

GENEALOGY POINTERS (02-06-07)

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CORRECTION

In last week's January 30, 2007, issue of "Genealogy Pointers" we announced that we had added all the names from John W. Pritchett's extraordinary CD collection of genealogies, SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES, to the "Name Search" feature of www.genealogical.com. In fact, we failed to get the job done before the newsletter appeared. The good news is that all the names from SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES are now in the "Name Search."

There's actually more good news: Researchers with Southside Virginia heritage can now view Mr. Pritchett's complete index, apart from the "Name Search," by accessing the following link:

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7540

As you'll see, you can now page through the Table of Contents, Sample Pages, and the complete index to SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIES directly on the product page for this CD.

In the months ahead, we intend to add similar elements of our books and CDs to their respective product pages. We will keep our readers posted as we do so.

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THREE MORE CDs Back in Stock & Ready to Move

We've replenished our stock of three of our most popular CDs. All three of these products relates to the immigrant origins of American ancestors. Most, but not quite all, of the passengers identified here arrived prior to 1800. Their places of origin are traced back to the British Isles, especially Scotland, as well as to places in what are today the German Republic and Switzerland. A substantial number of these immigrants, especially the German-speaking ones, landed and/or settled in Pennsylvania; many others, however, dispersed to a number of the other colonies/states (New England being an exception), including some as far removed as Georgia and Texas.

IMMIGRANTS TO PENNSYLVANIA

This Family Archive CD provides information on the earliest settlers of the Keystone State. Based on books published by GPC--deriving for the most part from ships' passenger lists, oaths of allegiance, records of indenture, and Quaker meeting records--this CD contains data on places of origin, dates of arrival, places of residence, ages, occupations, names of wives and children (with details of births, marriages, and deaths), and a host of other details derived from nine respected Pennsylvania reference works. This CD contains a single electronic name index of 200,000 entries that allows you to search all the volumes quickly and effortlessly.

Was \$29.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7501

GERMAN AND SWISS SETTLERS IN AMERICA, 1700s-1800s

This CD includes the earliest passenger arrivals at Philadelphia in 1683, the Swiss and Rhineland arrivals at Philadelphia from 1727 onward, the Palatine immigrants in New York in 1710, the Salzburgers in Georgia in the 1730s, the Texas-Germans of the 1840s, and a host of other groups. As many as 300,000 German and Swiss immigrants and settlers have been identified in a score of authoritative books published by GPC, all of which appear on this CD.

Was \$39.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7267

SCOTTISH IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH AMERICA, 1600s to 1800s. The Collected Works of David Dobson

David Dobson has been trolling for the names of Scottish immigrants to North America for over 20 years. From original records and printed sources in Great Britain, Canada, and the U.S. he has amassed information on all known Scottish immigrants to North America, the majority of whom arrived in America from the earliest colonial times up to the Revolutionary War. This Family Archive CD captures the page images of a score of Mr. Dobson's publications at a fraction of the cost of the books. Thanks to David Dobson's arduous labors in record offices and archives throughout Great Britain and America, we have information pertaining to the identity of approximately 75,000 of these early Scots immigrants.

Was \$39.99

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=7268

"THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF NEW YORK," by Carolee Inskeep

In August of 1917, a young mother abandoned her baby daughter on the steps of the Children's Aid Society at 422 West Twenty-Third Street. She left an unsigned note requesting that, someday, she be allowed to see the child "and kiss her sometimes."

Employees took the baby inside and began to search for the mother. When they failed to find her, the Society contacted the "New York Herald." The next day, the newspaper printed a photograph of the little girl clutching her doll, along with a notice assuring the mother that she would be allowed to visit her daughter if she would identify herself. The woman materialized within hours. She explained that she worked as a maid and had no one to look after her daughter while she was away from home. While the case was technically one of child abandonment, the Children's Aid Society concluded that the woman simply needed day care for her daughter. It arranged to place the baby in a temporary home until the mother could care for her permanently.

The girl with the doll was just one of thousands of children touched by the Children's Aid Society. Founded to improve the condition of New York City's neglected youth, the Society offered housing, food, clothing, education, and employment to those who needed it most. It provided day care centers and foster home care for children like the little girl left on the doorstep. Of all its early work, the Society is best known for its "Emigration Plan" which removed 30,000 children from New York City's streets to private homes in the country between 1854 and 1929. Many of those sent out were recruited from the Society's lodging houses.

