



Records of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Colored Orphan Asylum

Dates: 1895-1924

Collection Reference Code Element: 13

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Processing Information: The records of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Colored Orphan Asylum were initially organized by Harold Kanarek in 1979-1980 under a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC grant 1979-119). In 2022, the records were reprocessed and catalogued by Heather Cooper, who also wrote the finding aid and collection-level description. This collection was reprocessed as part of the Reexamining Hopkins History Initiative.

Collection Overview

Extent: 8.71 linear feet (11 boxes)

Creator: Johns Hopkins Hospital Colored Orphan Asylum

Administrative/Biographical History:

The Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH) Colored Orphan Asylum began operations in 1875. The orphanage provided for the maintenance, education, and vocational training of African American children in Baltimore who had lost one or both of their parents. The Colored Orphan Asylum was founded at the behest of Mr. Johns Hopkins, a wealthy Quaker merchant and banker who left his fortune to establish several institutions after his death, including a university, hospital, and "Orphans' Home." Baltimore was always home to a large African American population, but that community grew significantly after Maryland abolished slavery in 1864. Many freedpeople migrated to the city in search of family members, opportunities, and greater autonomy. In a city where services and assistance for African Americans were extremely limited, the Colored Orphan Asylum likely met a need in the Black community. The Asylum primarily cared for female children and provided food and housing, medical care, education, and religious instruction, as well as training in domestic service so that wards were fitted for "respectable employment" when they came of age. From 1875 to 1914, the Colored Orphan Asylum operated as its own facility, first on Biddle Street and then at a property at Remington Avenue and King Street. In 1914, the Johns Hopkins Hospital Board of Trustees converted the Asylum buildings into a convalescent home for African American children who required orthopedics care. That facility, the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children, closed in 1917 due to Hospital funding issues. While the Convalescent Home was in operation, a small number of Colored Orphan Asylum wards continued to live on the premises with a matron; the rest were placed in private homes as domestic servants or boarded at other schools or institutions. After the Convalescent Home closed in 1917, any wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum who were still living onsite were also placed or boarded elsewhere. The Johns Hopkins Hospital continued to manage wards' care until each one reached the age of majority (21), the last young women coming of age in 1923.

When the JHH Colored Orphan Asylum opened in 1875, it did so in partnership with an existing Baltimore organization, the Shelter for Colored Orphans. Founded in the 1860s, the Shelter relied heavily on donations and struggled financially. Knowing that the JHH Board of Trustees planned to build a new orphanage for African

American children, the Shelter suggested that Johns Hopkins Hospital take over management and financial responsibility for its facility while the Hospital's own asylum was being built. The Trustees accepted the proposal and began operating the Colored Orphan Asylum on West Biddle Street in the spring of 1875. This was originally meant to be a short-term arrangement, but the JHH Colored Orphan Asylum remained at that site, with expanded facilities, for almost twenty years. (Newspaper reports from this period sometimes still refer to the orphanage as the Shelter for Colored Orphans or the Shelter for Colored Orphans and Friendless Children.) In 1894, the Asylum moved to a property at Remington Avenue and King Street, where it operated until 1914.

The orphanage was overseen by the Committee on the Colored Orphan Asylum, one of four standing committees on the JHH Board of Trustees. The Committee was responsible for supervising the Asylum's management and enforcing rules and regulations for the admission and dismissal of children. Closer management of day-to-day operations was overseen by a Board of Visitors (sometimes referred to as "Lady Managers"), matrons, teachers, and other staff. The Asylum's Bylaws and rules stated that members of the Board of Visitors were to be chosen from among the (presumably white) "women of the Protestant churches of the city." Board members included Hopkins family members, as well as wives of JHH Trustees. The Board of Visitors was organized into several standing committees for the house, admissions and dismissions, school, religious instruction, clothing, purchasing, food, and nominations. Annual reports to the JHH Board of Trustees often included information for each of these departments. In 1913, the recently created JHH Social Service Department joined the Board of Visitors and other staff in managing the Colored Orphan Asylum and supervising its wards. A social worker was assigned exclusively to the Colored Orphan Asylum and played an increasingly important role as more girls began living offsite. Additional information about specific members of the management and staff is appended at the end of the historical note.

The records reveal very little about the children who were wards of the JHH Colored Orphan Asylum, including their family origins or the circumstances which brought them to the Asylum. Initially, the Asylum provided care for both boys and girls, but over time it focused entirely on serving girls and young women. The Asylum provided schooling onsite until 1909, when some wards began to attend a segregated public school for African American children. Subjects included reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, physiology, drawing, domestic science, hygiene, physical culture, and morals and manners. Beyond education and religious instruction, managers and staff focused on preparing young women for a future in domestic service. Vocational training was a common feature of orphanages in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as they sought to prepare children to be productive, self-reliant adults. Asylum wards received training in cooking, hand and machine sewing, laundry, and house work and practiced those skills onsite. Reports noted that most of the labor at the Colored Orphan Asylum was performed by the children, usually without compensation.

At different times in the Asylum's history, young women were considered to be "of age" and no longer the Asylum's responsibility at age 16, 18, and 21 years. When wards came of age, they were usually placed as servants in private homes selected or approved by Asylum staff. When the Asylum stopped operating as its own facility in 1914, it was no longer an option for all wards to remain in residence until they reached the age of majority. Instead, many young women were placed in live-in domestic service positions while they were still minors. Although living independently, they remained under the care and supervision of the JHH Social Service Department until they came of age. In at least some cases, the Social Service Department maintained some control over wards' finances during this interim period, directing wages to be set aside in savings accounts in the girls' names. After the Asylum's closure in 1914, most young women continued to be directed toward domestic service, but opportunities expanded for a few. Several young women were placed in African American preparatory schools, including the Hampton Institute (Hampton, Virginia), Manassas Industrial School (Manassas, Virginia), and St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School (Lawrenceville, Virginia).

The JHH Colored Orphan Asylum was a white-led institution shaped by racism, white supremacy, and contemporary beliefs about gender, class, and biological determinism. The white men and women associated with the Asylum's management spoke about it as a work of benevolence and "a power for good to the colored race." They wanted to instill habits of industry, discipline, and self-reliance, as well as prepare wards to be "good women and useful citizens." Unfortunately, not all African American children were seen as equally capable of achieving this end. The Board of Trustees' Committee and Asylum managers expressed concern about "objectionable children" who they perceived as having disciplinary, behavioral, and/or intellectual problems and deficiencies and worried further that these traits might be passed on to the next generation. Members of the Social Service Department also

expressed concern about the so-called “sexual immorality” they observed in some young women, who were seen as more difficult to govern as they got older. Although a charitable institution, the Asylum had a selective admissions policy, required applicants to undergo physical and mental evaluations prior to admission, and exercised the right to terminate assistance for existing residents. Some wards with “objectionable” behavior were transferred to other institutions permanently, or on a temporary basis as punishment. Melvale Industrial School for Colored Girls, which had a reputation for poor conditions, was a frequent transfer site. Although not surprising, it is significant that Board members and managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum saw domestic service as the life these young women were best suited for. In the name of training and economy, the Asylum exploited the labor of the children in its care. For white households, it served as an available pool of domestic labor. The fact that a small number of girls were eventually placed in preparatory schools like the Hampton Institute is a reminder that JHH and Colored Orphan Asylum staff knew that alternative models and paths were available.

The JHH Colored Orphan Asylum stopped functioning as its own facility in 1914, when the Board of Trustees decided to convert the buildings into a convalescent home for African American children. Another children's facility, the Harriet Lane Home (HLH) for Invalid Children, opened on the Johns Hopkins Hospital campus two years earlier. The HLH provided care to African American children in a segregated ward, but its patient capacity was initially small and the number of beds for Black children was even smaller. The Board of Trustees and the Committee on the Colored Orphan Asylum argued that “a much greater service would be rendered to the colored race” by converting the Colored Orphan Asylum into a convalescent home for Black children “than by operating this institution entirely as an orphan's home.” That decision may also have been influenced by contemporary changes in thinking about children's services. Child welfare agencies were moving away from institutional care in favor of placing children in foster homes, or keeping them at home by providing financial assistance to struggling families.

When the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children opened in 1914, it was purportedly the first facility of its kind for African Americans. The Home accommodated 30-40 patients at a time who needed a prolonged convalescence and/or correctional treatment after an operation at JHH. The facility also offered school and occupational training for longer-term residents. A Board of Trustees committee oversaw the School and Convalescent Home, along with Hospital nursing staff. The Home was one of several sites at which student nurses gained experience. There was a brief attempt to train several young women from the Colored Orphan Asylum to work as ward-maids in the Home, but it was abandoned as unsuccessful. A patient log book for 1914-1917 shows that the Home cared for approximately 200 male and female children during its operation. Due to financial concerns, the Board of Trustees decided to temporarily close the Home in June 1917. The Hospital needed to cut operating costs and determined that the Convalescent Home was the only department that could be closed “without seriously interfering with the teaching and disorganizing the work of the Hospital as a whole.” The closure was meant to be temporary, but the Convalescent Home never reopened “due to lack of funds.” Some members of the African American community expressed their displeasure at the Home's closure, including the Maryland Baptist Colored Preachers Association, which sent a letter of protest to the Board of Trustees. Following the Convalescent Home's closure, African American children continued to have access to care at the Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children.

