

HOOSIER HOGS



Indiana State Library, Indiana Division

Hog production and meat packing have played an important role in Indiana's economy from early statehood to the present day. This photograph shows the Spears, Dugan and Company slaughterhouse located near Delphi, Indiana. According to information on the reverse of the original photograph, the first buildings were erected in 1846. The packing house shown here was constructed of stone, measured 200 by 120 feet, and was fireproof. Business flourished during the Civil War when Spears, Dugan was said to be the largest packing house in Indiana—slaughtering 1,000 hogs per day during the height of the packing season. The business closed in the late 1870s and by 1933, the buildings had been torn down and the stone used in constructing another factory. From information with the photograph.



THE INDIANA HISTORIAN EXPLORING INDIANA HISTORY

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU, STATE OF INDIANA

Focus

Agriculture has been—and still is—an important part of Indiana's economic success. Indiana has been—and still is—an important part of the agricultural strength of the United States.

A major part of Indiana's agricultural contribution has been—and still is—hogs. The pork industry that now thrives in Indiana is very different, however, from its nineteenth-century beginnings.

This issue focuses on the origins of that hog economy in Indiana. It offers you an opportunity to investigate how the hog has affected your own community or area throughout its history.

On page 3, a timeline is used to show how pigs were brought here and thrived. Investigation in an encyclopedia can provide interesting information about the long history of pigs around the world.

On page 4, we describe briefly how early settlers' lifestyle changes enabled them to be a part of the growing agricultural industry in Indiana—dominated by the corn-hog economy.

Pages 5 through 11 contain part of a fascinating story by an early pioneer—Oliver Johnson—as related to his grandson. We have used a chapter describing a hog drive to Cincinnati. We have added various illustrations and excerpts from other sources that help to clarify and expand points in the narrative.

The use of these other primary sources helps to demonstrate the need to verify any historical information. Especially with oral history, which generally is based on memories, we must test the accuracy of the individual's testimony.

On pages 12 and 13, we briefly describe important changes that took place in agriculture throughout the nineteenth century in the United States.

The crossword puzzle on page 14 offers a sample of how pigs/hogs, their habits, and our ideas about their behavior have entered our language.

The Apple on page 15 as usual contains sources and resources for further exploration.

Pigs! Pigs! Everywhere!

During my residence in Indianapolis, everybody kept pigs, and everybody kept them in the street. Governor Noble presented me with a pair, and in two years I found myself owner of a herd of some thirty *children of the street*, and of not good conduct. Their skill in opening gates, digging into a field under the rails, or squeezing through them, went far to convince me of the reasoning power of pigs.

Henry Ward Beecher, a famous minister who lived in Indiana from 1837-1847, describes the living conditions of pigs in Indianapolis in this excerpt from a letter sent to *The North Western Farmer*, Vol. 2, No. 2, February 1, 1867, 33.

You Be the Historian

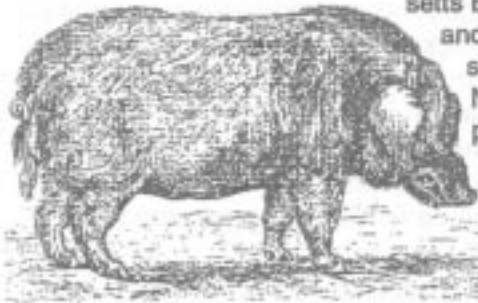
- How has the hog or hog industry specifically related to your community in the past or present?
- Explore resources in your community about early business and industry related to hogs—or other agricultural concerns. Be sure to explore county and town records for such things as permits, taxes, and ordinances that would reflect agricultural needs and concerns.

Pigs in Time

A.D. 750-1000 — First domestic swine is introduced into what is now the U.S. by Polynesian settlers in Hawaii.

1493 — Columbus brings first Old World livestock to the New World—including horses, dogs, pigs, cattle, chickens, sheep, and goats.

early 1600s — French explorers bring pigs to Canada; colonists at Massachusetts Bay, New York and other areas of settlement in the New World bring pigs with them from Europe.



Old English Boar.
From Harris, 43.

1767 — Census of French settlement at Vincennes on Wabash River indicates that the population is 427; livestock included 352 oxen, 588 cows, 260 horses, and 295 hogs.

1779 — George Rogers Clark captures Vincennes from the British during the American Revolution.

1810-1811 — Flatboat cargos passing Louisville from Pittsburgh and southern Ohio include the following items: bacon—1,008,026 pounds; pork—22,602 barrels; 1,513 live hogs; lard—775,692 pounds.



*Currents in the river moved flatboats downriver only. The poles helped guide the boat in the current. From Florence Bass, *Stories of Pioneer Life* (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1906), 46.*

1816 — Indiana becomes a state.

