey of the Indians of the U.S., including the Eskimo, and the Aleuts, in Alaska, adapting their life ways, societies, and religions to the land and forces of nature.
Dick, Herbert W. *Bat Cave*. 114 pp., illus., maps. Santa Fe, New Mexico, School of American Research. 1965.

This site was at one time thought to have been the place of origin for corn:


See Chapter IV for agriculture.


See Chap. XII, "Peopling of America."


Gallup, Christopher M. "Farm Wisely, Like the Indians." *Land* 4:236-238. Spring 1945.


- Propose[d] concept that private property has been one of the civilizing agents in relation to Indian cultures, 1789-1955.


Jackson, Donald. "William Ewing, Agricultural Agent to the Indians." Agricultural History 32:3-7. April 1957. 30.98 Ag8

- Ewing went among the Fox and the Sauk to teach agriculture but found they were already adept at growing vegetables. He failed to introduce livestock as a replacement for hunting.

Jacob, H. E. **Six Thousand Years of Bread: Its Holy and Unholy History.** 399 pp. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co. 1944. 389 J152


- A collection of papers with several articles on agriculture.


Good source book for Indian agriculture and many other types of studies concerning Indians. Also a collection of several bibliographies.


Authors cover subject by areas.

Pound, Merritt B. Benjamin Hawkins, Indian Agent. 270 pp., Athens, Georgia, University of Georgia Press. 1951.

See pages 141-146 for Hawkins' encouragement of agricultural practices among the people of the Four Nations.


Discusses agriculture as rehabilitating occupation.


Manihot Esculenta is better known as manioc. Author says the greatest use of this plant today is making tapioca.

- Describes agriculture (terraced) and irrigation systems of the Pueblo II and III complexes.

Salisbury, R. F., et al. *Ethnographic Notes on Amerindian Agriculture.* 82 pp., illus., maps. Montreal, McGill University, Department of Geography. 1968. F2230.1 A3 E8

Sauer, Carl O. *Agricultural Origins and Dispersals.* 175 pp., maps. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press. 2nd. ed. 1969 S421 S31969.


Stueve, Stuart., ed. *Prehistoric Agriculture.* 733 pp., illus., maps. Garden City, New York, Natural History Press. 1971. S421 S7

- Studies done on both Old and New World agriculture.


- Many of these plants are of American origin and were part of the agriculture of the American Indian.


- Indian reorganization and land use planning programs.

- 12 -


See chapter 42, "A Jesuit Missionary in South Carolina 1569-1570."


Wissler, Clark. Indians of the United States: Four Centuries of Their History and Culture. 319 pp., illus., maps. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co. 1940.

II. Agriculture of Particular Regions and Cultures


Lists and gives origin of most important crops.


Tells of predominant culture in what is now Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

Burkland, Edgar R. "Plants America Gave the World." Agriculture in the Americas 1:1-6. September 1941. 1 F752 A


Children's book. Discusses hunting, fishing, and agriculture.
Maize is an Arawak word from Cuba. Spanish adopted the word without changing the sound.

See Chapter III "Los Origenes de la Agricultura" which explains when and where agriculture began in the New World. Also the beginning of hybridization in corn.

See Chapter 2, "The Rise of the Farmers."
Byers, D. C., and MacNeish, Richard S. eds. The Prehistory of the
Tehuacan Valley. 5 Vols. Austin, Texas, University of

Callen, E. O. "Food Habits of Some Pre-Columbian Mexican Indians."

Cancian, Frank. Change and Uncertainty in a Peasant Economy: The
Maya Corn Farmers of Zinacantan. 208 pp., illus. Stanford,

An economic study of Zinacantan, an agricultural village in
Mexico (Chiapas) that still uses swidden agriculture. Study
compares (swidden agriculture) current and traditional methods
of agricultural practices.

Dressler, Robert L. "The Pre-Columbian Cultivated Plants of Mexico."

Cultivated plants and their relationship to human culture.

