A book called a gazetteer was a main source of information about Indiana. Today, the Internet—including the Web site of the State of Indiana—provides a wealth of information.
Physical features of the land have been a major factor in the growth and development of Indiana. The land of Indiana was affected by glacial ice at least three times during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Illinoian glacial ice covered most of Indiana 220,000 years ago. The Wisconsinan glacial ice occurred between 70,000 and 10,000 years ago. Most ice was gone from the area by approximately 13,000 years ago, and the meltwater had begun the development of the Great Lakes.

The three maps at the top of these two pages provide three ways of presenting the physical makeup of the land. The chart at the bottom of page 3 combines several types of studies to give an overview of the land and its use and some of the unique and unusual aspects of the state’s physical features and resources.

At the bottom of page 2 is a chart of “normal” weather statistics. The first organized effort to collect daily weather data in Indiana began in Princeton, Gibson County in approximately 1887. Hourly collection of data using airplanes began around 1930.

Normals are based on thirty-year time intervals. Normals will next be recalculated from data for 1971-2000. Indiana has a state climatologist, who works with the Applied Meteorology Group, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University. The group maintains an Indiana climate data archive [from which these statistics have been excerpted] available on the Internet (http://shadow.agry.purdue.edu/index.html). The map indicates the weather statistics regions.
The Land of Indiana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>province (region or area)</th>
<th>terrain</th>
<th>land usage</th>
<th>notable features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calumet Lacustrine Plain</td>
<td>many sand ridges; massive high dunes</td>
<td>large urban areas along lake; 70% of land in crops</td>
<td>dunes show great biological diversity with large number of rare plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaiso Morainal Area</td>
<td>elevated morainal ridge, 700 - 800 ft. above sea level</td>
<td>much of area in farms growing corn, feed grains, hay</td>
<td>native vegetation along ridge from east to west includes forests, wetlands, oak openings, prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankakee Outwash and Lacustrine Plain</td>
<td>flat to gently rolling terrain, underlain by sand</td>
<td>much of area in farms, growing corn, feed grains, hay</td>
<td>area once one of largest freshwater marshes in U.S. drawing hunters and fishermen from all over world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steuben Morainal Lake Area</td>
<td>most diverse area in Indiana, includes forests, lakes, bogs, fens, marshes, prairies, and savannas</td>
<td>much of area in farms growing corn, feed grains, hay, soybeans</td>
<td>European and American settlers significantly changed land by draining wetlands and clearing forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maumee Lacustrine Plain</td>
<td>almost level plain with few features</td>
<td>farms occupy 90% of area; crops are corn, winter wheat, soybeans, hay</td>
<td>originally covered with dense swamp forests, rapidly cleared and drained by settlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipton Till Plain</td>
<td>flat to gently rolling except for Wabash River valley along western border</td>
<td>90% of land in farms, growing corn, soybeans, feed grains, hay; dairying important near urban areas; some truck and canning crops grown also; oil and gas in east central section discovered 1889, depleted by 1912</td>
<td>glacial meltwaters carved deep canyons along Wabash River valley and tributaries; cool ravines exhibit plant life more common in boreal northern forests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash Lowland</td>
<td>broad lowland about 300 ft. above sea level; sand dunes along larger river valleys</td>
<td>40 - 50% of land in crops including corn, soybeans, feed grains, strawberries, melons, and orchards; most available coal, oil, and gas in state in this region</td>
<td>climate and environment of bottomlands along Ohio and Wabash River valleys resembles Gulf Coast; mistletoe, bald cypress, and bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford Upland</td>
<td>deeply dissected upland with state’s largest caves; steep stream valleys</td>
<td>Hoosier National Forest occupies much of area; Little Urban development small to medium sized farms; hay and pasture for beef cattle are principal crops, burley tobacco important cash crop</td>
<td>a continuous belt of rugged hills running south from Putnam County to Perry County on the Ohio significant karst topography; Salem limestone formation near Bedford world famous for dimensional building stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell Plain</td>
<td>area of low relief, sinkholes (300,000 estimated) a primary feature</td>
<td>Little urban development. Brown County State Park located in north central part of region</td>
<td>escarpment most prominent landform in state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Upland</td>
<td>Knobstone Escarpment rises 300 ft. above lowland on eastern border, crests 400 - 600 ft. at New Albany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsburg Lowland</td>
<td>wide alluvial plains; northern area covered with up to 150 ft. of glacial drift</td>
<td>50% of farmland in crops, rest in pasture; tobacco important cash crop</td>
<td>Falls of Ohio State Park at Clarksville contains fossilized remains of Devonian coral reef showing more than 600 kinds of coral, fish, and plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscatatuck Regional Slope</td>
<td>gently sloping plain, northern portion covered with glacial drift up to 150 ft. plateau dissected by streams with bottoms of valleys as much as 450 ft. lower</td>
<td>50% of farmland in crops; rest in pasture; tobacco important cash crop</td>
<td>minor karst topography with sinkholes and caves along valley borders some of highest elevations in state in this region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dearborn Upland</td>
<td></td>
<td>30% of land in crops; 45% in pasture for grazing beef cattle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: John Clements, Indiana Facts (Dallas, Tex., 1995), 40-41; Marion T. Jackson, ed., The Natural Heritage of Indiana (Bloomington, Ind., 1997), 159-222, Alton A. Lindsey, ed., Natural Features of Indiana (Indianapolis, 1966), 40-56.

