

Colonial

- ❖ 1521 Cortez used horses to conquer Tenochtitlan
- ❖ 1540 Coronado accompanied by swine, sheep and cattle
- ❖ 1550 Plains Indians add horse to culture
- ❖ 1598 Spanish cattle moved across Rio Grande to Texas
- ❖ 1607 Jamestown colonists forced to eat own livestock
- ❖ 1642 English civil war allowed colonists to develop livestock industry
- ❖ 1650 Colonies exported livestock
- ❖ 1776 Declaration of Independence
- ❖ 1783 Shorthorn cattle imported
- ❖ 1793 Invention of cotton gin

Spanish

- ❖ 1493 Columbus brought new species to West Indies; due to ideal conditions, these animals proliferated quickly
- ❖ Flora of New World (corn, potatoes, tomatoes) revolutionized the Old World
- ❖ Voyage for horses was difficult
 - ❖ Horse latitudes of the Caribbean are so named due to the number of horses cast overboard in the calms because of water shortage
 - ❖ Cattle, swine, sheep and poultry had 50% survival rate

- ❖ Conquistadors with their war horses conquered the American Civilizations
- ❖ Horses were necessary because they frightened the enemy the most after God
- ❖ The glories of the Inca and Aztec civilizations were no match for the mounted men with morion helmets, steel breastplates, cordovan boots and pistols
- ❖ In 30 years, the Spaniards reduced population of New World from 25 million to 1 million
- ❖ This was in the name of Christianity, to get rid of the cannibalism

- ❖ Conquistadors only rode stallions
- ❖ Had to import mares
- ❖ By 1500, the Crown had a ranch with 60 mares
- ❖ The ranchers developed an aristocracy that became the envy of all Europe

- ❖ Cortez brought livestock to American mainland
- ❖ “New Spain” Mexico, prospered with cattle ranches, sheep and horses
 - ❖ 1537, brand book established to record heraldic symbols placed on hides
- ❖ By 1600 Strong European demand for hides

1540 Coronado

- ❖ Set out in search of treasure somewhere in Southwestern US
 - ❖ “seven cities of Cibola”
- ❖ He entered AZ with cattle, horses, mules and swine
- ❖ Ate a lot of swine to prove they were not Jewish
 - ❖ Spanish Inquisition
- ❖ 1565 Cattle moved to Florida

Vaqueros

- ❖ Although the laws of New Spain forbade natives to learn to ride (to keep them subservient)
 - ❖ Friars trained natives to become vaqueros
- ❖ By middle of 16th century, horses began to move north in wild band to populate the Great Plains
- ❖ Horse revolutionized the Stone Age culture of the Plains Indians
 - ❖ Easier to hunt buffalo (don't have to run them off of cliffs)
- ❖ Most Indians stole horses
 - ❖ Nez Perce bred them in great numbers—Appaloosa developed

Cattle

- ❖ Many cattle became feral
 - ❖ Known as criollo or “cattle of the country”
- ❖ Over 300 years, natural selection developed the American Longhorn

Europe

- ❖ Trade continued between New World and Europe
 - ❖ Sugar (from Caribbean) replaced honey
 - ❖ Tobacco was imported from Americas
 - ❖ By Dutch and English
 - ❖ Spanish gold revolutionized European economy
- ❖ 1588 Defeat of Spanish armada by English gave England ruler of high seas
- ❖ Merchant class in England began to acquire political power and from 1600 on—formed the East India Company which existed for 350 years

Britain

- ❖ Came to New World 1607
- ❖ First colonizing attempts were poor
- ❖ Jamestown in 1607 failed
- ❖ Tobacco gained foothold

- ❖ 3 colonies formed 1620
 - ❖ New England
 - ❖ Middle
 - ❖ Southern
- ❖ Dutch settled in NY in 1614 brought Friesan-type bulls from Holland; trading post in lower Manhattan; Wall was built to keep animals in: Wall Street
- ❖ By 1636, first meat packing plant was developed in Springfield, Mass
- ❖ 1756 Brighton Market, near Boston, became the first recorded auction market for livestock

Southern Colonies

- ❖ Tobacco and cotton (very labor intensive)
- ❖ Slaves were used
- ❖ Plantations

- ❖ Mules was produced in KY and Missouri
- ❖ Whiskey production used grain
- ❖ Cattle flourished