Since the closure of the JHH Colored Orphan Asylum and the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children, questions have arisen about Mr. Johns Hopkins' motivations for founding the Asylum; the degree to which the JHH Board of Trustees carried out the Founder's wishes; and the reasons for the closure of both facilities. As a longtime resident of Baltimore and a contributor to many charitable causes, Hopkins was undoubtedly aware that much of the city's African American population was living in poverty and had limited access to resources and services. He (as well as some members of the Board of Trustees) worked with other charities that assisted African American children and their families, including the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Shelter for Colored Orphans. Initially, the Board of Trustees approached the Colored Orphan Asylum with the same level of careful planning accorded to the Hospital. Board members studied similar institutions as potential models; a large tract of land was purchased as a site for the facility. John R. Niernsee, the architect who made the original plans for the Hospital, also created detailed plans for the Orphan Asylum. But ongoing financial concerns and challenges in building the Hospital resulted in the Trustees never building the new, 300-400-bed facility that Johns Hopkins had imagined for orphaned boys and girls. In its different locations, the Colored Orphan Asylum was never able to accommodate more than 40-75 children at a time and it served girls almost exclusively. Into the 1890s, the Trustees continued to state their intention to build a new, larger facility in keeping with the Founder's wishes, but those plans never came to fruition. When the Board decided to convert the

Asylum into the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children in 1914, they noted that some Hopkins family members were concerned "that the original purpose of the Colored Orphan Asylum to train servants should not be wholly given up." This aspect of the Asylum's work was sustained for several years insofar as they continued to provide training, experience, and job placement for individual young women who were already in the Asylum's custody until they reached the age of majority. The Trustees may have felt that the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children still met the spirit of the Founder's wishes, given that it still served African American children in need. Unfortunately, the Convalescent Home was the first department to be sacrificed in light of ongoing financial concerns.

Management and Staff:

COMMITTEE ON THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, BOARD OF TRUSTEES: The first members of the Committee in 1875 were James P. Elliott, Thomas M. Smith, William Hopkins, Francis White, and Francis T. King, *ex-officio*. The names of Committee members (and other management and staff) for subsequent years can be found in the collection and in related materials such as the Board of Trustees meeting minutes and the Reports of the Superintendent for Johns Hopkins Hospital.

BOARD OF VISITORS: Mrs. Julia Valentine, who was President of the Board of Visitors for the Shelter for Colored Orphans, continued in that capacity for the Colored Orphan Asylum in 1875 and for several years after. The Board of Visitors typically had as many as 25-30 members, many of whom served for several years at a time. In 1875, the Board consisted of: Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Mrs. Dr. C. Winslow, Mrs. Cyrus Blackburn, Mrs. James J. Janney, Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. John M. Smith, Mrs. James P. Elliott, Mrs. Thomas H. Pewtner, Mrs. Dr. William Riley, Mrs. R. A. MacPherson, Mrs. Miles White, Mrs. William K. Carson, Mrs. Joseph T. Pancoast, Mrs. James Carey, Mrs. Charles Reese, Mrs. Gerard Reese, Mrs. T. R. Matthews, Mrs. N. K. Hawley, Mrs. George S. McCullough, Miss Isabella Tyson, Miss Laura E. Pewtner, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Sallie Needles, Miss Cara R. Clarke, Miss Annie T. King, Miss Alice Fouerden, and Mrs. Henrietta Norris. The names of Board of Visitors officers and members for subsequent years can be found in the collection and in related materials such as the Board of Trustees meeting minutes and the Reports of the Superintendent for Johns Hopkins Hospital.

PHYSICIANS: Dr. Randolph Winslow served as physician to the Asylum from the 1870s to the 1890s. Winslow was affiliated with the University of Maryland Medical School, serving as a Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer and Professor of Surgery. In 1900, the Board of Trustees transferred all Asylum medical care to staff at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

MATRONS AND OTHER STAFF: Sarah Isabella White, a Quaker who attended the Homewood Meeting in Baltimore, served as Matron of the Colored Orphan Asylum 1895-1905. Two of her daughters, Mary and Ellen White, lived onsite with her and helped with supervision and teaching. Mary White took over as Matron 1905-1910. Subsequent matrons (including acting matrons, assistant matrons, girls' matrons, and night matrons) included L. M. Johns, Edith L. Gibbs, Mary A. Hamilton, Georgie J. Hilton, M. P. Irwin, Mrs. Irving, Lucinda Richardson, Fannie E. Stafford, Anne B. Scoville, Laura L. Parker, K. H. Wannebo, Mary Beal, Addie W. Brown, Emma Cheek, Nettie Short, and Columbia Butler. Records specifically identify Laura L. Parker and Addie W. Brown as African American, but the above list undoubtedly includes other Black women. African American women were increasingly relied on as matrons in later years, as more girls were living offsite, including at the Colored Young Women's Christian Association. The Orphan Asylum employed African Americans in a number of different positions, although more research is needed to determine the racial identity of individual staff members. With a few exceptions, Asylum managers generally did not identify employees by race, although some classified advertisements for cooks and assistant matrons specifically asked for "white" or "colored" applicants. In addition to the matrons above, the related materials specifically identify Alice E. Mitchell, a kindergarten teacher, as an African American woman.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT: When the JHH Social Service Department began operations in 1907, it was under the direction of Helen B. Pendleton, who previously served as an agent of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore for many years. When the Department became involved in supervising wards at the Colored Orphan Asylum in 1913, it was under the direction of Margaret S. Brogden. Social workers assigned to the Colored Orphan Asylum included Grace Keech (1913-1916); Miss M. L. Boswell (1916); Jane H. Ross (1917); and Elizabeth Kreuger (1917-1924).

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL SCHOOL AND CONVALESCENT HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN: The Board of Trustees Committee on the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children included the following members from 1915 to 1917: John M. Glenn, William H. Grafflin, Henry D. Harlan, and Richard J. White. The School and Convalescent Home was initially under the charge of head nurse, Corinna D. French. Other nurses affiliated with the Home include Lottie Lahr, Jessie Berry, Cornelia Ransome, Mary Foos, Frieda Wenke, Mary Sullivan, and Mary Whitney.

Chronology:

- 1873 - Mr. Johns Hopkins instructed the Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH) Board of Trustees to erect "suitable buildings for the reception, maintenance and education of orphaned colored children."
- 1875 - The JHH Colored Orphan Asylum began operations on West Biddle Street, in partnership with the Shelter for Colored Orphans.
- 1894 - The JHH Colored Orphan Asylum relocated to its final home at Remington Avenue and 31st Street.
- 1913 - The JHH Social Service Department became primarily responsible for the management and supervision of Colored Orphan Asylum wards.
- 1914 - The JHH Colored Orphan Asylum was converted into the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children.
- 1914-1917 - After the opening of the Convalescent Home, most remaining wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum were boarded or placed elsewhere. A small number of wards continued to live in one of the buildings then occupied by the Convalescent Home.
- 1917 - The JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children was closed. Any wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum who were still living on the premises at the time were boarded or placed elsewhere.
- 1917-1923 - The JHH Social Service Department continued providing supervision and support for Colored Orphan Asylum wards who were living at other sites until each ward reached the age of majority (21).
- 1923 - The last three wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum reached the age of majority.
- 1924 - The last annual report for the Colored Orphan Asylum was submitted.

Scope and Content:

The Records of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Colored Orphan Asylum are arranged in three series: Administration (1898-1916), Financial records (1895-1924), and Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children (1914-1917). While the first two series concern the Colored Orphan Asylum itself, the third series consists of material related to the School and Convalescent Home, which the Asylum was converted into in 1914. Records for the Colored Orphan Asylum are scattered and incomplete. The earliest material in this collection dates from 1895, twenty years after the Asylum first opened.

The Administration series (1898-1916) includes meeting minutes for the JHH Board of Trustees' Committee on the Colored Orphan Asylum 1898-1912; two versions of the Asylum's bylaws and rules; and scattered documentation related to the history of the Asylum, including copies of a few contemporary newspaper articles. A scattered record of admissions and discharges is also included. The meeting minutes are the most substantial item in this series and help to track changes in the Asylum's policies, management, and selection of wards. The Committee moved increasingly toward only admitting children who demonstrated "good character and fair capacity" to be "fitted for useful and honorable lifework." Minutes include brief references to disciplinary issues at the Asylum and to particular wards who were seen as unruly.

The bulk of the collection consists of financial records related to the Colored Orphan Asylum's daily, monthly, and annual expenses for running the facility and caring for the wards. The Financial Records series (1895-1924) is divided into two sub-series: Expenses from the Colored Orphan Asylum, 1895-1917 and Post-closure expenses for remaining wards, 1918-1923. These sub-series represent the periods before and after the Remington Avenue facility closed completely in 1917 and all remaining wards of the Asylum were boarded or placed elsewhere. (The Colored Orphan Asylum was the primary occupant of the Remington Ave. grounds 1894-1914. In 1914, the facilities were converted into the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children, but a small number of the Colored Orphan Asylum's remaining wards continued to reside in the buildings at Remington Ave. until the facility closed completely in 1917.) Regular expenses at the Asylum were organized into different categories, including buildings, car fares, clothing, doctor, drugs, fireman (heating), furniture, grounds, household

furnishings, laundry, light, printing and stationary, salaries and wages, school, shoes, water, sundries, insurance, and specific food supplies. Records provide different levels of detail, with daily cash books and vendor bills noting individual, often itemized purchases; total monthly expenses compiled for individual vendors and the above categories of goods or services; and expenditure reports calculating annual costs for each of those categories. The careful and detailed records that were kept for regular expenses suggest the emphasis which the Board of Trustees likely placed on justifying and minimizing costs. Although reports show that day-to-day expenses were usually around \$1,800 per year (separate from any property or renovation costs), the Board required Asylum managers to submit receipts and request petty cash for expenses on a monthly basis.