1826 — A typical Indiana flatboat carries the following to New Orleans: 18 barrels whiskey, 70 barrels oats, 8,000 pounds bulk pork, 300 barrels corn, 7 barrels pork, and 15 barrels corn meal.

November 1834 — Over 30,000 hogs driven through Brookville, Indiana to Cincinnati; 123,000 hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati during the 1834-35 season.

1840s — Farmers in the Old Northwest, including Indiana, become more interested in improving their hogs through better breeding.



The Chester White breed came from Chester County, Pennsylvania and was in high demand in the Old Northwest.

*From *The North Western Farmer*, Vol. 2, No. 12, December 1, 1867, 242.*

1850s — Ohio leads U.S. in production of hogs; Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois take turns in second place.

1860s — Growth and development of the railroad in Indiana and the Midwest promote increased production of corn and hogs. Only 8.6% of Hoosier population live in cities with population of 2,500 or more.

1870s — Indiana is important meatpacking state. Indianapolis is fourth largest pork packer in country behind Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

late 1870s — Experimentation with refrigerated rail cars brings fresh rather than cured meat to East Coast cities.

Hogs: Subsistence to Industry

Hogs brought to America by early Spanish, English, French, and other settlers did not look like the hogs of today. These early hogs quickly adapted to their environments, running wild, feeding on forest nuts, roots, and berries, and reproducing rapidly.

After the American Revolution, settlers moved westward across the Appalachian Mountains into present-day Tennessee and Kentucky, and eventually into the Old Northwest. These settlers brought with them the tools, seeds, and livestock needed to make farms in the wilderness. The hogs they brought also quickly adapted to the forest wilderness—foraging for food and roaming wild.

The first goal of settlers in the Old Northwest was to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families—subsistence farming. After these needs were satisfied, farmers wanted places to sell their surplus farm products. They had a problem because the markets where prices were highest were

also the farthest away—in New Orleans and in the East.

Rivers provided the only means of transportation for heavy, bulky products such as corn and hogs. Corn and hogs rapidly became the basis for a market economy in Indiana and the rest of the Midwest.

Until railroads became common in Indiana in the 1850s and 1860s, many farmers found that they could make more money feeding their surplus corn to their hogs and then driving their fattened hogs to the nearest pork-packing center—Cincinnati, Madison, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and elsewhere.

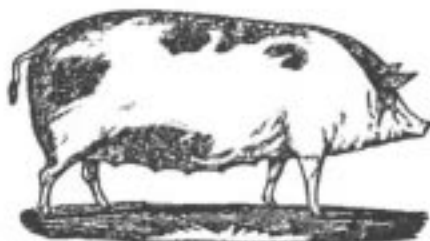
By 1850, Indiana ranked third in the United States in hog production and fourth in corn production. In 1860, Indiana ranked first in hog production. In 1994, Indiana is fifth in hog production in the nation.

Sources: Buley, Barnhart and Carmony, Thornbrough, and Indianapolis Star Advertising Supplement, June 5, 1994, 2.

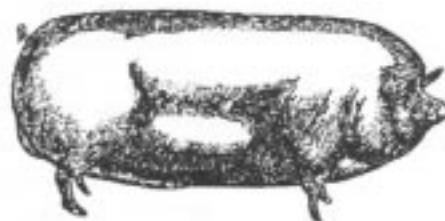
Early Breeds of Hogs in Indiana

Bold-faced breed names are illustrated here.

Before 1850: Irish Grazier, Byfield, **Woburn**, Warren County (O.), and Suffolk.



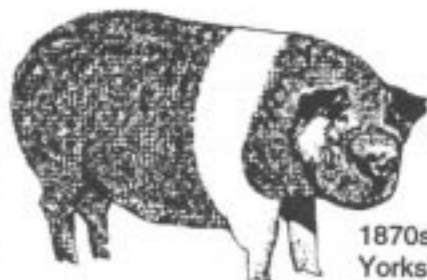
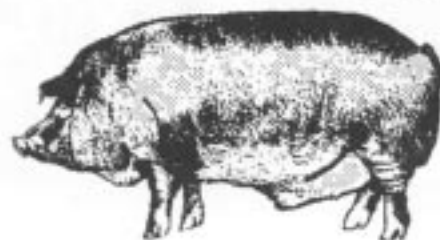
1840s: **Poland China**.



1850s: **Berkshire**, Chester White, and Essex.



1860s: **Duroc Jersey** and Mule-foot.



1870s: **Hampshire**, Yorkshire, and Victoria.

Sources: Dawson, 57, 69, Shepard, 223, 238, 257, Latta, 174-177.