Drucker, Philip, and Heizer, R. F. "A Study of the Milpa System of
La Venta Island and Its Archaeological Implications."

Study of Indian (Maya) agriculture in Eastern Mexico.

Farquhar, Margaret C. Indians of Mexico. Unpaged. New York, Holt,

Children's book.

Gil, Gorigino Huerta. "History of the Foundation of the Town of San
Gabriel Chilacata." In, Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley.
Edited by Richard MacNeish, 4:154-161. illus., maps. Austin,

Discusses the aqueduct system in the Cañada region of Mexico.

illus., graphs, tables, maps, appendix. Palo Alto, California,

Selections from various journals and monographs. Many of these
selections are about agriculture, such as: Ralph Linton's "Crops,
soils, and cultures in America." pp. 51-59.

Article states that swidden agriculture was good enough to produce the surpluses needed for a classic civilization.


Good description of the milpa and the Indian's dependence on corn.


Tells of interrelations of environment, diet, agriculture and cultural potentiality in the New World.


Agriculture as a beginning to classical civilization.


Long archeological sequence from Tehuacan Valley, Mexico. Gave new information about the rise of classic Mesoamerican civilization.


Archeological record of the beginning of new world agriculture in the Tehuacan Valley in Mexico. Also how new world civilizations were nurtured along side of maize.
MacNeish, Richard S. "Recent Finds Concerned With the Incipient Agri-
culture Stage in Prehistoric Meso-America." In, Homenaje a Pablo
Martinez Del Rio, pp. 91-101, illus., maps, tables, biblio.
Mexico City, Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia. 1961.

One of MacNeish's earlier field trips in Mexico.

MacNeish, Richard S. "Speculation About How and Why Food Production
and Village Life Developed in the Tehuacan Valley, Mexico."

Speculation on why agriculture began at this spot in America.

MacNeish, Richard S., and Nelkin, Antoinette. "Le Mexique et les Dibuts
de L' Agriculture au Nouveau Monde." (The Mexicans and the
Beginning of Agriculture in the New World). L'Anthropologie 65:349-

Vegetable and fauna materials found in the Tehuacan Valley.

and Evolution in Northeastern Mexico." Harvard University
451 H262

Mangelsdorf, Paul C. et al. "Origins of Agriculture in Middle America."
In, Natural Environments and Early Cultures. Edited by Robert
University of Texas Press. 1964.

Mangelsdorf, Paul C., and Lester, Robert H. "Archaeological Evidence
on the Evolution of Maize in Northwestern Mexico." Harvard
451 H262

Mangelsdorf, Paul C., and Cameron, J. W. "Western Guatemala: A
Secondary Center of Origin of Cultivated Maize Varieties."
Harvard University Botanical Museum Leaflets 10:217-256.
August 1942.
451 H262

Moore, Frank W. "The Foundations of New World Agriculture." 243 pp.,

Palerm, Angel. "Agricultural Systems and Food Problems." In, Social
Anthropology. Edited by Manning Nash 6:26-52. Handbook of
Middle American Indians. Edited by Robert Wauchope.


1. Aztec-Maya


de la Cruz, Martin. *The Banianus Manuscript--An Aztec Herbal of 1552.* 341 pp. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press. 1940. R452.2 C88


M Maya used a slash and burn type of agriculture instead of irrigation.


Explanation of a milpa, Mayan corn field.


Very good descriptions of the Milpa (corn patch).
B. Canada


Jenness, Diamond. Indians of Canada. 452 pp., illus., maps, index. Ottawa, Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationary. 1963.


An ethno-historical of the Ojibwa, or Chippewa. Article also includes their crops and agricultural technology.


Study of the Senna industry in Canada. The Senna plant has been used around the world as a diaphoretic. Indians use the plant as an antivenom serum.
C. United States


Lafitau was a priest who visited New England Indian villages and painted what he saw.


Dickon traveled among Indians in the east and returned to Great Britain.


Describes the agricultural schooling formerly received by Indians from all over the country at the Carlisle Indian School.

