



ADDRESS: 10647 Griffin Road
 Berlin, Maryland 21811

TELEPHONE: 443.808.1215

EMAIL: Contact@BrownBoxTheatre.org

WEBSITE: www.BrownBoxTheatre.org

Native People & Enslaved Africans Acknowledgement and Recognition in Indiana		
County, Town, Venue	Native People Information	Enslaved People Information
<p>Bartholomew, Columbus, Mill Race Park</p>	<p>Originally named Tiptonia after its founder John Tipton, but was later renamed Columbus, after Christopher Columbus. Columbus was home to the Adena, Kiikaapoi, Miami and Shawnee. In 1818, a series of 6 “treaties” with these tribes (Collectively called Treaty of St. Mary’s) caused these tribes to cede much of their lands to be removed and relocated to reservations.</p>	<p>Columbus was not founded until 1820. Indiana was granted statehood in 1816 with abolitionists largely in control. While slavery existed in some parts of the state through 1826, it seems that the area in which we would perform would not have engaged with the practice of slavery.</p>
<p>Hamilton, Fishers, Nickel Plate District Amphitheatre</p>	<p>Fishers Indiana was home to the Miami, and the Lenape. They made a treaty with the Europeans and settled along the river. The first enslaved people in Indiana were Native people.</p>	<p>Slavery was introduced to Hamilton by the French. The first enslaved people in Indiana were Native people. Although Slavery was technically prohibited by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, anyone who was enslaved before 1787 remained enslaved. Many pro-slavery officials in the Indiana Territory evaded these laws. In 1837, Frederick Doglass was assaulted by a mob in Pendleton. In 1850, the county became strongly Conservative Republican. The Ku Klux Klan appeared in Hamilton County in 1923.</p>

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Hendricks, Plainfield, Hummel Park	<p>Hendrick was home of the Miami. In 1818, a treaty was negotiated with the Miami's to give up all title to their unceded land south of the Wabash river, except reservations, which included the territory in central Indiana, out of which thirty counties have been laid off, among them Hendricks county. This was the largest of the fifty-two purchases which were required to obtain from the Indians all of the land in the state of Indiana. In the terms of this treaty it was stated that the Miami should have possession of their improvements and reside in the county for a period of three years, after which time a portion of them would have to go onto reservations, but the majority of them were to be transported beyond the Mississippi river.</p> <p>VENUE: In 1818, a signed treaty ceded all Native American territory in Indiana south of the Wabash River to settlers, and the first settlers appeared in Eel River Township in 1824. We believe that multiple lines of the McCloud family – one family being the descendants of James McCloud of Virginia, and another family being the descendants of James McCloud of Ashe County, North Carolina – settled in the area at some point around 1830. Many members of the McCloud family owned parcels of land in the area that includes what is now park property.</p>	<p>An oral history of the African Methodist Episcopal Church dates its origin in the county to 1867. Several black families living in the area between Plainfield and Mooresville established a non-denominational church along White Lick Creek, as well as a school before 1870. Plainfield is also home to the Indiana Boys School. The Indiana Boys school was a place where boys between 8-21 years old were brought if they had criminal charges or if they were "delinquents." It is noted that they disproportionately targeted young black boys, and abused them inside this facility. Charles Manson attended this facility, and talked about the torture that went on there. It is now called the Plainville Juvenile facility.</p>

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<p>Johnson County, Franklin or Greenwood, East Court St. or Greenwood Amphitheatre</p>	<p>Johnson County is on Lenape land. The Miami Tribe also lived in Indiana and had displaced the Lenape (known to the Europeans as the Delaware) and they were removed from Indiana in the 1920s.</p>	<p>Greenwood was a "Sundown Town," which were "all white" locations that practiced a form of segregation by excluding any non-white citizens via some combination of discriminatory local laws, intimidation, and violence. There were twenty-four enslaved and free born black people in this county when the state was admitted to the Union. In 1851, the Indiana constitution made it illegal to be a free black person. In discussion with the librarian at the Johnson County Historical Museum, it was mentioned that property deeds in Greenwood had restrictive racial covenants and that even if a black resident of Franklin was employed in Greenwood, that person came home to Franklin at night.</p>
<p>Marion County, Broad Ripple, Indianapolis Art Center</p>	<p>Marion county was home to the Wyandot, the Potawatomi, the Wea, Delaware, and the Miami. In 1818, a series of 6 "treaties" with these tribes (Collectively called Treaty of St. Mary's) caused these tribes to cede much of their lands to be removed and relocated to reservations.</p>	<p>Slavery in Indiana occurred between the time of French rule during the late seventeenth century and 1826, with a few traces of slavery afterward. When the United States first forcibly removed the Native Americans from the region, slavery was accepted as a "necessity" to keep peace with the Indians and the French. When the Indiana Territory was established in 1800, William Henry Harrison, an enslaver, was appointed governor and slavery continued to be tolerated through a series of laws enacted by the appointed legislature. Opposition to slavery began to organize in Indiana around 1805, and in 1809 abolitionists took control of the territorial legislature and overturned many of the laws permitting retaining of enslaved people. By the time Indiana was granted statehood in 1816, the abolitionists were in firm control and slavery was banned in the constitution.</p>

