

*Welcome*  
**CENSUS**  
**OF AGRICULTURE**  
**INDIAN COUNTRY STATS, FACTS & MORE**



*We will begin soon*

# WHO WE ARE

Started at the University of Arkansas School of Law by Dean Emeritus Stacy Leeds and Founding Director Janie Simms Hipp in 2013.

## Our Mission

Enhance health and wellness in Tribal communities by advancing healthy food systems, diversified economic development, and cultural food traditions in Indian Country.



UNIVERSITY OF  
ARKANSAS



# AGENDA

## *History of Census of Ag in Indian Country*

### History by the Eras:

- Pre-Colonial
- Treaty
- Removal
- Reservation
- Allotment
- Reorganization Act
- Termination Period
- Self-Determination

### Question & Answer



2022 - Census of Agriculture Webinar Series

# MAJOR TIME PERIODS



**1492 - 1700s  
Colonialism**

---

**Waves of major change  
Start of land loss**



**1776 - 1900  
Treaty, Removal &  
Land Loss**

---

**Treaties set to ease  
tensions, support non-  
Native settlers, reduce  
Native lands, and make  
Native Americans adopt  
Western agriculture by  
becoming yeoman  
farmers.**



**1900 - 1970s  
New Deal &  
Termination**

---

**John Collier and the  
Indian Reorganization  
Act of 1934**

**Termination period**



**1970s - Now  
Current Era**

---

**Thriving & growing  
Indian Country food and  
agriculture systems**

# PRE-CONTACT

- Tribes across the Americas have varied ways of counting natural resources and food sources that they have employed since time immemorial.



CENSUS of the Citizen Potawatomi Indians of Shawnee, Okla. Agency,  
on June 30, 1916. 19 taken by O. J. Curry

# HISTORY

## *Counting the American Way*

- What is it?
- What is it used for?
- When did it start?

Citizen Potawatomi Nation - Family Manuscripts (Bourassa)



2022 - Census of Agriculture Webinar Series

James Madison President of the United States of America

# Treaty Era

...and just, which Treaty is as follows:

A Treaty Between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Delaware Delaware Indians Miami & Eel River - Madison

James Madison President of the United States by William Henry Harrison Major General and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States for Treaty with the said Indian Tribes & the Sachems Hoosaw & Wauwau of the Delaware Delaware Miami & Eel River Tribes of Indians have agreed and concluded upon the following Treaty which when ratified by the said President with the advice & consent of the Senate of the United States shall be binding in said parties

Article 1<sup>st</sup> The Miami & Eel River Tribes & the Delaware Delaware Indians as their allies agree to cede to the United States all that Tract of Land which shall be included between the boundary line established by the Treaty of Fort Wayne the Walash and a line to be drawn from the mouth of a creek called Racoon Creek emptying into the Walash on the south east side about twelve miles below the mouth of the Vermillion River so as to strike the boundary line established by the Treaty of Greenville at such a distance from its commencement at the North east corner of the Vincennes Tract, as will leave the Tract now ceded thirty miles wide at the narrowest place, And also all that Tract which shall be included between the following boundaries viz beginning at Fort Recovery thence southerly along the General boundary line established by the Treaty of Greenville to its intersection with the boundary line established by the Treaty of Greenville thence along said line to a point from which a line drawn parallel to the first mentioned line will be twelve miles distant from the same & along the said parallel line to its intersection with a line to be drawn from Fort Recovery parallel to the line established by the said Treaty of Greenville

Article 2<sup>nd</sup> The Indians explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delaware with themselves to the Country Watered by the White River, But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other, And any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delaware or their Friends the Mochicans shall be theirs forever

Article 3<sup>rd</sup> The compensation to be given for the cession made in the first Article shall be as follows viz To the Delaware a permanent Annuity of five hundred Dollars To the Miami a like Annuity of five hundred Dollars To the Eel River Tribes a like Annuity of two hundred and fifty Dollars And to the Delaware a like Annuity of five hundred Dollars

Article 4<sup>th</sup> All the stipulations made in the Treaty of Greenville relative to the manner of paying the Annuities and the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land shall apply to the Annuities granted and the land ceded by the present Treaty

Article 5<sup>th</sup> The consent of the War Dept shall be necessary to complete the title to the first Tract of land now ceded a separate convention shall be entered into between them & the United States and a reasonable