Because the financial records include payroll information, researchers will be able to identify some of the names and roles/positions of individuals who worked for the Asylum on a regular or occasional basis during this period, including some African American employees and service-providers. Bills and invoices have the names of specific businesses, individual service-providers, goods or services purchased, and occasionally also provide the name of individual wards for whom goods or services were purchased. The financial records offer some insight into the life and experiences of the Colored Orphan Asylum's wards, as a few examples may illustrate. Cash expenses for itemized groceries tell us something about the kinds of food they ate and prepared in cooking classes and what special items were part of holiday meals. Invoices show the kinds of material they worked with when sewing clothing for themselves and others at the Asylum, as well as how young women were outfitted with a full wardrobe and other accessories when they reached the age of majority. After the Asylum was converted into a convalescent home in 1914, bills for boarding allow one to trace the placement of individual young women and consider the unique social context of specific institutions. Wards were placed at a variety of sites, including private homes and boarding houses; African-American-founded preparatory schools; and institutions geared toward delinquents. Financial records also provide limited documentation for one of several young women who gave birth to a child while she was still a ward of the Asylum and the JHH.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children series (1914-1917) consists entirely of a patient record book with information for approximately 200 African American children (both male and female) admitted and discharged between November 1914 and May 1917. Entries include the following information: dates of admission and discharge; patient name, age, sex, address, and place of birth; kind of service received (Orthopedics, Surgery, Pediatrics); number of days in the Home; name and address of relatives. While the Colored Orphan Asylum records provide virtually no information about wards' families or how they came to the attention of the Asylum, the logbook for the School and Convalescent Home does include basic information about patients' families of origin. Unfortunately, the collection does not include any details about the Home's management or operation, or the decision to close it. Limited information is available in related materials, including the Reports of the Superintendent of the JHH and the Board of Trustees meeting minutes.

As the above description makes clear, the JHH Colored Orphan Asylum collection is one which tells us much more about the institution and its management than about the children who were under its care. There is no complete list with the names of residents. There is virtually no information about where children came from, or about their families. The collection does not include any personal letters, photographs, mementos, or reminiscences of those who were wards of the Asylum. For most years of the Asylum's operation, there is no information about where individual young women were placed when they left the facility, their experiences in those new environments, or what became of them after they reached the age of majority. Related materials, such as the annual reports that were printed in the Reports of the Superintendent of the JHH, do give a fuller sense of day-to-day routine and white authorities' impressions of the children's behavior and enthusiasm for particular classes and activities. After the Social Service Department took over supervision in 1913, annual reports often included greater detail and related more information about (often unidentified) young women who were living outside the facility. In a few of these reports, the assigned social worker (Grace Keech) mentioned that she investigated and compiled histories for each of the young women who remained in the Asylum's care when the Social Service Department took over. Unfortunately, these histories are not part of the collection and have yet to be identified elsewhere; they may no longer be extant. While the collection does not include a complete record of children and young women under the Asylum's care, individual names are scattered throughout. Researchers may begin to piece together some aspects of wards' lives by drawing together references to the same individual from across the collection and related materials.

Accruals Description: 1979-030, 1979-107, 1979-109, 1989-082

Language: English

Rules and Conventions:

Description based on Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS)

Conditions Governing Access Element:

The JHH Colored Orphan Asylum records are open for research. Access to the records of the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children are governed by the HIPAA Privacy Rule. Refer to the Medical Archives policies for accessing archival holdings with restrictions.

Use/Reproduction Restrictions:

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Related Archival Material Element:

Much of the Colored Orphan Asylum's (COA) history must be found in related materials. For information on the 1875-1894 period (and beyond), researchers may look to materials such as Mr. Johns Hopkins' will and letter to the trustees, meeting minutes for the Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH) Board of Trustees, and the Johns Hopkins Hospital Cash Books. The meeting minutes for the JHH Board of Trustees include a transcription of an 1875 letter received from the Shelter for Colored Orphans, suggesting that the Hospital temporarily assume management of the Shelter. The minutes also include transcriptions of a few early Colored Orphan Asylum annual reports; relevant discussions of Hospital finances; and periodic references to the Asylum and the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children. Beginning in 1895, the Reports of the Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital (all of which are digitized and available online) include multi-page annual reports for the Colored Orphan Asylum 1895-1924, as well as financial information about the Asylum in the larger context of income and expenditures for JHH. The annual reports for the Asylum provide some of the most detailed information regarding the facility and its residents, especially after the Social Service Department assumed management in 1913. The Reports of the Superintendent also include information about the development of the Social Service Department and the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children. Original annual reports produced by the Social Service Department can be found in that Clinical Department's records and occasionally include content that was omitted from the published reports. Researchers will find a few articles related to the COA and the Convalescent Home in the Johns Hopkins Nurses Alumnae Magazine. The following book includes several pages of architect J. R. Niernsee's original plans for the Colored Orphan Asylum building: Hospital Plans: Five Essays Relating to the Construction, Organization and Management of Hospitals. Contributed by their authors for the use of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore. New York: W. Wood & Co., 1875. Local historical newspapers, such as the Baltimore Sun and the Baltimore Afro-American, include relevant coverage.

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Series 1 Administration

Series 2 Financial records

Series 3 Records of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children

[Series 1: Administration - 1898-1916](#)

Scope and Content: The Administration series provides information regarding the governance and management of the Colored Orphan Asylum by the Board of Trustees' Committee on the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Board of Visitors, and the Social Services Department. The minutes include the names of Committee and Board members, as well as some Asylum employees and service-providers. The minutes and bylaws show an evolving admissions policy that emphasized providing ongoing care and training only for girls who were

deemed to be physically, mentally, and morally fit. Content primarily reflects the activities of leadership who were further removed from daily operations and contact with the orphans, but does provide some insight into the girls' living conditions, education, and training. Brief biographical information is available for a few wards. Researchers will find some discussion of residents' health issues, including multiple cases of tuberculosis; children were under the care of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and an assigned physician.

Folder 1.1: History - undated

Scope and Content: It appears that this folder was originally the Subject File on the JHH Colored Orphan Asylum, but its contents have been transferred to the institutional collection. The folder includes a partial history and chronology of the Asylum's development and management, largely consisting of material excerpted from Mr. Johns Hopkins' will, the Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH) Board of Trustees meeting minutes, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee. This material was likely compiled by Alan Mason Chesney in the course of his research. It is not a complete record of the relevant material in the will or minutes, but provides a helpful introduction and overview. Also included are copies of a few annual reports; material related to property and building plans for the Asylum; a list of Board of Trustees members 1867-1910; and a list of officers and members of the Asylum's Board of Visitors in 1910. This folder also contains copies of three newspaper articles related to the Colored Orphan Asylum, including a 1908 Baltimore Sun article that refers to the orphan children in racist terms.

Folder 1.2: Admissions and discharges - 1908; 1916; 1911-1912

Scope and Content: The Admissions and discharges folder contains several pages recording information about children entering and leaving the Asylum during different years. While some records only note the number of admissions and discharges, others include the names, ages, and placement or outcome of individual girls. There is little information about how most wards initially came to the Asylum, but the record for 1911-1912 includes a rare mention of two girls who were placed there by their mother (including names and home address). Most discharges were the result of wards being placed in private homes (as domestic servants), schools, or other institutions, but a few young women left the Asylum to live with relatives. The records in this folder identify the following schools and institutions as placement sites: Bay View Hospital (Baltimore, Maryland); Crownsville State Hospital (Crownsville, Maryland); House of Good Shepherd (Baltimore, Maryland); Industrial School (Melvale, Maryland); Manassas Industrial School (Manassas, Virginia); St. Katharine's School (Baltimore, Maryland); St. Paul's Normal Industrial School (Lawrenceville, Virginia).

Folder 1.3: Bylaws and rules - 1913 and undated

Scope and Content: The Bylaws and rules folder contains two different versions of the Bylaws and rules for the Colored Orphan Asylum; one is dated 1913 and the other is undated, but from an earlier period. Includes information about the officers, managers, and committees of the Board of Visitors of the Colored Orphan Asylum, who were responsible for closer management of the facility. Documents also include a daily schedule for residents that included school, industrial work, and outside time. The Bylaws and rules described the terms for admission, including a physical and psychological exam and an investigation into the character of the child and their family or guardians. The terms and structure of the Asylum's management and the rules for applicants changed over time.

Folder 1.4: Correspondence - undated

Scope and Content: The correspondence folder only contains two items. One is an undated and unsigned letter to the Board of Education regarding poor conditions at the segregated, African American public school attended by some residents of the Colored Orphan Asylum (School No. 115; the Talbott St. school on Merryman's Lane). This item appears to have been moved from a 1912-dated folder in the Henry Mills Hurd collection. Hurd, the first Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, served as secretary to the JHH Board of Trustees at the time. The other item is a resolution by the First Branch City Council of Baltimore, granting permission for the occasional use of city automobiles for the recreation of "the crippled children of Baltimore City." Presumably this had some bearing on the JHH School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children.

