

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

LOCATED AT IOWA CITY,

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE YEARS 1864 AND 1865.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER.
1866.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

HON. W. M. STONE, GOVERNOR, EX-OFFICIO,
HON. JAMES WRIGHT, SEC'Y OF STATE, EX-OFFICIO,
N. H. BRAINARD, PRESIDENT,
G. H. JEROME, TREASURER,
T. M. BANBURY,
B. TALBOT, EX-OFFICIO, SECRETARY.

PRINCIPAL,

BENJAMIN TALBOT, M. A.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS,

EDWIN SOUTHWICK,
D. F. STONE,
CONRAD S. ZORBAUGH,
MRS. SUE McC. ZORBAUGH.

MATRON,

MRS. MARY B. SWAN.

ASSISTANT MATRON,

MRS. MARY M. ASKEW.

PHYSICIAN,

T. S. MAHAN, M. D.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
IOWA CITY, December 8, 1865. }

To His Excellency, William M. Stone, Governor of Iowa :

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, have the pleasure to report that this Institution, under their charge, is now relieved from all financial embarrassment.

The first of October, 1863, when it came under the supervision of its present management, it was involved in debt to the amount of about fourteen hundred dollars. Its furniture was correctly reported, by a committee of the Legislature, such as is usually found in a common alms-house. It was bare of supplies of all kinds, and all articles of consumption had recently advanced 50 to 150 per cent.

The Legislature promptly increased the general appropriation for the payment of salaries, rents, &c., from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum, and the per capita upon each pupil for current expenses, from \$25 to \$30 per quarter.

From that time to the commencement of the present fiscal year, the 6th of November last, all outstanding claims have been paid, the Institution has been thoroughly refurnished with whatever was deemed necessary for the comfort and health of the pupils, all expenses have been met, and at the date last named there remained on hand the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-four cents (\$3,125.24). This amount, however, was subject to the current expenses of the balance of the quarter ending January 1, and to the salaries of the entire quarter, which, when deducted, would leave the actual surplus about \$1,000.

We do not deem it probable that the next two years will be more expensive for the Institution than the last two have been ; and, as

all debts are now paid, and the Institution well supplied, we are of the opinion that the per capita appropriation may be safely reduced to the former rate of \$25 per quarter. The additional \$1,000 to the general appropriation, made at the last session, will still be required; as salaries cannot be reduced, and our rents, since the expiration of our former leases, have been doubled, although they are now low, for the amount of room required.

The buildings now occupied are as well adapted to the uses of the Institution as can be expected of those not erected for the purpose; but we would urge the fact that new buildings, complete in all their parts, and adapted expressly to the wants of the Institution, must be had, before it can realize the best results to the unfortunate class for which it exists.

Little can now be done in the way of mechanical employment of the boys, for want of the necessary accommodations, which would be provided in a new set of buildings.

The Institution is now doing all that can be expected of it under the circumstances. The Principal and all his assistants are faithful and untiring in their efforts, and labor to conduct it efficiently and economically; in which latter respect they have certainly succeeded. The report of the Principal will give in detail the operations for the last two years.

The Trustees and the Institution have recently met with a great loss in the death of J. P. Wood, a member of the Board, who has labored for many years for the success of this enterprise. His term of service would have expired in one year, which unexpired term should be filled. The term of G. H. Jerome, as Trustee, is also about to expire, and should be provided for.

We commend again to the watchful care of your Excellency and the Legislature, this unfortunate class, to whom is denied the usual direct intercourse with their fellow-men; and we do so with great pleasure in the fact that the finances of the Institution are now in a condition entirely satisfactory.

In behalf of the Trustees.

N. H. BRAINARD, *President.*

BENJ. TALBOT, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

To His Excellency, William M. Stone, Governor of Iowa:

The period has again arrived at which the reports of Public Institutions must be presented to the Governor and Legislature of the State; and, in accordance with the law, the Sixth Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution for the deaf and dumb is now respectfully submitted.