Driving Hogs to the River

The narrative on the next few pages is part of Howard Johnson's account of his grandfather Oliver's reminiscences of life in Indiana during the first half of the nineteenth century. Our thanks to the Indiana Historical Society for permission to print this excerpt.

The additional information about hogs and agriculture in Indiana is only a sampling of the primary sources available.

As the years went by we kept cuttin down trees and clearin more ground. That meant more fields and

more corn. There wasn't any market

for corn then because there wasn't any way to ship it out. Here at home it brought ten cents a bushel; that is, if you could find anybody to

buy it. Down on the Ohio River at the big-

ger towns, like Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, and

Madison, was slaughterhouses that packed

pork durin the winter months and sent it

down the river by boat to New Orleans.

Settlers wasn't long in findin out that

feedin hogs and drivin them to these

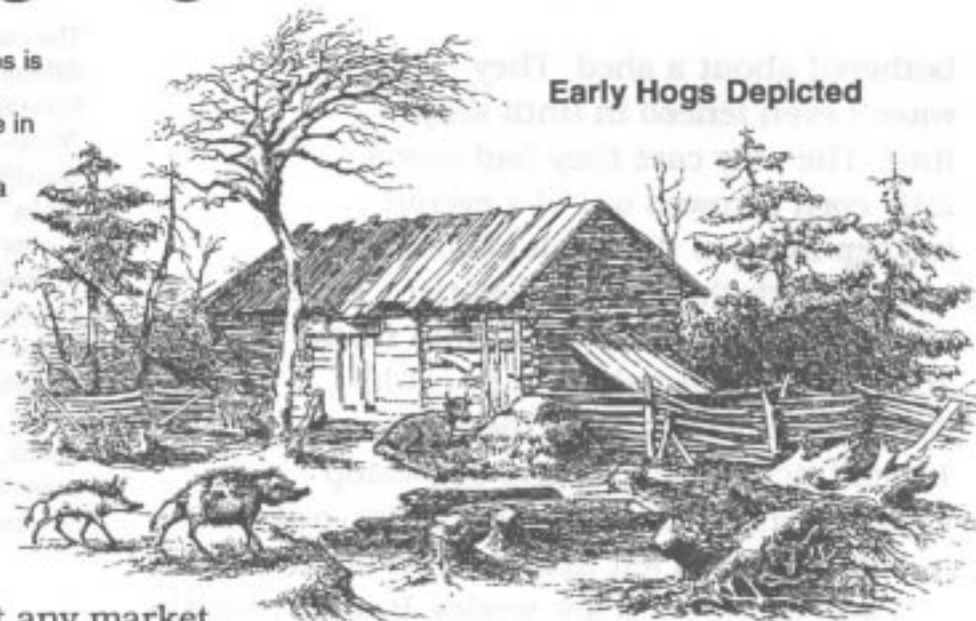
river markets was a good way to sell

their corn.

Most of the hogs raised then was rough-lookin, long-legged, long-snouted breed. They had to be that way to walk to the Ohio River. A close-made fat hog wouldn't last one day on such a drive.

Everybody's hogs run loose and growed up in the woods in sort of a half-wild state. Nobody

Early Hogs Depicted



From *Harper's* as printed in Harold H. Hart, ed. *The Picture Reference File* (New York: Hart Publishing Co. Inc., 1976), Vol. 1, 147.

You Be the Historian

- Try to locate primary sources that verify or show differences from this hog drive account on pages 5-11.
- Write your own reminiscence of a trip that you have taken. Make sure that you include details about travel, eating, and sleeping accommodations so that a historian in fifty years could use your story as a piece of evidence.

Source: Johnson, Oliver. *A Home in the Woods: Oliver Johnson's Reminiscences of Early Marion County as Related by Howard Johnson*, Indiana Historical Society Publications, vol. 16, no. 2 (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1951), pp. 218-24.

Driving Hogs to the River, continued

bothered about a shed. They wasn't even fenced in until sellin time. The only care they had was a little corn throwed out of a evenin to keep them in the habit of comin up. Through the day they rooted around through the woods eatin roots and herbs and anything they could find. In the fall we drove them out in a beech thicket, with a pond or swamp nearby where they could get water, put out some salt and left them to feed on the beechnuts for a few weeks. It was surprisin how them nuts would start them to swellin out. Then they was brought in and put in a rail pen and fed all the corn they could eat for a while.

Occasionally a sow would drift off in the woods, have a litter of pigs and wouldn't come up, or we couldn't find her. Her pigs growed up like wild hogs and lived back in the woods. I remember Pap comin in one time from a huntin trip and tellin how he had to take to a big log when a big half-wild boar chased him. He said he finally had to shoot him before he could get down off that log.