It was estimated that three-fourths to four-fifths of New York's vagrant children were the sons and daughters of recent immigrants. The neighborhoods in which they lived profoundly affected a young minister named Charles Loring Brace. He once described the immigrant quarters as "the infamous German 'Rag Pickers Den' in Pitt and Willett Streets, double rows of houses flaunting with dirty banners, and the yards heaped with bones and refuse, where cholera raged unchecked in its previous invasion; murderous blocks in Cherry and Water Streets, where so many dark crimes were continually committed and where the little girls in old shawls who flitted about with baskets became familiar with vice before they were out of childhood."

In 1848, New York City's police chief estimated that nearly 10,000 unsupervised, uneducated, and unemployed children roamed the city streets. That year, the Carmine Street Presbyterian Church, of which Brace was a member, established regular "Boys' Meetings," religious services for indigent youths who were reluctant to worship among the affluent. The church made use of songs, pictures, maps, illustrations, anecdotes, and simple instruction in an attempt to elevate the boys' education and moral character. The meetings were so successful that nine other groups established similar meetings in other parts of the city. They eventually claimed a total average attendance of over 1,000 boys.

Wanting to do more, those most active in the original Boys' Meetings organized themselves as the Children's Aid Society in February of 1853. Brace, well traveled and familiar with European social programs, was named Secretary. The group's listing in the 1854 New York City Directory states that "the objects of this society are to help the class of destitute children of New York by opening Sunday Meetings and Industrial Schools and, gradually, by forming lodging houses and reading rooms for children and by employing paid agents whose sole business shall be to care for them."

If proposed today, the Society's most famous program might spark outrage. In his now-infamous essay, "The Best Method of Disposing of Our Pauper and Vagrant Children" (1859), Brace noted the national demand for child labor. He argued that the Children's Aid Society should:

"connect the supply of juvenile labor of the city with the demand from the country, and place unfortunate, destitute, vagrant, and abandoned children at once in good families in the country. We have no hesitation in saying that all the pauper children, young vagrants, and petty offenders might with ease be placed in good religious homes in our rural districts where every influence exerted upon them would be far healthier and better."

With this Emigration Plan in mind, the Children's Aid Society approached farmers across the country and invited them to employ vagrant children. The Society agreed to transport the children to the country; in exchange, farmers agreed to provide the children with good homes and work. The first attempt at placement, in 1854, resulted in 300 offers of employment in Michigan. Two-hundred and seven children were successfully placed in "the country."

From the beginning, the Society employed "visitors" to comb through poor neighborhoods. They directed children to the Society's newly formed industrial schools and lodging houses. Others were gathered from local prisons, asylums, and poor houses. Children sometimes presented themselves to the Society in an attempt to escape homelessness, poverty, or abuse. Many of them were referred to the Emigration Department.

Children received by the Emigration Department were questioned about their past history, parentage, and physical condition. If accepted into the program, they were bathed and dressed in new clothes. Groups of them were loaded onto trains and sent to towns across the U. S. The day after a group arrived, farmers and others desiring to take the children assembled. An advisory committee, composed of "responsible citizens" acquainted with the applicants, located the children primarily in the families of farmers. These children were later dubbed "orphan train riders."

Competing charities organized their own "orphan trains" and "indentured" children to prospective employers. This was a legal arrangement in which the employer agreed to provide for the child "financially and in every other way" as if it were his own. In exchange, the child's labor and good behavior were guaranteed until age 18.

Proof that the children had actually "turned out well" was hard to come by. The Society had difficulty keeping track of the children once they had been placed in the country. There were accusations that children ran away from their employers or committed crimes. Admitting as much, Brace reasoned that even if one quarter of the children ultimately became a burden to society, the Emigration Plan had not been in vain "for in the city, we can hardly doubt that 95 percent would become in some way burdens to society."

In its Annual Report of 1900, the Children's Aid Society noted that of the 22,121 children

it had sent to permanent homes in the country, nearly 40% had been recruited from the Society's lodging houses.

The first and most renowned lodging house was the Newsboys' Lodging House, opened on the top floor of "The Sun" newspaper building in 1854. Its purpose was to provide temporary housing for the homeless newsboys who worked in Printing-House Square, a plaza bordered by the offices of New York City's best-known newspapers. These boys were thought to constitute a community by themselves, and were regarded as the hardest and most uncontrollable of all the street children in New York.

