

Chapter 11, tillage and land management, may well be dropped from the larger, projected atlas, unless we find specifiabile correlations between them and ethnicity. If there be ethnically distinct tillage and management practices--as indeed there seem to be--such should be isolated and specified and presented in map form. Where is fire tillage a folk technique? What of the ethnic connections of the open range? Where is (was) stump removal nearly an article of religious faith? What crops owe their presence or continuance to ethnic factors?

In still another manner, tillage and management offer great opportunities, particularly for students of contemporary culture. Few human enterprises are better documented than North American agriculture after the county-agent system was begun. Monthly and annual reports have been prepared by two generations of county agents and home demonstration agents. And one of the principal concerns of these thousands of agents has always been innovation. What more need be said?

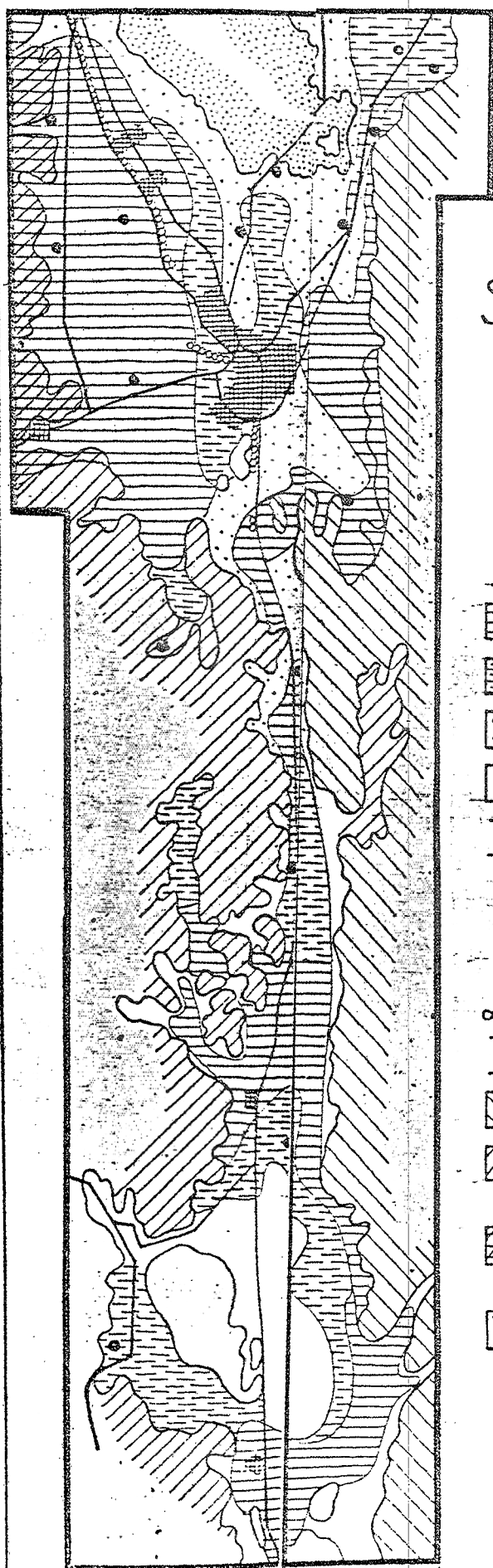
III

# SCHEMATIC MAP OF LANDSCAPE TYPES OF THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY

SCALE 1 : ± 420 000

1931

## KEY



- I Agricultural patterns
- Orchard formation
- Orchards mixed with small crops
- Small crops
- Pastures
- II Settlement Agglomerations
- Cities and towns
- Rural-urban agglomerations
- Roadside settlements
- III Border Landscapes
- Diablo Range front; grass-covered, uninhabited
- Southern Santa Cruz and Gabilan range front, wooded, uninhabited.
- Northern Santa Cruz foot-hills, with residential and agricultural settlements.
- Bay marshes

13

Broek 1932

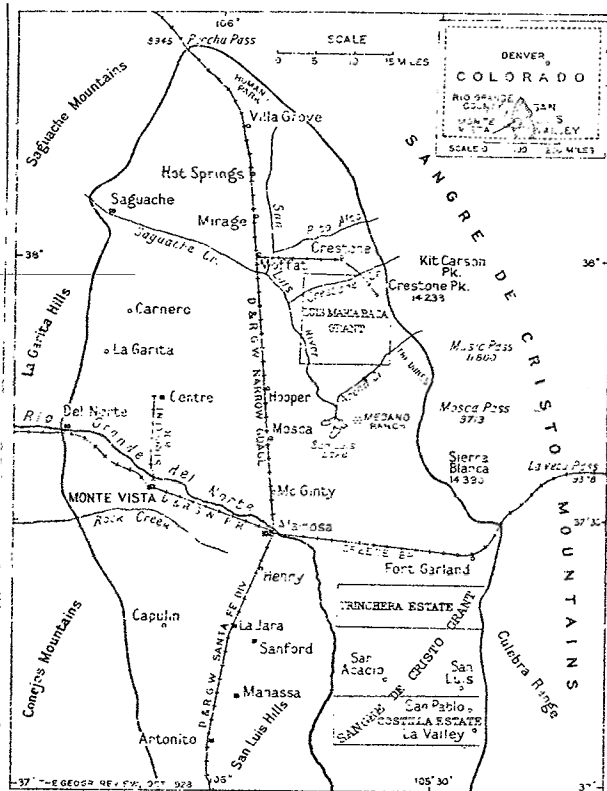


FIG. 1—Location map of Monte Vista, Colorado. Scale 1:1,600,000.

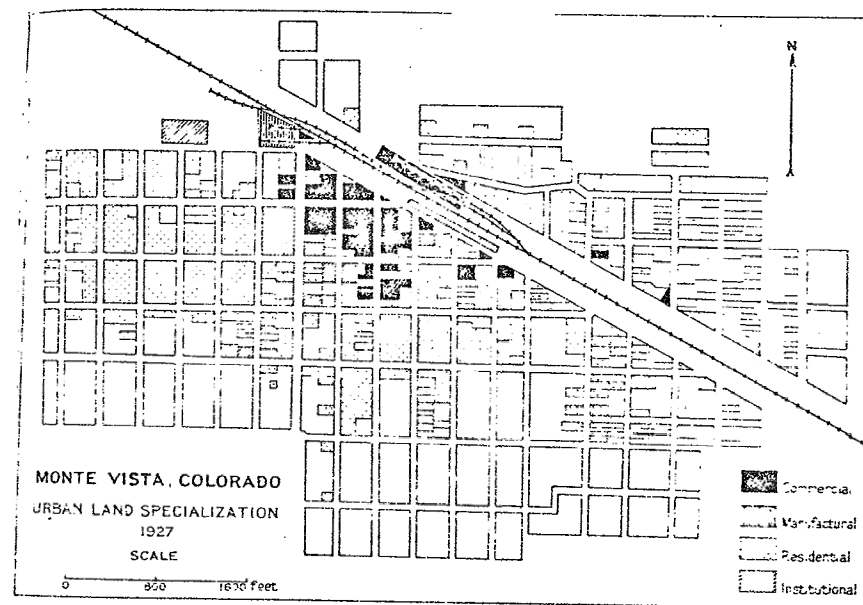


FIG. 11—Land utilization map of the town of Monte Vista.

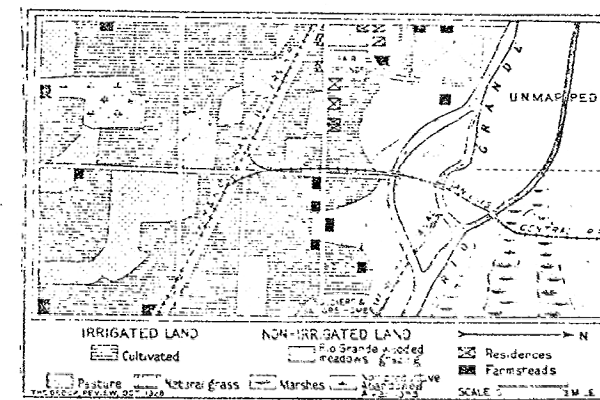


FIG. 8—Land utilization one mile east of Monte Vista in the Rio Grande Bottoms.

