MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1868.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron—Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.
President—Edward Miner Gallaudet, M. A.
Secretary—William Stickney, Esq.
Treasurer—George W. Riggs, Jr., Esq.
Directors—Hon. James W. Patterson, Hon. Rufus P. Spalding,
Hon. N. Boyden, Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. Benjamin B. French,
McGuire, Esq., Henry D. Cooke, Esq.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., President, Professor of Moral and
Political Science.
Samuel Porter, M. A., Professor of Mental Science and English Phil-
ology.
Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
Edward A. Fay, M. A., Professor of History and Ancient Languages.
James M. Spencer, B. A., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. William W. Turner, M. A., Lecturer on Natural History.
Hon. James W. Patterson, L. L. D., Lecturer on Astronomy.
Peter Baumgras, Instructor in Art.
J. B. Cundiff, Instructor of Penmanship.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President—Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A.
Instructors—James Denison, M. A., Melville Ballard, B. S.,
Mary T. G. Gordon.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Family Supervisor—William L. Gallaudet.
Attending Physician—Nathan S. Lincoln, M. D.
Matron—Miss Anna A. Pratt.
Assistant Matron—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Denison.
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Washington, October 26, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for
the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress
during the year ending June 30, 1868.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.
The pupils remaining in the institution on the first day of
July, 1867, numbered.......................... 88
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1868.......................... 22
Since admitted.......................... 12
Under instruction since July 1, 1867, males, 93; females, 29; total, 122

Of these, nine have been dismissed, one has been expelled, and one
has died.
The number of United States beneficiaries is 56; paying pupils, 12;
supported by the State of Maryland, 35; supported by the city of Balti-
more, 19.

THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

We have to record, with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, another
year of general health throughout the institution. No epidemic disease
has prevailed, and the cases of sickness have, with a single exception,
been of a mild character and have yielded readily to treatment.

We are, however, called upon to record the death, after a brief illness,
of one of our number, Mr. Anthony J. Kull, of Wisconsin, a promising
member of our collegiate department.

The high estimation in which Mr. Kull was held by his instructors
will appear from the following minute from the records of the faculty.

Mr. Anthony J. Kull entered the preparatory class of the National Deaf-Mute College in
the month of September, 1866. He came hither highly recommended by the principal of
the Wisconsin institution, where he had finished a course of seven years.

Here he at once enlisted the interest and affection of both teachers and companions, by his
simple, genial, and truthful character. Laboring under disadvantages arising from deficient
training, especially in the structure and use of the English language, by force of will and
sincere love of study he mastered steadily the difficulties of his course, and was developing
all the true characteristics of successful scholarship. He was possessed eminently of that
spirit essential to the entrance into the kingdom of knowledge, as well as the kingdom of
grace—the spirit of "a little child"—and the truth ever found him attentive and receptive.

At the end of a single year in the preparatory department he passed the examination required
for admission to the college, and entered the Freshman class. During the two terms he
remained in that class his course was marked by the same perseverance and earnestness, and
he ranked as second in scholarship. He had a strong and healthy organization, and gave
promise of a long, progressive, and useful life. He had had no experience of sickness, and in
his muscular form there was no indication that disease could stop him in the midst of his
college course and bring him to the grave. On Monday, April 13, he was unwell, but appar-
etly suffering temporarily from some imprudence, and no apprehension was felt that he was
dangerously ill. The next day the disturbance continued, and the physician found intercep-
tion of the bowels of such a character as to render his recovery doubtful. During Wenes-
day there was some hope that he might recover. He passed a quiet and comfortable night,
and on Thursday morning seemed better; but at 10 o'clock his strength yielded to the pro-
gress of the disease and death came.

That morning, in conversation with President Gallaudet, he was informed of his condition,
and the possibility that he might not recover; but, while he disclaimed all merits of his own
and all fitness to meet death, he expressed himself as not afraid to die, and willing to trust
himself to the Saviour who had died for him.

During his first year he joined the company of students who met for prayers Sunday even-
ings, and has borne an efficient part in sustaining those meetings. By it is he understood
that he made a public avowal of his love to Christ, and his determination to lead a Christian life, and his whole career was consistent with that avowal. He was an earnest student of the Bible, and a reverential attendant upon all religious services: a truthful and pure companion, an obedient and conscientious student, and apparently a sincere Christian.

As a faculty we record most cheerful testimony to his exemplary character: heartfelt sorrow over his early death; sympathy for his parents and friends in their bereavement; and assurance that for him to die is gain.

