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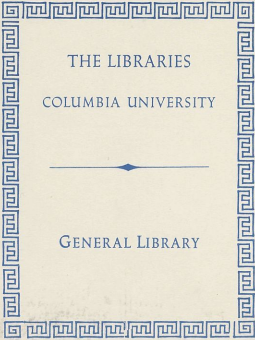
ANNEX

Children's Aid Society

OF

NEW YORK.

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CHARLES LORING BRACE.

Founder of the Children's Aid Society.

THE
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
OF
NEW YORK.

ITS HISTORY, PLAN AND RESULTS.


*Compiled from the Writings and Reports of the late
Charles Loring Brace, the Founder of the
Society, and from the Records of
the Secretary's Office.*

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THE
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
OF
NEW YORK.

THE first circular of the Children's Aid Society ushered in a new movement in the charitable world. It is dated March, 1853, and was prepared by the late Charles Loring Brace, the Secretary of the Society. In this circular the plan of all the subsequent work of the Society is clearly stated, and the principles which underlie these plans, then so novel, are now admitted on every side as the proper form of charitable effort among destitute or neglected children. Individual influence and home life as better than institutional life; the lessons of industry and self-help as better than alms; the implanting of moral and religious truths in union with the supply of bodily wants; and the entire change of circumstances as the best cure for the defects of the children of the lowest poor; these principles, first brought to the attention of the public in the Society's first appeal, and for years so much contested, are now recognized as settled methods in the science of charity.

As stated in the circular: "This Society has taken its origin in the deeply settled feeling of our citizens, that

something must be done to meet the increasing crime and poverty among the destitute children of New York. Its objects are to help this class, by opening Sunday Meetings and Industrial Schools and, gradually, as means shall be furnished, by forming Lodging Houses and Reading Rooms for children and by employing paid agents, whose sole business shall be to care for them.

"As Christian men we cannot look upon this great multitude of unhappy, deserted and degraded boys and girls without feeling our responsibility to God for them. The class increases; immigration is pouring in its multitudes of poor foreigners, who leave these young outcasts everywhere in our midst. These boys and girls, it should be remembered, will soon form the great lower class of our city. They will influence elections; they may shape the policy of the city; they will assuredly, if unreclaimed, poison society all around them. They will help to form the great multitude of robbers, thieves and vagrants who are now such a burden upon the law-respecting community. . . .

"In one ward alone of the city, the eleventh, there were in 1852, out of 12,000 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, only 7,000 who attended school and only 2,500 who went to Sabbath School, leaving 5,000 without the common privileges of an education, and about 9,000 destitute of public religious influence. In 1852 the Warden of the City Prison reported that one fourth of the commitments to this prison and nearly one half of those charged with petty offenses had not attained the age of 21 years. The number of arrests averaged one inhabitant out of every fourteen persons, or seventy in each 1,000. . . .

"In view of these evils we have formed an association which shall devote itself entirely to this class of vagrant children. We do not propose in any way to conflict with existing asylums and institutions, but to render them a hearty co-operation, and at the same time to fill a gap, which of necessity they have all lacked. A large multitude of children live in the city who cannot be placed in asylums and yet who are uncared for and ignorant and vagrant. We propose to give to these work and to bring them under religious influence. A central office has been taken and Mr. Charles L. Brace has been engaged to give his whole time to efforts for relieving the wants of this class. As means shall come in, it is designed to district the city so that hereafter every ward may have its agent, who shall be a friend to the vagrant child. Boys' Sunday Meetings have already been formed. With these we intend to connect Industrial Schools. We hope too, especially, to be the means of draining the city of these children, by communicating with farmers, manufacturers or families in the country, who may need such employment. When homeless boys are found by our agents we mean to get them homes in the families of respectable persons, and to put them in the way of an honest living. We design in a word to bring humane and kindly influences to bear on this forsaken class. . . .

"We call upon all who recognize that these are the little ones of Christ; all who believe that crime is best averted by sowing good influences in childhood: all who are friends of the helpless to aid us in our enterprise."

This circular was issued from the office, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity Street, by the Secretary of the Society, Charles L. Brace.

With him were associated as Trustees the following gentlemen :

Benjamin J. Howland,	J. L. Phelps, M.D.,
John L. Mason,	James A. Burtus,
William C. Gilman,	Moses G. Leonard,
William L. King,	William C. Russell,
Charles W. Elliott,	J. Earl Williams,
Augustine Eaton,	A. D. F. Randolph.

Of these the first President was Judge John L. Mason and the first Treasurer, J. Earl Williams, Esq.

Before the formation of the Society, in February of 1853, Mr. Brace and several of his friends had been at work among the vagrant boys of the City in organizing "Boys' Meetings." It was seen that these boys would not enter the Sabbath Schools or Churches, and accordingly informal meetings were opened on Sundays for them alone. The first of these meetings was started by members of the Carmine Street Presbyterian Church in 1848. Encouraged by the success of this, similar ones were established by Mr. Brace, Mr. Russell, Mr. Howland, Mr. King and others, in the Five Points, Eighth Avenue and elsewhere, and also with Judge Mason in Avenue D, from which arose the "Wilson School." All these gentlemen felt the need of some general organization to aid children and which should devote itself through its agents entirely to the interests of this neglected class, with the special object of providing work and new homes for the poor and degraded children of New York. Mr. Brace urged the formation of such an association in the daily press, and at length the gentlemen engaged in this work met to discuss this idea. Finally, in

February, 1853, the association was formed under the name of the "Children's Aid Society," and Mr. Brace was requested to assume the management of it as Secretary. He was at that time busied in literary and editorial pursuits, but had expected soon to carry out the purpose of his especial training, and to become a preacher; but "the call" of the neglected and outcast was too strong for him to listen to any other, and the humble charity under his extraordinary powers of organization became a moral and educational movement so profound and earnest as to repay the life-endeavors of any man.

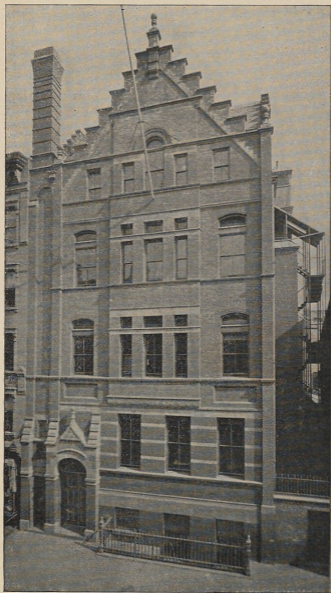
One of the most energetic members of this new body, in the beginning, was Mr. Wm. C. Russell, a man of great earnestness of character. With him was associated Mr. Benjamin J. Howland, of peculiar compassion of nature, a Unitarian. Then on the other side, theologically, was Judge John L. Mason, one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church. His accurate legality of mind and solidity of character were of immense advantage to the youthful association. With him, representing the Congregationalists, was a very careful and judicious man, engaged for many years in Sunday School and similar missions, Mr. Wm. C. Gilman. The Dutch Reformed were represented by an experienced friend of education, Mr. Mahlon T. Hewitt; and the Presbyterians again by one of such gentleness and humanity, that all sects might have called him brother, Mr. Wm. L. King. To these was added one who was a great impelling force in this humane movement, a man of large generous nature, with a high and refined culture, who did more to gain support for this charity with the business community, where he was so influential, than any other man, Mr. John Earl Williams.