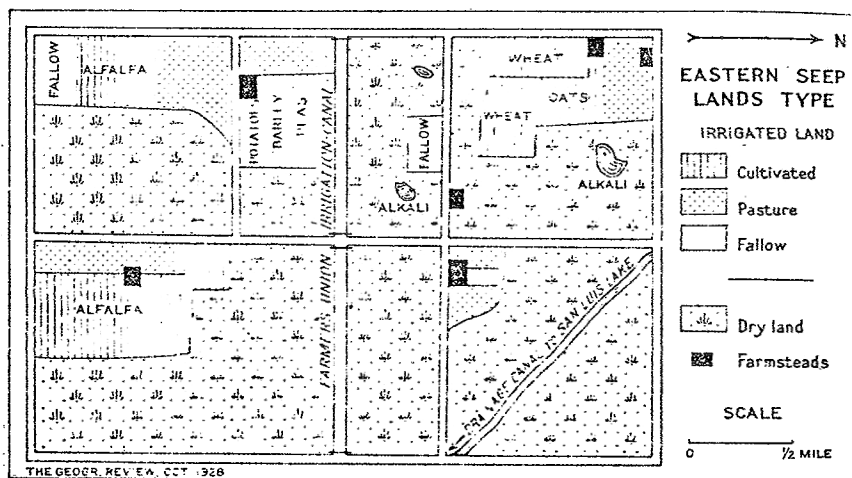


FIG. 10—Land utilization in the eastern Seep Lands.

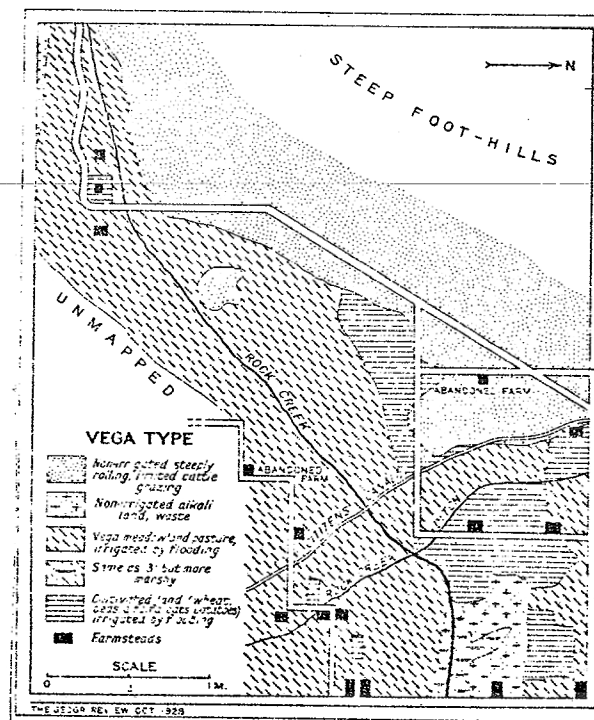


FIG. 9—Land utilization in the Vegas.

Brown  
1928

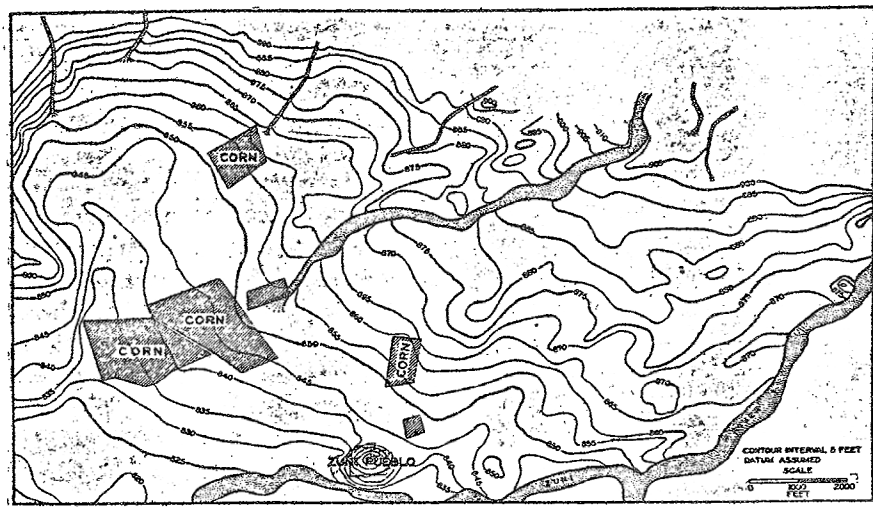


FIG. 7—Map of part of Zuñi Valley, McKinley County, N. Mex., showing areas fenced for cultivation of corn in 1908 before irrigation of the valley by water stored in Zuñi Reservoir. (Redrawn from map by U. S. Indian Irrigation Service).

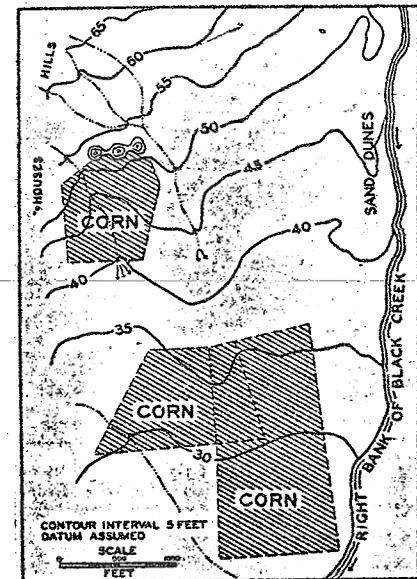


FIG. 8—Map of part of Red Lake Irrigation Project, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex., showing areas fenced for cultivation of corn in 1925 before irrigation by water stored in Red Lake Reservoir. (Redrawn from map by U. S. Indian Irrigation Service).

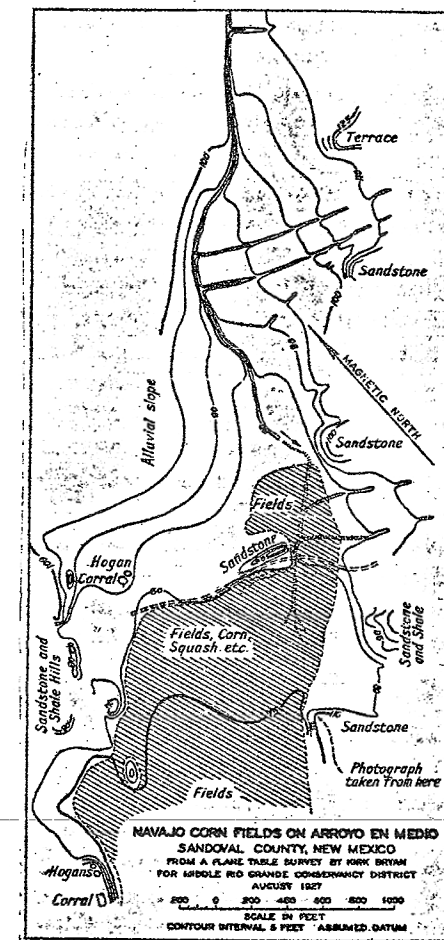


FIG. 9—Map of fields cultivated by Navajo Indians in Arroyo en Medio, Sandoval County, N. Mex. Compare Figures 5 and 6.