The following resolutions were passed by the students:

Whereas, God, in his infinite love and wisdom, has removed by death our beloved friend and companion, Anthony J. Kull: therefore,

Resolved, That his integrity of character and nobleness of heart have endeared him to us in all his relations as a class-mate and friend, and that our grief at the loss of one so universally respected and loved will prompt us to cherish his memory with great affection.

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved friends of our comrade, while we rejoice in his firm hope of a blessed immortality.

Resolved, That we wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the National Deaf-Mute Gazette for publication, and to the family of the deceased.

CHANGES IN CORPS OF OFFICERS.

In March last, Mr. William L. Gallaudet, of New York city, was appointed to fill the position of family supervisor. Mr. Gallaudet brought with him a knowledge of the language of the deaf-mutes acquired in early life, and has proved himself in other respects well qualified to perform the duties he has been called to assume.

At the close of the summer term, our matron, Miss Sarah A. Bliss, finding her health somewhat impaired by her labors here, and fearing a still further undermining of her strength if she remained, resigned her position. She was faithful and untiring in the performance of her duty, and the necessity for her retirement was a matter of much regret among officers and pupils.

Miss Anna A. Pratt, our former efficient assistant matron, has been appointed matron, and entered upon the performance of her duties the 1st of August last.

Mrs. E. L. Denison, who has for some time been a successful teacher of a class in the primary department, has been appointed assistant matron, and we have reason to believe that with the assistance of these ladies, the domestic affairs of the institution will be conducted to our entire satisfaction.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The progress of this department has been satisfactory, and has been marked by no unusual event, save the withdrawal of the beneficiaries of the city of Baltimore, who are, by the action of the city council, to be taught hereafter in an institution recently opened in Frederick City, Maryland. A number of Maryland beneficiaries have also been withdrawn by their parents and placed in the new institution.

The effect of these removals is to reduce the number in our primary department about fifty.

The legislative provision for the support of beneficiaries from Maryland remains, however, unchanged, and new pupils may be received hereafter, as heretofore, from any part of the State, on proper application through the county commissioners, or mayor and city council of Baltimore, to the governor.

The reduction of numbers just alluded to, attended, as it is, by a considerable abatement of our revenue, has led us to postpone the introduction of articulation, as proposed in our last report, until our next academic year.
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS.

It is, however, a source of satisfaction to us to be able to state that the recommendations of our last report relating to the instruction of the deaf and dumb in articulation and reading from the lips are likely to find support in a majority of the established institutions of the country at an early day.

In the month of May last a national conference of principals of institutions for the deaf and dumb was held in this city, to which every principal in the United States was invited. Of the 22 institutions then in operation 14 were represented, within whose walls are assembled more than 2,000 pupils from 22 States of the Union, constituting four-fifths of the deaf and dumb now under instruction in the country. So important a meeting of teachers of deaf-mutes has never before been convened, and its decisions may justly be taken as the judgment of the profession in this country at the present time. After full discussion and mature deliberation the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference it is the duty of all institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation and lip reading to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercises of this nature.

Resolved, That while in our judgment it is desirable to give semi-mutes and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech they may possess, it is not profitable, except in promising cases, discovered after fair experiment, to carry congenital mutes through a course of instruction in articulation.

Resolved, That to attain success in this department of instruction, an added force of instructors will be necessary, and this conference hereby recommends to boards of directors of institutions for the deaf and dumb that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of this work.

A comparison of these resolutions with the recommendations of our last report (1 and 3 on page 54) will show how nearly a coincidence of views has been reached. In several of the larger institutions of the country measures have been promptly taken to carry into effect the resolutions of the conference, and the hope may, we think, be reasonably indulged that at no distant day the deaf-mute institutions of America will combine in their course of instruction the desirable features of the conflicting systems of Heinicke and de l'Epée, justly retaining the position they have long held in the front rank of such establishments throughout the world.

The conference of principals had before it many subjects of great interest to the profession, which were brought forward in able papers. These essays, together with the debates, resolutions, and other proceedings, are submitted as an appendix to this report, and will, it is believed, be read with profit and pleasure by all who have to do in any way with the care or instruction of deaf-mutes. One subject discussed, relating to the work of our own institution, demands special notice in this report since it bears directly on a question in reference to which opposite opinions have been entertained in certain quarters. The collegiate work we have undertaken here since 1864, being without precedent in the annals of educational effort, naturally engendered doubts in the minds of some as to its desirableness and practicability. There were teachers even of deaf-mutes, not to speak of others less familiar with the capabilities of this class of persons, who expressed the opinion that a college was hardly needed for those who had the life-long disability of deafness to contend with. It is, therefore, a matter of no small satisfaction to us that the assembled principals, after free examination of the daily workings of the college, and after full discussion in their conference on the subject of col-
legiate education for the deaf and dumb, saw fit unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference does hereby give its hearty approval to the work of the National Deaf-Mute College, regarding it as an institution essential to the completion of the national system of deaf-mute education.