Sunflowers probably first cultivated in North America.


States that sickles are usually tools of agricultural societies, but some people invented sickles to use on wild grasses. Also discussed how early sickles were made.


Twentieth century Indian agriculture.


Indian agriculture and the origins of American agricultural plants.

Hunter, John D. The Manners and Customs of Several Indian Tribes Located West of the Mississippi. 402 pp. Minneapolis, Minnesota, Ross and Haines Inc. 1957.


Describes Indians as farmers and foresters and the role of extension agents in Indian lands.


A study of Delaware agriculture; using the terms for agricultural practices in the Delaware language. The more terms and descriptions of agricultural practices and soil condition and variety of plants the richer the agriculture.


White farmers leasing Indian land.

Muller, Werner. Die Religionen de Waldlandindianer Nordamerikae. 210 pp., illus., maps. Berlin, Germany, Dietrich Reimer. 1956.


See section on subsistence economy.


A brief analysis of the protection of pastoral lands and agricultural fields belonging to the Indians.


Vandervelde, Marjorie. "Seminole Indians Make Good Cowboys." Western Horseman 28:45,72. September 1963. 42.8 W522


Describes division of labor. Most women were property owners and farmers.


Hopewellian cultures and the growing of maize.


- 24 -

Contemporary Indian farming on the Salt River Reservation.


Aquaculture—sea animals, mostly oysters, are cultivated and harvested the same as crops.

1. Southwest


Bartlett Katherine. "The Utilization of Maize Among the Ancient Pueblos." *University of New Mexico Bulletin* 1:29-34. October 1936. 500 N462


Children's Book.

Blunn, Cecil T. "Characteristics and Production of Old-Type Navajo Sheep." *Journal of Heredity* 34:141-152. May 1943. 442.8 AM3

Study of Navajo sheep, their climatic adaptation and their development.

Blunn, Cecil T. "Improvement of the Navajo Sheep." *Journal of Heredity* 31:98-112. March 1940. 442.8 AM3

- 25 -

Describes Hohokam agriculture in the South West U.S. and the irrigation systems used to grow crops. Also an extensive inventory of seeds collected from Hohokam ruins.


Consult part marked cultigens.


Zuni techniques for farming arid lands and how little they have changed since contact with white men.


Study of cultivated plant utilization between A.D. 700 and 1200.


Relates to changing farming practices from communal to private ownership in Oklahoma.


Flood water farming.


R. used for marking trees for burning for clearing a section.
Carter, George F.  *Plant Geography and Culture History in the American Southwest.* 140 pp., New York, Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 5. 1945. 446 C24

Author attempts to reconstruct a social history of American Southwest through studies of domestic plants.

Castetter, Edward F., and Bell, W. H.  *Yuman Indian Agriculture - Primitive Subsistence On the Lower Colorado and Gila Rivers.* 274 pp., Albuquerque. New Mexico, University of New Mexico Press. 1951. 31.3 C27

Early desert agriculture in Western Arizona, and Southern California.

Castetter, Edward F., and Bell, W. H.  *Pima and Papago Indian Agriculture.* 245 pp., Albuquerque. New Mexico, University of New Mexico Press. 1942. 31.1 C27

Dry land agriculture.


A study of the beginning of the ranch at San Carlos Apache Reserve.


Children's book.

Cummings, Byron.  *First Inhabitants of Arizona and The Southwest.* 251 pp., illus., maps, charts. Tucson, Arizona, Cummings Publication Council. 1953.

See Ch. 2, "Homes, Agriculture and Minings."


Di Peso, Charles C. The Upper Pima of San Cayetano del Tumacacori. 589 pp., illus., maps, charts. Dragoon, Arizona; Amerind Foundation. 1956.

See section entitled "Beans" by Lawrence Kaplan.


Experiment to breed corn backwards to cultivate an older type of corn.


An ecological and demographic study of the Hopi on Black Mesa Reserve and their special types of agriculture, flood water, dune fields, and seepage.
Hawes, Leslie. "Indian Land in the Cherokee Country of Oklahoma." Economic Geography 18:401-412. October 1942. 278.8 Ec7


A study of survival within a desert environment.