Terrain

Adapted from: Cartesia Software, MapArt Stock Image Series: USA, <http://www.map-art.com>
The land which became the state of Indiana was occupied by paleoindians, approximately 12,000-10,000 years ago. There is rich archaeological evidence of their habitations.

Historic American Indian tribes lived on this land as well, inspiring the state’s name—Indiana, the land of Indians.

The earliest documented European to visit the area was LaSalle in 1679. French and later British traders entered this area from Canada eager for furs. They traded with the Native Americans, who generally established only seasonal villages. French forts were established at sites that are now Lafayette (1717), Fort Wayne (1721), and Vincennes (1732).

Settlers from the British colonies on the east coast of America began migrating west in the mid-1700s seeking land for farming. The American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America brought more demand for western land and more conflicts with Native Americans, who had established more permanent villages.

The illustrations on page 4 demonstrate the displacement of Native Americans by American and other settlers. The U.S. acquired Native American land through treaties, moving them farther north. By the 1840s, most Native Americans had been forcibly removed from the state to the West.

Various groups of people over time bought and settled these treaty lands. In the early 1800s, free blacks were among the settlers who came to Indiana forming communities throughout the state. In the 1860s after the Civil War, large numbers of blacks came from the south seeking jobs in Indiana’s cities. Foreign-born immigration, mainly to Indiana cities, peaked in 1910. Indiana has become home to many ethnic peoples, who continue to add richness and diversity to the state’s heritage.

Historic Native American Villages in Indiana

= historic Native American village

Early Settlement of Indiana

Key

1. Vincennes—Territorial capital, 1800-1813. First settled by the French in the early 18th century; Americans began settling in the 1780s.
2. Clark’s Grant—Donated by Virginia to George Rogers Clark’s soldiers, 1779. First settled 1784.
3. Whitewater Valley—First settlers came from KY, NC, TN, VA, 1810-1820; later migrants also came from the same area and also included some Germans and Irish, 1830-1840.
4. Ohio Valley—First settlers came from KY, TN, NC, VA, 1810-1820; Germans and Irish settled in this area, 1830-1850.
5. Central Indiana—Settlers from OH, PA, VA followed the National Road to eastern Indiana border, 1820-1840, spreading through the central part of the state.
6. Upper Wabash Valley—Settlers from OH, PA, NY, and New England followed the Erie Canal and Great Lakes to northern Indiana, 1830-1850; Irish and Germans also settled along the Wabash and Erie Canal.
7. Southern Indiana—Settlers from MI, OH, New England; also settlers from south and central Indiana; some Germans and Canadians, 1830-1850.