In a subsequent year was elected a gentleman who especially represented a religious body that has always profoundly sympathized with this enterprise, Mr. Howard Potter, the son of the eminent Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. Mr. Potter is still trustee. Through him and Mr. Robert J. Livingston, who was chosen a few years after, the whole accounts of the Society were subsequently put in a clear shape and the duties of the trustees in supervision made distinct and regular.

This association, which, from such small beginnings has grown to so important dimensions, was thus formed in 1853, and was subsequently incorporated in 1856, under the general Act of the State of New York in relation to Charitable Associations.

The public—so profound was the sense of these threatening evils—immediately came forward with its subscriptions; the first large gift (fifty dollars) being from the wife of the principal property-holder in the city, Mrs. William B. Astor.

Most touching was the crowd of wandering little ones who immediately found their way to the office. Ragged young girls who had nowhere to lay their heads; children driven from drunkards' homes; orphans who slept where they could find a box or a stairway; boys cast out by step-mothers or step-fathers; newsboys, whose incessant answer to the question, "Where do you live?" was "Don't live nowhere;" little bootblacks, young peddlers, "canawl-boys," who seem to drift into the city every winter, and live a vagabond life; pickpockets and petty thieves trying to get honest work; child beggars and flower sellers growing up to enter courses of crime—all this motley throng of infantile misery and



SULLIVAN STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Erected in 1892 by Mrs. Joseph M. White and Miss Matilda W. Bruce.

childish guilt passed through its doors, telling their simple stories of suffering and temptation.

In investigating closely the different parts of the city, with reference to future movements for their benefit, Mr. Brace soon came to know certain centres of crime and misery, until every lane and alley, with its filth and wretchedness and vice, became familiar to him as the lanes of a country homestead to its owner. There was the infamous German "Ragpickers' Den," in Pitt and Willett Streets—double rows of houses, flaunting with dirty banners, and the yards heaped up with bones and refuse, where cholera raged unchecked in its previous invasion. Here the wild life of the children soon made them outcasts and thieves.

Then came the murderous blocks in Cherry and Water Streets, where so many dark crimes were continually committed, and where the little girls who flitted about with baskets, and wrapped in old shawls, became familiar with vice before they were out of childhood.

There were the thieves' lodging houses in the lower wards, where the street-boys were trained by older pick-pockets and burglars for their nefarious callings; the low immigrant boarding-houses and vile cellars of the First Ward, educating a youthful population for courses of guilt; the notorious rogues' den in Laurens Street; and, farther above, the community of young garroters and burglars around Hamersley Street and Cottage Place. And, still more north, the dreadful population of youthful ruffians and degraded men and women in "Poverty Lane," near Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Ninth Avenue, which subsequently ripened into the infamous "Nineteenth Street Gang."

On the east side, again, was "Dutch Hill," near Forty-

second Street, the squatters' village, whence issued so many of the little peddlers of the city; and the Eleventh Ward and "Corlear's Hook," where the "copper-pickers," and young wood stealers, and the thieves who beset the ship-yards congregated; while below, in the Sixth Ward, was the Italian quarter, where houses could be seen crowded with children, monkeys, dogs and all the appurtenances of the corps of organ-grinders, harpers, and the little Italian street sweepers, who then, ignorant and untrained, wandered through the down-town streets and alleys.

Near each one of these "fever-nests," and centres of ignorance, crime and poverty, it was Mr. Brace's hope and aim eventually to place some agency which should be a moral and physical disinfectant—a seed of reform and improvement amid the wilderness of vice and degradation.

It seemed a too enthusiastic hope to be realized; and, at times, the waves of misery and guilt through these dark places appeared too overwhelming and irresistible for any one effort or association of efforts to be able to stem or oppose.

How the ardent hope was realized, and the plan carried out, will appear hereafter.

The first special effort that was put forth was the providing of work for these children, by opening workshops.

These experiments, of which many were made at different times, were not successful. The object was to render the shops self-supporting. But the irregularity of the class attending them, the work spoiled, and the necessity of competing with skilled labor and often with machinery, soon put them behind.

Mr. Brace soon discovered that if he could train the children of the street to habits of industry and self-control

and neatness, and give them the rudiments of moral and mental education, they can easily make an honest living in this country. The only occasional exception is with young girls depending on the needle for support, inasmuch as the competition here is so severe. But these were often provided with instruction in housework or dressmaking; and, if taught cleanliness and habits of order and punctuality, they had no difficulty in securing places as servants, or they soon married into a better class.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSES.

The spectacle which earliest and most painfully arrested Mr. Brace's attention in this work, were homeless boys in various portions of the city.

There seemed to be a very considerable class of lads in New York who had no settled home, and lived on the outskirts of Society, their hand against every man's pocket, and every man looking on them as natural enemies; their wits sharpened like those of a savage, and their principles often no better. Their life was of course a painfully hard one. To sleep in boxes, or under stairways, or in hay-barges on the coldest winter nights, for a mere child, was hard enough; but often to have no food, to be kicked and cuffed by the older ruffians, and shoved about by the police, standing barefooted and in rags under doorways as the winter storm raged, and to know that in all the great city there was not a single door open with welcome to the little rover, this was harder.

In planning the alleviation of these evils, Mr. Brace saw it was necessary to keep in view one object: not to weaken



THE BRACE MEMORIAL BOYS' LODGING HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

the best quality of this class—their sturdy independence—and, at the same time, their prejudices and habits were not too suddenly to be assailed. They had a peculiar dread of Sunday Schools and religious exhortations, partly because of the general creed of their older associates, but more for fear that these exercises were a “pious dodge” for trapping them into some place of detention.

The first thing to be aimed at in the plan was, to treat the lads as independent little dealers, and give them nothing without payment, but at the same time to offer them much more for their money than they could get anywhere else. Moral, educational, and religious influences were to come in afterward.

Efforts were made by Mr. Brace among our influential citizens; and in various churches public meetings were held by him, articles written, the press interested, and at length sufficient money was pledged to make the experiment. The board of the new Society gave its approval, and a loft was secured in the old “Sun Building” and fitted up as a lodging-room, and in March, 1854, the first Lodging-house for streetboys or newsboys in this country, and indeed in the world, was opened, and a night school established.

An excellent superintendent was found in the person of a carpenter, Mr. C. C. Tracy, who showed remarkable ingenuity and tact in the management of these wild lads. These little subjects regarded the first arrangements with some suspicion and much contempt. To find a good bed offered them for six cents, with a bath thrown in, and a supper for four cents, was a hard fact, which they could rest upon and understand; but the motive was evi-

dently "gaseous." There was "no money in it," that was clear. The superintendent was probably "a street preacher," and this was a trap to get them to Sunday School. Still, they might have a lark there, and it could be no worse than "bumming," *i. e.*, sleeping out. They laid their plans for a general scrimmage in the meeting room, first cutting off the gas, and then a row in the bedroom.