A descriptive account of a Pueblo farm in prehistoric times.


Jones, Louis T. Indian Cultures of the Southwest. 77 pp., illus. San Antonio, Texas, J. L. Naylor Co. 1967.


Agricultural history of the San Juan and Colorado River Basins.


Article argues that two cultures coexisted in this area, one in "Arid America" the other in "Oasis America." Appends reports by Ralph Reals, Carl Sauer, and A. L. Kroeber.

Large, Charles H. Cochiti: A New Mexico Pueblo, Past and Present. 618 pp., illus. Austin, Texas, University of Texas Press. 1960.


McCray, Ernest R. "San Carlos Apache is a Modern Cattleman." American Cattle Producer 23:5-8. October 1941. 49 P94


On page 127 article gives an archaeological history of agriculture in the Southwest.


Describes crops grown by the Pima Indians before contact, the crops introduced after contact, and the Pima irrigation works.


Linguistic study of food taxonomy. This study gives a classification of Navaho foods cultivated and wild.


Problems of raising stock as well as intruders on Navajo land.


Agriculture is talked about sporadically throughout book.


A study of the Hopi and Zuni agricultural systems, including irrigation.


Article in February issue on pages 143-144. Ancient methods of soil and water conservation used by the Pueblo at Mesa Verde.


Describes in detail agricultural practices of the Mojave prior to European contact.


See pages 17 through 22 for agriculture.


Reappraises the beginning of the coval systems in the Southwest.


Woodbury, Richard B. Prehistoric Agriculture at Point of Pines, Arizona. 48 pp., illus., maps. Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press. 1961.

Also found in American Antiquity 26:468, April 1961.


2. Northeast


Bjorklund, Karna L. The Indians of Northeastern America. 192 pp., illus. New York, Dodd, Mead Inc. 1969.


Historical narration about the Corn Planter, A Seneca Indian.

See, "Iroquois Use of Maize and Other Food Plants."


Agriculture discussed sporadically throughout this work.


States that Iroquios came to power because they were farmers and had no problems with basic food staples.


J. Southeast


Cotterill, R. S. *The Southern Indians: The Story of the Civilized Tribes Before Removal.* 255 pp., illus., index. Norman, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Press. 1963.


Illustrates how southeastern Indians grew food and the dependence of the early colonist on the fields cleared by Indians.


Children's book.

Sauer, Carl O. "The Settlement of the Humid East." In, *Climate and Man: Yearbook of Agriculture* 1941:157-161. 1941. 1Ag 84Y


Speck, Frank G. *Gourds of the Southeastern Indians; A Prolegomenon on the Lagenaria Gourd in the Culture of the Southeastern Indians.* 113 pp., illus. Boston, New England Gourd Society. 1941.

A critical history of the gourd, and an ethnographical history of the Southeast.


Presents the view that the Choctaw were the finest agriculturists in the prehistoric Southeast.


4. Northwest


History of a lumber company owned by Indians in the Great Lakes region.


Story of a cattle ranch along the Snake River and on the Fort Hall Reservation.


An anthology of agriculture among Dakota Indians, 1880 to the present.


Nez Perce learned farming from Henry Harmon Spalding, and traded food for occidental utensils.

5. Great Lakes


Discusses specifically the distribution of wild rice and its role in supporting concentrated populations in the Lake Michigan Area.


Traditional corn and bean farming as far North as Plantation Island in Lake-of-the-Woods, Ontario and Minnesota. 47° 30' was the former limit for agriculture in North. New limit is 49° 10'.


The Yakima forest industry.


Will, George F. *Indian Agriculture At Its Northern Limits In the Great Plains Region of North America.* 205 pp. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil Imprensa Nacional. 1924.


An agricultural school for the Indians in the North-midwest Schools resembles extension work in format.


6. Plains


Probable Arikara introduction of agriculture in South Dakota.