Bryan 1929

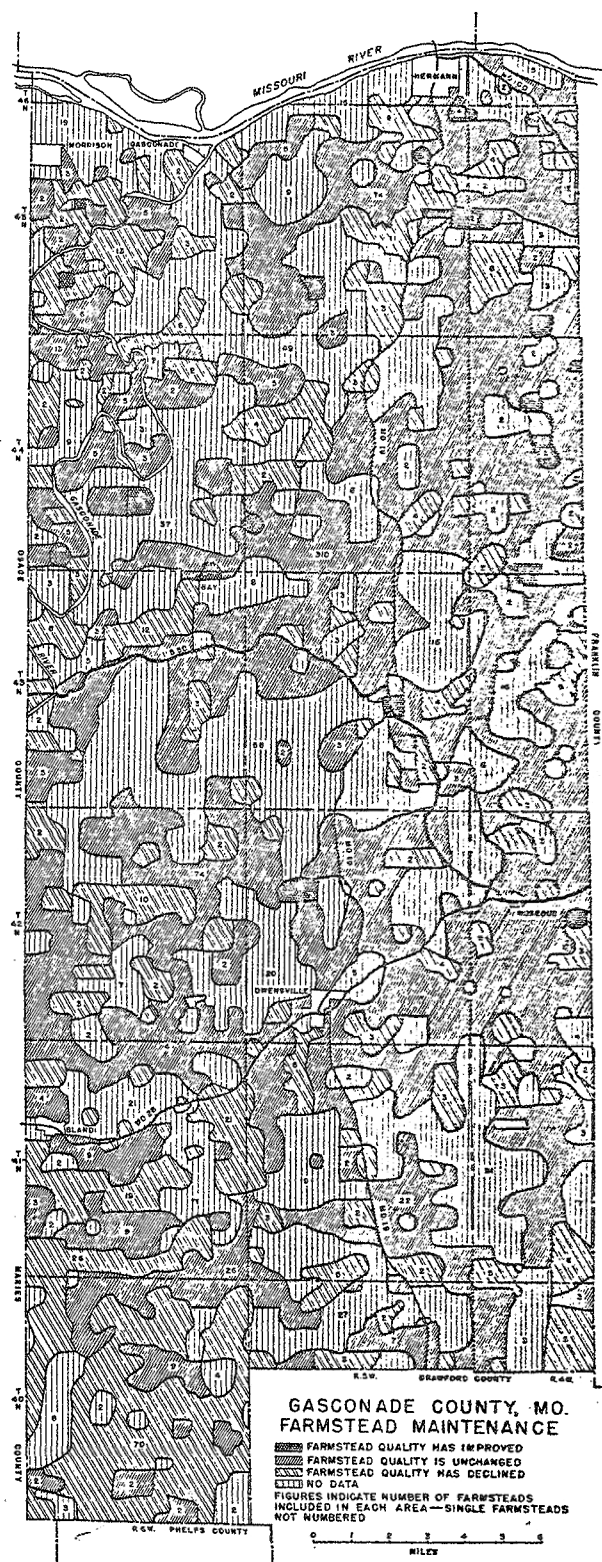
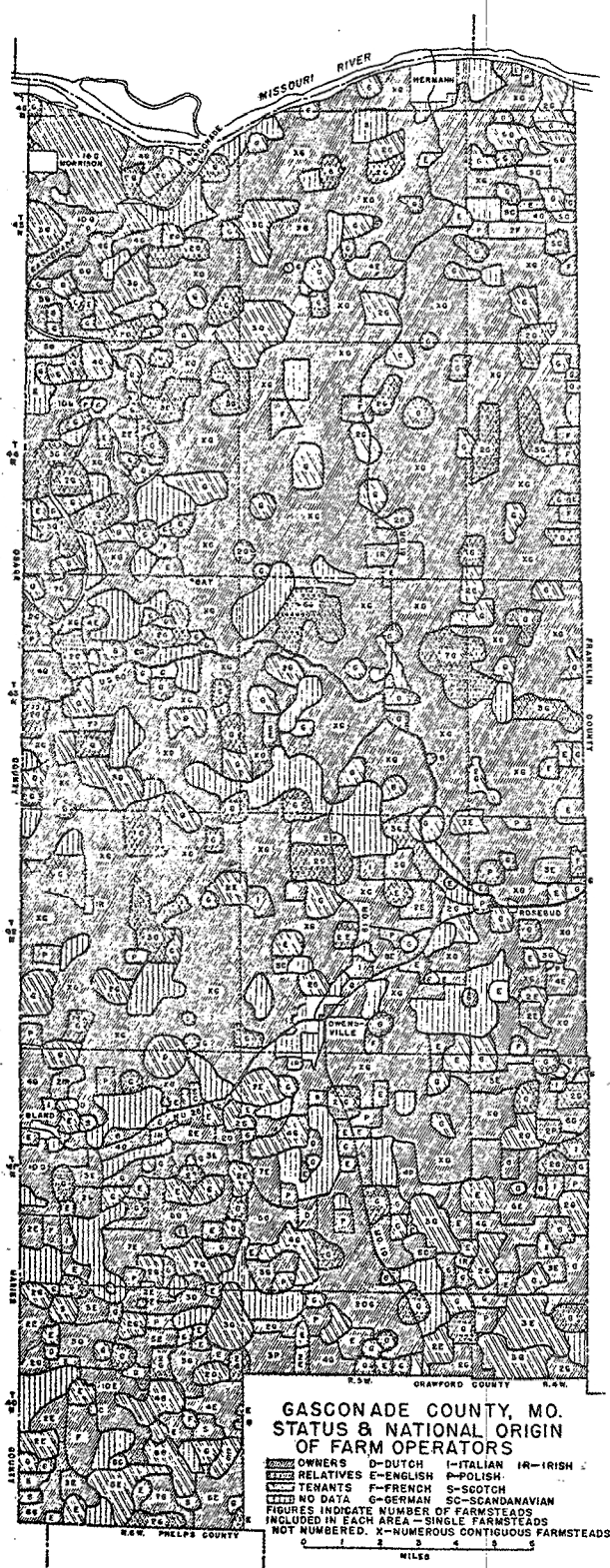


FIG. 4—The data were provided by the office of the Gasconade County agricultural agent, Owensville, Mo. Boundaries of the areas have been located approximately by reference to roads judged to follow the property lines: where not available, the outlines are generalized.

FIG. 5—The data relate to all farmsteads visible from public roads or readily accessible from them by short lanes. Complete coverage of isolated farmsteads was impracticable in the six weeks of field investigation.

Cozzens 1943



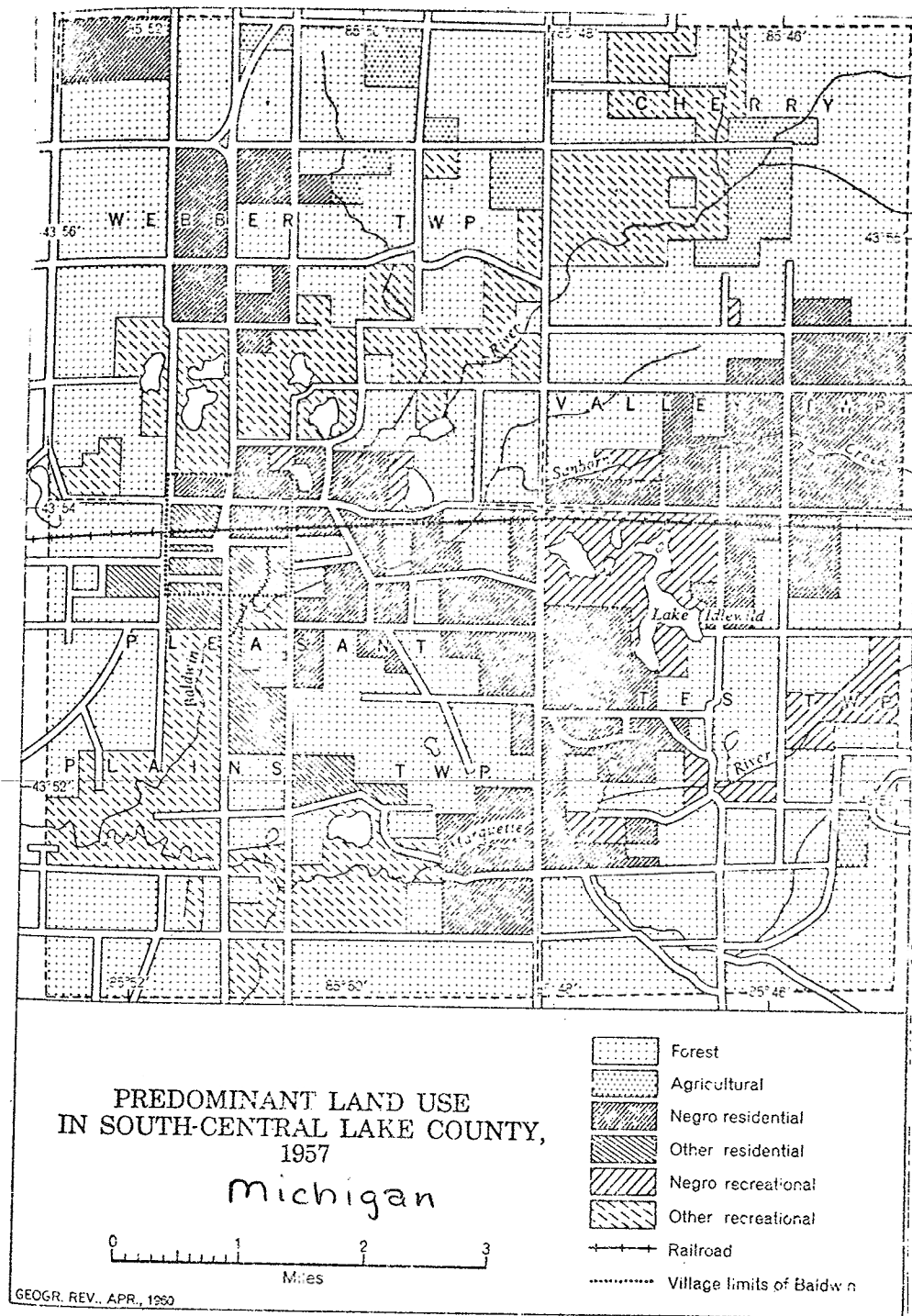


FIG. 4—Predominant land use in parts of four townships in Lake County, 1957. (After Dostal.)