The superintendent, however, in a bland and benevolent way, nipped their plans in the bud. The gaspipes were guarded; the rough ringleaders were politely dismissed to the lower door.

Little sleeping, however, was there among them that

night; but ejaculations sounded out, such as, "I say Jim, this is rather better 'an bummin', eh?" "My eyes! what soft beds these is!" "Tom! it's 'most as good as a steam gratin', and there ain't no M. P.'s to poke neither!" "I'm glad I ain't a bummer to-night!"

A good wash and a breakfast sent the lodgers forth in the morning, happier and cleaner, it not better, than when they went in. This night's success established its popularity with the newsboys.

Mr. Brace presided over the Sunday evening services, and under his simple and beautiful teaching the conception



DORMITORY, BOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

of a Superior Being, who knew just the sort of privations and temptations that followed them, and who felt especially for the poorer classes, who was always near them, and pleased at true manhood in them, did keep afterward a considerable number of them from lying and stealing and cheating and vile pleasures.



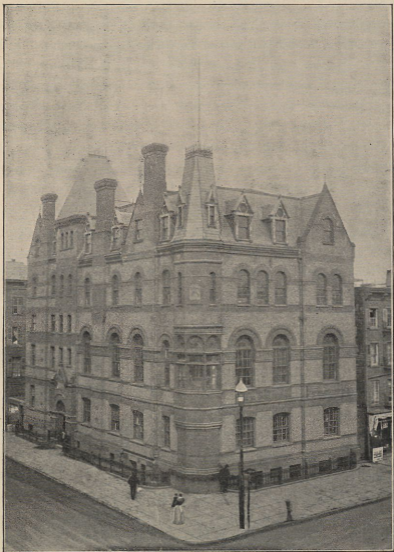
READING ROOM, BOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

Their singing was generally prepared for by taking off their coats and rolling up their sleeves, and was entered into with gusto.

Their especial vice of money-wasting the Superintendent broke up by opening a Savings Bank. The small daily deposits accumulated to such a degree that at the

opening the amounts which they possessed gave them a great surprise, and they began to feel thus the "sense of property," and the desire of accumulation, which, economists tell us, is the base of all civilization. A liberal interest was allowed on deposits, which stimulated the good habit.

In the course of a year, the population of a town passes through the five lodging-houses now established—in 1892, 6000 different boys. Many are put in good homes; some



THE WEST SIDE BOYS' LODGING HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Erected in 1884 by John Jacob Astor.

find places for themselves; others drift away—no one knows whither. They are an army of orphans—regiments of children who have not a home or friend—a multitude of little street rovers, who have no place to lay their heads. The Lodging-house is at once school, church, intelligence-office, and hotel for them. Here they are shaped to be honest and industrious citizens; here taught economy, good order, cleanliness and morality; here religion brings its powerful influence to bear upon them; and many are sent forth to begin courses of honest livelihood.

THE GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

In 1861, William A. Booth, Esq., accepted the position of President of the Society. To a rare combination of qualities which form a thorough presiding officer, he added the most earnest zeal in all the benevolent objects of the association, and a clear insight into the means by which the objects might be reached.

Mr. Booth's attention was early fixed on the miserable condition of street girls, older than could be reached in the industrial schools, and suggested for them the formation of a Lodging-house corresponding with that which had been so successful with the newsboys. Mr. Brace had long been hoping for such a movement, and at once issued an appeal to the public which is of great interest in view of the complete success of his plan. The circular is as follows:

“It is well known both to the public and to all engaged in efforts among the poor, that there is a large class of young girls from 14 to 17 years of age, who are either idle or employed in street trades, and are thus exposed to much

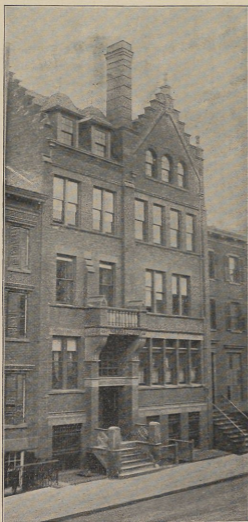
temptation and danger. They are not trained to any systematic labor; some of them employ themselves in peddling, while most make an adventurous kind of livelihood in strolling about the city as rag and bone pickers. . . .

"These girls are evidently better adapted, if they were once trained, for places as domestic servants than for any other employment; and if they could get the requisite education, they would almost universally prefer such situations. The plan then is to open a school for training young girls as plain cooks and laundresses. Let a floor be hired for a Kitchen where the girls can be trained, and a Laundry where washing could be taken in for others. The girls should receive wages as an inducement to enter, and then, after a certain time of training, they could be sent forth with a special recommendation sure to procure them a place.

"The profits of the house, if carefully managed, might pay the rent and even the salary of the matron, leaving only a small part of the expenses 'a pure gift of charity' for this class.

"It is our firm conviction, from considerable experience, that the efforts at reform with the class of young women accustomed to an idle and disgraceful livelihood of crime, are almost futile and useless. The only mode of meeting this enormous evil in our city is by prevention, and one special means in this direction is by giving industrial employment early to the class of young street-girls who ultimately feed the other unhappy class."

In 1862, enough subscriptions were obtained to make a beginning, and in this way was established the Girls' Lodging House and Training School, which has accomplished such wonderful results in the reformation and training of wayward



ELIZABETH HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Erected in 1892 to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Davenport Wheeler, by her family.

girls. This house became a model for many others, both Catholic and Protestant, and as a result the streets of New York have been comparatively cleared of vagrant girls.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

As a simple, practical measure, to save from vice the girls of the poor, nothing has ever been equal to the Industrial Schools.

Along with his effort for homeless boys, Mr. Brace early attempted to found a comprehensive organization of schools for

the needy and ragged little children of the city.

Though the Public Schools are open to all, experience has taught that vast numbers of children are so ill-clothed

and destitute that they are ashamed to attend those places of instruction; or, their mothers are obliged to employ them during parts of the day; or, they are begging; or, engaged in street occupations, and will not attend; or, if they do, attend very irregularly. Very many are playing about the docks or idling in the streets.

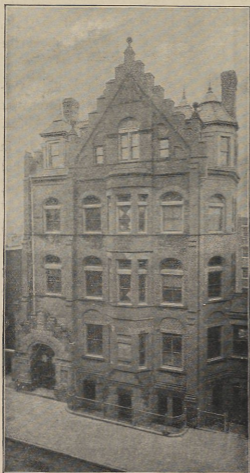
Forty years ago, nothing seemed to check this evil. It was estimated that the number of vagrant children was 30,000. The commitments for vagrancy were enormous—reaching in one year (1857) for females alone 3,449; in 1859, 5,778; and in 1860, 5,880. In these we have not the exact number of children, but it was certainly very large.

Mr. Brace saw that what was needed to check crime and vagrancy among young children was some School of Industry and Morals adapted for the class.

They needed some help in the way of clothing and food; much direct moral instruction and training in industry; while their mothers required to be stimulated by earnest appeals to their consciences to induce them to send them to school. Agents must be sent round to gather the children, and to persuade the parents to educate their offspring. It was manifest that the Public Schools were not adapted to meet all these wants; and, indeed, the mingling of any eleemosynary features in our public educational establishments would have been injudicious. As the infant Society had no funds, Mr. Brace's effort was to found something at first by outside help, with the hope subsequently of obtaining a permanent support for the new enterprises, and bringing them under the supervision of the parent Society.