After we got the main herd in, we used to go back in the woods and build a big rail pen. . . . Then we put shelled corn in the pen and dribbled out a few long streaks through the woods. Them half-wild hogs would foller the traces of corn up to the pen. . . . After they was fed a while in the pen, we

Corn = Heavy Hogs

✂ A bushel of unground corn fed to swine will make from five to eight pounds of pork; the same quantity ground and fed will make from nine to twelve pounds; when ground and cooked it will make from twelve to fifteen pounds. From this estimate the profit of feeding pork may be calculated, and when corn is worth a high price, it should always be ground and, if possible, cooked before being fed to swine.

From *The North Western Farmer*, Vol. 2, No. 11, November 1, 1867, 209.

An Impudent Cuss

The common hog has different names in different localities, some of which are as follows: "Elm-Peelers," "Hazel Splitters," "Wind-Splitters," "Potato-Diggers," "Early Goodrich," "Aligators," "All Bone China White," "Tramps," "None-such," "Land Pike," "Cotton Planter," "Tonawanta," etc. By whatever name he is known or in whatever locality he may be, he is the same long nosed, long eared, long necked, long legged, slab-sided, small hamed, coarse haired, large bristled, gaunt, restless, hard feeder, and an impudent "cuss" that has existed on this continent for more than one hundred years.

From Shepard, 20.

could toll and drive em in and put em with the main herd.

There wasn't many roads leadin out of Indianapolis. For the Ohio River towns you had your choice of the Madison Road or the Brookville Road. About all you could say was that they was roads in name only; jist a lane cut through the woods. . . . A wagon would go thump, thump, thump over them, shakin the daylight's out of you. They was only wide enough for one way travel. During the winter months these roads got so muddy from wagon wheels, stagecoaches, and hog drivin that they was almost impassable. Yet the winter was the only time we could drive hogs to market, as that was the only time the packin houses was runnin. Even then we could drive only when the ground was soft; hard froze ground cut the hogs feet.

Several farmers would club together on a drive. Each owner had his hogs earmarked and counted in when the drive started.

A drove would be some two or three hundred hogs, sometimes more A drive was always in charge of a boss who rode a horse. . . .

There was six or eight drivers, dependin on the size of the herd, who went a foot. Then there was a wagon with four horses and a driver to pick up the hogs that give out.

Dotted along the roads to the river towns was taverns to take care of the public Some taverns was for the stage lines, while others was equipped with yards or open pens for the hog drivers. The drivers

Brookville Overrun

Hogs!!—For the last three weeks our eyes have been greeted with scarce any thing, except vast droves of the swinish multitude. Within that time, "from our own idea of things," and from the calculations of others, there must have passed through this place, upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND HOGS; all winding there way to Cincinnati, the greatest hog market, we venture to say in the known world. All these hogs are from a small section of this State. We are told by the oldest settlers, that there never were as many hogs drove through this place in one year, before, as has been within the last three weeks. Some day's it seemed as if the vast arena of nature's store house was filled with Hogs.

From Brookville American,
November 28, 1834, 3.

Pork to England

"American Pork.—The Leeds Mercury, an English paper, says that private letters show the people of the United States to be greatly pleased with that part of Sir Robert Peel's tariff which allows of the introduction of salted provisions at liberal rates of duty. Preparations are making to send large supplies of pork, hams, &c., to this country, not only from the back western States, but from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, &c., where the pigs in numerous herds run wild in the woods and feed on acorns and maize. From the habits of the animals and the food they live upon, their flesh is of a superior flavor, and we may anticipate a large importation at a moderate price."

From *Prairie Farmer*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January 1843, 12.

Driving Hogs to the River, continued

was dressed so rough and got so smeared with mud they wasn't fit to put up at finer places with people that traveled by stage-coach.

Mostly the drivers was young men, sons of the owners of the hogs. They could stand the hard work and the exposure lots better than older men. . . .

The first day out on a drive we would make right good time. After that it was mighty slow work. The hogs wouldn't move so fast when they begun to get tired.

It took from fifteen to twenty days to drive them to Cincinnati, dependin on the travelin qualities of the hogs and the condition of the roads. Now and then a hog would give out and just lay down in the mud. Then the wagon drove up, and three or four of us wasted no time a pickin him up, mud and all, and shovin him in till he got rested up. If the wagon was full, the driver went on to our stoppin place, unloaded and come back for more give-out hogs.

Along towards evenin the tavernkeeper ahead would most likely come ridin up to find out from the boss how many men to expect, how many hogs, and how much corn to put out for the night feed. . . .

On arrivin at the tavern we drove the hogs in the lot, unloaded the give-out ones, put our horses up and fed them, then went to the house and cleaned up as best we could. . . . covered with mud from head to foot. If it was



"My eyes Jack! what kind o' craft d'ye call that?" "Why



... that's a Prairie Schooner cruising after Pork Whales. D'ye take?'