Resolved, That an increase at an early day of the number of free State students now authorized by Congress is called for by every consideration of justice and expediency; and our senators and representatives are hereby requested to make such amendments in the law of March 2, 1857, as may secure to the deaf and dumb of the States equal privileges in the college; and the attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the fact that immense portions of the national domain have been appropriated for the endowment of universities and colleges for haring and speaking youth, in the advantages of which deaf-mutes cannot participate; hence in the judgment of this conference it is most fitting and proper that a college for this class of persons be shut out until recently from the benefits of collegiate education, should be perfected and maintained on a liberal scale by the national government.

These we would respectfully commend to your consideration and to the notice of Congress as expressing from a body of men representing every section of the land, and competent above others to judge in the matter, an opinion certainly entitled to great weight in determining the action of the government with regard to our institution hereafter.

GENERAL RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It may perhaps be not improper in this report to refer briefly to the relations now sustained by the institution to the government and the country at large, since by successive acts during the past four years Congress has materially changed the character of the institution and widened the scope of its operations. The effect of this legislation has been explained from time to time in our reports, but as the changes produced have been gradual it is proper that the results as finally attained should be distinctly understood. As you are well aware, the primary object in the establishment of this institution was to provide instruction for the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia.

Shortly after the opening of the institution in 1857 a law amendatory to the organic act was passed by Congress making full provision for the accomplishment of this object, and admitting, without charge, the children of men in the military or naval service of the United States, on the same conditions as those prescribed for residents of the District of Columbia.

For six years the institution continued its operations within the limits above indicated, when the question arose whether we should be satisfied with carrying our pupils through an elementary course of instruction as had been done in the State institutions, or go further and endeavor to conduct such of them as were qualified through a high school and collegiate course.

Our organic act placed no restrictions upon us as to the period of pupilage of the beneficiaries of the government; it also allowed us to receive and instruct deaf-mutes from the States and Territories of the United States on terms to be agreed upon by ourselves. [See act of February 16, 1857.] We needed nothing for the legal organization of a college save the authority to confer degrees.

This lack was supplied by Congress in the passage of an act, approved April 8, 1861, authorizing us to grant such degrees and diplomas as are usually conferred in colleges.

Shortly after the passage of the above act we decided to establish a collegiate department, and succeeded in so doing in September, 1861.

For a detailed account of the organization and inauguration of the
college, together with the considerations which urged us thereto, we would refer to our seventh annual report. And for further information as to the progress of this branch of our institution we would direct attention to the eighth, ninth, and tenth reports, which have been submitted to your department.

Each year that has passed since the opening of the college we have taken pains to inform the government, through our reports, of the development and needs of the work we are carrying forward; and at each returning session Congress has accorded its approval by making the appropriations for which we asked.

In March, 1867, Congress provided for the free admission of ten students into our college from any of the States and Territories of the United States. The number was shortly filled up, and in July last was increased to twenty-five, and this latter number is now likewise full.

Appropriations have been made for buildings, for lands, for books, for illustrative apparatus, and for the salaries of professors and teachers. Students other than the United States beneficiaries have been admitted on the payment, by themselves or their friends, of the cost of maintenance. Mutes from the District have also entered the college until, from a beginning with five students in 1864, our numbers in this department have risen to forty during the past year. And these represent the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri.

That such an institution had its origin in the midst of exhausting civil war, that appropriations have been liberally made for its support and development during a period when the demands upon the public treasury have been heavy beyond precedent in times of peace, that it stands out the first of its kind in the world, reflects lasting honor upon our government.

That this action of Congress in providing collegiate education for the deaf-mutes of the country is but a deed of equitable benevolence to a worthy, intelligent, and large class in the community, will appear on a fair consideration of the closing paragraph of the second resolution. For none will deny that a government which has appropriated many millions of acres of public lands for the endowment of colleges and universities which will, in every quarter of the country through all coming time, dispense the blessings of scientific and literary culture to hearing and speaking youth, must, to be even consistent with itself, make some similar provision for the deaf; while a due regard to the disabilities under which the latter labor in the emulations of life, would to most minds present an appeal for more liberal assistance during the dependent and formative years of youth.