Bound volume 1.5: Minutes of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Trustees' Committee on the Colored Orphan Asylum - 1898-1912

Scope and Content: This volume includes thirty-three pages of hand-written minutes for meetings held between 1898 and 1912, with 1-6 entries per year (no entries were made for 1904). It is important to note that this volume only includes meeting minutes for fourteen of the Asylum's forty-nine years of operation. The minutes record news and requests received from the Board of Visitors and employees of the Colored Orphan Asylum; details and decisions regarding property maintenance and expansion, personnel and salaries, and changes in rules, admission policies, and arrangements for medical care. One entry also includes a sample of the legal contract which parents or guardians were required to sign when relinquishing custody to the Asylum. There are a few mentions of individual girls with health and/or behavioral issues. The Committee described its purpose as creating a "school where girls of good character and capacity can be fitted for useful work" and expressed their preference for avoiding children who were found to be "objectionable" in some way. The minutes book is accompanied by an index.

The hand-written index includes the following entries: Annuities; Agreement – form of; Anderson, William H.; Aluminum coins; Alterations and Improvements; Bias, Sarah; Bowen, Eben – (Janitor); Bread Machine; Bath Room – new; Bills for Medical Care; Brock, Miss Martha; Committee on Colored Orphan Asylum – Duties of; Cooking School; Construction; Cowan, John; Domestic Training; Education; Feeble-minded children; Gardener; Garrett, Miss; Harris, Gertrude; Hoffsnider, William (Gardener); Hamilton, Miss Mary; Indenture; Improvements; Instruction – system of; Jackson, Delia and Milly; Jackson, Josephine; Jackson, Etta M.; Jackson, Clara; Laundry – Enlargement of; Laundress; McCrae, Dr.; Mackenzie, Thomas; Medical Care of Colored Orphan Asylum; Melvale Institution; Matron; Milk Supply; Organ; Orfutt, Miss; Porter, Lavinia; Printing Rules and Regulations; Purviance, Dr.; Pratt, Kate; Phillips, Emma G.; Rules and Regulations; Repairs; System of Instruction; Snelling, James – (Gardener); Salaries and Wages; Street Lamp; Teachers at Asylum – Medical care of; Tubercular Patients at Asylum; Washington, Hattie; Winslow, Dr. Randolph; White, Mrs. Isabella; White, Mary J.; White, Ellen M.; Winslow, Miss.

Series 2: Financial records - 1895-1924

Scope and Content: The Financial records series is the most substantial in the collection and includes material related to daily, monthly, and annual expenses at the Colored Orphan Asylum. The series is divided into two sub-series: Expenses from the Colored Orphan Asylum, 1895-1917 and Post-closure expenses for remaining wards, 1918-1923. These sub-series represent the periods before and after the Remington Avenue facility closed completely in 1917 and all remaining wards of the Asylum were boarded or placed elsewhere. Records provide different levels of detail, from itemized receipts for clothing and household goods

and detailed grocery lists to monthly and annual totals for different categories of regular expenses, including payroll.

Sub-series 2.1: Expenses from the Colored Orphan Asylum - 1895-1917

Scope and Content: This sub-series contains financial records for the period during which the Colored Orphan Asylum operated in some capacity at its Remington Avenue location. After 1917, the property and its facilities (which were converted into the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children in 1914) were closed completely and all remaining wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum were placed or boarded elsewhere. This sub-series includes correspondence, expenditure reports, expense ledgers, and bills organized by year and vendor. The Asylum kept track of regular expenses by organizing them into different categories, including buildings, car fares, clothing, doctor, drugs, fireman (heating), furniture, grounds, household furnishings, laundry, light, printing and stationary, salaries and wages, school, shoes, water, sundries, insurance, and specific food supplies. Records provide different levels of detail, with daily cash books and vendor bills noting individual, often itemized purchases; monthly expenses showing totals for individual vendors and categories of purchases; and expenditure reports calculating annual costs for each of those categories. Payroll information can be found throughout, except for the daily cash books, which primarily record grocery expenses.

Folder 2.1.1: Correspondence: Mary White to James D. Leeke regarding payroll - 1897-1898

Scope and Content: These letters were written by Mary White, who lived and worked at the Colored Orphan Asylum with her mother, the matron, Sarah Isabella White. Correspondence regarding payroll was sent to James D. Leeke, who was comptroller at the Johns Hopkins Hospital at the time. Letters note the names of individual employees when some change in employment or pay was made and specific information regarding wages. Mary White mentions the following individuals: E. Bowen; Julia Brown (housecleaning); Annie K. Carey; Betsey Conquest (cook); Martha Dorsey (cook); Virginia or "Jinnie" Garnet (laundress); Anna Harris (laundry); Maria Herndon (laundry); Mary Howard (cook); Margaret Hyde (laundress); Lottie Johnson; Rhoda Perry (laundress); Emma G. Phillips, "a white lady who teaches sewing;" Nancy Rouser (cook); Cornelia Ruse (kindergarten teacher); Harriet Scott (cook); Mary Skinner (cook); Kate West (laundress).

Folder 2.1.2: Expenditure reports - 1895-1910

Scope and Content: Nine single-page reports showing the monthly and annual expenditures of the Colored Orphan Asylum for each year between 1896 and 1905. Monthly and annual costs were calculated for different categories, such as buildings, car fares, clothing, doctor, drugs, fireman, furniture, grounds, household furnishings, laundry, light, printing and stationary, salaries and wages, school, shoes, water, sundries, insurance, and specific food supplies. Reports calculated the net expenses, average number of children, and average cost per head for each year. Also included is a separate report for lighting costs each month and year, 1895-1910.

Sub-sub-series 2.1.3: Monthly expenses

Bound volume 2.1.3.1: Warrants for monthly expenses by vendor - Feb. 1895 - May 1898

Scope and Content: The Feb. 1895-May 1898 book records total payments made each month to specific individuals or businesses for goods and/or services. Entries include the names of individuals and businesses, the broader category the expense falls under (buildings, clothing, printing and stationary, etc.), brief details regarding specific purchases, and the amount paid. Entries also record the payroll for individuals each month. The ledger identifies Mrs. Cornelia U. Elliott as Treasurer of the Colored Orphan Asylum, with monthly funds received from Joseph Merreffield, Treasurer and one of the original Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Bound volume 2.1.3.2: Warrants for monthly expenses by category - Feb. 1895 - Jun. 1908

Scope and Content: Monthly expenses for the Colored Orphan Asylum between February 1895 and June 1908. Lists monthly expenses for different categories, such as buildings, car fares, drugs, fuel, household, laundry, light, printing and stationary, salaries and wages, school, shoes, sundries, and water. Joseph Merreffield, Treasurer and original Trustee of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, is identified as the Treasurer.

Sub-sub-series 2.1.4: Daily cash expenses

Scope and Content: The daily cash books record daily cash expenses for individual, itemized purchases. These are primarily for groceries, but also occasionally include items like car fare, sewing supplies, and other household goods. The detailed grocery lists shed light on the varied diet at the asylum. Entries also show some expenses related to special outings and holidays.

Bound volume 2.1.4.1: Daily cash expenses - Feb. - August, 1895

Bound volume 2.1.4.2: Daily cash expenses - Aug. 1895 - Feb. 1896

Bound volume 2.1.4.3: Daily cash expenses - Feb. 1896 - Jan. 1897

Bound volume 2.1.4.4: Daily cash expenses - Jan. 1897 - Jan. 1899

Bound volume 2.1.4.5: Daily cash expenses - Jan. 1899 - Aug. 1901

Bound volume 2.1.4.6: Daily cash expenses - Aug. 1901 - Jul. 1904

Bound volume 2.1.4.7: Daily cash expenses - Jul. 1904 - Jul. 1906

Bound volume 2.1.4.8: Daily cash expenses - Jul. 1906 - Aug. 1907

Bound volume 2.1.4.9: Daily cash expenses - Sep. 1911 - Jan. 1924

Sub-sub-series 2.1.5: Bills by vendor - 1908-1917

Scope and Content: The folders in this sub-sub-series contain bills and receipts for the purchase of goods and services from specific businesses and individuals. Also included are payroll records and petty cash requests submitted to the Johns Hopkins Hospital Treasurer to cover regular expenses. Folders are organized alphabetically by vendor name for each year between 1908 and 1917. Folder-level descriptions list all the businesses and individuals for whom bills and receipts are included and, whenever possible, offer further description of the type of business, goods, or services. The descriptions for folders that include payroll records include names and positions.