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, vol. 1; Moore, Taylor and McBirney.
Indiana’s Ten Largest Cities, 1860-1950

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>New Albany</td>
<td>Evansville</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>New Albany</td>
<td>Evansville</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>Evansville</td>
<td>South Bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>Evansville</td>
<td>Hammond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>Evansville</td>
<td>Hammond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


As the chart (below left) indicates, for over one hundred years, the rural population of the state of Indiana outnumbered the urban population; in 1920, the percentage of urban population outnumbered rural for the first time.

The two charts of the largest cities over time provide an indication of how Indiana’s population has moved and gathered in urban areas throughout Indiana.
After George Rogers Clark defeated the British at Fort Sackville, Vincennes February 25, 1779, the land that became Indiana was claimed by the U.S. as part of the Treaty of Paris with Great Britain in 1783, ending the American Revolution. The land was first organized by the U.S. in 1787 as part of the Northwest Territory.

In 1800, the Indiana Territory was formed. It contained all of the former Northwest Territory except the area of the present state of Ohio and a small part of the present state of Michigan. Vincennes became the capital; William Henry Harrison was appointed the first of three territorial governors.

Indiana Territory boundaries were altered twice: in 1805 with the formation of Michigan Territory and in 1809 with the formation of Illinois Territory. The territorial capital was moved to Corydon, Harrison County in 1813.

When Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816, its boundaries were established as they are today. A map of the counties at statehood is on this page. Corydon became the capital of the new state. Jonathan Jennings was elected first governor of the state.

In January 1821, the site of Indianapolis was designated as the new state capital, and the city was created. State government moved to Indianapolis in the fall of 1824. The Marion County Courthouse served as the first capitol building. State government moved into a newly constructed State House in 1835. The present State House was completed in 1888.

The state was governed under the 1816 Constitution until 1851. Indiana is still governed under the 1851 Constitution—with various amendments. There are three branches of government: legislative, executive (including administrative), and judicial.

The Indiana General Assembly consists of two houses: a House of Representatives of one hundred members and a Senate of fifty members. Terms of representatives are two years; terms of senators are four years.

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected together; six other officials are elected: secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and clerk of supreme and appellate courts. All officials serve four-year terms.

The judicial branch includes three levels of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and four associate justices. The Court of Appeals is based on geographic districts; there are five districts and fifteen judges. There are ninety Circuit Courts. Each judicial circuit equals one county, except that Jefferson and Switzerland counties make up the fifth circuit and Dearborn and Ohio counties make up the seventh circuit.

Indiana has ninety-two counties formed from 1790 to 1860. Some counties changed boundaries as new counties were formed. Many counties have had several county seats. The latest change in a county seat was in 1994 when Perry County changed to Tell City from Cannelton.

Adapted from: Pence and Armstrong, 147.

Jonathan Jennings, first governor of the State of Indiana, portrait by James Forbes. The state maintains a Governors’ Portraits Collection that includes an image of all but one territorial governor. Information about governors and artists is included on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html).
Indiana counties and county seats

Key
Lake county name
1837 date county established
Crown Point county seat

Dates counties established

- 1790 to 1799
- 1800 to 1814
- 1815 to 1819
- 1820 to 1824
- 1825 to 1834
- 1835 to 1844
- 1845 to 1860

State Capitol in Corydon, 1816-1824, now a state historic site
State Emblems, etc.

Emblems and special days are established by law and made a part of the Indiana Code (IC). Extended descriptions and explanations of these items are provided on the Indiana Historical Bureau Web site (http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html). The Historical Bureau has a sheet of color emblems for sale.

Indiana State Flag
The blue and gold state banner was adopted by the 1917 General Assembly as part of the commemoration of the state’s 1916 Centennial celebration, after a competition sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The winning design was by Paul Hadley of Mooresville, Indiana. The name was changed to flag by the 1955 General Assembly. The dimensions were changed to standard usage.

The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The thirteen stars in a circle represent the original thirteen states; the five stars in the circle represent the next five states; the large star is Indiana, the nineteenth state.

The state flag is always displayed on the observer’s right of the American flag.

Indiana State Song
“On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away,” by Paul Dresser of Terre Haute, Indiana was adopted by the 1913 General Assembly (IC 1-2-6).

Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfield,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Often times my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature’s school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete.
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet!

REFRAIN
Oh, the moonlight’s fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay.
Thro’ the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.

Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side.
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled thro’ the churchyard,
She’s sleeping there my angel Mary, dear.
I loved her but she thought I didn’t mean it,
Still I’d give my future were she only here.

Repeat REFRAIN
Indiana State Poem

Indiana, by Arthur Franklin Mapes of Kendallville, Indiana, was adopted by the 1963 General Assembly (IC 1-2-5).

God crowned her hills with beauty,  
Gave her lakes and winding streams,  
Then He edged them all with woodlands  
As the settings for our dreams. 

Lovely are her moonlit rivers,  
Shadowed by the sycamores,  
Where the fragrant winds of Summer  
Play along the willowed shores.

I must roam those wooded hillsides,  
I must heed the native call,  
For a Pagan voice within me  
Seems to answer to it all.  

I must walk where squirrels scamper  
Down a rustic old rail fence,  
Where a choir of birds is singing  
In the woodland . . . green and dense.

I must learn more of my homeland  
For it’s paradise to me,  
There’s no haven quite as peaceful,  
There’s no place I’d rather be. 

Indiana . . . is a garden  
Where the seeds of peace have grown,  
Where each tree, and vine, and flower  
Has a beauty . . . all its own.

Indiana State Bird

The cardinal was adopted by the 1933 General Assembly (IC 1-2-8).

Indiana State Flower

The peony was adopted by the 1957 General Assembly (IC 1-2-7). It blooms the last of May and early June in various shades of red and pink and in white. From 1931 to 1957, the zinnia was the state flower.

Indiana State Stone

Salem Limestone was adopted by the 1971 General Assembly (IC 1-2-9).

Indiana State Language

English was adopted by the 1984 General Assembly (IC 1-2-10).

George Rogers Clark Day, February 25

Adopted by the 1975 General Assembly (IC 1-1-13) to celebrate the accomplishments of Clark in the American Revolution; on February 25, 1779, the British surrendered to Clark at Vincennes, Indiana.

Northwest Ordinance Day, July 13

Adopted by the 1988 General Assembly (IC 1-1-14) to celebrate the adoption by the U.S. Congress in 1787 of this ordinance which established the Northwest Territory.

Indiana Day, December 11

Adopted by the 1925 General Assembly (IC 1-1-10) to commemorate the admission of Indiana to the Union in 1816 as the nineteenth state.
Hoosiers, like other Americans, divide their lives between work, family, and leisure time.

Educational opportunities are a large concern. Indiana public and private schools, colleges, and universities have continued to educate Hoosiers and contribute to the cultural life of the state.

Early Hoosiers had great concern about religious freedom, and many religious denominations have flourished here and contributed much to the fabric of Indiana life. In 1990, 7,134 churches were identified serving 47.5 percent of the population.

Residents from even the smallest town have preserved their history and traditions through museums, libraries, archives, and publications. Today, there are over 370 museums in Indiana focused on a variety of subjects. There are over 2,900 libraries—school, public, academic, institutional, and specialized. In the early twentieth century, Indiana received grants for 164 Carnegie Libraries—more than any other state.

Hoosiers have been prolific and successful writers. Studies have determined that best-selling fiction by Indiana authors ranked second only to New York authors in the period 1895-1965.

Indiana’s cultural resources include many fine artists, orchestras, dance companies, community theaters, art museums, historic and contemporary visual art galleries, local arts agencies, and statewide art services organizations.

Hoosiers are avidly interested in sports—especially basketball, from the local high school team to one’s favorite college team. Other amateur sports command the attention of Hoosiers as well. Indianapolis has brought several national ventures to Indiana in order to strengthen its image as an amateur sports center. Professional sports are also well represented in Indiana. One of Indiana’s oldest and most famous sports venues is the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Its first race was May 30, 1911.

Indiana’s natural heritage has benefited from private and public attention over the years. In 1916, Indiana began its state park system under Richard Lieber, who became a leader in the national conservation movement. Indiana has 12 state forests, 9 reservoirs, 151 nature preserves, and 18 fish and wildlife areas to preserve its natural heritage. Private organizations help to preserve many natural areas in Indiana. There are 4 national areas designated for their special importance. Such areas are also important for recreation for Hoosiers and tourists.