But it has been urged that the States should do this work in their respective institutions, and that the government should not be charged with the expense.

To this objection we would present, in reply, the question whether the hundred or hundred and fifty mute youth in the country deserving and needing a collegiate education (and the number will not probably be greater than this at any one time during the present century) could be as well or more cheaply taught in thirty different establishments, under an equal or greater number of instructors as in one well organized college with a corps of six or eight professors. And again the question will be pertinent whether the disintegration of all our colleges and the scattering of the fragments among the district schools of the country would tend to the advancement of public education or public economy.
And will the States economize when they tax themselves a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the purpose of half doing a work which the general government can do well at a cost to the people of less than half this sum?

As bearing on the importance of a collegiate education to those deaf-mutes who are capable of profiting thereby, we would direct especial attention to our ninth report, (Appendix C,) and in particular to a paper read before the conference of principals, which will be found in the proceedings appended hereto, entitled “The College.”

THE COLLEGE.

We take pleasure in reporting a more marked advancement in this branch of our institution during the past year than in any preceding period of equal length.

The following schedule of studies will indicate the range of instruction afforded, and we feel justified in claiming that our students make as creditable attainments in their respective years as the average of hearing and speaking youth.

STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS.

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and Botany, Algebra to quadratic equations, Latin.

STUDIES OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

Algebra, (completed,) Geometry, Latin, Greek, English Composition, Book-keeping.*

STUDIES OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.


STUDIES OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Mechanics, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, German, Latin, Rhetoric, Greek,* History of Civilization.

STUDIES OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Political Science, and Constitution, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, English Literature, Esthetics.

Instruction in Art is also given to those who desire it.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

In our last report we asked an appropriation of $48,000 to be made available in the first quarter of 1868, that we might prepare for occupancy this year a section of the main central building, then standing one story high.

Action was, however, deferred on the appropriation until the closing day of the session, so that when it passed, July 27, the season for building operations was too far advanced to admit of the completion of any portion of the building in time for the opening of our fall term in September.

We have therefore determined to defer the resumption of the work on

* Optional studies.
this building until next spring, taking advantage of the winter months for the preparation of material, cutting of stone and such other preliminary work as may enable us to press forward in March with as great rapidity as is consistent with substantial construction.

The president's dwelling-house alluded to in our last report as being under roof is now nearly completed and will be habitable in the course of a few weeks.

The completion of the main central building, which we hope to effect during 1869, will leave only the college extension indicated on the plans submitted in our ninth report to be constructed, and the buildings needed for the accommodation of all departments of the institution will be provided. An extension of the shop, and other dwelling-houses for the professors, may in future years be required, but the cost of these will be small compared with the expenditures of the last, the present, or the next year.

We may therefore point to a time in the near future when our demands on the public treasury will be limited to a provision for current expenses and repairs.

Attention has been called in Congress and by yourself to the fact that the title to real estate purchased and buildings erected out of appropriations made by the general government should be vested in the United States and not in an incorporated body.

The law of July 27, 1868, restricts us from disposing of any real estate, except as authorized by special act of Congress, and would seem to furnish a sufficient guarantee of the proper disposition of the property we have acquired by virtue of the bounty of the government. But lest there should still be objections raised in Congress or elsewhere to the propriety of the appropriations we shall need to complete our buildings, we desire to record our entire willingness that the title to all property purchased with the public funds should be vested in the United States.

And we hold ourselves ready, if Congress shall so desire, to make over the title to all property we have heretofore acquired in the manner above indicated, provided only it shall be agreed that the property shall be held sacred to the purposes for which it has heretofore been set apart.

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for the year ending June 30, 1868, will appear from the following detailed statements.