Middle Colonies

- ❖ Came later
- ❖ Pennsylvania 1681
 - ❖ William Penn
 - ❖ Good farmland
 - ❖ Livestock production

Pioneer

- ❖ 1800 Pioneers crossed Cumberland Gap with livestock
- ❖ 1801 Agricultural societies promoted good animal husbandry
- ❖ 1803 Louisiana Purchase
- ❖ 1820 Missouri Compromise held agriculturally diverse nation together
- ❖ 1827 Erie canal connected agricultural production with markets
- ❖ 1830 "Iron Horse" linked the nation
- ❖ 1837 John Deere plow opened prairie for farming
- ❖ 1849 California Gold Rush
- ❖ 1858 Michigan Ag College pioneered agricultural education
- ❖ 1860 Civil War began

Europe

- ❖ Gunpowder revolutionized warfare
- ❖ Knights were replaced by swash buckling cavaliers with plumed chapeas, jack boots, pistols and elegant spurs
- ❖ European military became infatuated with Oriental Stallion
 - ❖ State studs were set up all over Europe
 - ❖ Equestrian skills rose to new heights
 - ❖ Jockey club and fox hunting
- ❖ 1600-1800 (Age of Kings) Europe was war torn

Colonies

- ❖ 13 colonies had advantages over Europe with regard to new government
- ❖ With energetic people to exploit rich natural resources, success was surely easier

West

- ❖ 1783 Tide of pioneers streamed through Cumberland Gap to Ohio Valley and across South
- ❖ 1803 Louisiana Territory was purchased by Jefferson
- ❖ American pioneer agriculture advanced
 - ❖ Corn: near ideal crop fed both family and animal

Transportation

- ❖ Flatboats were floated down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans
 - ❖ Grain, livestock and timber
- ❖ Other water transport was also used
 - ❖ Great Lakes and Ohio River
- ❖ 1827 Erie Canal was built connecting Buffalo and Albany
- ❖ Cincinnati and Chicago packing plants
- ❖ 1830-1860 US laced together
 - ❖ Horse-drawn wagons and refined coaches
 - ❖ Steam-powered railways revolutionized all of agriculture
 - ❖ Fat stock could be moved to slaughter
 - ❖ Grain could be shipped to seaports

Importations

- ❖ Ag in East moved toward livestock production because West was able to supply grain more cheaply
- ❖ Dairy production increased
- ❖ Dutch Holstein-Friesian imported 1852 and 1869
- ❖ Berkshire swine from England 1830
- ❖ 1860 American swine breed began to appear
 - ❖ Poland China
 - ❖ Duroc-Jersey
 - ❖ Corn belt north of Ohio River was center of swine development
- ❖ Zebu cattle were introduced into Gulf Coast 1849: coped well with heat
- ❖ Vermont: Merino sheep
- ❖ Boston: English and Oriental poultry breed

Areas

- ❖ As areas were developed, they spread
 - ❖ Oregon territory, California, New Mexico, Texas
- ❖ Agriculture, esp ranching, in these areas maintained a strong Spanish tradition
- ❖ 1833 and on: Chicago made the transition into the hub of commercial agriculture for the entire world

Civil War

- ❖ Early 1800's canned food began
- ❖ Union army used canned food
- ❖ G. Borden made condensed milk
 - ❖ Preserved by adding sugar
- ❖ End of Civil War, 1865, Union Stockyards in Chicago
- ❖ Famous War Mounts
 - ❖ Highfly (Stuart, a dashing cavalier)
 - ❖ Old Sorrel (Stonewall Jackson)
 - ❖ Traveler (Robert E. Lee)
 - ❖ Winchester (Sheridan)
 - ❖ Lexington (Sherman)

Morrill Act

- ❖ 1862 Abe Lincoln signed the Morrill Act
 - ❖ Set up land grants for each state to use in the development of agricultural and mechanical colleges for educational purposes
- ❖ Emigrants streamed West
 - ❖ Covered wagons
 - ❖ Primary trails:
 - ❖ Oregon
 - ❖ California-Overland
 - ❖ Santa Fe
- ❖ Estimated ¼ million emigrants traveled California trail between 1859 and 1869

1850 Gold Rush

- ❖ Fort Laramie Register recorded on Aug 14, 1850
 - ❖ 39,000 men
 - ❖ 3,000 women and children
 - ❖ 36,000 oxen
 - ❖ 7,300 cattle
 - ❖ 9,000 wagons