- “Discovery” - 1832 – The U.S. establishes territory where sovereign Tribes “permanently” enjoy sovereignty through treaties (international law).
- Tribes ceded 1.75b acres in the contiguous U.S. in treaties



# Removal – 1825-1850

- **How did counting impact removal, and how does it tie into today?**



# Reservation Era 1850 - 1887

- **Progress! Sort of. The 1860 census acknowledged Native Americans existed, but did not count them.**
- **By 1870, no Indian Ag producers exist, again.**
- **1880 census reflects more input on the details of Indian lands. But why?**

# Reservation Era 1850 - 1887



Photo - Citizen Potawatomi Nation

- **Potawatomi Treaty of 1861 established the first allotment policies in Indian Country.**



# ALLOTMENT ERA 1887-1934

# 90 MILLION ACRES

THROUGH THE 1887 DAWES ACT ALONE,  
TRIBES LOST NEARLY 3/4 OF THEIR LANDS.

## INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
\*  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
\*  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**  
IRRIGATED GRAZING AGRICULTURAL  
IRRIGABLE DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado .....	5,211.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma .....	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho .....	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon .....	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas .....	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota .....	120,445.00	16.53
Montana .....	11,034.00	9.86	Washington .....	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska .....	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin .....	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota .....	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming .....	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa.	MINNESOTA: Onigum.	NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Totten. Fort Yates.	OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte.	SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge.	WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip.
COLORADO: Ignacio.	MONTANA: Crow Agency.	OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee, <sup>and</sup> <sup>near</sup> Pawnee.	OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz.		WISCONSIN: Onida.
IDAHO: Lapwai.	NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Horton. Nadeau.				

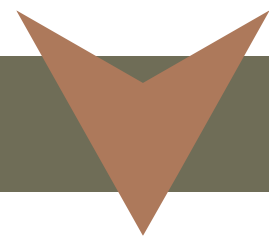
WALTER L. FISHER,  
Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



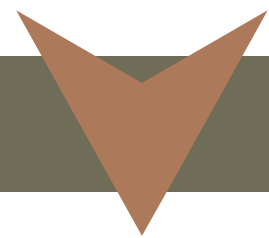
# ALLOTMENT ERA TIMELINE

1890



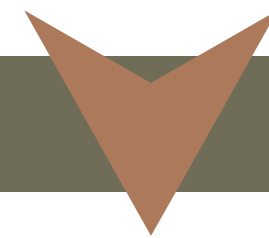
First significant mentions of Indian Territory – modern day Oklahoma

1900



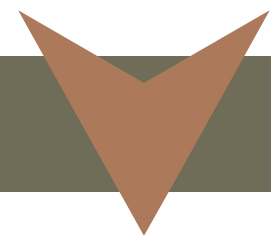
First mention and enumeration of Tribal Ag – only took 60 years