The name Hoosier for a person from Indiana apparently became common after 1833, when John Finley, Richmond, Indiana published his poem The Hoosier’s Nest. The scene above was painted circa 1844 by Marcus Mote and illustrates the poem.

Jacob Piatt Dunn published The Word Hoosier (Indianapolis, 1907) which has the basic research. No one as yet has proved its true origin. One popular theory is that settlers’ response “Who’s yere” to a knock on the door became the word Hoosier.
Since the 1960s historic preservation organizations have united to identify and save important elements of the built environment and archaeological sites of Indiana’s prehistory. Through state and federal government efforts, Indiana sites have been identified and given protection as historic sites in the State Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The state has also designated 16 historic sites under the State Museum system and provided for military monuments under the War Memorials Commission to honor Hoosiers who have died in combat. The U.S. has designated 26 Indiana sites as national historic landmarks, a national memorial, and a national historic park with significance for all Americans.

Indiana Historic Sites

Key

- Indiana State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark
- Indiana State Historic Site
- National Historic Landmark
- National Historic Park
- National Historic Landmark and National Memorial

1. Angel Mounds
2. Levi Coffin House
3. J.F.D. Lanier Mansion
4. New Harmony
5. Corydon Capitol
6. Culbertson Mansion
7. Grissom Air Museum
8. Colonel William Jones House
9. Limberlost
10. Mansfield Roller Mill
11. Pigeon Roost
12. Ernie Pyle Birthplace
13. T.C. Steele House
14. Gene Stratton-Porter House
15. Vincennes Sites
16. Whitewater Canal
17. Joseph Bailly Homestead
18. Broad Ripple Park Dentzel Carousel
19. Butler Fieldhouse
20. Cannelton Cotton Mills
21. Eleutherian College
22. Eugene V. Debs House
23. Benjamin Harrison House
24. William Henry Harrison House
25. Hillforest
26. Indiana World War Memorial Plaza Historic District
27. Indianapolis Motor Speedway
28. Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
29. James Whitcomb Riley House
30. Charles Shrewsbury House
31. Spencer Park Dentzel Carousel
32. Tippecanoe Battlefield
33. Tippecanoe Place
34. Madame C.J. Walker Building
35. General Lew Wallace Study
36. Wallace Circus Winter Quarters
37. George Jr. and Marie Daugherty Webster House
38. West Baden Springs Hotel
39. George Rogers Clark National Historic Park

The Indiana historical marker for Madison Historic District, Jefferson County. The Indiana Historical Bureau administers the state historical marker program to honor state and local heritage. Markers are listed on its Web site (http://www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html).
Indiana’s extensive natural resources have greatly influenced its development. It has millions of acres of fertile soil, a favorable climate for agriculture, many mineral resources in large amounts, and a significant amount of hardwood timber in its forests.

Indiana’s economy has always been heavily dependent on agriculture and agricultural-related products and industries. Diversity of products and crops has been a large part of its continuing strength. The chart Indiana Farms, 1860-1992 on page 13 demonstrates how Indiana’s farms and farm population have changed dramatically over time.

Manufacturing and industry in Indiana have varied with technological advances and societal changes over the years. Again, diversity has led to a healthy economy for the most part. Lumber-based and transportation-related industries have long played an important part in the state’s economy. Industries based on metals, chemicals, and other products have proved strong in Indiana’s economic base in the twentieth century.

The mineral resources of Indiana—coal, stone, gas, gravel, clay, and other products—for the most part continue to play a valuable part in the economy.

In 1996, the largest number of jobs—2,950,416—in Indiana were in the non-farm private sector. In decreasing order of number of employees, Hoosiers worked in services; manufacturing; retail trade; government and government enterprises; finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; farm employment; agricultural services, forestry, fishing, etc.; and mining.