Through the kind care of an ever watchful Providence, blessing the bounty of the State, the Institution has been permitted to continue, without interruption, its work of mercy towards the unfortunate class for whom it was established; lifting them, in some measure, out of the mental and spiritual darkness in which they were wrapped, and raising them nearer to an equality with their more favored fellows in the community. The rude shock of war, though it has affected, has not disturbed the operations of the Institution; and, now that peace has again spread her mantle over the land, its friends may hope that this, as well as the other benevolent enterprises of the State, may be permitted to attain an unwonted vigor and prosperity.

To this end the careful attention of the State authorities is respectfully solicited to the present condition of the Institution, and to its claims upon them; and the hope is cherished that such action will result as shall be for the honor of the State, and the good of all concerned.

The finances of the Institution, as will be seen from the preceding report of the Trustees, are in an excellent condition; and a complete classified statement is appended to this report, showing the disbursements from our funds since the date of last report. This statement does not, however, give an exact showing of the expenses of the two fiscal years just closed; as there is included in it all payments on account of arrearages, as well as the actual current expenses of the Institution.

The health of the household has been disturbed by only one serious irruption of disease, in the spring of 1865, when about one fourth of the pupils were prostrated by measles, in an aggravated and complicated form, leaving many of the patients in a low condition from which they recovered slowly. Yet, notwithstanding the general good health of the family, four deaths have occurred among the pupils since the date of the last report, three by disease and one by accident, viz.:

Burnetta Huston, of diphtheria, Dec. 28, 1863; age 11 years.

William Powers, drowned, May 30, 1864; age 13 years.

Mary Kosmeyer, of pneumonia following the measles, April 2, 1865; age 17 years.

Harriet Wheeler, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, April 21, 1865; age 18.

It is a source of comfort to the officers of the Institution, and to the friends of the deceased, that they are able to believe that no care or pains were spared to avert these afflictive strokes, and that all the departed had gained an intelligent, and it may be hoped, also a saving knowledge of the way of life.

The officers of the institution are mainly the same as two years ago; the only changes being the appointment of Mrs. Mary M. Askew, of Louisa county, to the position of Assistant Matron, in place of Mrs. C. E. Stone, resigned; and the addition to the corps of teachers of Mr. Conrad S. Zorbaugh, a deaf and dumb gentleman from Ohio, whose natural and acquired facilities for the work of deaf mute instruction make him a valuable accession to our teaching force. Mr. Zorbaugh entered on his duties in January last, and Mrs. Askew in September.

The whole number of pupils in attendance the past two years is ninety-six, of whom sixty-eight, representing 32 counties, were present last year, and sixty-nine, from 32 different counties, have entered during the present term. Ten of these become connected with the school for the first time in the fall of 1864, and eighteen the present session, showing a constant addition of uneducated deaf-mutes to our numbers, and proving that the Institution is still far from having accomplished its work. The number actually present, at the date of this report, is sixty-five, forty-one males, and twenty-four females.

The pupils have been taught, since January last, in five classes;

the smallest number possible, with a due regard to the proper classification and advancement of the scholars. A single teacher can generally manage successfully a class of eighteen or twenty pupils, if they are uniform in capacity and attainment; while even a dozen is too many for one teacher, if they are very unequal in these respects. A true economy of teaching force is to be found, not in reducing the number of instructors, but in increasing the number of pupils, so as to give more to each teacher, and still have them properly classified. These views led the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Principal, to add one to the number of teachers, as soon as the finances of the Institution would allow; which was done during the last year, as has been stated above, and the benefit to the school has proved that they made no mistake in so doing. In fact the same process might be extended still further, with decided advantage to the pupils, if we were not restrained by prudential considerations.

Most of the pupils, it is believed, are doing well, and seconding by suitable personal exertions the efforts of their teachers to repair the misfortune imposed on them by their infirmity.