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Adams -- Armored - 1908

Scope and Content: J. R. M. Adams (Builders' Hardware); Addison & Dunn (Household Furnishers); American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood); Armored Concrete Construction Company

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Benesch -- Brager - 1908

Scope and Content: Isaac Benesch & Sons (Modern Home Furnishings); Benjamin F. Bennett (Builder); H. C. Bowman (Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Drainage); Albert A. Brager (Department Stores)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Brooks, Kate G. (Treasurer, sundry expenses paid by) - 1908

Scope and Content: Misc. bills and petty cash receipts, including for Fannie Matthews (sewing); Sisco Brothers (Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Novelties); Office of The Sun; James H. Traynor (Confectioner); Welsh & Brother Company (Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Fancy Goods); Ellen M. White (sewing); misc. expenses for Christmas, cooking classes, laundress's carfare, postage; money transfer to Colored Orphan Asylum emergency fund

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Carey -- Dulany - 1908

Scope and Content: Carey Machinery & Supply; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City; Conapo & Jones Company (florist and nursery); Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; Franklin Davis Nursery Company; Mr. Disney (chimney cleaner); Dixon-Bartlett Company (Boots and Shoes); William J. G. Dulany Company (Booksellers, Stationers & Printers)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Enterprise -- Friendly - 1908

Scope and Content: Enterprise Coffee Company; C. F. Fiske & Company (sewing machines); D. E. Foute & Company (Oysters, Fruits and Vegetables); Friendly Inn Association (kindling; "Gives Work to Homeless Men")

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Gardiner -- Griffith - 1908

Scope and Content: Gardiner Dairy Company; Gas Consumers Association; George & Company (Curer of Hams and Bacon and Refiners of Lard); Henry B. Gilpin Company (Druggists); George H. Gorsuch (Special Shoes and Repairing); Gay's Shoe Repair Factory; Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Habbersett -- Hurst - 1908

Scope and Content: George W. Habbersett (Fine Tools and Builders' Hardware); Hochschild, Kohn & Company (clothing, household, school); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions & White Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Johns -- Lewis - 1908

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital; Johns Hopkins Hospital Pharmacy; Albert Johnson & Son (Magnite Coating & Kalsomining); Frank A. Knowles (Asbestos Products); J. Lanahan (Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, Engraver, Printer and Blank Book Maker); Benjamin F. Lewis (Paper Hangings and Window Shades)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: McAllister -- Mohr - 1908

Scope and Content: F. W. McAllister Company (Opticians); John McGee (Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, &c.); Maryland Bible Society; Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied); George J. Mohr (Lexington Meat Market)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Nunn -- Postage - 1908

Scope and Content: Nunn & Company (Booksellers and Stationers); O'Neill & Company (household & furnishings); Palmer, Harvey & Company (Fruits); Payroll, Colored Orphan Asylum (Mary J. White, Mary A. Hamilton, Nettie Orfutt, Elsie Travers, Mary Schreifogle (also spelled Schrifogle); petty cash payments from Colored Orphan Asylum; Pikesville Dairy Company; Uriah A. Pollack (Fine Furniture, Upholstery, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.); postage stamps

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Roach -- Snyder - 1908

Scope and Content: Cornelius Roach (groundskeeping); A. Rosenfeld (shoe repair); S. B. Sexton Stove & Manufacturing Company; Henry Seim & Company (Window Glass); Charles Snyder (Boot and Shoe Maker)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Stabler - 1908

Scope and Content: Jordan Stabler Company (Staple and Fancy Groceries)

Folder 2.1.5.1908: Voneiff -- Womble - 1908

Scope and Content: Charles J. Voneiff (Wholesale Grocer); J. Frank Wilhelm (Metallic Roofing and Spouting); Willinger & Hebrank (Coal); P. M. Womble (Lumber Merchant)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Adams -- American - 1909

Scope and Content: J. R. M. Adams (Builders' Hardware); Addison & Dunn (Household Furnishers); American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Baltimore -- Brager - 1909

Scope and Content: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (grounds); Thomas C. Basshor Company (Engineers and Contractors); Benjamin F. Bennett Building Company (Contractors and Builders); Bernstein Manufacturing Company (furniture); H. C. Bowman (Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Drainage); Albert A. Brager (Department Stores)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Brooks, Kate G. (Treasurer, sundry expenses paid by) - 1909

Scope and Content: Misc. bills and petty cash receipts, including for Elva Armiger (sewing); William J. Dulany Company (Booksellers, Stationers & Printers); Mrs. Kallanbach (sewing); J. C. Knight and Company (Fruits and Produce); S. R. Mason Company (eggs); Jane Outland (sewing); Sisco Brothers (Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Novelties); George P. Spamer (The Sun); James H. Traynor (Confectioner); Welsh & Brother Company (Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Fancy Goods); misc. expenses for Christmas, cooking classes, laundress's carfare, household, postage, and transportation

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Chesapeake -- Consolidated - 1909

Scope and Content: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City; Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Davidson -- Guker - 1909

Scope and Content: F. G. Davidson Company (Hardware); Dixon-Bartlett Company (Boots and Shoes); William J. Dulany Company (Booksellers, Stationers & Printers); C. F. Fiske & Company (sewing machines); Friendly Inn Association (kindling; "Gives Work to Homeless Men"); Miss Garrett (cooking lectures); Gas Consumer Association; Henry B. Gilpin Company (Druggists); Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies); Charles A. Guker and Company (Opticians)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Habbersett -- Hurst - 1909

Scope and Content: George W. Habbersett (Fine Tools and Builders' Hardware); Walter E. Hill and Company (Heating and Lighting); Hochschild, Kohn & Company (clothing, household); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions & White Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Johns -- Nunn - 1909

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital; Johns Hopkins Hospital Pharmacy; Albert Johnson & Son (Magnite Coating & Kalsomining); C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Company (building maintenance); George A. Kraft (sewing machines); Lexington Meat Market, George J. Mohr, Proprietor; Frank C. Long (Paper Hanger and Decorator); John McGee (Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, &c.); Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied); Nunn and Company (Booksellers and Stationers)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Oriental -- Postage - 1909

Scope and Content: Oriental Rug Company; Pay Roll, Colored Orphan Asylum (Mary J. White, Mary A. Hamilton, Nettie Offutt [spelled "Orfutt" a few times and corrected as "Offutt"], Mary Schrifogle, James Snelling, Susan H. B. Winslow, Elsie Travers); petty cash payments from Colored Orphan Asylum; Pikesville Dairy Company; postage stamps

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Roach -- Snyder - 1909

Scope and Content: Cornelius Roach (groundskeeping); W. F. Schricker, D.D.L.M.D. (dentist); Henry Seim & Company (Window Glass); S. B. Sexton Stove and Manufacturing Company (stoves and furnaces); Skillman Bread & Pie Company; Charles Snyder (Boot and Shoe Maker)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Stabler - 1909

Scope and Content: Jordan Stabler Company (Grocers and Wine Merchants)

Folder 2.1.5.1909: Stewart -- Womble - 1909

Scope and Content: Stewart Fruit Company of Baltimore; Troy Laundry Machinery Company, Limited; J. Frank Turner (Pure Food Products, Groceries, Wines, Liquors); A. W. Weems (Bedding); John S. Weybright (Corn, Bran, Middling, Hay, Salt, Seeds of All Kinds); White & Company (flour); Richard J. White (furniture); [Daisy?] Miriam Wilder (lessons, carfare); J. Frank Wilhelm (Metallic Roofing and Spouting); Louis J. Willinger (Coal and Wood); P. M. Womble (Lumber Merchant)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Adams -- American - 1910

Scope and Content: J. R. Adams (Builders' Hardware); Addison & Dunn (House Furnishers); American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Basshor -- Consolidated - 1910

Scope and Content: Thomas C. Basshor Company (Engineers and Contractors); Benjamin F. Bennett Building Company (Contractors and Builders); J. P. Benson's Sons (Building Supplies); J. Bolgiano and Sons (Seed Growers and Supporters); Boulevard Pharmacy; H. C. Bowman (Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Drainage); Bragers of Baltimore (Department Stores); K. M. Brevitt (water cooler); Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore; Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Dixon -- Enterprise - 1910

Scope and Content: Dixon-Bartlett Company (Boots and Shoes); J. Eavenson and Sons (Soaps); Enterprise Steam and Hot Water Heating Company

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Euker -- Fuller - 1910

Scope and Content: Charles A. Euker and Company (Opticians); Frederick County Farmers' Exchange (Grain, Flour, Feed, Hay, Salt, Seed, Potatoes); The Friendly Inn Association (kindling; "Gives Work to Homeless Men"); Albert E. Fuller (Funeral Director)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Gardiner -- Griffith - 1910

Scope and Content: Gardiner Dairy (and Pikesville Dairy); Gas Consumers Association; The Henry B. Gilpin Company (Druggists); Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Hochschild -- Hutzler - 1910

Scope and Content: Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, household, sundries, etc.); J. Seth Hopkins-Mansfield Company (China, Cutlery, Glassware, House Furnishing Goods); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions and White Goods); Hutzler Brothers Company (Dry Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Johns -- Lexington - 1910

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital (for instruction by Alice Urquhart); Johns Hopkins Hospital Pharmacy; Albert Johnson and Son (Magnite Coating and Kalsomining); George A. Kraft (Sewing Machines); J. Frederick Kraus (meat market); Lexington Meat Market (George J. Mohr); Lucas Brothers (Stationary, Printing, Office Furniture)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: McGee -- Naylor - 1910

Scope and Content: John McGee (Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels); Maryland Bible Society; Maryland Workshop for the Blind (furniture); Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied Above Premises); George C. Naylor (Flour, Corn Meal and Ground Feed)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Parker, Eugenia (Mrs. John) (Treasurer, sundry expenses paid by) - 1910

Scope and Content: R. H. Fetting (Manufacturing Jeweler); Mrs. [Joanna R.] Poole (sewing); James Traynor (Confectioner); Christmas fund; emergency fund; laundress; seamstress; Thanksgiving turkeys