A Whale of a Hog?

In the 1840s, lard from pork began to replace whale oil for use in lighting, lubrication, and manufacturing soap and candles. The purpose of this cartoon was to draw farmers' attention to this growing market for their hogs.

From *Prairie Farmer*, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1843, 141.

A Lesson in the Early Indiana Pork Trade

Alexander Wilson was born in Gibson County on January 10, 1805. He moved to Miami County in 1834. He was an Indian trader, merchant, and hotel keeper. The two letters from Wilson excerpted here indicate the many problems he faced as a merchant dealing with hogs.

Source: *A Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly*, Vol. 1, 1876-1899 (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1980), 420.

Peru, Indiana, November 25, 1844. To B. F. Morris, Cashier of Indianapolis Bank:

A few Days since I have made a Contract With William Conner & John Stephenson of Hamilton Co, for from 8 to 15 hundred head of hoggs Which Will be Delivered to me at Peru the 1st weeke in Dec, Which Makes it Necessary for me to ask an accomadation of twenty or twenty five hundred dollars from your Bank . . . The men I Contracted With for the Pork Commenced feeding so early that their pork is now fat and I could not prevail on them to keepe it Longer, Which makes the pork season open sooner on us, than I would have wished it . . .

Peru, Indiana, April 13, 1846. To Calvin Fletcher:

. . . Your request to know wheather My note to W^m Conner Will be paid When due I can only say that it will be paid if the Pork will Bring the money & I Can get it to markette in time . . . I have shiped my Lard & some of my Bacon East . . . My Barrel Pork I have intende to Ship by way of New Orleans & have had my boats ready waiting for a raise of water near a month But if the water does not raise ten days I will Decline sending south and take my chances with the Canida markette at this time . . . If I Could have got off Early I Could have made sale South, in time to meete all my Obligations for Pork and I may do so yet Will if Possible But the River not raising Will Delay me Longer Than I should have been There is so much produce to send off on the Canal that it is verry Difficult to get any thing sent that way at any thing like a fair price . . . I feel verry anxious to see the end of it and I asssure you I have got a good lesson in the Pork Trade This Time.

Source: Indiana State Library, Manuscripts Division.

Driving Hogs to the River, continued

raining, we was soaked. The tavernkeeper would set out a tub of water and we would take turns standin in it in our boots while others scrubbed the mud off with a broom. We would likely be wet anyhow, so more water didn't damage us much.

. . . we had a supper of hot biscuits with honey or maple syrup and a slab of ham. . . . The work was hard and exposin, and we would be dog tired at night

Knowin the next day would be another hard grind, we was off to bed rather early. The boss, who didn't get so muddy and wet, usually got a bed. . . . we slept on the kitchen floor. We would pull off our boots, spread our comforter or blanket on the floor, roll up some carpet for a piller and sleep with our feet to the fire.

After an early breakfast the boss paid the tavern bill, which was fifty cents a head for the men. . . . we turned out our hogs

*Benjamin Gasner of Adams township his
stock mark is a crop and under bit in
the left ear, and ^{a swallow fork and} an under bit in the
right ear, April 2^d 1827
H. H. Talbot, clk*

*John Moulton of Washington township
his stock mark, is a crop off the right
ear and an under bit in the left ear
June 22^d 1827—
Henry H. Talbot, clk*

Whose Hogs Are These, Anyway?

Since most hogs ran wild in nearby woods, farmers had to mark them so they could identify their own. A wide variety of earmarks were used and were registered with the county government by farmers. At left is part of a page from a Decatur County, Indiana clerk's register of stockmarks, 1822-71. From Indiana State Library, Manuscripts Division.

Porkopolis—A Market for Hoosier Hogs

During the first half of the nineteenth century, Cincinnati, also referred to as Porkopolis, was a producer of pork and pork products. It was an important destination of

I am sure I should have liked Cincinnati much better if the people had not dealt so very largely in hogs! The immense quantity of business done in this line would hardly be believed by those who had not witnessed it. I never saw a newspaper without remarking such advertisements as the following: "Wanted immediately, 4000 fat hogs;" "For sale, 2000 barrels of prime pork." But the annoyance came nearer than this. If I determined upon a walk up Main Street, the chances were five hundred to one against my reaching the shady side without brushing by a

many Indiana hog drives. Mrs. Trollope, an Englishwoman who lived in Cincinnati from 1827 to 1831, describes Cincinnati in the piece below.

snout or two, fresh dripping from the kennel. When we had screwed up our courage to the enterprise of mounting a certain noble-looking sugar-loaf hill, that promised pure air and a fine view, we found the brook we had to cross at its foot, red with the blood from a pig slaughter-house; while our noses, . . . were greeted by odors that I will not describe, and which I heartily hope my readers cannot imagine; our feet, that on leaving the city had expected to press the flowery sod, literally got entangled in pigs' tails and jaw-bones; . . .