# FENCE TYPES, FIELD BOUNDARIES, AND PROPERTY LINES

June, 1967

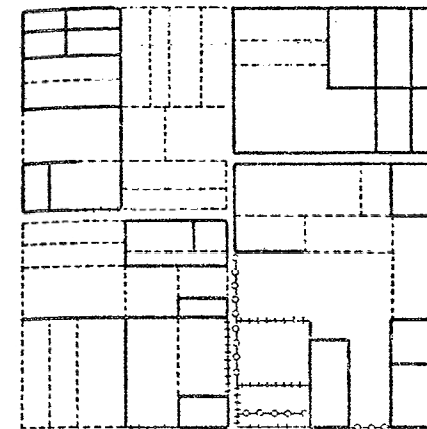
Indiana

BENTON  
COUNTY

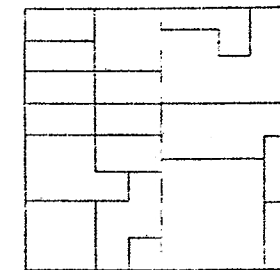
Secs. 2, 3, 10, 11

T. 25 N., R. 7 W.

CASH-GRAIN  
FARMING



FENCES AND FIELDS



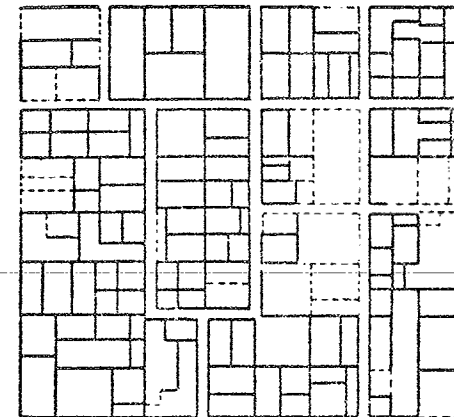
PROPERTY LINES

TIPTON  
COUNTY

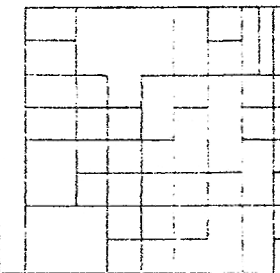
Secs. 29, 30, 31,  
32

T. 22 N., R. 3 E.

CORN-HOG  
FARMING



FENCES AND FIELDS



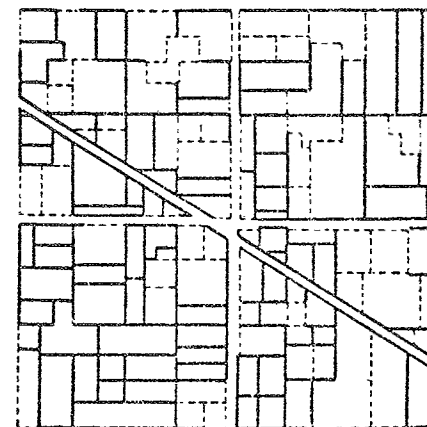
PROPERTY LINES

JAY  
COUNTY

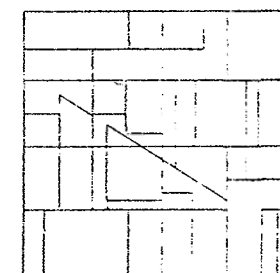
Secs. 28, 29, 32,  
33

T. 22 N., R. 13 E.

GENERAL  
FARMING



FENCES AND FIELDS



PROPERTY LINES

Legend:

- Unfenced
- Woven wire
- Barbed wire
- Electrified

GEOGR. REV., JULY, 1968

Hart  
1960

Hart  
1968

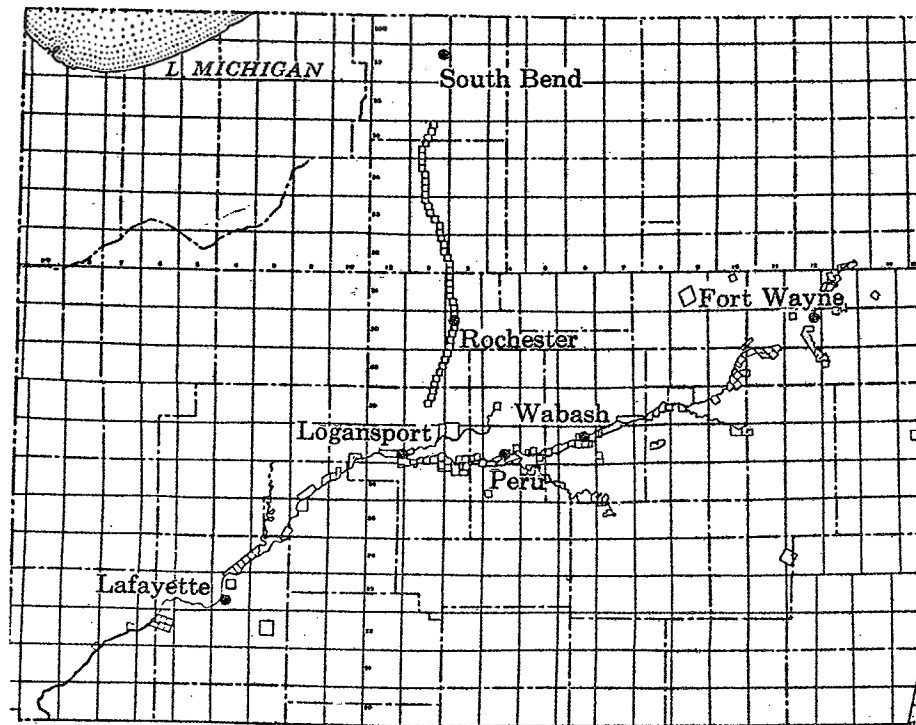


FIG. 5—Location of noncongressional land survey areas in northern Indiana. (Reproduced by courtesy of Allan F. Schneider, Indiana Geological Survey.)

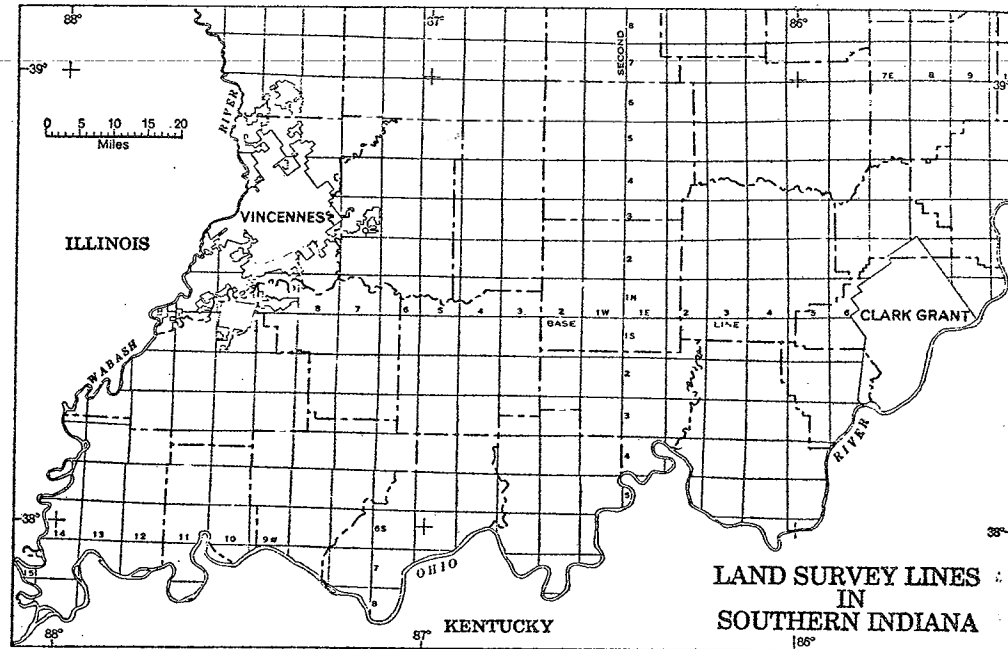


FIG. 1—Location of the Clark Grant and Vincennes—areas of noncongressional land survey—in southern Indiana. (Reproduced from Base Map 100A of the Indiana Geological Survey, courtesy of the State Geologist.)