The agencies which he founded, with such wonderful results, were the **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**

Each one of these charities has a history of its own—a history known only to the poor—of sacrifice, patience and labor.



THE SIXTH STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Erected in 1889 by Mrs. Wm. Douglas Sloane.

Some of the most gifted women of New York, of high position and fortune, as well as others of remarkable character and education, have poured forth without stint their services of love in connection with these ministrations of charity.

THE ROOKERIES OF
THE FOURTH
WARD. — A
REMEDY.

In visiting from lane to lane and house to house in the poorest quarters, Mr. Brace soon came to know one district which seemed hopelessly given over to vice and misery—the region radiating out from or near to Franklin Square, especially such streets as Cherry, Water, Dover, Roosevelt,

and the neighboring lanes. Here were huge barracks—one said to contain some 1,500 persons—underground cellars crowded with people, and old rickety houses always having “a double” on the rear lot, so as more effectually to shut out light and air. Here were as many liquor-shops as houses, and those worse dens of vice, the “dance-saloons,” where prostitution was in its most brazen form, and the unfortunate sailors were continually robbed or murdered. Nowhere in the city were so many murders committed, or was every species of crime so rife. Never, however, in this villainous quarter did he experience the slightest annoyance in his visits, nor did any of the ladies who subsequently ransacked every den and hole where a child could shelter itself.

Mr. Brace's attention was early arrested by the number of wild, ragged little girls who were flitting about through these lanes; some with basket and poker gathering rags, some apparently seeking chances of stealing, and others doing errands for the dance-saloons and brothels, or hanging about their doors. The police were constantly arresting them as “vagrants,” when the mothers would beg them off from the good-natured Justices, and promise to train them better in future. They were evidently fast training, however, for the most abandoned life. It seemed to Mr. Brace, if he could only get the refinement, education and Christian enthusiasm of the better classes fairly to work here among these children, these terrible evils might be corrected at least for the next generation. He accordingly went about from house to house among ladies whom he knew, and, representing the condition of the Ward, induced them to attend a meeting of ladies to be held at the house of a prominent physician, whose wife had kindly offered her rooms.

For some months he prepared the public mind for these labors by incessant writing for the daily papers, by lectures, and by sermons in various pulpits.

Mr. Brace's hope and effort was to connect the two extremes of society in sympathy, and carry the forces of one class down to lift up the other. Nothing but the "enthusiasm of humanity," inspired by Christ, could lead the comfortable and the fastidious to such disagreeable scenes and hard labors as would meet them in this work.

In the meetings, gathered in the house of Dr. Parker, were prominent ladies from all the leading sects.

An address was delivered by Mr. Brace, and then a constitution presented of the simplest nature, and an association organized and officers appointed by the ladies present. This was the foundation of the "FOURTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL."

In the meanwhile, Mr. Brace went forth through the slums of the Ward, and let it be widely known that a school to teach work, and where food was given daily, and clothes were bestowed to the well-behaved, was just forming.

The room was in the basement of a church in Roosevelt Street. Hither gathered, on a morning in December, 1853, the ladies, and a flock of the most ill-clad and wildest little street girls that could be collected anywhere in New York. They flew over the benches, they swore and fought with one another, they bandied vile language, and could hardly be tamed down sufficiently to allow the school to be opened.

The dress and ornaments of the ladies seemed to excite their admiration greatly. It was observed that they soon hid or softened their own worst peculiarities. They evidently could

not at first understand the motive which led so many of a far higher and better class to come to help them. The two regular and salaried teachers took the discipline in hand gently and firmly. The ladies soon had their little classes, each gathered quietly about the one instructing. As a general thing, the ladies took upon themselves the industrial branches—sewing, knitting, crocheting and the like; this gave them also excellent opportunities for moral instruction and winning the sympathy of the children. So it continued; each day the wild little waifs became more disciplined and controlled; they began to like study and industry; they were more anxious to be clean and nicely dressed; they checked their tongues, and, in some degree, their tempers; they showed affection and gratitude to their teachers; their minds awakened; most of all, their moral faculties. The truths of religion or of morals, especially when dramatized in stories and incidents, reached them.

And no words can adequately picture the amount of loving service and patient sacrifice which was poured out by these ladies in this effort among the poor of the Fourth Ward. They never spared themselves or their means. Some came down every day to help in the school; some twice in the week; they were there in all weathers, and never wearied. Three of the number offered up their lives in these labors of humanity, and died in harness.

The effects of this particular School upon the morals of the juvenile population of the Fourth Ward were precisely as Mr. Brace had hoped. These little girls, who grew up in an atmosphere of crime and degradation, scarcely ever, when mature, joined the ranks of their sisters in crime. Trained to industry and familiar with the modest and re-

finer appearance of pure women in the schools, they had no desire for the society of bad girls, or to earn their living in an idle and shameful manner. They felt the disgrace of the abandoned life around them and were soon above it. Though often the children of drunkards, they did not inherit the appetites of their mothers, or, if they did, their new training substituted higher and stronger desires. They were seldom known to have the habit of drinking as they grew up. Situations were continually found for them in the country, or they secured places for themselves as servants in respectable families; and, becoming each day more used to better circumstances and more neatly dressed, they had little desire to visit their own wretched homes and remain in their families. Now and then there would be a fall from virtue among them, but the cases were very few indeed. As they grew up they married young mechanics or farmers and were soon far above the class from which they sprang. Such were the fruits in general of the patient, self-denying labors of these ladies in the Fourth Ward School.

For a more exact account of the results of the work in the Fourth Ward, it is difficult to obtain precise statistics. But when we know from the prison reports that soon after the opening of this school there were imprisoned in one year 3,449 female vagrants of all ages, and that in 1870, when the little girls who then attended such schools would have matured, there were only 671; or when we observe that the prison in that neighborhood inclosed 3,172 female vagrants in 1861, and only 339 in 1871, we may be assured that the sacrifices made in that Ward have not been without their natural fruit.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

This School is the largest of all the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society, and, owing to the great work it has accomplished among the poor Italian children, requires a brief description of its foundation.

In 1855 Mr. Brace was painfully struck with the sight of large numbers of poor Italian children engaged in street occupations, following the harp and hand-organ, selling newspapers, blackening boots, and the like, who were growing up utterly without education or moral discipline. The Italian tenement houses in the neighborhood of the Five Points were packed and crowded as buildings seldom are, even in this city. Mr. Brace resolved to try, for their improvement, the experiment of an Industrial School entirely devoted to their interests. The greatest difficulties were the greed of the parents to get all possible earnings from their children, without regard to their education—the bigotry of some of their advisers, and the existence among them of a species of serfdom, known as the “padroni traffic,” whereby a child in Italy could be apprenticed to an association and sent by it roaming over the world with some hard and cruel master. This traffic was the means of degrading a great number of little children every year.