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Payroll -- Post - 1910

Scope and Content: Pay Roll (Amanda Chipman; Lillian Garrett; Anna Johnson; Ozella V. Jones; Nettie Offutt; Mattie Phillips; Mary Schrifogle; James Snelling; Laura Thomas; Mary J. White); Petty cash payments; Pikesville Dairy Company; Post and Feelemeyer (General Insurance)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Requa -- Roach - 1910

Scope and Content: Frederick A. Requa (wiring); Cornelius Roach (groundskeeping)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Snyder - 1910

Scope and Content: Charles Snyder (Boot and Shoe Maker)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Stabler - 1910

Scope and Content: Jordan Stabler Company (Importing Grocers and Wine Merchants)

Folder 2.1.5.1910: Thomas -- Zimmerman - 1910

Scope and Content: George P. Thomas, Jr. (Goodyear's Rubber House); Troy Laundry Machinery Company; J. Frank Turner (Grocer and Importer); Mary L. Warren (nursing); E. Wattenscheidt (Watchmaker and Jeweler); John S. Weybright (Corn, Bran, Middlings, Hay, Salt, Seed); White and Company (Flour); Wilcox and Ziegler (Coal); J. Frank Wilhelm (Metallic Roofing and Spouting); Louis J. Willinger (Coal); P. M. Womble (Lumber Merchant)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Adams -- Andrae - 1911

Scope and Content: J. R. M. Adams (Hardware); Addison and Dunn (House Furnishers); American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood); Henry Andrae (Butter, Eggs, Poultry)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Bailey -- Brager's - 1911

Scope and Content: Anna S. Bailey (traveling expenses); Baltimore Bargain House (General Merchandise and Clothing); Baltimore Transfer Company (Freight); J. P. Benson's Sons (General Merchandise); Bernheimer Brothers (groceries); J. Bolgiana and Son (Seed Growers and Importers); Bolton Brothers (building supplies); H. C. Bowman (Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Drainage); Brager's (Department Stores)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Carey -- Creino - 1911

Scope and Content: Carey Machinery and Supply Company; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City; Children's Playground Association of Baltimore (services of Miss Mitchell); Christmas expenses; Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; Creino Chemical Company (household)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Dixon -- Dufur - 1911

Scope and Content: Dixon-Bartlett Company (Boots and Shoes); Dufur and Company (Wire Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Gambrill -- Griffith - 1911

Scope and Content: C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company (Flour); Gardiner Dairy; Gas Consumers Association; Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Hampton -- Huster - 1911

Scope and Content: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute; Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, grounds, household); The Hub (clothing); Hubbard and Eagleston (Builders' Hardware); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions and White Goods); Charles T. Huster (Plumbing and Gas Fitting)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Johns -- Kraus - 1911

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital (Margaret N. Haggart, Diet School instructor; repairs); Johns Hopkins Hospital Pharmacy; Johnston Manufacturing Company (household); J. Frederick Kraus (meats)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Lamberd -- Naylor - 1911

Scope and Content: S. L. Lamberd Company (Agricultural Implements); Lexington Meat Market (Harry J. Mohr); Lucas Brothers (Stationary, Printing, Office Furniture); John McGee (Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, etc.); Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied Above Premises); Monroe Refrigerator Company; Norman T. A. Munder and Company (Printers); George C. Naylor (Flour, Corn Meal and Ground Feed)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Parker, Eugenia (Mrs. John) (Treasurer, sundry expenses paid by) - 1911

Scope and Content: Dulany-Vernay Company (Booksellers, Stationers and Printers); Phister Printing Company; Mrs. Joanna R. Poole (sewing); postage; subscriptions to Good Housekeeping Magazine and The Sun

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Payroll -- Poole - 1911

Scope and Content: Pay Roll (L. M. Johns (acting matron); Nettie Offutt (teacher); Mary Schrifogle (laundress); James Snelling (gardener); Laura Thomas (cook); Mary J. White (matron); A. M. Willgrub (seamstress)); Petty cash; Pollack's (Furniture, Rugs and Bedding); Joanna Poole (sewing)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Roach -- Snyder - 1911

Scope and Content: Cornelius Roach (groundskeeping); Russell Sage Foundation, Department of Child-Helping (report preparation); Dr. W. Foon Schricker (dentist); Anne E. Scoville (travel expenses); S. B. Sexton Stove and Manufacturing Company (Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges and the Original Baltimore Fire Place Heaters); Jacob C. Shafer Company (Pork Products and Provisions); Charles Snyder (Boot and Shoe Maker)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Stabler - 1911

Scope and Content: Jordan Stabler Company (Importing Groceries and Wine Merchants)

Folder 2.1.5.1911: Stewart -- Willms - 1911

Scope and Content: John A. Stewart and Son (Electrical Supplies Contractor and Locksmith); Charles M. Stieff (pianos); Traynor's Confectionary; J. Frank Turner (Grocer and Importer); Wallace and Gale (Asbestos); A. W. Weems (Fine Bedding); Thomas B. Weston (Edge Tools); John S. Weybright (Flour, Feeds, Fertilizers); Wilcox and Ziegler (Coal); Louis J. Willinger (Coal and Wood); Charles Willms Surgical Instrument Company

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Adams -- Anderson - 1912

Scope and Content: J. R. M. Adams (Builders' Hardware); Addison and Dunn (House Furnishers); American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood); Anderson and Ireland Co. (Hardware)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Basshor -- Bowman - 1912

Scope and Content: Thomas C. Basshor Company (Boilers, Engines, Pumps); J. P. Benson's Sons (General Merchandise; hardware, groundskeeping); Berry Brothers (Varnishers); Bolton Brothers (Paints, Oils, Glass); Boulevard Pharmacy; Bowen and King (opticians); H. C. Bowan (Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Drainage)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Carey -- Clark - 1912

Scope and Content: Carey Machinery and Supply; Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City; Lewis D. Clark (Louisiana Rice Farmers Association)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Catlett -- Dulany - 1912

Scope and Content: Miss Elsie Catlett (traveling expenses from Hampston Institute); Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; V. S. DeBardeleben (sewing lessons); Walter L. Denny (Wholesale Wall Paper); Dixon-Bartlett Company (Boots and Shoes); John Duer and Sons (Cabinet Hardware and Upholstery Goods); Dulany-Vernay Company (Booksellers, Stationers and Printers)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Eavenson -- Gardiner - 1912

Scope and Content: J. Eavenson and Sons (Soaps); Charles A. Euker (optician); R. H. Fetting (jeweler); Fink-Guyes Company (Stationers and Printers); C. F. Fiske and Company (sewing machines); H. D. French Piano Company; Friendly Inn Association (kindling); C. A. Gambrell Manufacturing Company (Flouring Mills); Gardiner Dairy

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Gescheider -- Hutchison - 1912

Scope and Content: Gescheider Brothers (jewelers); Miss E. S. Gibbs (travel expenses); Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies); Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, household, shoes, sundries); Hubbard and Eagleston (Builders' Hardware); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions and White Goods); Charles T. Huster (Plumbing and Gas Fitting); Hutchison Brothers (Heating and Cooking Apparatus)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Johns Hopkins -- Myer - 1912

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital Pharmacy; John Kearney (manure); C. M. Kemp Manufacturing Company (gas and water mains); John C. Knipp and Sons (Furniture and Interior Woodwork); J. Frederick Krause (meat market); Benjamin F. Lewis (Paper Hangings and Window Shades); Lexington Meat Market (Harry J. Mohr); S. R. Mason Company (Print and Creamery Butter); Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied Above Premises); Mohr's Meat Market; Morris and Eckels Company (Laundry Supplies); Myer-Moran Company (Engineers and Machinists)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Pay Roll -- Pollacks - 1912

Scope and Content: Pay Roll (Jennie Aiello; Mrs. DeBardleban (seamstress; teacher, sewing; teacher); Charles Barrett (laborer); Elsie Catlett (teacher); Children's wages for laundry work; Carrie Dudley (sewing teacher; teacher); Edith L. Gibbs (housekeeper; matron); Mary A. Hamilton (sewing teacher; assistant matron; matron; teacher); Georgie J. Hilton (night matron); M. P. Irwin (night matron); Mrs. Irving (night matron); Lucinda Jefferson (seamstress; night matron); L. M. Johns (matron); Mrs. Johnson (cook); Lucy L. Jones (laundress, monitor, playground teacher, et al); Anna Mayo (sewing teacher; teacher); Nettie Offutt (girls matron; attendant; teacher); James Pentland (gardener); Beulah Read; Lucinda Richardson (night matron); Mary Schrifogle (laundress); Anne Beecher Scoville (superintendent); James Snelling (gardener); Fannie E. Stafford (assistant matron); A. M. Willgrub (seamstress); Laura Thomas (cook); Dr. Samuel Wolman (medical examiner); Ida Woodlyn (cook); Ellen Young (assistant housekeeper)); Petty cash (including sundry items purchased by Miss A. B. Scoville, Superintendent); Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Pollack's (Furniture, Rugs and Mattresses)

The payroll shows children receiving \$5 in total wages for laundry work May 1912 - January 1913.