1910



No mentions...again

1920



Focus on color of farmers



# ALLOTMENT ERA (1887-1934)

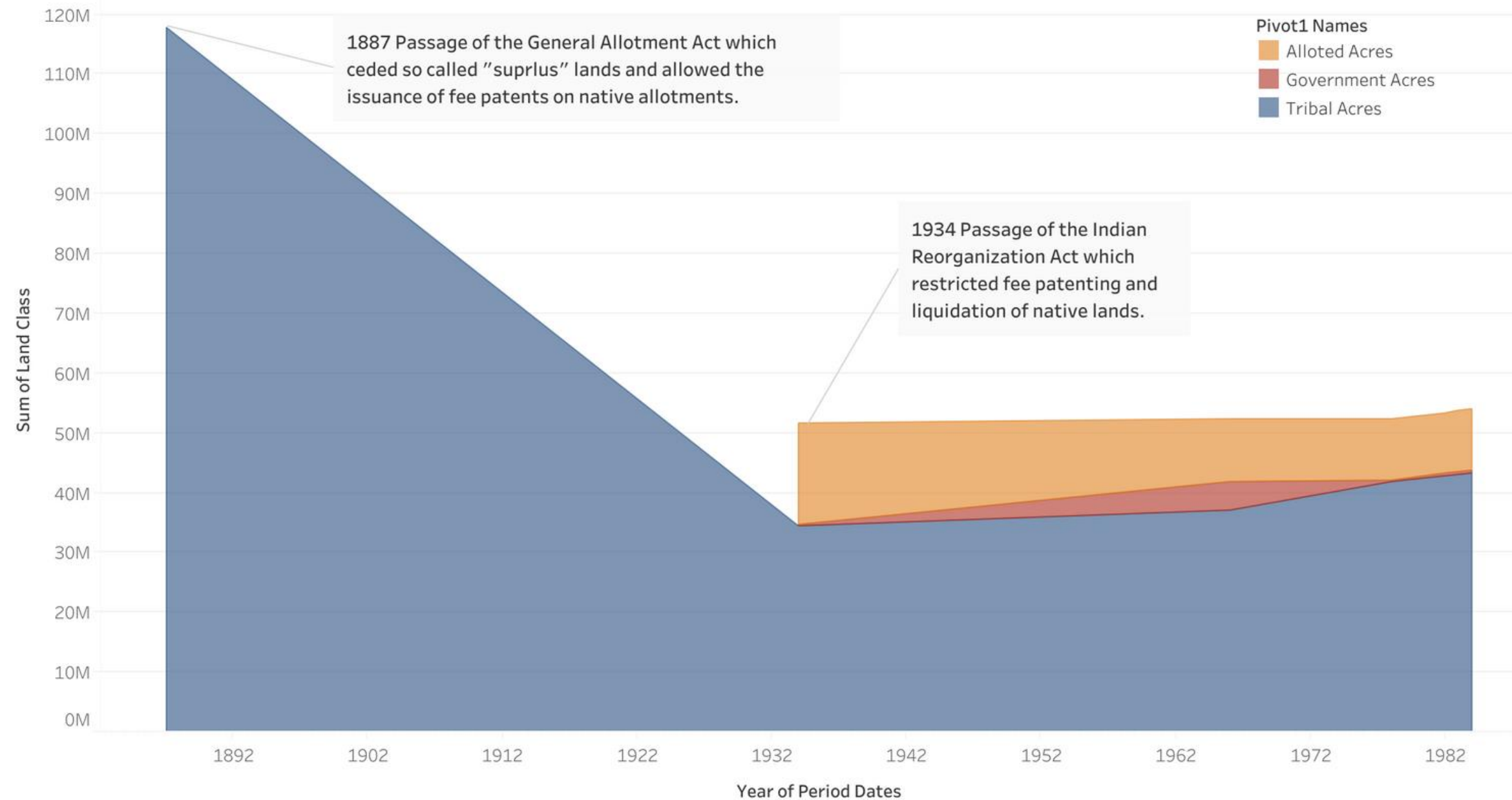
## Native Land Areas 1887 - 1984

Visualizing the Impact of The General Allotment Act of 1887



Reservation Name  
All

Year of Period Dates  
To Null



# REORGANIZATION ERA (1934-1940)



Public Domain

## Indian Reorganization Act of 1934



# REORGANIZATION ERA (1934-1940)



- **Farm Crisis! Dust Bowl! Farm Bill!**
- **More focus on color of a farmer, not any other details**



# TERMINATION ERA (1940 - 1961)

- In 1940 - 29,742 Indian-operated farms
- In this era, in some instances, the entire reservation was reported as one farm.



Photo - College of the Menominee Nation





# SELF-DETERMINATION (1961 - PRESENT)

- Still not great counts
- 1975 - Indian Self Determination Act
- Civil Rights Era



# SELF-DETERMINATION AG CENSUS TIMELINE

1987



Intertribal  
Agriculture Council  
Forms

1990



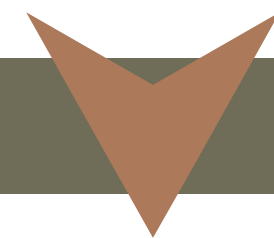
Intertribal  
Agriculture Council  
weighs in on  
Farm Bill

1993



Indian Agriculture  
Management Act

2007



Moving in the right  
direction, first individual  
counts

“The 2007 census was the most comprehensive effort to date to reach all agriculture operations, regardless of size.

We appreciate our relationship with the American Indian community and the many community-based organizations across the country that helped educate their constituents about the importance of the census. Their support aided greatly in our efforts.”

- NASS



# 2017 AG CENSUS

- **Indian Country** experienced growth across the board when it came to food and agricultural production when many producers outside of Indian Country experienced the opposite.