1.—Support of the institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance from old accounts</td>
<td>$4,368 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from treasury United States</td>
<td>24,873 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>State of Maryland for support of pupils</td>
<td>6,156 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>city of Baltimore for support of pupils</td>
<td>2,750 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>board and tuition</td>
<td>1,255 30</td>
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<td>scholarships</td>
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<td>students for books, &amp;c</td>
<td>288 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupils for clothing</td>
<td>41 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damage to grounds by cattle</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>work done in shop</td>
<td>91 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>loan First National Bank</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>sale of old barn and house</td>
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<td>sale of pigs</td>
<td>70 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>balance</td>
<td>1,064 85</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,699 27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for salaries and wages................................................................. $17,147 53
medical attendance and dentist's services............................................. 795 50
medicine and chemicals........................................................................ 238 90
fuel and light................................................................................................ 1,739 21
oats and grain............................................................................................ 457 71
blacksmithing............................................................................................... 144 76
two carriages............................................................................................... 700 00
carriage repairs and harness....................................................................... 328 63
freight........................................................................................................... 144 41
queenware...................................................................................................... 144 81
hardware........................................................................................................ 92 35
tuition refunded............................................................................................ 28 88
clothing and dry goods................................................................................ 216 80
carriage hire.................................................................................................. 57 50
funeral expenses........................................................................................... 144 67
paint, glass, &c.............................................................................................. 192 55
silver plating.................................................................................................. 24 73
travelling expenses....................................................................................... 1,285 76
butter and eggs............................................................................................. 3,163 52
household expenses, vegetables, &c........................................................... 1,715 48
books, stationary and printing.................................................................... 732 54
repairs on buildings...................................................................................... 418 00
groceries........................................................................................................ 3,408 73
bread.............................................................................................................. 2,513 81
meats.............................................................................................................. 5,634 71
milk................................................................................................................ 949 07
furniture and household articles............................................................... 556 21
kitchen utensils and repairing................................................................. 88 55
shoes and repairing...................................................................................... 163 45
whitewashing................................................................................................. 70 60

$43,669 27

II.—Erection of buildings.

RECEIPTS.

Received from appropriation ........................................................................ $54,475 49
balance due the president............................................................................. 1,971 35

$56,446 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance from last account.......................................................................... $32 83
Paid James G. Naylor on contracts.............................................................. 41,650 50
A. R. Shepherd & Bros., for completing gas works and laying mains........ 3,104 63
A. R. Shepherd & Bros., for plumbing......................................................... 2,512 90
for building materials and hardware.......................................................... 1,685 44
E. S. Friedrich, for services as supervising architect.................................. 1,430 33
Vaux, Withers & Co., for preparing plans and specifications............... 1,500 00
for furniture.................................................................................................. 1,420 32
for wages and labor...................................................................................... 529 50

$56,446 85

111.—Increased supply of Potomac water.

RECEIPTS.

Received from appropriation........................................................................ $55,000 00

541
DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid A. R. Shepherd & Bros. for laying a 4-inch pipe from the junction of Third street east, and M street north, to the buildings of the institution ........ $3,148.90
A. R. Shepherd & Bros. for running pipes and placing fixtures in buildings. 716.20
Balance due the United States July 1, 1868 ............................... 1,134.90

5,000.00

IV.—Enlargement and improvement of grounds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old accounts .................................................... $3,783.24
Received from appropriation .................................................. 7,500.00
Balance due the president ................................................... 170.55

11,462.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Mrs. Catharine Pearson for land purchased March 27, 1867 ........... $9,000.00
for fencing ................................................................. 156.25
for grading ................................................................. 863.97
for draining ................................................................. 772.40
for paving and curbing .................................................... 347.12
for gardener's wages ....................................................... 316.05

11,462.79

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

1. For the support of the institution, including $1,000 for books and illustrative apparatus, $31,500.

2. For continuing the work on the buildings in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, $66,000.

3. For continuing the work on the enclosure and improvement of the grounds of the institution, $4,000.

The amount asked for the support of the institution is $3,500 in excess of the appropriations for last year, and $4,500 greater than the amount required for the present year, the increase being to provide for a corresponding increase in the number of our United States beneficiaries.

The second appropriation is needed to complete the main central building, referred to earlier in this report. The importance of the speedy completion of this building will be apparent on an inspection of the works as they now stand, and an examination into the crowded condition of nearly every available portion of the occupied buildings.

Especially in the domestic department is the need of more room most plainly evident.

The kitchen, laundry and dining-rooms now in use are utterly insufficient for a proper fulfilment of the functions they are made to perform, and are wholly temporary and provisional, their proper location being in the building now in process of construction, and which the appropriation asked for is designed to complete.

The third estimate is needed for the purposes indicated, and its appropriation will conduce to the safety of our property, to the comfort and health of our inmates by providing suitable walks for exercise, and to the productiveness of the grounds set apart for agricultural and horticultural purposes.
During the summer just closed the products from our cultivated grounds have been more valuable than in any previous year, heavy crops of hay, corn and vegetables having been secured, all of which have gone to lessen the expense of maintaining the institution. The labor of pupils has been largely employed in the field and garden, and may be made still more available when our grounds shall have been fully improved.