Children's book.


See also Bull. 505.


Maize, squash, gourd, beans, and native cultigens, woodland period, Central Mississippi and Ohio Valley drainages (lower Midwest and Kentucky).


French botanist Lamare-Piquot and his search for a substitute for the potato. The plant being described (Psoralea esculenta) was cultivated in small amounts by the Dakota.
7. California


In this series selected presentations before the Indian Claims Commission have been reproduced from records of the Commission in the National Archives and the Department of the Interior.


Bean, Lowell, and Saubel, Katherine. *Temalpakh (From the Earth); Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Usage of Plants*. 225 pp., illus. Banning, California, Malki Museum Press. 1972.


Description of learning under Don Juan, a Yaqui medicine man, who used plants grown as pharmaceuticals as well as food.

Curtin, Leonora S. *Some Plants Used by the Yuki Indians of Round Valley, Northern California*. 24 pp. Los Angeles, California, Southwest Museum. 1968.


Determining population density by means of looking at the food produced.


A revision of Kroeber's theory that California had no indigenous agriculture, and that the Spanish introduced agriculture that they had in turn received from other Indians.


Yuma and Mohave agriculture.


Includes extensive bibliography.


Federal assistance for 35 Utes living on 650,000 acre ranch.


Society in a semi-agriculture existence with much leisure and many nonessential occupations.
D. South America


Search for the origin of agriculture in the New World. Areas discussed are Peru and Mexico.


See Chapter VII, "Country Life."


Describes the Cienagas, a type of agriculture in the New World that was similar in structure to that which was developed in the Old World.


The first five chapters are on Indian potatoes.

Schoop, Wolfgang. *Vergleichende Untersuchungen zur Agrarkolonisation der Hochlandindianer am Andenabfall und im Tiefland Ostboliviens.* (Comparative Inquiry Into the Slopes of the Andean and in the Lowlands of East Bolivia.) 298 pp., illus., maps. Wiesbaden, Germany, F. Steiner Publisher. 1970.


- 41 -
III. Native American Crops


Cutler, Hugh C. Corn, Cucurbits, and Cotton From Glen Canyon. 16 pp., illus., charts, biblio. Salt Lake City, Utah, University of Utah Press. Anthropological Papers No. 80. 1966.

"Glen Canyon Series No. 30." This is a description of cultivated plants found at the Upper Colorado River Archaeological Salvage Project. Glen Canyon is the name of one phase of the project.


Describes the varieties of corn, beans, and squash grown by the Iroquois.


Shows our debt to the American Indian as it pertains to the vegetable food sources.


The guinea pig was one of the few domesticated animals in the New World and was an important source of food.


Chart on pre-Columbian distribution of New World plants that are important today. Most of the plants are cultivated.


A study of foods used worldwide which came from the Americas.

Walker, Edwin F. *World Crops Derived From the Indians.* 16 pp. Los Angeles, California, Southwest Museum Leaflet No. 17. 1943

Small booklet describing crops that were utilized by American Indians, now staples throughout the world.


A. Corn

Anderson, Edgar. *Corn Before Columbus.* 24 pp., illus. Des Moines, Iowa, Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. 1947. 59.22 An2


Part I is listed below under Anderson and Cutler. Article written in two different magazines.


History and Genealogies of Indian Corn.


Vegetable remains from a site in Mexico.


- 44 -


Children's book.


Iroquois use of corn.


A botanical evaluation of the corn grown on reservations in the Southwest. Includes a study of the variety that is grown by Pima, Navaho, and Pueblo.


Agricultural origins and the history of corn.


Describes corncobs found on the Wisconsin site.


Erwin, A. T. "Sweet Corn Not an Important Indian Food Plant in the Pre-
Columbian Period." Journal of the American Society of Agronomy
39:117-121. February 1947. 4 AM 34 p

Erwin, A. T. "Ancient Origin of Sweet Corn." Iowa State College Journal

Discusses corn by means of archeology, Indian legends, genetic
concepts, and early literature.