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<p>Morgan County, Monrovia, Morgan County Public Library Monrovia Branch</p>	<p>The Lenape people lived in Morgan County, Indiana. The colonizers referred to them as the Delaware tribe. They arrived in Indiana from the East Coast around 1800, and sought refuge in Indiana from the Chesapeake Bay after intrusion on their land by Europeans. Conflicts with Europeans eventually came to a head, resulting in the forced removal of the native peoples of Indiana who had called this land home for thousands of years. Over a period of about fifteen years beginning in 1830, native peoples were forcibly removed from Indiana to territories further west. Indian removal was happening on a national scale with the passage of the Indian Removal Act by the United States Congress in 1830. The Lenape people still exist and have a matrilineal clan system and historically were matrilineal.</p>	<p>Morgan County had multiple "Sundown Towns," which were "all white" locations that practiced a form of segregation by excluding non-white citizens via some combination of discriminatory local laws, intimidation, and violence. Morgan County was formed in 1822. Its 1830 census lists 31 persons of color. By the 1840 census, that number had tripled, to 90. In the 1850 census, it was 97, and in 1860, it peaked at 109, most of these African American residents were living in Washington Township. The large numbers of settlers from the slave states during the first four decades of the nineteenth century transmitted to Indiana the ideology of a Southern community. Though most of the migrants had come to the state in order to escape the plantation system and competition with slavery, some residents fought the idea of integration. There was a group called the "Virginia Aristocracy" which brought enslaved people with them when they immigrated to Indiana and supplied Indiana's political leaders with enslaved people. According to the 2010 census, Monrovia is 97.3% white and conservative Republican.</p>
<p>Rush County, Rushville, Riverside Park Rushville Amphitheatre</p>	<p>Rush County is Lenape/Delaware land. When European's arrived, the Natives banded together in alliances to fight them, however they were defeated, and when the Six Nations sold the lands of the tribe to settlers, the Delawares were compelled to move west of the Alleghany mountains.</p>	<p>Rush County was settled by Quakers (who were strictly anti-slavery) and freed African Americans. By 1835, there were 400 free black residents.</p>

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Shelby County, Shelbyville, Blue River Memorial Park	<p>Shelbyville and Shelby County was home to the Miami. The Miami migrated south and established villages on the Maumee & Wabash River. They left the Miami valley area in the 1760s, returning to their lands in Indiana. In the 1820s the Miami in Indiana watched as their land holdings began to deplete due to taxes & debts. In 1897, they saw their tribal status revoked. Today, approx. 1,500 members of the tribe live in Oklahoma, after being removed from Kansas in 1867. The Oklahoma band of the Miami Indians have never lost their federal recognition, however, the 6,000 members of the tribe in current day Indiana have never been able to regain that status.</p>	<p>The U.S. Census found 163 free Africans and 135 enslaved people in the county in 1800. In 1802, Governor William Henry Harrison asked Congress for a 10-year suspension on the slavery ban in an effort to appease residents who lived there before the Northwest Ordinance went into effect, allowing enslaved people to be brought in and indentured. In 1809, Abolitionists took control of Indiana's territorial legislature and used their power to overturn laws permitting slavery. The 19th century African American population of Shelby County was small, but shows a substantial increase between 1860 and 1870. Even though Shelbyville's fire department was integrated in 1891, segregation was still very present in the community.</p>
Tipton County, Tipton, Tipton City Park	<p>Tipton County was made up of the Miami, Delaware, and Pottawatomie tribes. Many of these tribes fled during the Beaver War. Others were forcibly moved further West.</p>	<p>Tipton was a "Sundown Town," which were "all white" locations that practiced a form of segregation by excluding non-white citizens via some combination of discriminatory local laws, intimidation, and violence. Tipton has historical evidence that points to their Southern sympathies during the Civil War. In the 1920's, Tipton County faced a surge of nativism when the Ku Klux Klan enrolled 1,622 members. This represented 34.4% of the native-born population making the Tipton Klan one of the strongest, most influential Klan units in the state. Tipton County maintained a reputation of being "inhospitable" to black citizens. According to the 2010 Census, Tipton County is 97% white, 0.4% Asian, 0.2% Black.</p>

Native People & Enslaved Africans Acknowledgement and Recognition in Indiana Sources	
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Tipton County	https://indianahistory.org/research/research-materials/early-black-settlements/early-black-settlements-by-county/