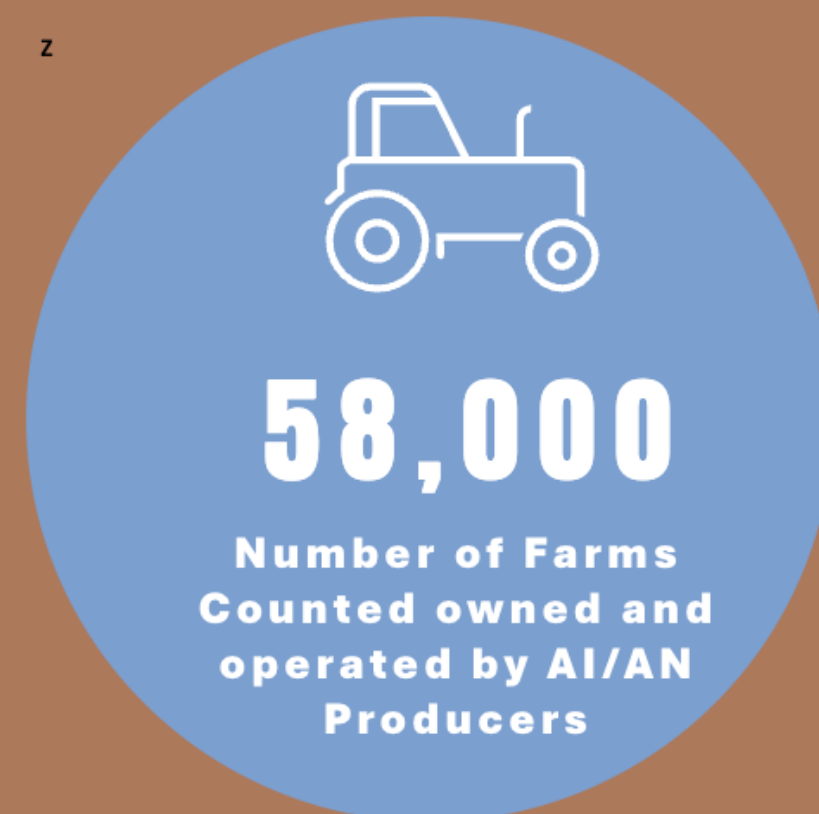
# 2022 CENSUS

- Data from the 2022 Census of Agriculture show the market value of Indian Country-produced agricultural products rose by nearly 3 billion dollars, now averaging over \$6.1 billion in annual economic impact.
- 78,316 American Indian/Alaska Native producers were counted in this Census
- The 2022 data also indicates the average age of Tribal producers was slightly lower than the national average, and the number of young Tribal farmers counted increased.
- The number of total acres that Tribal producers farm and ranch on increased by more than 4 million acres for a total of 63 million acres in Tribal agricultural production.
- The data also show continued growth for Tribal food production in areas like poultry, crop production, and fruit and tree nut farming. Meanwhile, beef cattle ranching continues to represent the largest percentage of Indian Country's ag production at 39% of all Tribal farms.



# 2022 CENSUS

## INDIAN COUNTRY AG IS VIBRANT & DIVERSE



### 2022 AG CENSUS DATA



# "INDIAN COUNTRY"

**100**  
**MILLION**  
**ACRES**

**9.7**

**MILLION NATIVES**

THE TOTAL LAND MASS THAT IS UNDER AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE CONTROL IS AROUND 100 MILLION ACRES. COLLECTIVELY, INDIAN COUNTRY WOULD BE THE 42ND BIGGEST STATE.

# QUESTION & ANSWER

**INDIGENOUS FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE'S**

**10TH ANNUAL**

**NATIVE YOUTH  
IN FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE  
LEADERSHIP  
SUMMIT**

**JULY 15 - 23, 2024**

**APPLY AT:  
[INDIGENOUSFOODANDAG.COM](https://indigenousfoodandag.com)**





# Follow IFAI



[indigenousfoodandag.com](http://indigenousfoodandag.com)



[@IndigenousFoodandAg](https://www.facebook.com/IndigenousFoodandAg)



Indigenous Food and  
Agriculture Initiative



[@foodsovereignty](https://www.instagram.com/foodsovereignty)

*Join Us Next Time!*

*Online Webinar Series*  
**CENSUS**  
**OF AGRICULTURE**

**INDIAN COUNTRY STATS, FACTS &  
MORE**

Held on Zoom monthly, every third Wednesday at  
2:30 p.m. Central

- April 17
- May 15
- June 19
- JULY NONE - IFAI YOUTH SUMMIT
- August 21
- September 18

[bit.ly/ICAGCENSUS](https://bit.ly/ICAGCENSUS)

# *Contact Us*

agpolicy@uark.edu