Erwin, A. T. "Sweet corn—Mutant or Historic Species?" Economic Botany

Galinat, Walton C., et al. "Estimates of Teosinte Introgression in
Archaeological Maize." Harvard University, Botanical Museum
Leaflets 17:101-124. March 1956. 451 H262

Origin of corn.

Galinat, Walton C. "The Evolution of Corn and Culture in North America."

Giles, Dorothy. Singing Valleys: The Story of Corn. 361 pp. New York,
Random House. 1940.

See "Early Planters." 59.22 G39

Goodman, M. Major. The History and Origin of Maize. 25 pp. Raleigh,
North Carolina. North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station


The importance of corn, its history and Indian agriculture.


Pueblo prehistoric sites where ears of corn are descendants of a
variety grown in Peru, not Mexico.

Jeffreys, M. D. W. "Maize and the Mande Myth." Current Anthropology

Event?" Geographical Review 60:393-413. July 1970 500 AM 35G

Important study on the development of maize. Speculates on
 genetics of corn, whether it was caused by people or was a
 natural phenomenon.
Jones, Volney H. "Notes on Indian Maize." Pennsylvania Archaeologist

Corn grown on an experimental plot from kernals obtained from
Indian groups in different parts of North America.

Linn, Alan. "Corn, the New World's Secret Weapon and the Builder of

Mangelsdorf, Paul C. "A Discovery of Remains of Primitive Maize In

Mangelsdorf, Paul C. "Reconstructing the Ancestor of Corn." Smithsonian

Also in American Philosophical Society. Proceedings 102:454-
463, October 1958.


Mangelsdorf, Paul C. "New Evidence On the Origin and Evolution of Maize."

Mangelsdorf, Paul C., et al. "Domestication of Corn; Archeological
Excavations Have Uncovered Prehistoric Wild Corn and Show How
it Evolved Under Domestication." Science 143:538-545. February
7, 1964.

In Maize." Harvard University Botanical Museum Leaflets 13:213-

In, The Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley. Edited by Douglas
Byers, 1:178-200. Austin, Texas, University of Texas Press.
1967.

Mangelsdorf, Paul C., and Reeves, R. G. "The Origin of Corn." Harvard

Mangelsdorf, Paul C., and Reeves R. G. "The Origin of Maize: Present
April-June 1945.

Problems of determining the beginings of maize agriculture.
Earliest record of corn in Southwest U.S.


*Iziz centli* is the Nahuatl word for maize. This language was spoken by Aztecs and their descendants.


Article explains the use of ethnobotany.


Wallace's Farmer. "Grew Corn Before Columbus." Wallace's Farmer 75:38. May 6, 1950. 6 W15

Weatherwax, Paul. Indian Corn in Old America. 253 pp., illus. New York, Macmillan Co. 1954. 59.22 W371


Will, George F. and Hyde, George E. Corn Among the Indians of the Upper Missouri. 323 pp., illus. Lincoln, Nebraska, University of Nebraska Press. 1964.

Wissler, Clark, "Corn and Early American Civilization." Natural History 54:56-65. February 1945. 500 N483 J

Gives ways agriculture promoted the development of classical civilizations.

B. Wild Rice


Reports of practices in Minnesota in 1946 and 1947.

Discusses Indians harvesting wild rice.


C. Cotton


Written from the view of a botanist. Traces spread of cotton to Southwest through farming and ends with textile handicrafts.


Discusses cotton in the Tehuacan Valley.


History of fabrics from the old and new world and the role of fiber plants in man's development.

D. Cucurbits


Speaks of the origin of the cucurbita, second most important plant in native America. States origins are in Southern Mexico or Central America.


History of cucurbita and the areas and people that grew them.


Describes the cucurbita family in Tamaulipas and their uses as vessels as well as food.
E. Tobacco


Brooks, Jerome E. The Mighty Leaf. Tobacco Through the Centuries. 361 pp. Boston, Massachusetts, Little, Brown Inc. 1952. 69 B792


Tobacco cultivated for medicinal use.