From Youatt and Martin, 60.

and was on our way agin.

When we reached the slaughterhouse, a bargain was struck for the hogs which was anywhere from a dollar and fifty cents to two-fifty a hundred pounds, dependin on the quality. Every hog was weighed. . . . All hogs was checked as to marks of owners and accounts of weights was kept.

The boss collected for the hogs and had charge of the money until he reached home. . . .

After a day spent in takin in the town and buyin goods to take to home folks . . . the wagon was loaded and we was off on the return trip.

The drivers walked all the way home, too, which took about five days. . . .

Farming: From Folklore to Science

Pioneer families moving into the Old Northwest during the first half of the nineteenth century were farmers. Even the lawyers, doctors, preachers, and



This illustration of an early Indiana settlement appears in a history book for children published in 1900. From Florence Bass, *Stories of Pioneer Life* (Boston: D.C. Heath & Co., 1900), 105.

blacksmiths farmed. Few stores, bad roads, little money, and relative isolation forced most families to produce their own food.

Knowing how to make a farm in the

wilderness was knowledge that had been handed down from generation to generation, often based on what we, today, would call folklore. The primary ingredient for successful farm-making was hard labor—felling trees, plowing, planting, and harvesting, all by hand. The entire family had to work in the fields, woods, and gardens especially during the first few years after settling.

While pioneers struggled in the Old Northwest, wealthy farmers and businessmen in and near larger eastern cities began applying scientific methods to agriculture. New theories, such as using manure, rotating crops, and breeding livestock and plants, became popular and proved successful.

Wanting to share their knowledge with others, these farmers formed agricultural societies whose purpose was to spread information through meetings and county agricultural fairs. Few of these societies endured, even though some state governments promoted the organi-

zations through legislation.

In Indiana, after legislation passed in 1829 and 1835, county agricultural societies appeared and disappeared quickly. In 1851, the State Board of Agriculture was reorganized and renewed its efforts to promote county agricultural societies and scientific agriculture. The first State Fair, exhibiting cattle, hogs, other farm products, and the newest farm machinery, was held in Indianapolis in 1852. Thirty thousand people from throughout the state attended the event.

More successful in spreading the word about new farming techniques were the agricultural magazines and periodicals which appeared in the East as well as in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities throughout the country. These magazines promoted the various methods of scientific farming and encouraged dialogue, discussion, and criticism among their readers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE INDIANA FARMER:

D. P. HOLLOWAY & W. T. DENNIS, Editors.

The FARMER embraces practical and theoretical Agriculture, as applicable to the fertile soils of the West; as well as Horticulture and Fruit Growing, together with a careful record of the most approved varieties of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, their management and diseases. Mechanics and Manufacturers will also be regularly noticed and discussed in its columns; and whatever tends to promote the advancement and elevation of labor to its true dignity, will at all times receive the most careful attention and consideration.

The Ladies' Department,

will embrace what is new and useful in Household economy, together, with many other matters interesting to our farmer's wives and daughters.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The Farmer is published semi-monthly, and each number contains sixteen large octavo pages. It is printed on superior paper, from new and beautiful type; and for typographical appearance will equal any agricultural paper published in this country. The price is One Dollar per year for single subscriptions—four copies for three dollars—nine copies for six dollars, and any larger number at the latter rates. Payments to be made on the receipt of the first number.

Editors, Postmasters, and the friends of Agriculture, generally, are respectfully requested to act as Agents and forward subscriptions.

Address,

HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Richmond, Indiana.

This description appeared in *The Indiana Farmer*, Vol. 1, No. 6, November 1, 1851, 96.

Along with changes in techniques came improvements in agricultural machinery. The chilled-iron plow (invented by James Oliver in South Bend, Indiana) replaced the wooden plow; the wheat cradle replaced the scythe, and the reaper replaced the cradle; fanning mills replaced hand flails; simple seed planters replaced hand dropping; horse-drawn cultivators replaced hoeing.

As the products of U.S. farms became more abundant and began to service an enlarging national and international market, farmers and politicians alike appealed to the federal government for two items:

- 1) recognition of the importance of agriculture by establishing a separate U.S. Department of Agriculture, and
- 2) encouragement of formal education in agricultural science through federal grants of land for agricultural colleges.

In 1862, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was established. In the same year, Congress passed the Morrill Act, which granted federal lands to states for building agricultural colleges. Purdue University, a Morrill Act land-grant college, opened its doors in September 1874.