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**Natural Resources in Indiana**

**Key**

- **Coal**
  - Indiana counties currently mining the most coal and having the most reserves for future mining

- **Limestone**
  - Location of Salem limestone formation where best building stone is located

- **Northern Forest Survey Unit**
  - with 24% of Indiana forest land

- **Lower Wabash Forest Survey Unit**
  - with 21% of Indiana forest land

- **Knobs Forest Survey Unit**
  - with 46% of Indiana forest land

- **Upland Flats Forest Survey Unit**
  - with 9% of Indiana forest land

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**Looking back**

- In 1986, 402 million board feet of hardwood lumber were produced by Indiana mills.
- In 1909, United States Steel’s Gary Works opened as the largest steel mill in the world.
- In the 1880s, natural gas was discovered in east-central Indiana attracting factories that made glass, tinplate, and strawboard.
- In 1850, there were nearly 1,000 grain mills in Indiana.
- By the mid-1840s, Madison, Jefferson County was the third largest pork packing center in the Midwest.

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Indiana Agriculture, 1860-1997

Rankings in U.S. for selected crops and livestock

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>corn</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>5th</td>
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<tr>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>18th</td>
<td>14th</td>
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<tr>
<td>oats</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>15th</td>
<td>18th</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>soybeans</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hogs</td>
<td></td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>5th</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Indiana Agriculture

More 1997 rankings in U.S.

1st ducks
1st popcorn
2nd ice cream production
3rd tomatoes for processing
4th egg production
4th peppermint
5th cantaloupes
7th blueberries
7th turkeys
8th tobacco


Indiana Farms 1860 - 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Farm population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
<th>Acres of farmland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>16,388,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>998,000</td>
<td>198,000</td>
<td>20,363,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>914,000</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td>21,063,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>667,000</td>
<td>167,000</td>
<td>19,659,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>77,180*</td>
<td>77,180</td>
<td>16,294,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>62,778*</td>
<td>62,778</td>
<td>15,618,831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Census categories changed from "farm population" to "operators" of farms, full or part time


Indiana Industries, 1860-1992

Top ten industries by value of product

1860
flour & grist milling
lumber
meat packing
liquor
machinery
textiles
carriages & wagons
boots & shoes
leather
furniture

1890
flour & grist milling
lumber
meat packing
railroad cars
carriages & wagons
foundry & machine shop products
liquor
clothing
furniture
food

1920
iron & steel automobiles
railroad cars
meat packing
food
foundry & machine shop products
flour & grist milling
printing & paper
furniture
clothing

1947
primary metal industries
transportation equipment
machinery
food & kindred products
electrical machinery
chemicals & allied products
fabricated metal products
petroleum & coal products
stone, clay & glass products
furniture & fixtures

1977
primary metal industries
transportation equipment
electric & electronic equipment
food & kindred products
machinery
fabricated metal products
chemicals & allied products
petroleum & coal products
rubber & miscellaneous plastics products
printing & publishing

1992
transportation equipment
primary metal industries
chemicals & allied products
food & kindred products
electronic & electric equipment
industrial machinery & equipment
fabricated metal products
rubber & miscellaneous plastics products
petroleum & coal products
printing & publishing

Indiana’s geographical location has made it a crossroads area and encouraged development of transportation systems.

Soon after statehood, federal financial assistance in the form of land to sell and use, resulted in the building of the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Michigan Road. The federal government also built the National Road in Indiana from 1829 to 1834. It is now U.S. 40.

The Internal Improvements Act of 1836 was the state’s over-ambitious attempt to address transportation needs of Hoosiers, especially for commerce and trade. Eight major projects were specified. The law resulted in financial disaster, and construction was stopped in 1839. Many projects were later completed with public and private funding.

The state has been a major railroad center, with its highest mileage of over 7,600 miles in 1920. Today, Indiana has approximately 4,500 miles of track.

Highways—and then interstate highways starting in 1952—became the major ground transportation. Today, the state has thirteen interstate highways—more than any other state—with a total of 1,138 miles.

Travel and trade by water has always been important to Indiana. Today, barges and ships at Indiana’s three international ports handle millions of dollars worth of trade to and from the state.

Aviation has become an important part of Indiana’s transportation network. Today, Indiana has 117 public access airports and 564 private access airports throughout the state.

Indiana’s Transportation Today

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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.

Selected Resources

Bibliography


Volumes 1 and 2 cover prehistory through the early twentieth century. Standard source.


Standard source for this period.