Beds were rented to the boys for six cents a night, but a condition of admission was that the boy should first take a bath. Supper was available for four cents. A free meal and an hour of religious instruction were provided on Sundays. Books and games were available during the week. Classes were offered in the evening for boys who would otherwise have no opportunity to attend school.

During the first year, 408 boys used the lodging house. C. C. Tracey (Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging House) claimed that these boys were cleaner, better behaved, more industrious, and more religious as a result of the Society's intervention. This apparent success led to the establishment of at least 20 other lodging houses over the next 70 years. The majority were dedicated to helping homeless boys, but others were set aside for sick children, abandoned babies, homeless women with children, and homeless girls.

Each lodging house contained an industrial school. Children who used the school began the day with a few Scripture verses and ended the day with a hymn. They received traditional schooling in the morning: basic lessons in geography, language, writing, spelling, colors, and music. In the afternoon, the children studied a light trade. The girls learned sewing or housekeeping, while the boys practiced carpentry or box-making. Each child was given a "plain, cheap" dinner and clothed with garments that the girls assisted in making. A paid Matron presided over these schools, while upper-class women volunteered to help the teachers.

The emigration plan, lodging houses, and industrial schools remained until the end of the 1920s. Children's Aid Society President William Church Osborn was then able to claim: "While there are fewer starving children today than in the past, we still find weary little bodies impoverished through improperly selected and ill-prepared food, neglected teeth and tonsils, insufficient sleep, inadequate housing and lack of activity in the open air and sunshine. The weakening of the home as a factor in the child's life calls for aid directly supplemental to the home during the nine-tenths of his time which he spends outside his school." To address these new problems, the Society re-evaluated its work. It closed down the industrial schools, transferred its students to public schools, and converted its old schools into recreational centers. They planned to open a "colored club and health center" in Harlem and a psychiatric clinic for children. They phased out the lodging houses. The Emigration Department became an adoption agency.

Carolee Inskeep is the author of the book, THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF NEW

YORK, from whose Introduction the foregoing article is excerpted. She has also compiled a related book on the records of the Foundling Hospital of New York (temporarily out of print). The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY volume names 5,000 children who lived in one of that organization's domiciles. While this number represents a fraction of the youth touched by the Society's efforts, Mrs. Inskeep's book, nonetheless, includes all those who stayed in a lodging house long enough to be enumerated in a census, making it the largest published list of its kind.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9162

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL (Temporarily out of print)

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9161

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FEATURED BOOKS & CDs for February

Our February releases include an important new book by Peter Wilson Coldham entitled NORTH AMERICAN WILLS REGISTERED IN LONDON, 1611-1857. With this volume, Mr. Coldham has consolidated all references to several thousand English persons who relocated to North America and whose wills were proved before the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in London between 1611 and 1857.

Native American researchers will be pleased to learn that Jeff Bowen has begun a new series of transcriptions based on a census of Eastern Cherokees conducted between 1923 and 1929. Volume I, covering the years 1923 to 1924, comes on the heels of Bowen's earlier four-volume series on the Eastern Cherokees spanning the period 1915 to 1922. Two extraordinary works of Native Americana are back in print this month as well: John Swanton's classic survey, the INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA; and the all-important two-volume FINAL ROLLS of Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, based on the findings of the Dawes Commission.

Other February reprints of standard genealogy references include Elizabeth Mills' unimpeachable textbook for serious researchers, PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGY; three volumes pertaining to Virginia ancestors; a scarce book on early settlers of the Bahamas; Donna Irish's authoritative collection of Pennsylvania-German marriage records; and still other works on Mohawk Valley [NY] ancestry; Washington County, Ohio, marriages; Irish settlement in North America; and a number of southern pedigrees.

Genealogists who prefer to do their research with CD-ROM technology can choose from terrific products that address our British or Irish origins, American Revolutionary Loyalists, North Carolina genealogies, or New Jersey biographies. Each of these products is searchable and fully indexed, and each represents a terrific savings over the cost of its component volumes.

