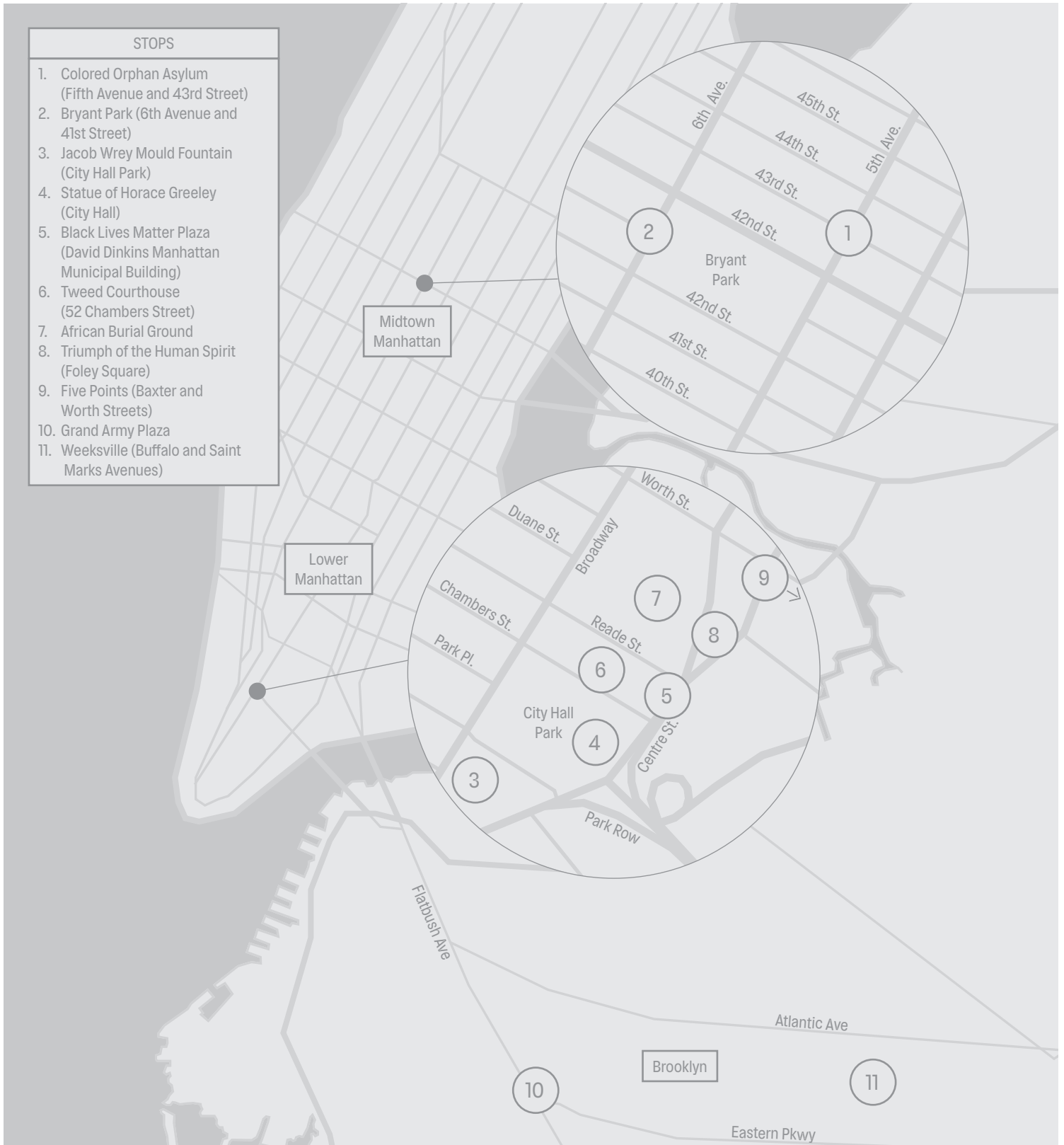


THE SHED

FIGHTING DARK



Welcome to the *Fighting Dark* audio walking tour.

Part One: New York State of Mind

1. Colored Orphan Asylum (Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street)

At the first stop visit the former site of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which was founded in 1836 and ransacked, looted, and torched on the first day of the 1863 riots.

2. Bryant Park (6th Avenue and 41st Street)

As you enter Bryant Park by way of the staircase in front of the large fountain at 6th Avenue and 41st Street, learn about the city's strong financial ties to the south in the 19th century and William Cullen Bryant, the poet, editor, and abolitionist who gives the park its name.

3. Jacob Wrey Mould Fountain (City Hall Park)

Standing in front of the Jacob Wrey Mould Fountain in City Hall Park, hear from Kamau about tensions over job opportunities for Black people in New York City and the history of earlier episodes of anti-Black violence, including the anti-abolition riots of 1834 and 1835.

Part Two: Politics As Usual

4. Statue of Horace Greeley (City Hall)

In City Hall Park, behind an MTA station, sits a statue of Horace Greeley, who was the publisher of the *New York Tribune* and an abolitionist. On this stop, Kamau elaborates on the role played by newspapers in the political landscape of the 1860s.

5. Black Lives Matter Plaza (David Dinkins Manhattan Municipal Building)

As you stand before the David Dinkins Municipal Building, named for the city's first and only Black mayor, listen as Kamau delves into the role played by the police in the 1863 riots set against today's struggle against police misconduct.

6. Tweed Courthouse (52 Chambers Street)

At 52 Chambers Street stands Tweed Courthouse, named after William "Boss" Tweed, the leader of the powerful political organization Tammany Hall, responsible for prosecutions after the riots. At this stop, Kamau details the turning points that redirected anger over the draft to anti-Black violence.

7. African Burial Ground

On this site lies the remains of the African Burial Ground site, older than both the United States of America and New York City—a sacred site that inspires Kamau to retell the story of these riots so that the victims' lives will not be forgotten.

8. Triumph of the Human Spirit (Foley Square)

The monument Triumph of the Human Spirit, created by artist Lorenzo Pace, is dedicated to those people of the African diaspora who survived the Middle Passage. Follow Kamau as he traces some of the violence of July 14, 1863.

Part Three: Colors

9. Five Points (Baxter and Worth Streets)

Today, only two of the five streets that once formed the Five Points intersection still exist. Compare the cityscape today with the history that Kamau pursues back to a Black landowner on this site in 1643 in what was then called New Netherland.

10. Grand Army Plaza

With Brooklyn's imposing Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch before you, and the sweeping entrance to Prospect Park behind you, learn about New York's Civil War-era 20th Regiment, made up of Black troops.

11. Weeksville (Buffalo and Saint Marks Avenues)

On the tour's final stop in what is now the neighborhood of Crown Heights, visit the site of Weeksville, a free Black community founded in 1838.