The School was opened in 1855, and, under the constant exertions of Mr. Cerqua, the Principal, has gradually attained greater size and solidity. The influence of the School has been to turn ignorant street children into artisans and mechanics of good moral character, and who become excellent citizens. Some few have been sent to the West who have done remarkably well there. With reference to their moral improvement, the Italian school children, as they grow up,

are known generally for their industry and sobriety. So far as is known, out of the thousands of children who have been in the School, hardly three individuals have ever been arrested, and not one, so far as is known, for stealing.

During the early years of the School's history, great effort was made by Mr. Brace to break up the "padroni traffic." Earnest representations were made of its evils and enormities in the public press, to distinguished individuals in Italy and to the Italian Parliament. In a report, in the year 1873, of the committee appointed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, to gather facts in regard to this traffic in children, and to frame a bill for its suppression, the following statement was made:

"If the laws have been silent and the authorities indifferent, not so private and public charities. * * * To the Italian Slave Traders' Company, the eminently benevolent institution, the Children's Aid Society, opened a school calculated to redeem these children physically and morally. For a time it was a hand-to-hand struggle with avarice, ignorance and superstition. The little victims had to be followed from place to place, and their masters intimidated or talked into acquiescence; but perseverance, tact and energy overcame all obstacles, and, after twelve years, hundreds of these poor little slaves have become honest and industrious young men. If this noble institution has not yet succeeded in completely eradicating the evil, it is because of the fresh supplies continually going forth from here."

This disgraceful traffic was at length broken up by an Act passed by the Italian Parliament in 1873, and by similar Acts passed in this country, both in State Legislatures and in Congress.

At the present time the Children's Aid Society has under its charge twenty-one industrial schools and twelve night schools, and the history of the Fourth Ward and Italian Schools is the history of each of these. No work is more important to the future of the city of New York than that of educating and training the children of the ignorant and helpless foreigners who crowd into the tenements in the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian and Italian quarters of our city. They must be taught our language; they must be trained to be clean, obedient to authority, industrious and truthful, and must be instructed in the elements of an English education. The ignorance, dirt and poverty of thousands of these children prevent their attendance at the public schools of the city; and but for our industrial schools and others similar, they would be left neglected. The daily average attendance is 5,100, and during the year over 11,000 children were brought under these reforming influences. In addition to the primary school work required by the Board of Education of the city, much attention is given to industrial training adapted to the needs of these children. Classes in carpentry, wood-carving, typesetting, clay-modeling and drawing have been taught, and in nearly all the schools are kindergartens, kitchen-training and cooking classes, besides sewing and dressmaking classes. The salaries of the instructors in these manual-training classes, and the cost of the school meals, so necessary to these half-starved children, are paid through the contributions of some of the prominent women of our city who are interested in the work. Several of our schools are greatly in need of such help, and of the friendly interest of volunteers and visitors.



THE EAST FORTY-FOURTH STREET BOYS' LODGING HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Erected in 1888 by Morris K. Jesup, Esq.

Evening schools for older girls have been established in a few of our buildings by benevolent and charitable women who recognize the importance of interesting and training these girls, and the classes have exercised a great influence for good. The girls are occupied during the day in factories or shops, and have only the evening for social pleasure or improvement. By this means they are kept from the streets and are brought under the ennobling influence of the Christian women who direct these classes.

Twelve of our industrial schools are in handsome and commodious buildings erected for the purpose by generous friends of the Society. In these convenient, well-lighted, well-ventilated buildings the schools have permanent homes, and can be carried on much more efficiently than in their former confined and squalid quarters.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR JUVENILE PAUPERISM.

As is stated in the first circular issued by the Society, Mr. Brace clearly saw that the children of the outcast poor must be removed from their debasing surroundings. The same course must also be taken with the homeless lads and girls in the Lodging-houses. Though without a home, they were often not legally vagrant—that is, they had some ostensible occupation, some street trade—and no judge would commit them, unless a flagrant case of vagrancy was made out against them. They were unwilling to be sent to Asylums, and, indeed, were so numerous that all the Asylums of the State could not contain them. Moreover, their care and charge in public institutions would have entailed enormous expenses on the city.

Mr. Brace also felt from the beginning that "asylum-life" for any great length of time, is not the best training for outcast children in preparing them for practical life. In large buildings, where a multitude of children are gathered together, the bad corrupt the good, and the good are not educated in the virtues of real life. The machinery, too, which is so necessary in such large institutions, unfits a poor boy or girl for practical handwork. A few weeks training and discipline is a good thing, but the best of all asylums for the outcast child is the farmer's home.

The United States has the enormous advantage over all other countries, in the treatment of difficult questions of pauperism and reform, that it possesses a practically unlimited area of arable land. The demand for labor on this land was beyond any supply. Moreover, the cultivators of the soil are in America a solid and intelligent class. From the nature of their circumstances, their laborers, or "help," must be members of their families and share in their social tone. It is, accordingly, of the utmost importance to them to train up children who shall aid in their work, and be associates of their own children.

Seeing the facts clearly, Mr. Brace first inaugurated for the benefit of the unfortunate children of New York a plan of emigration which, during his life, accomplished more in relieving New York of youthful misery than all other charities together.

At the outset, it was feared that the farmers would not want the children for help. And when the children were placed, how were their interests to be watched over, and acts of oppression or hard dealing prevented or punished? Were they to be indentured, or not? If this was the right

scheme, why had it not been tried long ago in other cities or in England?

These and innumerable similar difficulties and objections were offered to this projected plan of relieving the city of its youthful pauperism and suffering. They all fell to the ground before the confident efforts to carry out a well-laid scheme.

The effort to place the children of the street in country families revealed a spirit of humanity and kindness, throughout the rural districts, which was truly delightful to see. People bore with these children of poverty, sometimes, as they did not with their own. Often there was a sublime spirit of patience exhibited toward these unfortunate little creatures, which showed how deep a hold the Christian spirit had taken of many of our countrywomen.

The plan of emigration has been followed out successfully during forty years of constant action.

Little companies of emigrants are formed under the care of a competent agent. These children are brought to us from various sources, the majority being orphans placed in our charge by the Infant Asylums and Homes, the House of Refuge and other institutions. These children have been carefully selected by our agent with reference to their fitness for homes among the kind-hearted people of the West. Orphan girls and boys are frequently found in the Lodging Houses who are fitted to accept good homes, thus removing them from the temptations of street life. These are cleaned, and neatly clothed, and are kept under the eye of the Superintendent until final selection is made.

The little party, together with such poor families as it has been found wise to assist to join friends or relations in

the West, are dispatched under the charge of an experienced agent who has already selected a village where there is a call for the children. The agent on his former trip has appointed a committee of three of the leading citizens of the place, which has charge of the selection of the homes for the children, and passes upon the fitness of the proposed foster parents to take proper care of the child. The committee is responsible, under the direction of the agent, for the proper selections of the homes, and as they know the neighborhood well, it is rare that a mistake is made. An agreement is made with the farmer who takes a child, but it is not in any way indentured. The children remain in charge of the Society and may be removed at any time, as thought best for their welfare, either by the visiting agent or the committee.