Cherokee's and Choctaw's tobacco industry and their subsequent fight for status as a separate nation. Also the story of a tax fight the Indians had with U.S. Government.


Description of artifacts showing Indians in Southwest raising tobacco.


Discussion as to whether Pueblos grew tobacco traditionally or whether it was introduced by Europeans.

History of Pueblo tobacco, thought to have been brought in by Spaniards, although there was an indigenous plant, called Punche, which the Indians considered tobacco.


Author argues that mescal beans originated in the Southwest but diffused to Great Plains.


IV. Livestock


Scientific study of Navaho wool.


A breed of horse developed in the Columbia River Basin.


Government livestock programs and their effect on Indian social and economic progress.


Tells of Jicarilla Apache Reserve.


New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs. Urgent Navaho Problems. 42 pp. Santa Fe, New Mexico, Association on Indian Affairs. August 1940.

Discusses the stock reduction plan of the government, on the Navajo reserve in the four corners area.

Richard, Gladys A. Navajo Shepherd and Weaver. 222 pp., illus. Glorieta, New Mexico, Rio Grande Press. 1968.


Suggests new methods of sheep raising.

**A. Wild Turkeys**


Author suggests that turkeys were not eaten in earlier times but were killed for their feathers.


Tells how Anasazi people raised turkeys for feathers and meat.

**V. Agriculture on Indian Reservations in U.S. and Canada**

Agri Research Inc. *The Economic Feasibility of a Livestock Slaughterhouse On Or Near the Navajo Indian Reservation.* 106 pp., illus. Manhattan, Kansas, Agri Research Inc. 1962.


Downs, James F. *Animal Husbandry In Navajo Society and Culture.* 104 pp., illus., maps. Berkeley, California, University of California Press. 1964.
A study on raising horses, cattle and sheep on the Black Mesa Indian Reservation. Also supports idea that Indians can adopt outside industries and technology without sacrificing their cultural heritage.


Ernst and Ernst. A Study to Determine Feasibility of Establishing a Wool Processing Plant on or Near the Navaho Indian Reservation. 86 pp., illus. Processed. New York, Werner Textile Consultants. 1965. Department of Interior Library.


The 1930's stock reduction plan to alleviate the soil erosion problem on the Navajo Reservation.


Economic Aspects: Livestock pastoral nomadism, and ranching.


Land owned by Wy-um-pum and Wasco Peoples is now developed with ranching, farm leasing, tourism, and industry.


Need for education, housing, and better work opportunities on Indian Reservation.


New Mexico State University. *Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Projected Cropping Patterns, Livestock Enterprises, Processing Activities, Capital Requirements, Employment, Income, and Training Needs for Alternative Farm Organizational Structures for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.* 200 pp., illus. Las Cruces, New Mexico. New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station Special Report No. 17. 1972.


Efforts to restore eroded Navaho farm land.


Tietema, Sidney J. Indians in Agriculture: III Alternatives in Irrigation Farming For the Blackfeet and Crow Reservations. 59 pp., illus., tables. Bozeman, Montana, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Bull. 542. June 1958. 100 M76


Describes the typical work day and types of crops grown on the Colorado Indian Reservation. Also the size of farms, types of soil, and cattle raising.


U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Soil and Range Resources Inventory, Crow Creek Indian Reservation, South Dakota. 96 pp., illus. Billings, Montana, Missouri Basin Investigations Project Report No. 182. 1965.


- 60 -


VI. Uncultivated Plants: Food, Industrial, Ceremonial, and Medical

Anderson, Robert. *"Notes on Northern Cheyenne Corn Ceremonialism."


A bibliography on the use of plants as medicine and food by the American Indian.


VII. Irrigation


Prehistoric irrigation canals along the Salt River in Maricopa County, Arizona.


The project was along the Gila River in Arizona.


Organization located in France that studies the Americas before and after Columbus. Americanists are mostly anthropologists. Article discusses irrigation and dry agriculture in Point of Pines, Arizona.