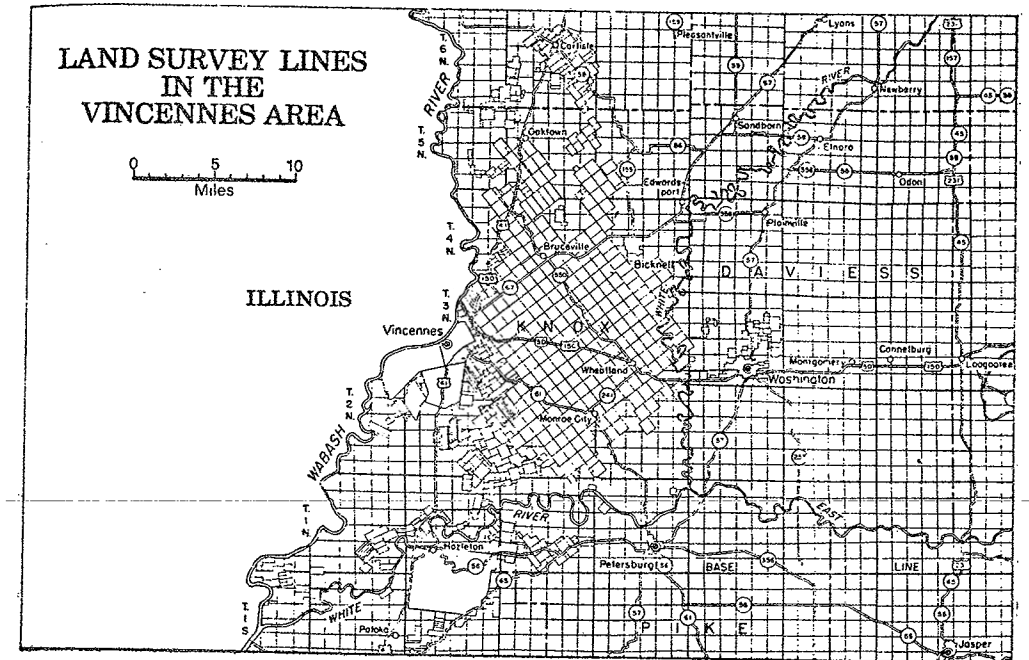
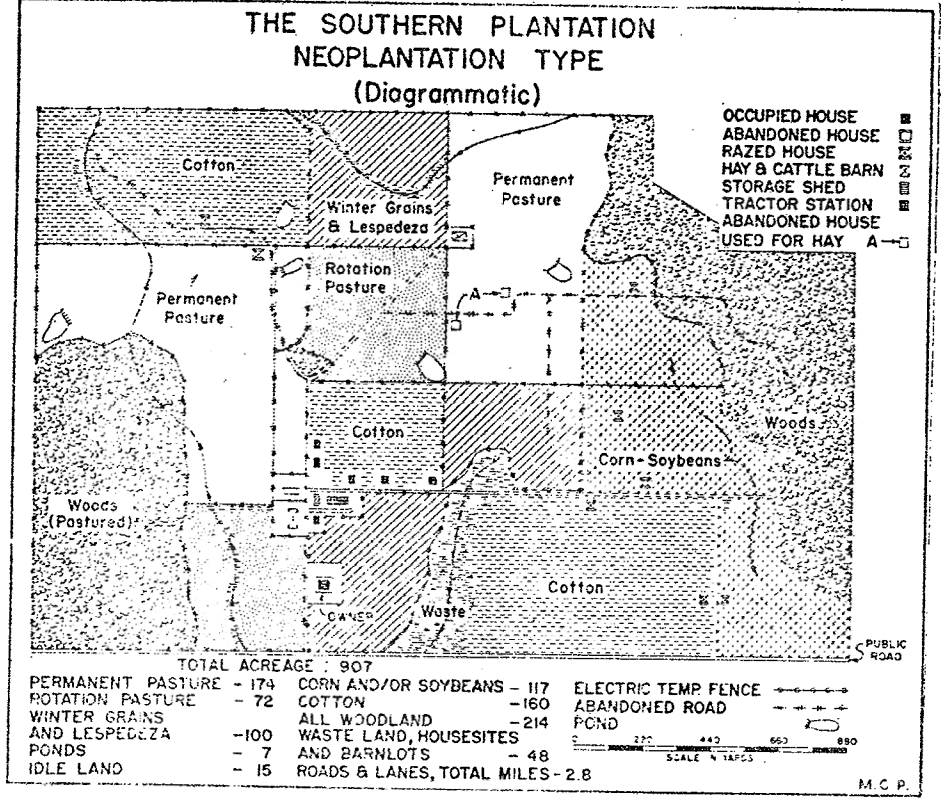
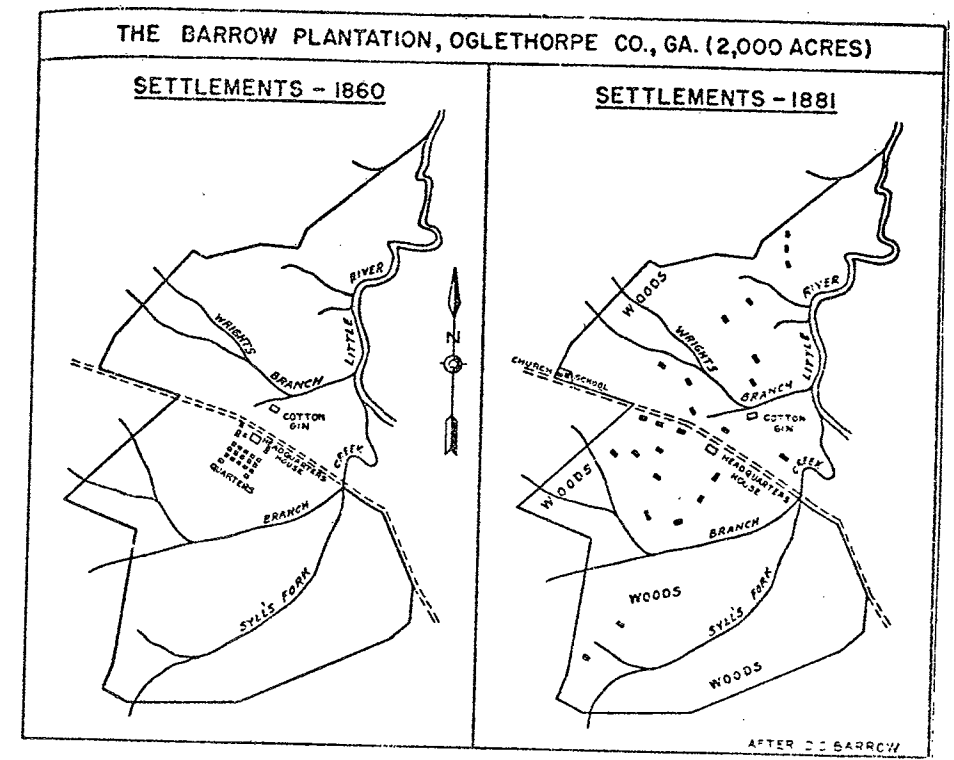


FIG. 3—Land survey lines in the Vincennes area. (Reproduced from Base Map 104 of the Indiana Geological Survey, courtesy of the State Geologist.)