The Society's system for visiting the children is very complete. In Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri are permanent Resident Agents, who have oversight of their respective districts and can be sent hastily to investigate any trouble or remove a child should occasion arise. These gentlemen are prominent citizens who have offered their services because of their interest in these charitable labors. The Society also employs four agents of long experience, whose duties are to place the children and subsequently to visit them. Besides these are the office clerks, under the direct supervision of Mr. Holste, the Assistant Treasurer, who correspond with the children placed out, and keep the records posted.

Under this system these homeless waifs find themselves in comfortable and kind homes, with all the boundless advantages and opportunities of the Western farmer's life about them.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

The Fresh Air Fund of the Children's Aid Society brings immediate and practical benefits to the children of the poor who are crowded in the hot and stifling tenements of the city. During the summer months the suffering of the poor in New York is intense and the mortality among the infants and young children is very great. To give these poor children the happiness of knowing the beautiful world beyond the city limits, the sea and sky and the green fields, was early a great wish of Mr. Brace. Before the "New York Times" came to his aid in 1872, excursions for the children of the Industrial schools had been given. With the help of the "Times" these excursions had been greatly enlarged, but not until 1874 was the first Summer Home established for poor children. The following extract from Mr. Brace's report of that year is in point: "One of the most beautiful Charities ever devised by human compassion was incorporated with the work of our Society during the past Summer." This Home was established at first on Staten Island as a summer resort and sanitarium for children. The principal mover in the matter was a Christian woman whose heartfelt sympathies were aroused for the children of the poor, who were deprived of those blessings which were so much enjoyed by the more fortunate children of the rich. In speaking of the gratifying results of this trial year, Mr. Brace's report has the following reference: "Early in the Summer detachments of seventy from our schools began to go down to the Home, each company to spend a week. They came with pale, pinched faces, and the shadow of much poverty and suffering on their young features. A

week's sea air, fresh milk, good fare and play in the fields made a different company of them. Some who had long been invalids were brought back to health, the sad were cheered, the thin and hungry made stout with good food. It was a gospel of good-will to the poor and needy."

In 1881 our Trustee, Mr. A. B. Stone, presented to the Society the beautiful Summer Home at Bath Beach, Long



THE HAXTUN COTTAGE FOR CRIPPLED GIRLS, AT THE SUMMER HOME, BATH BEACH.

Island, where thousands of children in a single season are made healthy and happy by their week of fun and frolic in the country.

Cheering as these results were, Mr. Brace longed for an enlargement of the work. He had noticed the wonderful tonic and healing effect of the sea air upon diarrhœal and all kindred diseases of children, and realized what a great blessing a Sanitarium would be to the sick and dying

children of the tenement house population of our city. In the report of 1875 he brought before the public this pressing need: "Considering the terrible mortality of children in the city during July, the fearful amount of one hundred per day, no charity seems to us now more needed than a Seaside Hospital for sick children during the summer months."

D. Willis James, Esq., now president of the Society, was in hearty sympathy with the work and devoted \$10,000 to this object. After careful search for the most suitable location, a lot was secured near the west end of Coney Island, having 300 feet upon the ocean, and extending back 1,000 feet to the quiet waters of Gravesend Bay. Upon this site a large and commodious building was erected, with all the necessary appointments for carrying on this work. The Seaside Sanitarium or Health Home opened for the reception of patients June 23d, 1884, and during that season of eleven weeks there were 1,186 mothers and children who received the benefits of the Home. Enlargement was made from time to time, as the friends of the work saw the need and supplied the means, so that we were last year (1892) able to care for over 3,000 for the week each, and if we add to this the number entertained for the day only, the total was 7,500.

The Sick Children's Mission, organized in 1873, employs a corps of physicians during the Summer, visiting the sick little ones of the tenements, and ameliorating sufferings both with medicines, and, when necessary, with nourishing food. Great demands are made upon this mission and an immense amount of work is accomplished by its physicians and visitors. No aid to the poor is more necessary or more helpful than this.



THE EAST SIDE BOYS' LODGING HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL; ALSO OFFICE OF THE
SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION AND FLOWER MISSION.

Erected in 1880 by Catherine J. Wolfe.

RESULTS.

It is forty years since Mr. Brace, the founder of the Children's Aid Society, began his work in behalf of the children of the poor and outcast in New York City. The fundamental idea upon which the Society was founded, and which has been its governing motive ever since, was that of self-help—of teaching children how to help themselves. The Industrial Schools, now numbering twenty-one, have trained and given aid and encouragement during these years to over 100,000 children of the very poor. In the Boys' and Girls' Lodging Houses about 200,000 homeless and vagrant boys and girls have found shelter, instruction and the kindly advice and admonition of experienced superintendents.

But of all the efforts of the Society to redeem juvenile humanity from the misery and suffering incident to a homeless life in a great city, the most inspiring is in connection with our system of placing homeless children in permanent homes in the West.

The following schedule shows the number of persons sent to each State by the Children's Aid Society since its formation in 1853. Homes were found for the younger of these children; employment for the older in New York and neighboring States; and poor families with children were assisted to points in the West where employment had been obtained for them by friends:

Alabama	24	Colorado.....	739
Arkansas.....	57	Connecticut.....	1,159
British America.....	8	Dakota.....	469
California	254	Delaware.....	353
Canada.....	296	District of Columbia.....	27

Europe.....	63	North Carolina	73
Florida.....	258	Nova Scotia.....	2
Georgia.....	235	Ohio.....	4,418
Idaho.....	11	Oklahoma Territory.....	12
Illinois.....	7,366	Oregon.....	26
Indiana.....	3,782	Pennsylvania.....	1,839
Indian Territory.....	16	Rhode Island.....	267
Iowa.....	4,852	South Carolina.....	136
Kansas.....	3,310	Tennessee.....	117
Kentucky.....	15 ²	Texas.....	318
Louisiana.....	28	South America.....	1
Maine.....	64	Utah.....	7
Manitoba.....	15	Vermont.....	173
Maryland.....	315	Virginia.....	1,448
Massachusetts.....	876	Washington.....	114
Michigan.....	2,900	West Indies.....	1
Minnesota.....	2,448	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	181	Wisconsin.....	2,135
Missouri.....	4,835	Wyoming.....	6
Montana.....	30	To Sea.....	3
Nebraska.....	2,343	Returned to Parents.....	4,722
Nevada.....	54	To Institutions.....	1,480
New Hampshire.....	56		
New Jersey.....	4,149	TOTAL.....	97,738
New York.....	38,719		

Of this whole number, 84,318 were children—51,427 being boys and 32,891 girls. 39,406 were orphans; 17,383 had both parents living; 5,892 a father only; 11,954 a mother only, and of 9,680 the parental relations were unknown.

The younger of these children were placed in homes in the West and South, and the records of their careers have been carefully kept. They are visited to see that they are well cared for by their adoptive parents, and are corresponded with, from time to time, from the Society's office, and encouraged to do their best. The vast majority of the children so placed have turned out well, and many expressions of heartfelt gratitude come to us from them. Our labors in this field have been well rewarded, our records showing that eighty-five per cent. of those placed in

homes have turned out well, and but two per cent. badly. Many of these little ones, originally brought to us orphaned and destitute, have developed into useful men and women, with homes of their own; many are in the professions and ministry, and several hold positions of trust and great responsibility, and one has risen to the highest honor within the gift of his State, having been elected Governor. When we contrast their present lives with what they might be but for the help of this Society, we are enabled to realize the vast benefit to humanity accomplished by the plan so clearly set forth in Mr. Brace's first circular in 1853, and consistently followed to this day.