The main object in a school of this kind, is to teach the pupil the correct use of written language—an arduous undertaking when we consider what and who are to be taught. Our language is, confessedly, by reason of its many anomalies, one of the most difficult to learn; as is fully proved by the obstacles encountered by foreigners in attaining a fair use of it. A foreigner, too, has the advantage over our pupils of the free use of one written and spoken language when he commences the study of English. An ignorant deaf mute has some *ideas*, but no *words*. He knows persons and things *by sight*, but not *by name*. Of the use of words he has no idea. A printed page, even in the simplest language, is as unintelligible to him as the most abstruse set of hieroglyphics ever devised.

And even after he has gained some insight into the use of words, and the value and import of language, his progress can be but slow. A hearing child, in the constant use of ear and tongue, learns unconsciously, or at least without effort, many words which a deaf mute can gain only by the laborious process of writing and re-writing many times, even then failing often to catch the precise shade of meaning intended. So too, in reading or studying, a fa-

miliar word used in a new sense becomes a new word, and is to be learned over again by the same tedious method.

It is generally considered very creditable progress, if a pupil in the course of the time usually allowed him in our State institutions, acquires a fair use of the words most commonly found in newspapers and books; and many fail even of this.

The efforts of our instructors are therefore mainly expended in this direction—teaching the correct use of language in such forms as will be most serviceable in common every day life; that the lack of hearing and the want of speech may so far as possible be made up, and the deaf mute may be enabled to communicate by means of pen or pencil what he can never utter with his lips.

But we aim to add to this great work as much of useful knowledge as can be imparted during the short stay of our pupils. They are therefore instructed, according to their ability, in all the ordinary branches of a good English education; and become quite familiar with the rules and operations of Arithmetic as well as with the facts of Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Grammar, and Natural History. Higher than this we cannot go, in the present condition of the Institution. Were it manned with a sufficient number of well qualified instructors we could undertake to do what is done in Eastern institutions, and Iowa children would not need as now to go to a distance to get a complete education. But as we are now situated, such an undertaking is neither advisable nor expedient.

A valuable adjunct to our means of instruction has been afforded during the past year, by the gratuitous contributions of newspapers from publishers in different parts of the State, in response to the request of the Principal. They have proved very acceptable to the pupils, especially when the paper has come from the vicinity of their homes, and have been profitable to them in exciting an interest in the news of the day, as also in arousing a keener desire to improve in their studies, that they may be able to read more intelligently. A list of the papers now received will be found in its proper place; but the kindness of the publishers merits this notice in the body of the report and an expression of hearty thanks for the aid they are affording the school.

The moral and religious training of the pupils is provided for by daily chapel services, lectures on the Sabbath, and appropriate

lessons to be committed to memory on that day, either from a book prepared expressly for the deaf and dumb, or from the Scripture itself.

No instruction is now given in trades, as it has seemed to the Trustees inadvisable to make any efforts in this direction. We have little space available for shop room, and no pecuniary provision has been made for employing suitable teachers. We are aware that a complete education of the deaf and dumb requires their instruction in some mechanical trade. The pupils now perform all the manual labor that is needed about the premises; yet a further portion of every day might profitably be spent in learning some useful trade, without any detriment to their intellectual progress, and we hope that the time is not far distant when instruction can be given in this department.

The school suffers to a considerable extent, but individual members of it vastly more, from the negligence and apparent indifference of the friends of the pupils, a portion of whom are very deficient in that cardinal virtue, punctuality.

The Trustees, in accordance with the practice of other institutions, have fixed the term of seven years as the period for which pupils shall enjoy the privileges of the institution; but many parents, by long delay in bringing their children to school at the opening of the term, and by taking them home before its close, cheat them out of no small portion of the time allotted to their education. Some of our pupils lose, in this way, two months or more of every school year.