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Scoville -- Solmson - 1912

Scope and Content: A. B. Scoville (traveling expenses); Jacob C. Shafer Company (Pork Products); George W. Sheeler (lamps); Charles De R. Sheldon (labor); Charles Snyder (Boot and Shoe Maker); M. Solomon Fly Screen Company

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Stabler - 1912

Scope and Content: Jordan Stabler Company (Importing Grocers and Wine Merchants)

Folder 2.1.5.1912: Stafford -- Willinger - 1912

Scope and Content: Fanny Edna Stafford (travel expenses); Wallace Stebbins and Sons (Machinists and Iron Pipe Fitters); John A. Stewart and Son (Electrical Supplies Contractor and Locksmith); Stidman and Company (wire grills); Swift and Company (groceries); J. Frank Turner (Grocer); Vaile and Young (Metal Roofing and Spouting); Dr. W. F. von Schricker (dentist); A. W. Weems (Mattresses and Bedding); Louis J. Willinger (Coal and Wood)

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Adams -- Carey - 1913

Scope and Content: J. M. Adams (Fine Floors of Hard Wood); Addison and Dunn (House Furnishers); American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood); Louis F. Andrae and Company (Steam, Hot Water and Vapor Heating Contractors); Thomas C. Basshor Company (Engineers and Contractors); Boulevard Pharmacy; H. C. Bowman (Sanitary Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Drainage); C. Brady; Brager's (clothing); Carey Machinery and Supply Company

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Chesapeake -- Dufur - 1913

Scope and Content: Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City; Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; Dufur and Company (Wire Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Eavenson -- Gardiner - 1913

Scope and Content: J. Eavenson and Sons (Soaps); Charles F. Eck (subscription to The Sun); Enterprise Steam and Hot Water Heating Company; Charles A. Euker (optician); P. Flanigan and Sons (General Contractors); Friendly Inn Association (Kindling; "This Industry Gives Work to Homeless Men"); C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company (Flouring Mill); Gardiner Dairy

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Germany -- Hurst - 1913

Scope and Content: Irving M. German (Paper Hanger); Charles B. Gorman and Company (Trunks, Traveling Bags and Leather Goods); Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies); George W. Habbersett (Fine Tools and Builders' Hardware); Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, household, printing, shoes); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions and White Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Johns Hopkins -- Munder - 1913

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital (glasses); John Kearney (labor); Grace Guest Keech (Social Service Department); Kirk, Habicht Company (Lock Makers); John C. Knipp and Sons (Furniture and Interior Woodwork); George A. Kraft (Sewing Machines); Lee Electric Company; Lucas Brothers (Office Furniture); Magraw and Magraw (typing); Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied Above Premises); Mohr's Meat Market; Morris and Eckels Company (Laundry Supplies); Norman T. A. Munder and Company (Printers)

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Parker, L. J. (sundry expenses paid by) - 1913

Scope and Content: For car fares; clothing; drugs; household; printing and stationary; salaries and wages (Mrs. Pentland, 2 days' work); shoes; sundries; misc. groceries

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Pay roll -- von Schricker - 1913

Scope and Content: Pay Roll (Florence Berry (kitchen matron); Children's wages for laundry work; Edith S. Gibbs (housekeeper); Georgie Hilton (night matron); Lucinda Jefferson (sewing matron); Lucy Jones (laundry matron); Grace G. Keech (Social Service Department); Leila Lawson (housekeeper); Laura Parker (housekeeper; girls matron); James Pentland (gardener); Mrs. James Pentland (Social Service Department, extra help; extra helper); Beulah Reid [also spelled Reed] (laundry matron; assistant laundry matron; extra work); James Reutland; Anne B. Scoville (superintendent); unidentified laborer; K. H. Wannebo (girls matron); Dr. Samuel Wolman (medical examiner); Ellen Young (assistant housekeeper)); M. Perine and Sons (Fine Glazed Stoneware and Earthenware); Petty Cash; Philipsborn Company (Women's Outer Garments); The Sample Store (M. Schwartzman; clothing); Schleunes-Willig Company (Bakers', Hotels', Restaurant and Confectioners' Utensils and Equipment); W. F. von Schricker (dentist)

The payroll shows children receiving \$5 in total wages for laundry work February-August, 1913.

Folder 2.1.5.1913: St. Katharine's -- Sheeler - 1913

Scope and Content: St. Katharine's House (boarding); Charles Snyder (Boot and Shoe Maker); Jacob C. Shafer Company (Pork Products); George W. Sheeler (lamps)

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Stabler - 1913

Scope and Content: Jordan Stabler Company (Importing Grocers and Wine Merchants)

Folder 2.1.5.1913: Stewart -- Zimmerman - 1913

Scope and Content: Stewart Company (shoes); Charles M. Stieff (pianos); Swift and Company (groceries, household); John Turnbull, Jr. and Company (Carpets, Furniture and Upholstery Fabrics); Vaile and Young (Metal Roofing and Spouting); Wallace and Gale (Asbestos); Louis J. Willinger (Coal and Wood); Zimmerman Brothers (Produce Dealers)

Folder 2.1.5.1914: Acker -- Bowman - 1914

Scope and Content: Acker, Merrall & Condit Company (groceries); American Clothes Dryer Co.; American Ice Company (Ice, Coal, Wood); Louis F. Andrae & Company (Steam, Hot Water & Vapor Heating Contractors); Autogenous Welding & Equipment Company; Baltimore Dressed Poultry Company; Baltimore Gas Light Company; William Beck (groceries); J. Bolgiano & Son (Seed Growers and Importers); Bowen & King [opticians]; H. C. Bowman (building maintenance)

A few of these bills are made out to the Johns Hopkins Convalescent Home rather than the Colored Orphan Asylum specifically. This was during the period when some wards of the Asylum continued to occupy the Remington Ave. location which was converted into the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children in 1914.

Folder 2.1.5.1914: Brager's -- Curtis - 1914

Scope and Content: Brager's (clothing; sewing supplies); [A. G.] Brown (labor); R. L. Brown & Company (groceries); Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City; Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; E. Curtiss (typing and dictation)

Folder 2.1.5.1914: Dix -- Gutman - 1914

Scope and Content: Dix & Wilkins (Importers and Dealers in Foreign Fruits); Charles B. Gorman and Company (Trunks, Traveling Bags and Leather Goods); Fairbanks Company (furniture); Foster Brothers Manufacturing Company (Spring Beds, Metallic Bedsteads); Gardiner Dairy; Gescheider Brothers (Diamonds, Watches & Fine Jewelry); Griffith and Turner Company (Farm and Garden Supplies); Joel Gutman and Company (Department Store)

Folder 2.1.5.1914: Hauser's -- Hohman - 1914

Scope and Content: George F. Hauser's Sons (Wagon Makers and Blacksmiths in General); E. F. & R. L. Hearn (Fruits, Vegetables and Produce); N. Hess' Sons, Incorporated (Shoes); Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, household, printing and stationary, shoes, sundries); C. Hohman and Sons (meat)

Some of these bills are made out to the Johns Hopkins Convalescent Home rather than the Colored Orphan Asylum specifically. This was during the period when some wards of the Asylum continued to live at the Remington Ave. location which had been converted into the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children in 1914.

Folder 2.1.5.1914: Hopkins -- Hurst - 1914

Scope and Content: J. Seth Hopkins-Mansfield Company (household); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1914: Johns Hopkins -- Petty cash - 1914

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital; Kaufman Beef Company; John Kearney (groundskeeping); C. D. Kenny Company (Teas, Coffees & Sugars); Kingsbury-Samuel Electric Company; Lee Electric Company; Maryland Biscuit Company; Mayor and City Council of Baltimore (For Water Supplied Above Premises); L. H. Miller Safe & Iron Works (Safes and Vaults); Norman T. A. Munder and Company (Printers); Petty cash requests from Grace Keech (assigned social worker from JHH Social Service Department)

Folder 2.1.5.1916: Brogden -- Gorman - 1916

Scope and Content: Margaret Brogden (travel expenses); City and Suburban Homes Company (room and board); Christiansburg Industrial Institute for the Training of Colored Youth (boarding); Albert E. Fuller (Funeral Director); Charles B. Gorman and Company (Trunks, Traveling Bags and Leather Goods)

Folder 2.1.5.1916: Henry -- Hochschild - 1916

Scope and Content: Henry and Stromenger (Knit Goods Specialists); Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, household, shoes, sundries)

Folder 2.1.5.1916: Hurst -- Jamison - 1916

Scope and Content: John E. Hurst & Company (Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods); Frances Jamison (boarding)

Folder 2.1.5.1916: Johns Hopkins -- Maryland - 1916

Scope and Content: Johns Hopkins Hospital; Manassas Industrial School (boarding and school); Maryland Rubber Company (Rubber Boots and Shoes)

Folder 2.1.5.1916: Payroll -- Stewart - 1916-1917

Scope and Content: Pay Roll (Mary Beal (matron); M. Louise Boswell (social worker); Addie Brown (matron); Grace G. Keech (Social Service Department); Mamie Parlett (maid)); Petty cash requests by Grace Keech; Dr. A. O. Reid (dentist); St. Katharine's Home (boarding); St. Paul Normal and Industrial School (boarding, school, travel); Singer Sewing Machine Company; Sisters of the Good Shepherd (boarding); State Charities Aid Association (visits to wards); F. P. Snodgrass (medical); Stewart and Company (sewing supplies)