Covers prehistory to the 1980s.


History to the close of 1933, including economic, social, cultural and political affairs. Afterword updates to 1977.

• Pence, George, and Nellie C. Armstrong. Indiana Boundaries: Territory, State, and County. Indianapolis, 1933.

Standard source for development of legal boundaries.


Excellent source on Indiana’s ethnic history.


Standard source for this period.

Additional resources


Standard source for this period.


Excerpts from primary sources.


Excellent reference for Indianapolis history.


History of 1851 Constitution through 1960: also see Kettleborough.


Pulitzer Prize-winning standard source for this period.


Up-to-date information and history.


Covers adoption and amendment of the 1816 and 1851 constitutions through 1930: also see Bremer.


Excerpts from primary sources, such as travel books, letters, and diaries before 1830.


Standard source for this period.


Excerpts from primary sources.


Standard source for this period.


Miami Nation and its struggle to preserve its culture and legal status as a tribe.


Excellent reference.


Provides important context for attitudes and activities with regard to black soldiers and black citizens.


Excerpts from primary sources.


Comprehensive examination of legislative and political history.

Internet Sites

Information about Indiana topics on the Internet continually increases. Several important sources are cited in this issue and below. The Indiana Historical Bureau Web site has links to many sites related to this issue, but the Web user can find many more.

Indiana Historical Bureau: <http://www.ihb.statelib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html>

Indiana State Library: <http://www.statelib.lib.in.us>

Indiana Historical Society: <http://www2.indianahistory.org/ihs1830/>

State of Indiana, Access Indiana: <http://www.state.in.us>
Indiana’s geographic area is 36,420 square miles: 35,870 of land and 550 of water.

Indiana is the 38th state in rank by size.

Indiana is 265 miles long from north to south and 140 miles wide from east to west.

Indiana’s highest point is 1,257 feet in Wayne County; lowest is 320 feet in Posey County.

Indiana wetlands, originally estimated at 5.6 million acres, consisted of 813,000 acres in 1995.

Indiana forests originally covered an estimated 20 million acres; in 1998 fewer than 2,000 acres of old growth forest remain.

In 1997, Indiana’s population was estimated to be 5,864,108, ranking 14th in the U.S.

In 1990, 75.6 percent of Hoosiers were high school graduates; 15.6 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Vincennes, Knox County is the oldest continuous settlement in Indiana.

Indiana has contributed 2 presidents and 5 vice presidents to the U.S.

In 1838, the Potawatomi Indians were removed from Indiana to Kansas on what is called the “Trail of Death.”

Frank O’Bannon is the 47th governor of the State of Indiana.

The General Assembly meets in a 61-day session in odd-numbered years and in a 30-day session in even numbered years.

In the U.S. Congress, Indiana has 2 senators and 10 representatives.

Indiana has 92 counties.

In the 1850 constitutional convention, the largest categories of delegates were farmers (42 percent), lawyers (25 percent), and physicians (12 percent).

Indiana became the 19th state on December 11, 1816.

The state’s unemployment rate was 3.5 percent.

In 1996-97, Indiana ranked 8th in national coal production with about 34 million tons. Approximately 95 percent was by surface mining methods.

Indiana ranks 3rd in U.S. in hardwood forest products manufactured.

In 1992, Indiana farmland was 15.6 million acres of a total land area of 23 million acres.

In 1929, Indiana furnished 12 million cubic feet of dimension limestone for building construction. Today, nearly 2.7 million cubic feet of Indiana limestone is quarried annually.

In 1915, the Coca-Cola bottle was created in Terre Haute by Root Glass Company.

U.S. 231 is the longest Indiana roadway at 297 miles; it spans the entire length of the state and crosses 14 counties.

State Highway Commission was created in 1919 by the Indiana General Assembly.

Indiana’s first municipal airport was dedicated in 1919 in Kokomo.

In 1850, Indiana had 228 miles of rail lines; by 1860, it increased to 2,163 miles.

In 1836, Michigan City, the only established Indiana city on Lake Michigan, received funds from the U.S. Congress to construct a harbor.

A law of 1816-17 required males age 18-50 to donate up to 6 days labor annually to open and maintain public roads.