Sources: Buley, Gates, Thornbrough.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Using a technology that was thousands of years old, farmers in Indiana in the early nineteenth century used a sickle to cut wheat. (Figure 1) A sickler could cut up to an acre a day if someone else followed behind to bind the wheat. The grain cradle appeared in Indiana by the 1830s. (Figure 2) With this tool, one person could cut two or more acres a day—as long as another person bound the grain. By the 1860s, when the self-raking reaper was perfected, one person with this reaper could harvest 10 to 12 acres a day. (Figure 3 depicts an early McCormick reaper.)

Sources: Buley, 1, 178-80; Gates, 287. Figures 1 and 2 from *The Great Giant Swipe File* (New York: Hart Publishing Co., 1978), 15, 17. Figure 3 from *Indiana Farmer*, Vol. 1, No. 7, November 15, 1851, 104.

Pig Potpourri

• Some of these "pig" expressions may be new to you. Ask adults, who may be more familiar with the expressions, for help.

Across

- 1 - Not at all, never.
- 3 - This phrase refers to the unlikelihood of a situation.
- 5 - You can't make a _____ purse out of a sow's ear.
- 7 - Pigs were identified by cuts made in their ears; they were ear _____.
- 9 - An old expression says not to cast _____ before swine, meaning not to waste good things on those who will not appreciate them.
- 11 - An old expression says not to buy a pig in a _____, meaning to buy carefully and not be cheated.



• Can you think of additional pig-inspired folk sayings or expressions?

Down

- 2 - A traditional method of tying a pig's four legs together.
- 4 - This molten metal looked pig-shaped when poured into a sand mold.
- 6 - The fashion of wearing hair in a tight braid down the back.
- 8 - Nonsense, or "wild" statement.
- 10 - A stubborn person may be called pig _____.
- 12 - This sea mammal got its name from Latin words for "pig" plus "fish".