Hart 1968

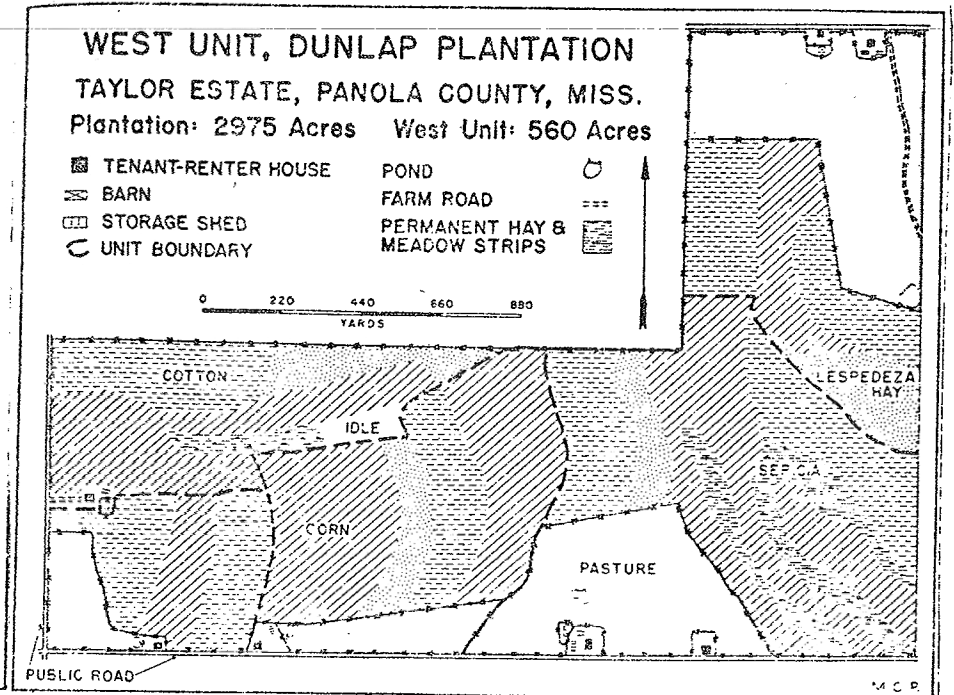
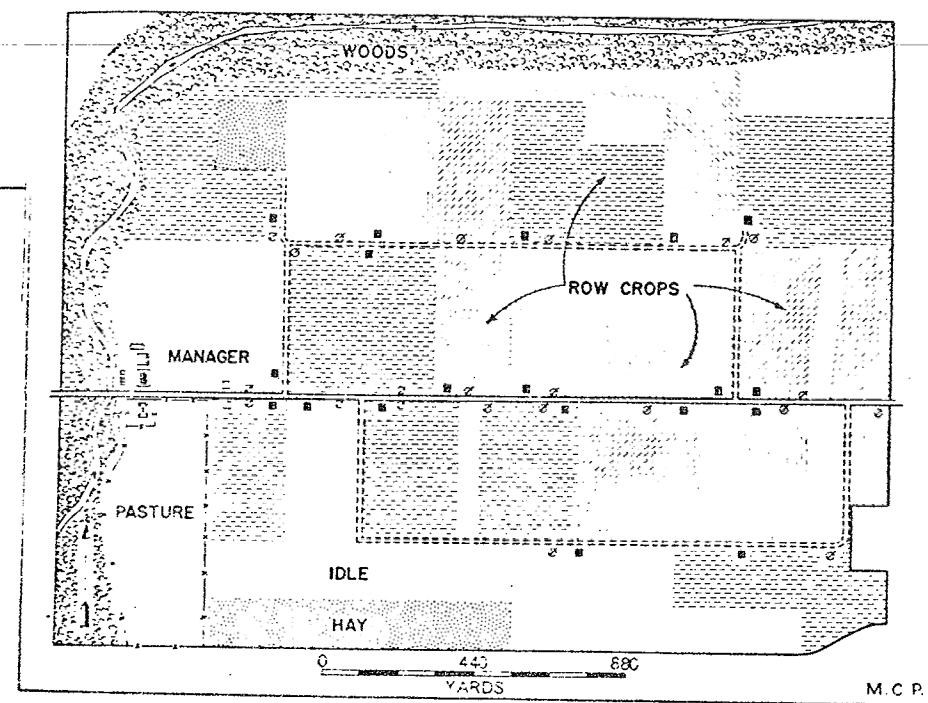


Prunty  
1955



EAST UNIT, TWO SISTERS PLANTATION  
Tunica County, Miss.  
(Cropland Approximately 790 Acres)

- FARM ROAD
  - CROPPER HOUSE
  - WAGE HAND HOUSE
  - IMPLEMENT SHED
  - COTTON SHED
  - BARN
  - TRACTOR STATION
- CROPPER UNITS REPRESENTED BY DASHED LINES AT DISTINCTIVE ANGLES





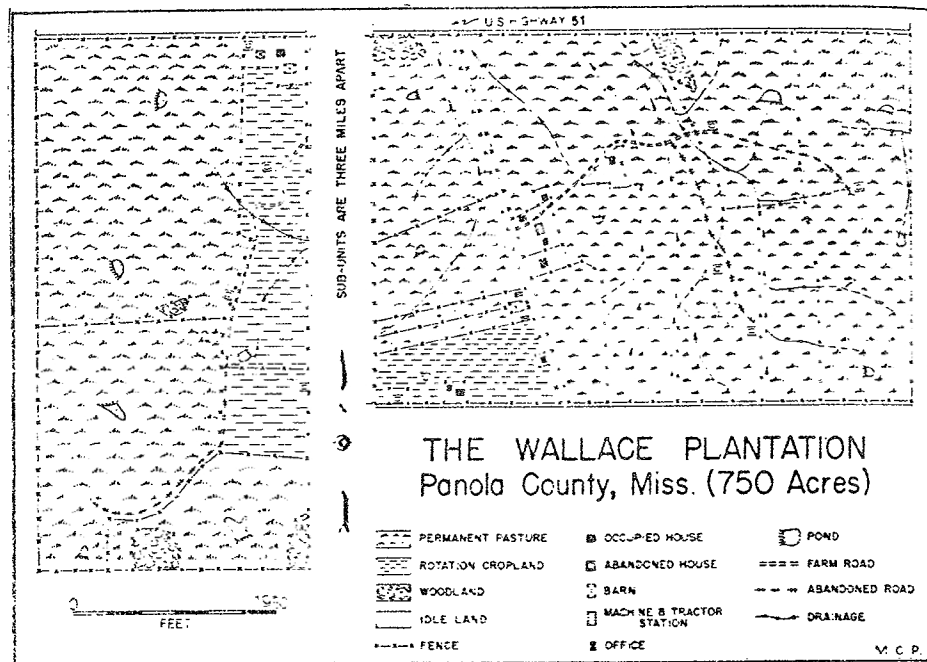


FIG. 20

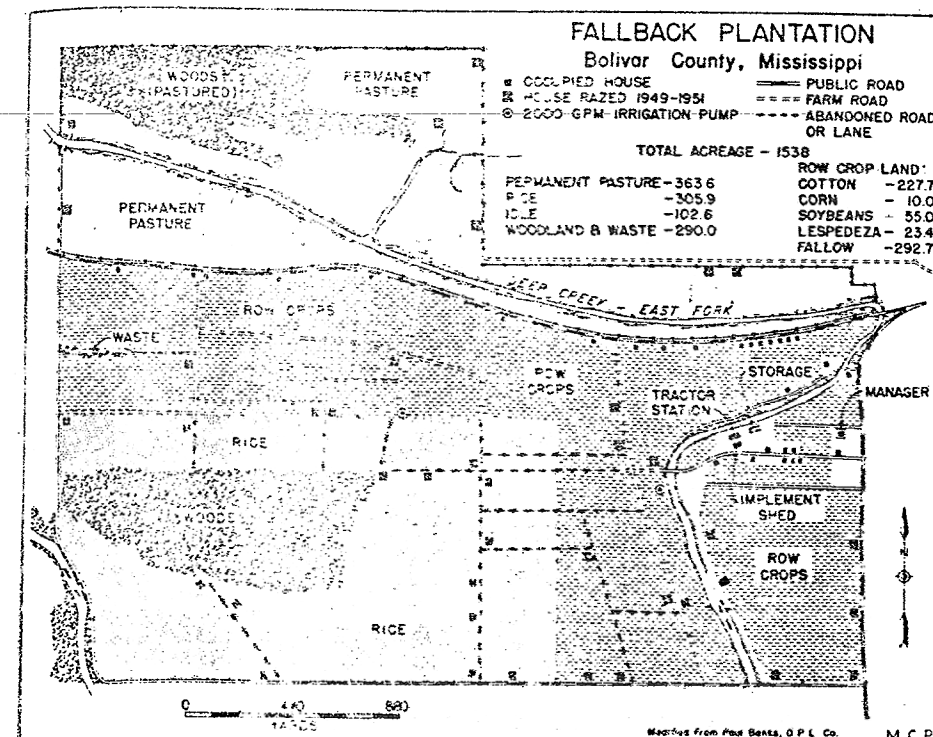
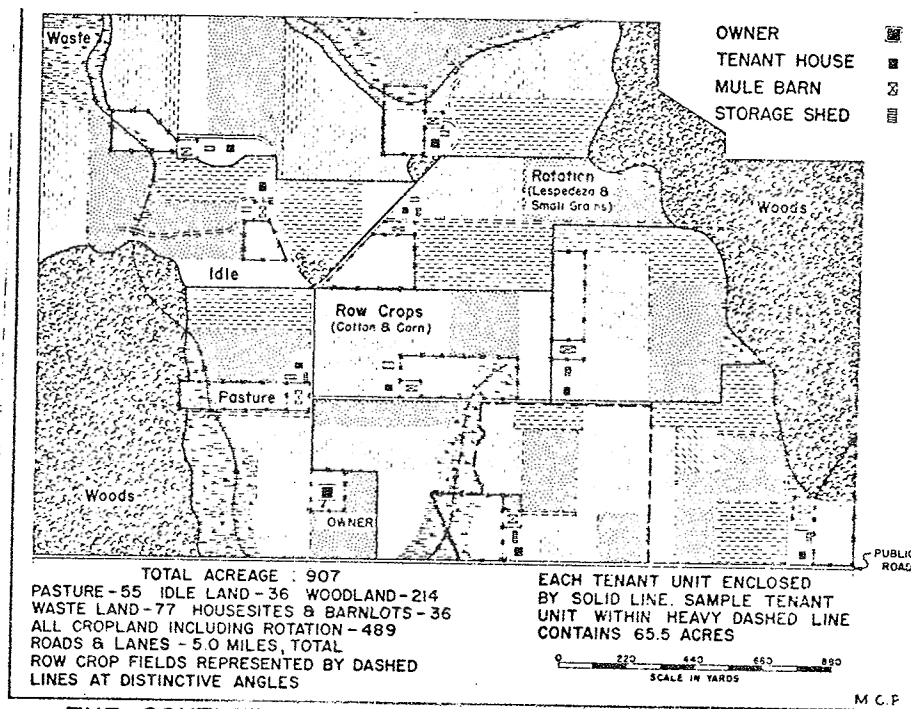
TABLE I—J. MONROE WALLACE PLANTATION, PANOLA COUNTY, MISS.\*  
(Total acreage, 750)