Mr. Brace, with wonderful foresight, saw clearly the great results to be reached by following the simple methods he pointed out, and the enlightened public opinion supported him. He resolutely eschewed all "sensations," "raffles," "fairs," or pathetic exhibitions of abandoned children, but by keeping the movements of the Society before the public, through the pulpit and the daily press, Mr. Brace was able to interest people of influence, to obtain aid from the State Legislature for the Industrial Schools, and the donations of all interested in humane work among the unfortunate and destitute.

In the Annual Report of the Treasurer, George S. Coe, Esq., there appears an interesting table of receipts and expenditures from 1853 to this time, showing clearly the growth of the Society from year to year, together with the total amount expended during the forty years.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1892.

	Received.	Paid.	Balance.
From Mar. 2, 1853 to Feb. 1, 1854.....	\$ 4,732 77	\$ 4,191 55	\$ 541 22
From Feb. 1, 1854 to Feb. 1, 1855.....	10,399 85	9,939 88	459 98
From Feb. 1, 1855 to Feb. 1, 1856.....	10,524 06	10,027 09	496 97
From Feb. 1, 1856 to Feb. 1, 1857.....	12,148 67	11,532 75	615 92
From Feb. 1, 1857 to Feb. 1, 1858.....	15,662 39	15,566 42	95 07
From Feb. 1, 1858 to Feb. 1, 1859.....	17,399 29	17,072 40	326 89
From Feb. 1, 1859 to Feb. 1, 1860.....	12,634 92	12,210 11	435 81
From Feb. 1, 1860 to Feb. 1, 1861.....	21,241 17	19,762 92	478 25
From Feb. 1, 1861 to Feb. 1, 1862.....	17,186 00	16,613 98	572 72
From Feb. 1, 1862 to Feb. 1, 1863.....	22 926 69	22,803 88	684 93
From Feb. 1, 1863 to Feb. 1, 1864.....	38,065 65	38,743 90	933 68
From Feb. 1, 1864 to Feb. 1, 1865.....	54 935 72	53 682 46	1,253 26
From Feb. 1, 1865 to Feb. 1, 1866.....	74,249 73	72,043 65	2,206 08
From Feb. 1, 1866 to Feb. 1, 1867.....	93,377 07	92,408 37	1,168 70
From Feb. 1, 1867 to Feb. 1, 1868.....	115,017 48	113,643 99	1,373 49
From Feb. 1, 1868 to Feb. 1, 1869.....	162,963 56	159,793 21	3,170 53
From Feb. 1, 1869 to Nov. 1, 1869.....	98,084 54	96,978 59	1,105 95
From Nov. 1, 1869 to Nov. 1, 1870.....	175,935 33	173,166 78	2,768 55
From Nov. 1, 1870 to Nov. 1, 1871.....	156,427 99	153,471 55	2,686 44
From Nov. 1, 1871 to Nov. 1, 1872.....	162,459 39	159,064 71	3,394 68
From Nov. 1, 1872 to Nov. 1, 1873.....	172,325 70	171,058 11	1,267 59
From Nov. 1, 1873 to Nov. 1, 1874.....	225,747 92	224,690 90	1,057 22
From Nov. 1, 1874 to Nov. 1, 1875.....	230,604 46	228,832 65	1,771 81
From Nov. 1, 1875 to Nov. 1, 1876.....	214 489 53	213,438 16	1,051 27
From Nov. 1, 1876 to Nov. 1, 1877.....	233,911 40	229,396 26	6,515 13
From Nov. 1, 1877 to Nov. 1, 1878.....	219,697 01	125,197 44	4,499 57
From Nov. 1, 1878 to Nov. 1, 1879.....	205,583 25	204,340 26	1,242 99
From Nov. 1, 1879 to Nov. 1, 1880.....	215,473 61	211,007 25	4,466 36
From Nov. 1, 1880 to Nov. 1, 1881.....	234,892 25	230,909 17	3,973 08
From Nov. 1, 1881 to Nov. 1, 1882.....	237,583 25	236,069 93	1,554 32
From Nov. 1, 1882 to Nov. 1, 1883.....	251,713 94	253,865 00
From Nov. 1, 1883 to Nov. 1, 1884.....	283,485 70	280,702 36	2 783 34
From Nov. 1, 1884 to Nov. 1, 1885.....	257,713 84	280,713 84
From Nov. 1, 1885 to Nov. 1, 1886.....	277,072 04	276,916 03	156 01
From Nov. 1, 1886 to Nov. 1, 1887.....	353,716 02	351,739 26	1,976 76
From Nov. 1, 1887 to Nov. 1, 1888.....	478,480 13	477,365 28	1,114 85
From Nov. 1, 1888 to Nov. 1, 1889.....	410,974 52	409,561 69	1,412 83
From Nov. 1, 1889 to Nov. 1, 1890.....	366,998 26	362,007 56	4,990 70
From Nov. 1, 1890 to Nov. 1, 1891.....	342,311 25	339,700 36	2,610 89
From Nov. 1, 1891 to Nov. 1, 1892.....	368,934 87	366,323 01	2,611 86

Total amount paid for whole term of years.....\$6,801,932 51

The following named buildings and land are owned by the Children's Aid Society, viz.:

1. Brace Memorial Lodging-House, on Duane, William and New Chambers Streets.
2. Italian School, 156 Leonard Street.
3. East Side Lodging-House, 287 East Broadway.
4. West Side Lodging-House, 201 West 32d Street,
5. Children's Summer Home, Bath Beach, L. I.
6. Health Home, West End, Coney Island.
7. Tompkins Square Lodging-House, 295 East 8th Street.
8. East Forty-fourth Street Lodging House, 247 East 44th Street.
9. Astor Memorial School, 256 Mott Street.
10. Sixth Street School, 632 Sixth Street.
11. Jones' Memorial School, 407 East 73d Street.
12. Henrietta School, 215 East 21st Street.
13. Rhinelander School, 350 East 88th Street.
14. Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 East 12th Street.
15. Sullivan Street School, 219 Sullivan Street.
16. Pike Street School, 28 Pike Street.
17. Avenue B School, 533 East 16th Street.
18. Lord Memorial School, 173 Rivington Street.
19. Farm School, Westchester County.

The following named Schools are located in buildings rented by the Society :

1. Fifth Ward School, 36 Beach Street.
2. Phelps' School, 314 East 35th Street.
3. German School, 272 Second Street.
4. West Side Italian School, 24 Sullivan Street.
5. Fifty-second Street School, 573 West 52d Street.
6. Sixty-fourth Street School, 207 West 64th Street.

Calling attention to the list of buildings now owned by this Society, and also those which are rented for its uses, Mr. Coe well says: "They show how this great city, by voluntary offerings alone, has been dotted over with convenient structures, which light it up in every direction with intelligent purpose and with kindly desire to promote the best interests, and to relieve the distresses of that portion of the community most in need. These buildings have silently grown in such numbers and proportions as to be reckoned among the substantial and permanent elements of our Christian civilization. They can never be dispensed with; but on the contrary, they stand conspicuously forward, craving continual increase and still more liberal support."