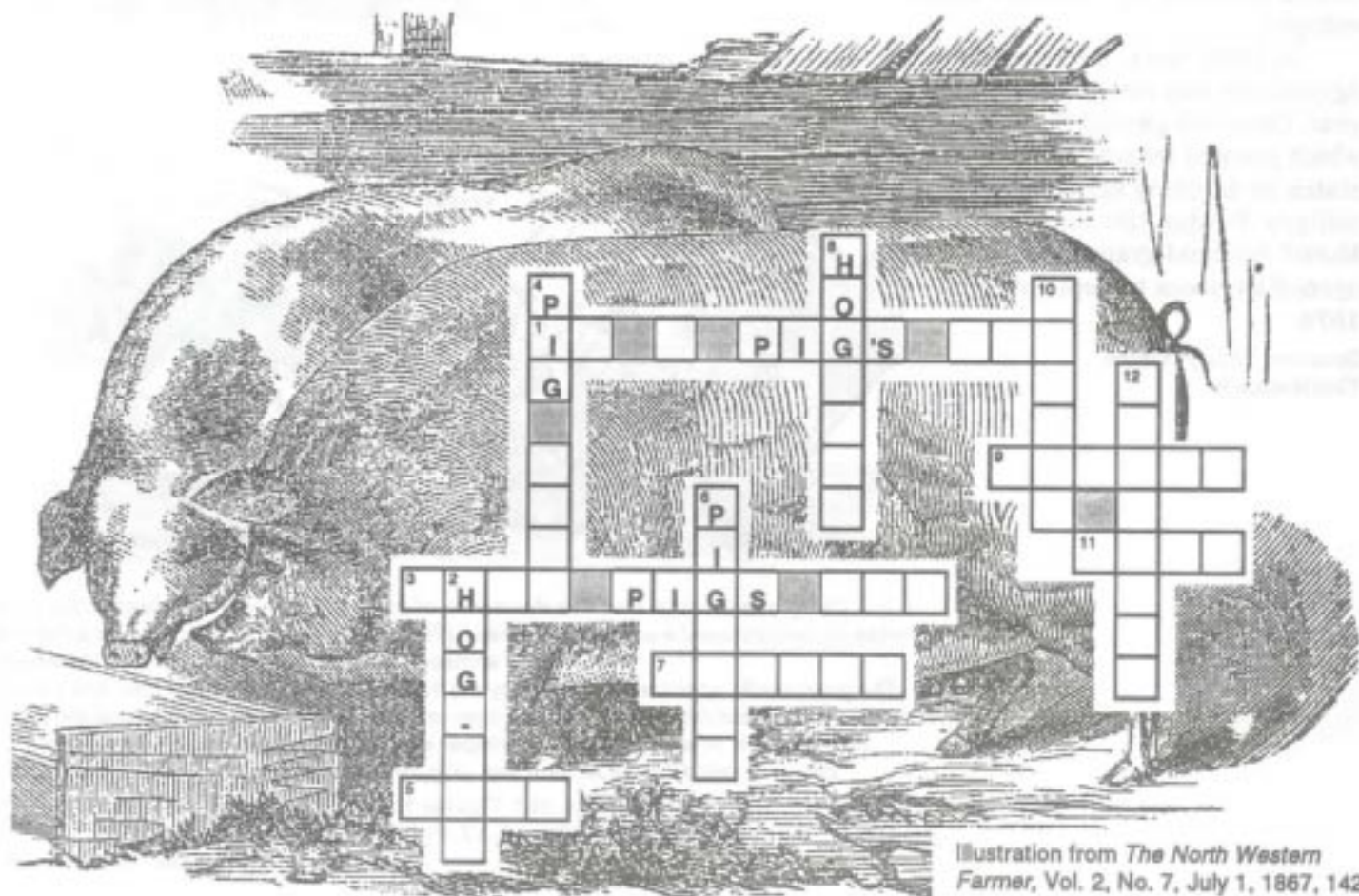


Illustration from *The North Western Farmer*, Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1, 1867, 142.

An Apple for Everyone

Selected Resources

Student Reading

- Gunby, Lise. *Early Farm Life*. New York: Crabtree Publishing Company, 1983.

An interesting general work for students that includes drawings and engravings from early farm magazines.

- Johnson, Paul C. *Farm Animals in the Making of America*. Des Moines, Iowa: Wallace Home- stead Book Company, 1975.

For all readers; includes illustrations and text materials from old farm magazines.

- Lavine, Sigmund A., and Vincent Scuro. *Wonders of Pigs*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Com- pany, 1981.

An introduction with discussion of development, history, and folklore surrounding pigs; for intermediate readers.

Special Resources

These farming guides provide wonderful information about raising pigs in the nineteenth century.

- Dawson, H.C. *The Hog Book*. Chicago: The Breeder's Gazette, 1913.
- Harris, Joseph. *Harris on the Pig*. New York: Orange Judd Co., 1885.
- Shepard, S. M. *The Hog in America*. Indianapolis: Swine Breeders' Journal, 1896.
- Youatt, William, and W.C.L. Martin. *The Hog*. New York: C.M. Saxton, 1855.

General Sources

- Barnhart, John D., and Donald F. Carmony. *Indiana From Frontier to Industrial Commonwealth*. Vol. 2. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1954. Reprint. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1979.

Two excellent chapters on Indiana farmers and agriculture.

- Buley, R. Carlyle. *The Old Northwest: Pioneer Period, 1815-1840*. 2 vols. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1950. Reprint. Bloomington: Indiana University Press in association with the Indiana Historical Society, 1978.

This is still a standard history of the early settlement period of the midwestern region of the United States.

- Cockrum, William M. *Pioneer History of Indiana*. Oakland City, Indiana: Press of Oakland City Journal, 1907.

Many stories, customs, and incidents of the early pioneers.

- Gates, Paul W. *The Farmer's Age, 1815-1860*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960.

A standard reference on early agriculture in the U.S.

- Hudson, John C. *Making the Corn Belt*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, August 1994.

Traces the geographical and agricultural evolution of the Midwest into the 1930s.

- Johnson, Oliver. *A Home in the Woods: Oliver Johnson's Reminiscences of Early Marion County as Related by Howard Johnson*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1951.

A 1991 reissue by Indiana University Press is now available.

- Latta, William Carroll. *Outline History of Indiana Agriculture*. Lafayette, Indiana: Alpha Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi in cooperation with Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture Extension and The Indiana County Agricultural Agents Association, 1938.

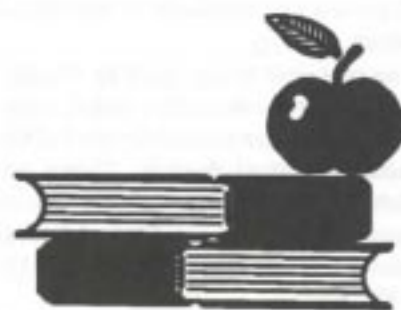
Extensive report of the early agricultural history of Indiana.

- Thornbrough, Emma Lou. *Indiana in the Civil War Era, 1850-1880*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, 1965.

The standard reference on Indiana for the Civil War era.

- Towne, Charles Wayland, and Edward Norris Wentworth. *Pigs: From Cave to Corn Belt*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.

A good resource about pigs from prehistory to the late 1800s.



A Note Regarding Resources: Items are listed on this page that enhance work with the topic discussed. Some older items, especially, may include dated practices and ideas that are no longer generally accepted. Resources reflecting current practices are noted whenever possible.

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