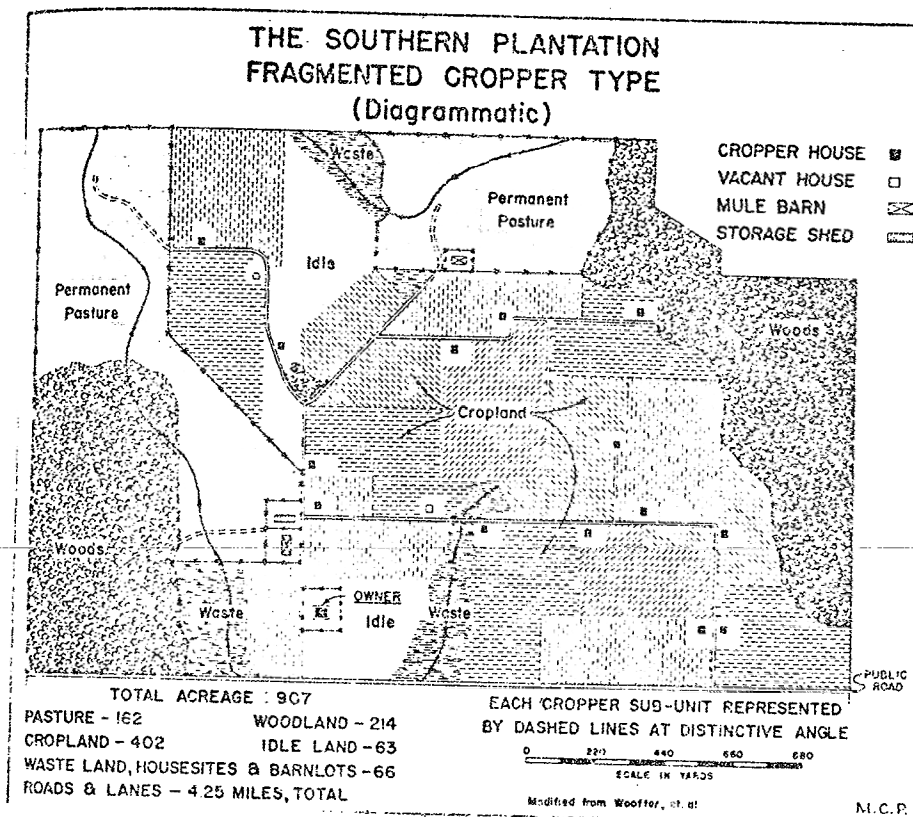
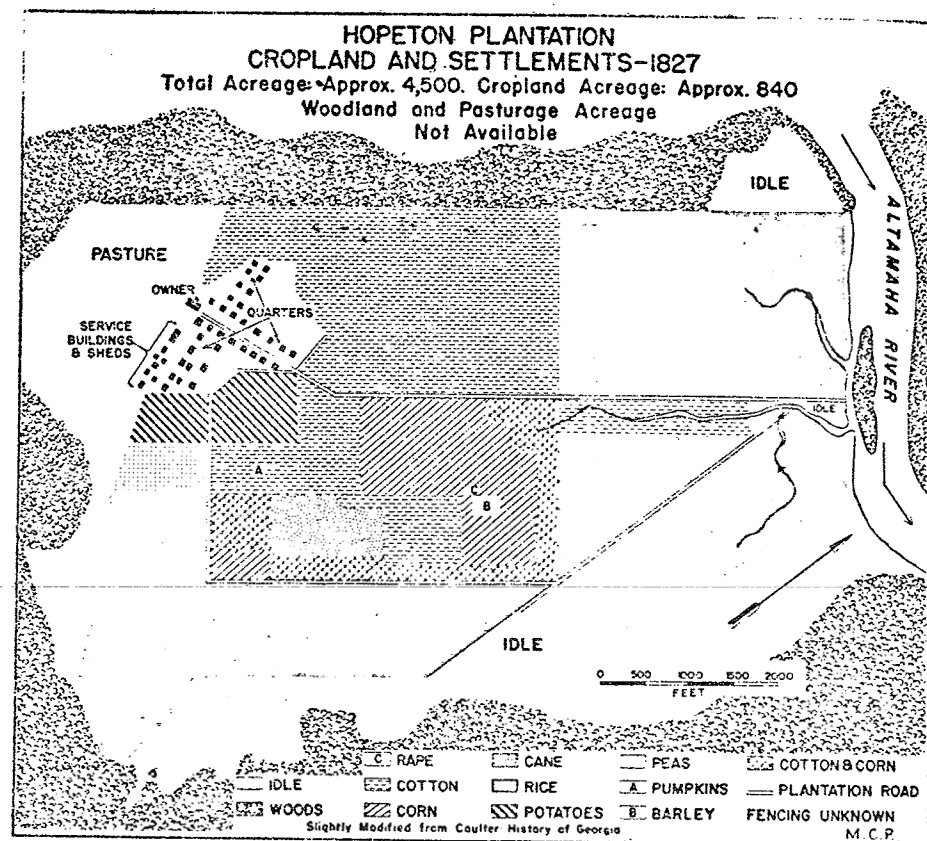
Crop and land use (acres)	1940	1953	Livestock and equipment	1940	1953
Cultivated acreage, total	580	115	Mules	30	7
Rotation pasture & lespedeza	352	0	Tractors	1	3
Oats, vetc., rotation	(155)	(25)	Truck	0	1
Permanent pasture	1	597	Corn harvester	0	1
Cotton	190	30	Cattle, all ages	104	255
Corn	170	64			
Misc.	21	21			
Woodland (including grazed)	17	17			
Housesites (approx. acreage)	30	14			
Farm ponds (no.)	0	14			