"If wealth has increased, poverty has also kept pace with it, and this Association stands between the two, offering invaluable service to both, while quietly soliciting of the benevolent their thoughtful charity."

CHAS. LORING BRACE,

Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
Cor. 22d St. and 4th Ave., New York City.
MARCH, 1893.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

D. WILLIS JAMES, <i>President.</i>	CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, <i>Vice-President.</i>
CHAS. LORING BRACE, <i>Secretary.</i>	GEORGE S. COE, <i>Treasurer.</i>

Trustees.

<p>Term of Office to expire in 1893.</p> <p>WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Third National Bank. D. WILLIS JAMES, 13 Cliff Street. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, JR., 55 Liberty Street. GUSTAV E. KISSEL, 54 Wall Street.</p>	<p>Term of Office to expire in 1894.</p> <p>WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, 71 Wall Street. GEORGE S. COE, Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank. CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, 71 Wall Street. J. KENNEDY TOD, 45 Wall Street. JAMES R. ROOSEVELT, Hyde Park, N. Y.</p>
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Term of Office to expire in 1895.

HENRY E. HAWLEY, 54 Wall Street.
HOWARD POTTER, 59 Wall Street.
E. P. FABBRI, Drexel Building.
F. DELANO WEEKES, 58 Wall Street.
A. B. STONE, 112 White Street.

<i>Assistant Treasurer.</i>	<i>Superintendent of Schools.</i>
L. W. HOLSTE.	A. P. STOCKWELL.

Western Agents.

E. TROTT,	C. R. FRY,	A. SCHLEGEL,	B. W. TICE.
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MRS. E. S. HURLEY, <i>Matron of Elizabeth Home for Girls,</i>			. 307 East 12th St.
G. CALDER, <i>Supt. of East Side Lodging-House,</i>			. 287 East Broadway.
M. DUPUY, <i>Supt. of Tompkins Square Lodging-House,</i>			. 295 Eighth St.
FRANCIS S. CHILD, <i>Supt. of East 44th Street Lodging-House,</i>			. 247 East Forty-fourth St.
B. W. TICE, <i>Supt. of West Side Lodging-House,</i>			. 201 W. Thirty-second St.
C. R. FRY, <i>Supt. of Summer Home,</i>			. Bath Beach, L. I.
A. P. STOCKWELL, <i>Supt. of Health Home,</i>			. West Coney Island.

Visitors.

M. DUPUY,	K. E. WEMMELL,	E. H. OPITZ,
N. W. SEXTON,	L. E. WIEGANDT,	A. B. SHIELDS,
S. DEMARTINI,	M. SHEPHERD,	M. E. TAYLOR,
S. A. SEYMOUR,	M. L. WEIR,	K. CROMMELIN,
C. ARNOLD,	S. C. SPENCER,	H. A. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Treasurer, GEORGE S. COE, in the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway; by either of the above Trustees, or by the Secretary at the Office.

Donations of Clothing, Shoes, Stockings, etc., are very much needed, and may be sent to the Office, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and 22d Street, or will be called for if the address be sent. Also old Toys, Children's Books, etc., will be gladly received for distribution among the poor children at Christmas.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

ASTOR MEMORIAL SCHOOL,	256 Mott Street.	Miss H. E. STEVENS, Principal.
AVENUE B	" 533 East 16th Street.	Miss J. A. ANDREWS, "
DUANE STREET	" 9 Duane Street.	Mrs. S. A. SEYMOUR, "
EAST RIVER	" 247 East 44th Street.	Mrs. L. B. BRIANT, "
EAST SIDE	" 287 East Broadway.	Miss A. HILL, "
FIFTH WARD	" 36 Beach Street.	Miss M. G. SATTERIE, "
52D STREET	" 573 West 52d Street.	Miss E. R. BISHOP, "
GERMAN	" 272 Second Street.	Miss E. ROBERTSON, "
HENRIETTA	" 215 East 21st Street.	Miss A. W. STRATHERN, "
ITALIAN	" 156 Leonard Street.	Mrs. A. VAN RHYN, "
JONES MEMORIAL	" 407 East 73d Street	Miss E. WELLS, "
LORD MEMORIAL	" 173 Rivington Street.	Miss A. JOHNSON, "
PHELPS	" 314 East 35th Street.	Miss B. M. SCHLEGEL, "
PIKE STREET	" 28 Pike Street.	Miss I. K. HOOK, "
RHINELANDER	" 350 East 88th Street.	Miss M. P. PASCAL, "
SIXTH STREET	" 630 Sixth Street.	Miss K. A. HOOK, "
SIXTY-FOURTH ST.	" 207 West 64th Street.	Mrs. E. O. MEKKER, "
SULLIVAN STREET	" 219 Sullivan Street.	Mrs. C. A. FORMAN, "
TOMPKINS SQUARE	" 295 Eighth Street.	Miss I. ALBURTUS, "
WEST SIDE	" 201 West 32d Street.	Miss E. HAIGHT, "
WEST SIDE ITALIAN	" 24 Sullivan Street.	Mrs. E. T. ALLEYN, "

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

EAST SIDE, 287 East Broadway.	HENRIETTA, 215 East 21st Street.
TOMPKINS SQUARE, 295 East Eighth St.	ITALIAN, 156 Leonard Street.
FIFTY-SECOND ST., 573 West 52d St.	JONES MEMORIAL, 407 East 73d St.
GERMAN, 272 Second Street.	WEST SIDE, 201 West 32d Street.
FORTY-FOURTH STREET, 247 East 44th St.	NEWSBOYS', 9 Duane Street.
ELIZABETH HOME FOR GIRLS, 307 E. 12th Street.	WEST 64TH STREET, 207 W. 64th Street.
SULLIVAN STREET, 219 Sullivan Street.	SIXTH STREET, 630 Sixth Street.

LODGING-HOUSES.

BRACE MEMORIAL LODGING-HOUSE,	9 Duane Street.
EAST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE,	287 East Broadway.
FORTY-FOURTH ST. LODGING-HOUSE,	247 East 44th Street.
ELIZABETH HOME,	307 East 12th Street.
TOMPKINS SQUARE LODGING-HOUSE,	295 Eighth Street.
WEST SIDE LODGING-HOUSE,	201 West 32d Street.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER HOME,	Bath Beach, L. I.
COTTAGE FOR CRIPPLED GIRLS,	Summer Home, Bath Beach, L. I.
HEALTH HOME,	West Coney Island.
SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.	287 East Broadway.

DRESSMAKING, SEWING-MACHINE, TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL, AND
LAUNDRY, 307 East 12th Street.

FREE READING-ROOMS.

219 SULLIVAN STREET. 247 EAST 44TH STREET.
AND AT ALL THE LODGING HOUSES

W. W. W.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated January 9th, 1855, under the General Act, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies," passed April 12th, 1848.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY," incorporated in the year 1855, under the Laws of the State of New York, the sum of _____ *Dollars, to be used for the purposes of said Society.*

DATE DUE

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