In the scarcity of labor during the past four years of war, the pressure has been very great to draw away from the school all whose services could be valuable on the farm, and it has been impossible, in all cases, to resist this pressure; but it is greatly to be hoped that such cases in the future will be very rare and exceptional, and that all our pupils will be permitted to derive all the benefit they can from their connection with the institution.

A similar difficulty to the one just mentioned is experienced in many cases, arising from the persistent refusal or the criminal neglect of parents to send their children to school till they are so far advanced in years that it becomes almost a hopeless effort to undertake to instruct them.

The age of 12 or 13 is probably the best in most cases at which

to enter the institution, though the rules admit applicants as early as 10; but many of our pupils are sent to us for the first time at the age of 18 or 20, (and even older than that,) when their mental faculties are blunted by disuse, or the rust of age, and the intellect has become comparatively incapable of development. Such tardy pupils make little progress, are speedily outstripped by the more flexible intellects of their younger school-mates, become discouraged, and drop out of school before they have completed the allotted time, and so never gain that education which the bounty of the State offers them, through this institution.

It is a shame that the penuriousness, or the negligence, or the mistaken kindness of their friends, should do them so great a wrong. It almost seems as if county or township authorities should have power to interfere and take the children from their parents, if they cannot otherwise be brought to the institution betimes.

In other instances, strange as it may appear, this failure to send children to the school at the proper age, arises from ignorance on the part of the parents as to the location, and even as to the existence, of the institution. Though the school is now in its twelfth year, and has, from the opening, been kept in Iowa City, yet within the past nine months several families have been found, not more than thirty miles from the place, with deaf children born in Iowa, and now old enough to be in school, who never till now have become acquainted with the fact that the State has such an institution in successful operation.

It is very desirable that the officers of the institution should in some way be enabled to find all the deaf and dumb of the State, of suitable age for instruction, that their friends may be duly notified as to its rules, and the proper time for sending them. The persons appointed to take the census might be instructed to procure not only the name, but also the post-office address of those families in which deaf and dumb children are found. Ministers, teachers and intelligent citizens generally, might render similar service by sending information of such facts to the Principal. In this way a more perfect communication could be established between the institution and those who ought to share in its privileges.

Our Institution, in order successfully to perform its work, should be able to draw to its aid and to retain in its service a good corps of well trained teachers. And these teachers should be perma-

nently attached to the Institution to secure its highest efficiency.

A part of our teachers, as now, may and should be well educated deaf-mutes. There is no reason to complain of those now connected with the Institution, and no present occasion for anticipating the removal of any of them; but if by the offer of higher salaries elsewhere, they should be drawn away from us, it might be difficult to supply their places. It should be in the power of the Institution, as it is certainly its policy, to protect itself against any such depletion of its teaching force.

But the instructors should not all be deaf-mutes. Well informed and liberally educated speaking persons should also be found among the teachers. In all the Eastern Institutions, a large part of the teachers, sometimes even a majority, are gentlemen who have received a training and education which would fit them for any profession, and some of them would adorn any position to which they might aspire. If our Institution is to stand on a level with others, (and it should, for the deaf-mutes of Iowa have a right to expect as thorough and complete instruction here as they could obtain elsewhere), we ought to have just as competent instructors as there are to be found.

The last Legislature made a move in the right direction, in providing for an increase of the compensation of our teachers, but nothing was added to that of the other officers. All the salaries are still below the proper point, and must be raised before those in charge of the Institution receive a fair return for their self-denying and laborious service. Much more is it the duty of the Legislature to afford us the means of securing in the future such teachers as shall be an ornament to the school, and an honor to the State, by making this Institution equal to any other of its kind.

This report would not be complete without calling the attention of the State authorities to the immediate and growing need of a building adapted to the wants of the Institution.

The buildings we occupy were erected partly for business purposes, and partly for use as a hotel. Though they are large enough to accommodate the number we now have, the school cannot be materially enlarged with our present capacity. Yet an increase may reasonably and almost certainly be expected.