Folder 2.1.5.1917: Bird -- Hess - 1917

Scope and Content: Sarah Bird (sewing); Dr. B. F. Browne (dentist); Brager's (clothing); Reverend J. H. Bunday (boarding); Colored Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) (boarding); Charles B. Gorman and Company (Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods); Grafton Sentinel Publishing Company (Printers, Publishers, Binders); Mrs. Hammond (boarding); Dr. T. S. Hawkins; Michael Hess (Footwear)

Folder 2.1.5.1917: Hochschild - 1917

Scope and Content: Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, household, printing and stationary, shoes)

Folder 2.1.5.1917: Hough -- Myers - 1917

Scope and Content: Dr. L. F. Hough (dentist); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods, Ready-to-Wear); Hutzler Brothers Company (Dry Goods); Johns Hopkins Hospital; Library Bureau (printing and stationary); Lucas Brothers Incorporated (Stationery, Office Furniture, Printing); Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth (boarding and school); J. S. and J. E. Myers (dentists)

Folder 2.1.5.1917: Payroll -- Virginia - 1917

Scope and Content: Pay Roll (Mary Beal (matron); Emma Cheek (matron); Elizabeth R. Krueger (substitute social worker; social worker); Jane H. Ross (social worker); Nettie Short (matron)); Petty cash requested by Elizabeth Kreuger, or Jane H. Ross (social workers); Dr. A. O. Reid [dentist]; St. Katharine's Home for Colored Girls (boarding, clothing, school, shoes, sundries); St. Paul Normal and Industrial School (boarding and school); Mrs. Nettie Short (boarding); Sisters of the Good Shepherd (boarding); State Charities Aid Association (visiting a ward); Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute (boarding and school)

Sub-series 2.2: Post-closure expenses for remaining wards - 1918-1923

Scope and Content: This sub-series contains financial records for the period after the closure of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children in 1917. At that point, any remaining wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum were placed in private homes as domestic servants, boarded elsewhere, or placed in other institutions or schools. They remained under the Colored Orphan Asylum and Social Service Department's charge until each one reached the age of 21. This sub-series consists of bills and receipts for the purchase of goods and services from specific businesses and individuals. The nature and breadth of expenses changed during this period, as the number of wards continued to decrease and many of their day-to-day needs were presumably met at their places of residence. Several of the Reports of the Superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital mention the experience of wards who were boarding at some of these locations in 1918 or later (see Reports published 1918-1923). Boarding expenses at Henry Watson's Children's Aid Society were for the infant child of one of the Asylum's wards. Bills are organized by type of expenses, including boarding; clothing, shoes, household items, and sundries; and health. Also included are payroll records and petty cash requests submitted to the Johns Hopkins Hospital Treasurer to cover regular expenses.

Folder 2.2.01: Boarding: Colored Young Women's Christian Association (Baltimore, Maryland) - 1918-1921

Scope and Content: A Baltimore branch of the Colored Young Women's Christian Association (CYWCA) was founded in the 1890s, organized by African American women who were leaders in the community and members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Druid Hill Young Men's Christian Association. For more information about its founding and services, see the description of the YMCA (Druid Hill Avenue) on the Baltimore National Heritage Area site: <https://www.explorebaltimore.org/places/ymca-druid-hill-avenue>.

Folder 2.2.02: Boarding: Henry Watson's Children's Aid Society (for boarding infant child of a ward) (Baltimore, Maryland) - 1919-1921

Scope and Content: The Johns Hopkins Hospital Social Service Department paid for the cost of boarding the infant child of one of the Asylum's wards. Beginning in 1920, the Colored Orphan Asylum annual reports mention several wards who had children while they were still in the Hospital's custody, including the young woman and child referred to in this folder. See Reports of the Superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital and the records of the Social Service Department.

Folder 2.2.03: Boarding: House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore, Maryland) - 1918-1920

Folder 2.2.04: Boarding: Manassas Industrial School (Manassas, Virginia) - 1918-1922

Scope and Content:

The Manassas Industrial School was founded in Virginia in 1893. Jennie Dean, an African American educator and organizer, was instrumental in its founding and its operation until her death in 1913. Dean, who was formerly enslaved, had experience in domestic service and believed in providing African American children with education and vocational training. The school operated as a private institution until 1938, when it was taken over by the Virginia State Department of Education. Frederick Douglass delivered an address at the school's dedication ceremony in 1894. Multiple young women who were wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum spent time at the Manassas Industrial School. In the 1916 Report of the Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Social Service Department mentions placing two wards at the Manassas Industrial Institute and identifies it as "among the most progressive preparatory schools for colored youth in the country." One of the young women who studied at the Institute for several years showed an aptitude for music and went on to take lessons at the Peabody Institute (see the Reports of the Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital for 1923 and 1924).

Folder 2.2.05: Boarding: Home of Nettie L. Short (matron) (Baltimore, Maryland) - 1918-1919

Scope and Content: Mrs. Nettie Short is identified as Matron at the Colored Orphan Asylum in 1918 and Assistant Matron in 1918-1919. (See Payroll folder in this sub-series)

Folder 2.2.06: Boarding: St. Katharine's Home for Colored Girls (Baltimore, Maryland) - 1918-1921

Folder 2.2.07: Boarding: St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School (Lawrenceville, Virginia) - 1918

Scope and Content: St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School (now St. Paul's College) was founded in Lawrence, Virginia in 1888 by community leader James Solomon Russell. Russell, who was formerly enslaved, was a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Lawrence. St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School was meant to train African American students as teachers and for agricultural and industrial labor. In the 1916 Report of the Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Social Service Department mentions placing several wards at St. Paul's and identifies it as "among the most progressive preparatory schools for colored youth in the country."

Folder 2.2.08: Clothing, shoes, household, and sundries - 1918-1919

Scope and Content: Sarah Bird (sewing); Brager's (clothing); Mary Cooper (sewing); Edna Foster (clothing); Michael Hess (shoes); N. Hess' Sons (clothing); Hochschild, Kohn & Company (clothing); John E. Hurst & Company (Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods)

Folder 2.2.09: Clothing, shoes, household, and sundries - 1920-1923

Scope and Content: Brager (clothing, furniture, household, sundries); Edna Cooper (sewing); Hochschild, Kohn and Company (clothing, fabric, furniture, household, shoes, sundries); John E. Hurst and Company (Dry Goods, Notions, White Goods); Schuster and Company (Mattresses, Springs and Bedding)

The Schuster and Company bill includes a charge for a crib. Several young women who were wards of the Colored Orphan Asylum had children before

they reached the age of majority (21). The Social Service Department sometimes contributed to the children's care, although it is not clear for how long. See the annual reports on the Colored Orphan Asylum included in the Reports of the Superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1920-1924.

Folder 2.2.10: Health-related - 1918-1921

Scope and Content: Bowen & King (glasses repair); Dr. B. F. Browne (Surgeon Dentist); Drs. Dodd & Calhoun; Albert E. Fuller (Funeral Director); Hairston Dental Clinic; Johns Hopkins Hospital

Folder 2.2.11: Pay Roll - 1919-1923

Scope and Content: Mrs. Columbia Butler (assistant matron); Elizabeth R. Krueger (social worker); Mrs. Nettie Short (assistant matron; matron)

Folder 2.2.12: Petty cash requests - 1918-1923

Scope and Content: Petty cash requests to James D. Leeke from Elizabeth R. Kreuger for monthly expenses of the Colored Orphan Asylum. Most requests simply refer to "expenses," but two specifically request additional money for the Asylum's Christmas fund. Leeke was Comptroller and Treasurer at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Kreuger was the social worker then assigned to the Colored Orphan Asylum by the Social Service Department.

Folder 2.2.13: Refunds - 1919-1921

Scope and Content: Several pages identified as "Refunds." Pages include a list of individual Asylum wards and costs for specific expenses such as clothing, shoes, and sewing supplies. Expenses for boarding and supplies for the infant child of one of the Asylum's wards are among those included. It is unclear exactly what "refund" means in this context, but it is possible that the Social Service Department and/or assigned social worker may have paid for these costs out-of-pocket or out of one account and then had that money "refunded" to the account or to themselves by Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Series 3: Records of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children - 1914-1917

Scope and Content: The Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children opened to patients in 1914. In related materials, the so-called "Colored Home" is also sometimes referred to as The Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Crippled Colored Children. The Home closed in 1917 on what was meant to be a temporary basis, but was never reopened. This series consists entirely of a patient record book with information for approximately 200 African American boys and girls who received care during that three-year period. There is no information in the collection about the Home's staffing or management, or about the schooling that was offered to longer-term patients.

Bound volume : Patient admissions and discharge logbook - Nov 4, 1914 - May 17, 1917

Scope and Content: The Johns Hopkins Hospital School and Convalescent Home for Colored Children was a successor to the Johns Hopkins Hospital Colored Orphan Asylum , operating from 1914 to 1917 as a convalescent home and school for African American children who had received orthopedic treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital. The logbook includes information for approximately 200 patients admitted and discharged during this time. Entries include the following information: dates of admission and discharge; patient name, age, sex, address, and place of birth; kind of service received (Orthopedics, Surgery, Pediatrics); number of days in the Home; name and address of relatives. Patients ranged in age from nine months to fourteen years and stayed in the Home anywhere between a few days to twenty-three months.

Subject - Johns Hopkins Hospital Colored Orphan Asylum

Subject - Topical: African Americans--Children--Maryland--Baltimore--1910-1920; African Americans--Hospital care

Artifacts