We are under the necessity of submitting a further estimate to meet a deficiency which will arise during the present fiscal year. The estimate submitted by us and by you for the support of the institution during the present year was for $25,000. Approved by the Senate and by the Committee on Appropriations of the House, it was opposed in the House in the following language:

"And now, sir, the Senate have put in this sum of $25,000 for expenses &c., for the coming year. I have submitted an amendment to reduce the amount to $12,500. In 1866 there were twenty-two pupils, and we gave them $12,500; I propose to give them the same amount for this year; it is to pay the teachers for this institution, and for the education of the twenty-five pupils whom we undertake to educate."

A reference to the records of the institution will reveal the fact that in 1866 there were twenty-seven United States beneficiaries in the institution, and the amount provided by Congress for the support of the institution was $15,937 50, while last year the number of United States pupils had risen to forty-one, and the amount appropriated was $20,434 14. For the present year, from the action of Congress itself in the act of July 27, 1868, and by the regular accessions from the District of Columbia, our number will be increased to upwards of sixty.

We sincerely regret that so grave a misapprehension of facts should have existed, for in the hurry of closing legislation, when no opportunity was offered us of correcting the errors, the amendment proposed became a law, leaving us without the means of fulfilling the tasks which Congress by its own legislation had imposed upon us. We cannot think otherwise, however, than that those who sustained the amendment will clearly see the justice of a deficiency to meet the exigencies of the case and be prompt to allow the needed appropriation.

The number of sixty government pupils for whose support and instruction we are called upon to provide the present year would, by the scale of allowances proposed in the amendment, call for an expenditure of $35,000. We, however, estimate that by the exercise of rigid economy we shall be able to meet the current burdens of the year with $30,000.

Twelve thousand five hundred dollars having been appropriated, the sum of $17,500 will be needed to meet the expenses of the year ending June 30, 1869. The following estimate is therefore submitted:

For the support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1869, $17,500.

In view of all the considerations above recited, and in the hope that they may commend themselves to you and to Congress, we respectfully recommend that appropriations be asked at the approaching session of Congress in accordance with the estimates submitted in this report.

By order of the board of directors:

E. M. GALHAUDET, President.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.
CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

In the college.

RESIDENT GRADUATE.

Melville Ballard, B. S. ................................................. Maine.

SENIORS.

James H. Logan ............. Pennsylvania.

JUNIORS.


SOPHOMORES.


FRESHMEN.

Amos G. Draper ............. Illinois.
William L. Hill ............. Massachusetts.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Julius C. Durgan ............ South Carolina.
Ransom A. Goodell .......... Michigan.
John C. Hummer .......... Iowa.

In the primary department.

FEMALES.

Marietta Chambers .......... Fortress Monroe.
Elizabeth Feltenburg .......... Maryland.
Mary Feldpunk ............. Maryland.
Grace A. Freeman .......... Maryland.
Sarah A. Gourley .......... Maryland.
Catharine Haldy .......... Maryland.
Mary M. Ivens .......... Dist. Columbia.
Amanda M. Karrner .......... Maryland.
Lydia Lightner .......... Maryland.
Elizabeth McCormick .......... Maryland.
Lydia A. Mitchell .......... Maryland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>MALES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James D. Bitter</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>David Kennedy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julius W. Bissett</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>John Kennedy</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Blair</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Frank M. Maslin</td>
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<td>John E. Bull</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>G. E. Messenburg</td>
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<td>John Carlisle</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>James H. Mosley</td>
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<td>James E. Calhoun</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>William Moriarty</td>
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<td>Henry Dalil</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>George Roman</td>
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<td>Charles Dashiel</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>George F. Rodenmayer</td>
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<td>John W. Dechard</td>
<td>Dist. Columbia</td>
<td>Aaron B. Showman</td>
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<td>Alexander W. Dennis</td>
<td>Dist. Columbia</td>
<td>Peter Duffy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas J. Sprague</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Lewis C. Easterday</td>
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<td>Frederick Eisemann</td>
<td>U. S. Army</td>
<td>Henry Trieschmann, jr.</td>
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<td>John P. Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Henry C. Wentz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Hays</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Samuel Wienen</td>
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**REGULATIONS.**

I. The academic year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the second Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and at Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf-mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-one years of age, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the president of the institution.

IX. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner’s name.

X. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.