The returns of the State census for 1865, show a gross deaf and dumb population of 376, (a gain of 46 in two years,) of whom one-

fourth at least should be in school; which tallies very nearly with the facts in possession of the Principal, whose records show the names of 98 known residents of the State who are entitled to places here.

The institution should be provided at once with buildings that would accommodate one hundred pupils, and that could be enlarged with the growing wants of the school. While there is no reason to suppose that Iowa either does or will contain more than the usual proportion of deaf mutes, (a little more than one to every two thousand,) we must expect and prepare betimes for that increase in numbers which is sure to come with the rapidly advancing population of the State.

Not only the prospective increase of the school, but the comfort and convenience of those now here, demands an immediate supply of this great want. The arrangements in the domestic department are quite imperfect, and cannot be remedied where we now are. The proper separation of the sexes cannot be carried out as it ought to be. We have little shop-room, no play-ground, no garden, no farm; the shop is in the cellar, the children have to play in the street, and all our vegetables and supplies must be purchased, while we should be able to raise at least a part of what we consume.

Every motive of humanity and of justice urges to speedy action in our behalf. It is deeply to be regretted that the preliminary steps could not have been already taken, and estimates prepared, so that the Legislature could act promptly and with understanding in the matter.

We can only hope that the claims of the institution will be duly considered, and that the present and prospective prosperity of the State will warrant the immediate commencement of the work we so much need.

In this hope, with thankful recognition of what has been done in the past, the institution is once more commended to the attention and care of the Governor and Legislature of the State.

BENJAMIN TALBOT, Principal.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
IOWA CITY, December 8, 1865. }

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following papers are sent gratuitously to the Institution, for which the editors and publishers will please accept our thanks. They are perused by the older pupils with pleasure, and with profit:

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Albia Union.....	Albia.....
Anamosa Eureka.....	Anamosa.....
Bremer County Phoenix.....	Waverly.....
Burlington Hawkeye.....	Burlington.....
Cedar Valley Times.....	Cedar Rapids.....
Clayton County Journal.....	Elkader.....
Clinton Herald.....	Clinton.....
Constitution.....	Keokuk.....
Council Bluffs Bugle.....	Council Bluffs.....
Council Bluffs Nonpareil.....	"....."
Decerah Republic.....	Decorah.....
Delaware County Union.....	Manchester.....
DeWitt Observer.....	DeWitt.....
Dubuque Herald.....	Dubuque.....
Dubuque Times.....	"....."
Fort Madison Plaindealer.....	Fort Madison.....
Gate City.....	Keokuk.....
Guardian.....	Independence.....
Home Journal.....	Mount Pleasant.....
Indianola Visitor.....	Indianola.....
Iowa City Republican.....	Iowa City.....
Iowa State Register.....	Des Moines.....
Iowa Statesman.....	"....."
Keokuk County News.....	Sigourney.....
Keosauqua Republican.....	Keosauqua.....
Lyons Mirror.....	Lyons.....
McGregor Commercial.....	McGregor.....
McGregor News.....	"....."
Monticello Express.....	Monticello.....
Montezuma Republican.....	Montezuma.....
Muscatine Journal.....	Muscatine.....
New Oregon Plaindealer.....	New Oregon.....

NAME. WHERE PUBLISHED

North Iowa Times..... McGregor

Pella Blade..... Pella

State Press..... Iowa City

Union Guard..... Bloomfield

Vinton Eagle..... Vinton

Washington Press..... Washington

Western College Reporter..... Western

The Institution has also been favored with a new map of Iowa, donated by the publisher, Silas Chapman, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and the following valuable contributions of public documents have been made to its library:

Hon. J. W. Grimes..... 18 volumes.

Hon. Jas. Harlan..... 17 " "

Hon. W. B. Allison..... 1 " "

Hon. J. B. Grinnell..... 1 " "

Hon. J. A. Kason..... 6 " "

Further contributions are respectfully solicited from any who feel able and willing to make them.