Production

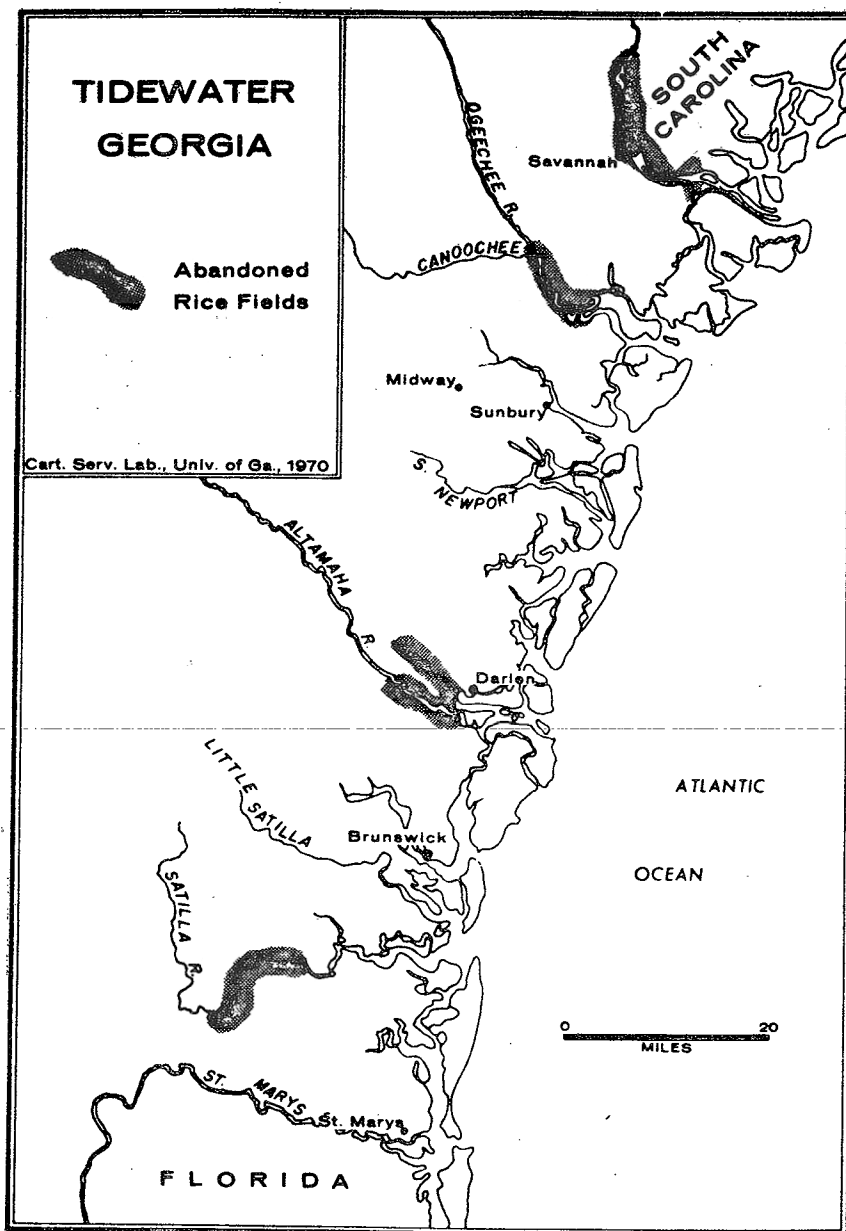
Peak cotton production: 415 bales from 475 acres, 1942.  
Cotton-to-cattle shift begun 1946-1947, completed 1949.  
Current production (1953): 30 bales cotton; 115 registered cattle; occasional surplus corn.

\*Owner: J. Monroe Wallace. Operator: J. Monroe Wallace, Jr. Data. Interview September, 1953, verified by Soil Conservation Service.





Prunty 1955



Wilms 1972

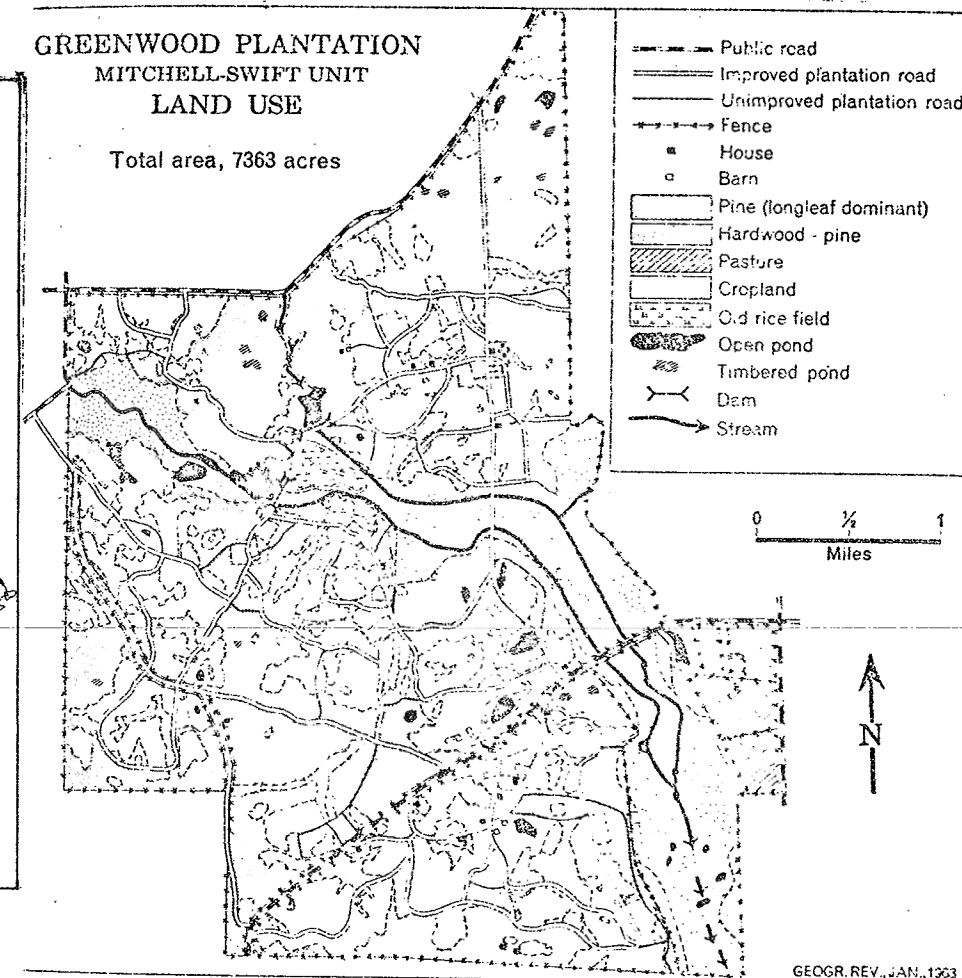
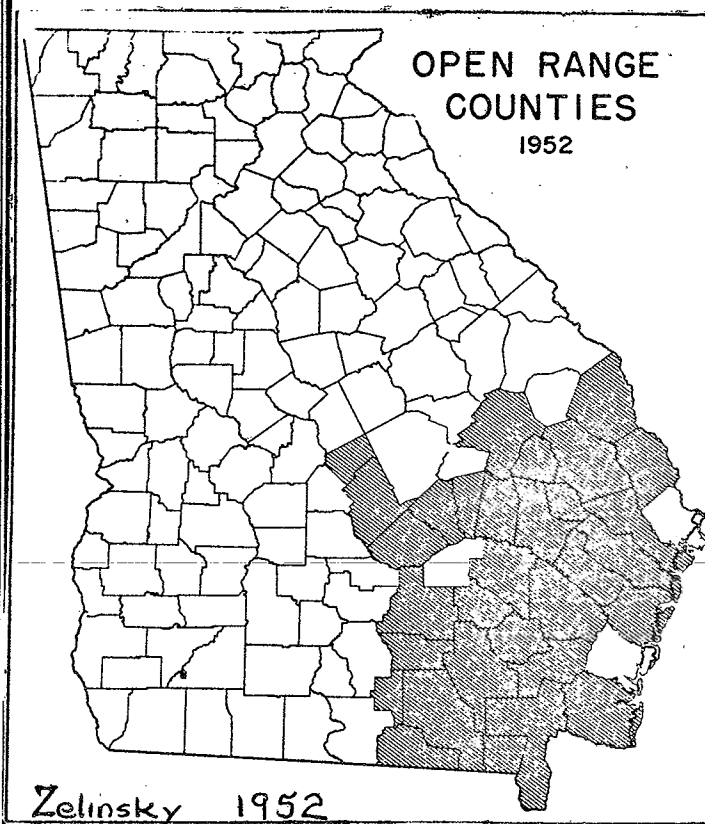


FIG. 10—Land use on the Mitchell-Swift unit of Greenwood Plantation, near Thomasville, Ga. Slightly modified from a Greenwood Plantation timber map, 1955.

Prunty 1963