The Colored Orphans Asylum was founded in 1837 by two Quaker women, Annat H. Short Well and Mary Murray, along with twenty other individuals. The orphanage was headed by a board of lady managers, with an advisory board of gentlemen. The government of the orphanage was headed by a board of lady managers, with an advisory board of gentlemen.

Children were taken in at the age of two and let out at the age of twelve. The children were properly educated and trained for labor either as a farm hand or servant. Occasionally, the boys were apprenticed to trade, and a sum of money was set apart and invested for each child, to be paid when he arrived at age.

The Colored Orphans Asylum was funded by private organizations and donations from doctors and philanthropists. The government of the orphanage was headed by a board of lady managers, with an advisory board of gentlemen.

During the Abolitionist movement, it was argued whether slavery was beneficial or detrimental to the economy. Instead of receiving economic gain, staff who were hired donated their time, claiming that it was their religious obligation. The economy was so bad that the white working class did not discriminate between lower class or higher class. This being the case, they looted orphanages such as The Colored Orphans Asylum, taking anything from furniture to even toys.

The Colored Orphans Asylum was founded to care for African-American children who were left with no one. The institution was located in Manhattan, originating on Sixth Avenue. On July 13th, 1863, the final day of a four-day riot, the building was burned down after having been looted. After the burning, the institution was relocated to Riverdale, Bronx, New York.

The economy was so bad that the white working class feared blacks were superior to them. Instead of receiving economic gain, staff who were hired donated their time, claiming that it was their religious obligation. The economy was so bad that the white working class did not discriminate between lower class or higher class. This being the case, they looted orphanages such as The Colored Orphans Asylum, taking anything from furniture to even toys.

The Colored Orphans Asylum was founded in 1837 by two Quaker women, Annat H. Short Well and Mary Murray, along with twenty other individuals. The Union Conscript Act of March 3rd, 1863, forced males between the ages of 20-45 to enroll in the military. In 1942, agencies in New York could not discriminate against anyone based on race under the Anti-Discrimination Law.

Before the building was ruined, the location of the Colored Orphan Asylum (also known as The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans) was said to be a pleasant area. This institution had the necessities that the children needed, such as proper medical care, food and a place to sleep. Moral and religious culture were deemed most important for the children to learn and follow. Literary skills such as reading and writing were also largely taught to the orphans along with job skills. These were also looked at with extreme importance because they would help the children go further in life.

In the Colored Orphan Asylum, the people who worked and looked after the children were white, with little to no ethnic background. The more fortunate whites would look after the less fortunate African Americans, which caused major issues between other racial groups.

There are a few surviving medical records located at John Hopkins Medical Institution. Books and toys are located in the New York Historical Society, located at 170 Central Park West, New York, 10024. There are pictures of the “Boys Playground” and the “Girls Playground” at the Colored Orphans Asylum. There is an article entitled “The Colored Orphans Asylum” published on August 1, 1863. After the burning, the orphanage was called The Riverdale Children’s Association in 1944. It later merged with Harlem Dowling Children’s Services in 1988.

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