

Collection #
OM0527

**STATE OF INDIANA, GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION #38, 2010**

[Collection Information](#)

[Historical Sketch](#)

[Scope and Content Note](#)

[Contents](#)

[Cataloging Information](#)

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COLLECTION INFORMATION

VOLUME OF
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COLLECTION
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PROVENANCE: Larry Ridley

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ACCESSION
NUMBER: 2010.0221

NOTES:

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, signed a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862. Although it was unable to accomplish its stated goal, the purpose of the emancipation was to free people of color who were enslaved by the states that were in rebellion against the United States. Many of those enslaved who were not in the secession states obtained their freedom by joining the Union Army.

The Emancipation Proclamation, an executive order, was to go into effect January 1, 1863. The order was a precursor to the two major measures (the outcome of the Civil War and the 13th Amendment) that ended slavery for African Americans in the United States.

Texas was the last geographical area in the United States where enslaved people received the news of their freedom. Union troops were dispatched to Texas with the news that the war and slavery had ended. Many people celebrated with praise, music, and dance. This began the celebration of Juneteenth (June 19)—a word that recognized the date of the soldiers' official notice of freedom to Texas residents. Traditionally, African American celebration of Juneteenth has been observed with parades, baseball games, exhibits, cookouts, readings, and other activities. There was a resurgence of interest for observing Juneteenth in the 1990s when a group of community leaders decided to work for a national recognition of the holiday.

Sources:

Collection Item

<http://www.juneteenth.com/history.htm>, accessed on October 22, 2013

<http://nationaljuneteenth.com/>, accessed on October 22, 2013

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

By a voice vote, the Indiana General Assembly adopted House Concurrent Resolution #38 on February 9, 2010. The resolution, sponsored by a host of state senators, was introduced by state representative, William Crawford. With the passage of the bill, Indiana became the 34th state to recognize Juneteenth. Most states recognize it as an official observance.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

State of Indiana, General Assembly
House Concurrent Resolution #38, 2010

CONTAINER

OM0527, Folder 1

CATALOGING INFORMATION

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1. Go to the Indiana Historical Society's online catalog:
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2. Click on the "Basic Search" icon.
3. Select "Call Number" from the "Search In:" box.
4. Search for the collection by its basic call number (in this case, OM 0527).
5. When you find the collection, go to the "Full Record" screen for a list of headings that can be searched for related materials.