Following is a complete list of our featured titles for February. Immediately below is a link to the page on our website, where you'll find short descriptions of each:

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_new_genealogy.html

CDs:

Irish Immigrants to North America
Loyalists in the American Revolution
English Origins of New England Families
New Jersey Biographical Index
Early North Carolina Settlers

BOOKS:

North American Wills Registered in London, 1611-1857
Professional Genealogy: A Manual for Researchers, Writers, Editors, Lecturers, and Librarians
The Final Rolls of Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory [and] Index to the Final Rolls
The Indian Tribes of North America
Huguenot Emigration to Virginia
A History of the Irish Settlers in North America
A Key to Southern Pedigrees
John Smith's Map of Virginia
Early Settlers of the Bahamas & Colonists of North America
Eastern Cherokee Census, Cherokee, N.C., 1923-1929. Volume I
The Book of Names, Especially Relating to the Mohawk Valley [N.Y.]
Pennsylvania German Marriages
Washington County, Ohio, Marriages, 1789-1840
A Place Apart: A Brief History of the Early Williamson Road and North Roanoke Valley

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WHAT'S NEW at the Genealogy Warehouse for February

The GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE is our bargain basement for books--and to a limited extent CDs--that have been permanently reduced in price by 40%, 50%, or more below retail. As we have done for the last few months, in February we are adding to the WAREHOUSE a number of Connecticut town vital records volumes transcribed from the famous Barbour Collection. In fact, if your Connecticut ancestor hailed from a city or town whose name begins with letters from Ba through Ea, this could be your lucky day. We are also highlighting a number of military and/or pension record volumes that are already available in the WAREHOUSE.

Still don't see something you need among February's new or featured bargain titles? Try browsing the complete bargain basement collection at:

http://www.genealogical.com/content/products_warehouse.html and find yourself some great deals! Be sure to check out the GENEALOGY WAREHOUSE at the beginning of

every month so you can learn about the latest additions.

**** New! ****

THE BARBOUR COLLECTION of Connecticut Town Vital Records. Volumes 2, 3, 6, 8, & 9

Covering 137 Connecticut towns and taking up over 14,000 typed pages in manuscript, the "Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records" was the life work of General Lucius Barnes Barbour, Connecticut Examiner of Public Records from 1911 to 1934. Our 55-volume published edition of the BARBOUR COLLECTION refers to a staggering 1.75 million settlers who took up residence in Connecticut between the mid-17th century and mid-19th century. For a complete list of the towns and dates of coverage in this colossal series, go to the following link and scroll down to the end of that page:
http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6311

VOLUME 2: Barkhamsted, 1779-1854; Berlin, 1785-1850; Bethany, 1832-1853; Bethlehem, 1787-1851; Bloomfield, 1835-1853; Bozrah, 1786-1850

This volume identifies a combined 29,000 persons.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6312

VOLUME 3: Branford, 1644-1850; Bridgeport, 1821-1854

This volume references 30,000 persons.

Was \$30.00 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6313

VOLUME 6: Canton, 1806-1853; Chaplin, 1822-1851; Chatham, 1767-1854; Cheshire, 1780-1840; Chester, 1836-1852; Clinton, 1838-1854; Diary of Aaron G. Hurd, Clinton, 1809-1878

This volume cites in excess of 32,000 persons.

Was \$30.00 Now \$17.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6316

VOLUME 8: Danbury, 1685-1847; Darien, 1820-1851; Derby, 1655-1852

This volume refers to approximately 30,000 persons.

Was \$35.00 Now \$19.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6318

VOLUME 9: Durham, 1798-1852; Eastford, 1847-1851; East Haddam, 1743-1857

This volume identifies a whopping 38,000 persons.

Was \$38.50 Now \$21.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6319

**** MILITARY AND PENSION RECORD BOOKS ****

RESOLUTIONS, LAWS, AND ORDINANCES Relating to the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution

This rare and little-known government publication is a synopsis of all the Acts of Congress relating to the promises made by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army up to the year 1836. The significance of the work to genealogists lies in the fact that the hundreds of Congressional enactments printed here, both large and small, contain the names of the soldiers or their heirs who applied for relief under the terms of each of the special Acts. For a variety of reasons, veterans may not have received arrears of pay, may not have been issued their promised half pay for life, their widows and orphans their seven years' pay, or they may not have taken up their bounty land. Thus, years later, either they or their heirs applied to Congress for satisfaction of their claims, which were dealt with by Acts and Resolutions of Congress.

Was \$38.50 Now \$19.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5924

VIRGINIA MILITIA in the War of 1812. In Two Volumes

This two-volume work contains the names and other particulars of some 40,000 Virginia militiamen. The first volume was originally published in 1851 by the Virginia Auditor's Office, and the second, much larger, volume was published a year later as a "Supplement." Both volumes have now been reprinted under the simple title, VIRGINIA MILITIA IN THE WAR OF 1812. An index--entirely lacking in the original publications--has been added to each volume.

Was \$125.00/set Now \$75.00/set

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=6099

WHAT CAN'T BRAVE AMERICANS ENDURE? The New Jersey Infantry at the Valley Forge Encampment

This work marks Joseph Lee Boyle's second book dedicated to resurrecting the identities of the heroes of the six-month encampment of the Continental Army at Valley Forge in 1777-1778. His first volume, "Fire Cake and Water," concerns the Connecticut soldiers who were among the 30,000 individuals at the beleaguered Valley Forge encampment. This book is composed essentially of an alphabetical list of some 2,500 New Jersey

soldiers abstracted from Revolutionary War muster and payrolls at the National Archives. Each patriot is identified by name, rank, date and term of enlistment or commission, names of regiment and company, and a variety of supporting details, such as date of furlough or discharge, when wounded, when and where promoted, etc.

Was \$20.00 Now \$11.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9699

THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA'S NAVY of the Revolution

This volume recounts the exploits of the largest of all the state navies during the Revolution. It features a roster of officers and men derived from a variety of source records.

Was \$25.00 Now \$14.95

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5568

HISTORICAL REGISTER and Dictionary of the United States Army. In Two Volumes

This is a complete list of some 60,000 commissioned officers from the organization of the Army, on September 29, 1789, to the year of the list's original publication in 1903. The list gives the officers' full names and shows their services as cadets and all services as officers or enlisted men, either in the regular or volunteer service. Each entry contains a brief paragraph on the officer, giving his state or country where born, state from which originally appointed, date of induction, rank, date of discharge, promotions, medals, battles participated in, and, in about a fifth of the entries, date of death after leaving the Army.

Was \$125.00/set Now \$75.00/set

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=2675

NEW YORK COLONIAL MUSTER ROLLS, 1664-1775. In Two Volumes

Originally published as appendices, or supplements, to the "Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York" for the years 1897 and 1898, these two volumes contain transcriptions of all colonial muster rolls on deposit in the state capital at Albany for the years 1664 to 1775. This work identifies approximately 30,000 men who served in the various militia companies during the period before the Revolution, including privateers and free-lancers such as Captain William Kidd. At a minimum, each militiaman is noted in connection with his date of enlistment, company and company commander, rank, and place of residence. More often than not, information provided in the muster rolls also includes such important items as place of birth, age, occupation, height, and physical description.

Was \$85.00/set Now \$42.50/set

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=4070

MUSTER ROLLS of the New York Provincial Troops, 1755-1764 (Low in stock)

This volume contains the muster rolls of the various regiments and smaller organizations of troops from the province of New York that served during the Seven Years' War in America. The muster rolls cover the entire period of that war, from 1755 to 1763, except for the records from 1757, which are lost. Genealogists will find a mine of information here, including the numbers and designations of the companies, names of the privates and officers, and personal information such as height, age, complexion, place of birth, trade, localities where enlisted, and dates of enlistment.

Was \$42.50 Now \$25.50

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=9772

INDEX TO U.S. INVALID Pension Records, 1801-1815

According to the "Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives," "many of the pensioners named in this volume were Revolutionary War veterans whose papers were presumably destroyed in the War Department fires of 1800 and 1814." This index is based on a War Department account book, or ledger, showing the amount of semi-annual payments made in March and September to each pensioner for each year of the reporting period, 1801-1815.

Was \$20.00 Now \$12.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1004

THE PENSION LISTS OF 1792-1795

Certain U.S. pension records pre-dating 1800 survive in the form of Congressional reports, and these reports would appear to be the earliest Revolutionary War pension records extant. Four such reports have been identified and are transcribed in this work. Within each report the claims are arranged by state, giving, generally, name, rank, regiment, description and circumstances of wounds incurred, and information regarding pension, place of residence, and physical fitness.

Was \$25.00 Now \$15.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=1008

PENSION LIST OF 1820

The "Pension List of 1820," compiled pursuant to a Congressional Act of 1818 and containing 17,000 entries, is the most complete list of Revolutionary War pensioners compiled up to the date of its publication. Arranged according to the state or territory of residence and thereunder in rough alphabetical order, pensioners are listed with their rank line of service.

Was \$45.00 Now \$27.00

http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&item_number=5975

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2. Fax your order to 1-410-752-8492
3. Call toll-free to our sales department at 1-800-296-6687