BENJ. TALBOT, Principal of the
Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE SESSIONS COMMENCING SEPT., 1864, AND SEPT., 1865.

MALES.

NAMES.	AGE.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTIES.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	NATIVITY.
Newton Anderson.....	12	Shueyville.....	Johnson.....	Fever.....	Iowa.....
Carl Bandon.....	13	McGregor.....	Clayton.....	Sickness.....	Germany.....
John Beck.....	17	Muscatine.....	Muscatine.....	".....	".....
Issac L. Bennett.....	17	Newton.....	Jasper.....	Typhoid fever.....	Iowa.....
John W. Bennett.....	17	Sandyville.....	Warren.....	Congenital.....	Ohio.....
Richard Bennett.....	20	".....	".....	".....	".....
Albert A. Boldan.....	19	Manchester.....	Delaware.....	".....	Indiana.....
Samuel Brandt.....	18	Moscow.....	Muscatine.....	Gatherings in the head.....	Illinois.....
Carlos Bratt.....	11	".....	".....	Scarlet fever.....	Iowa.....
Samuel S. Brice.....	18	West Point.....	Lee.....	Congenital.....	Ohio.....
Jacob Brower.....	14	Edom.....	Keokuk.....	Inflammation of the brain.....	".....
Herbert B. Bryant.....	12	Mount Algor.....	Jackson.....	Scarlet fever.....	England.....
John W. Canine.....	18	Pella.....	Marion.....	Tetanus.....	Indiana.....
James Cary.....	16	DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	".....	".....
Cyrus Chambers.....	18	Mount Pleasant.....	Henry.....	Use of quinine.....	Ohio.....
Wm. Jasper Corning.....	14	Iowa City.....	Johnson.....	Rheumatic fever.....	Maine.....
Isaac Cross.....	17	Webster.....	Keokuk.....	Congestion of the brain.....	Iowa.....
Samuel Dickerson.....	20	Monticello.....	Jones.....	Congenital.....	New York.....
William Dixon.....	17	Prairie Creek.....	Iowa.....	".....	England.....
Charles E. Emond.....	12	Zurich.....	Jones.....	Scarlet fever.....	Iowa.....
Adolphus T. Fleener.....	16	Prairie City.....	Jasper.....	Dropsy on the brain.....	".....
Isaac N. Foreman.....	20	Liberty.....	Clarke.....	Scarlet fever.....	Virginia.....

LIST OF PUPILS—MALES—CONTINUED.

18

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM

NAMES.	AGE	POST OFFICE.	COUNTIES.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	NATIVITY.
William H. Gettis.....	12	Calmus	Clinton	Congenital	Iowa
Albert Gifford.....	12	Indianola	Warren	Inflammation of the brain.....	Indiana
Rufus Eugene Hadley.....	14	Dubuque	Dubuque	Lung fever	New Hampshire
Dillon H. Hockett.....	11	Hammondsburgh.....	Warren	Gatherings in the head.....	Iowa
Alfred Hulka.....	16	Toledo	Tama	Sickness	Germany
John Hulka.....	19	"	"	Congenital.....	"
John C. Hummer.....	16	Iowa City.....	Johnson	"	Iowa
Frederic Huston.....	16	Boone.....	Dallas.....	"	Indiana
George D. Huston.....	19	"	"	Debility.....	"
Benjamin F. James.....	11	Madison	Jones	Congenital.....	Virginia.....
Albert Jessup.....	10	Marshall	Henry	"	Iowa
William H. Johnson.....	16	Tipton	Cedar	Scarlet fever.....	Ohio
Winfield S. Kelly.....	11	Burlington.....	Des Moines.....	Congenital.....	Indiana
Levi Keppart.....	20	Danforth	Johnson.....	Dropsy in the head.....	Pennsylvania
Edward Kingon.....	14	Marion	Linn	Congenital.....	"
Gustave Levi.....	12	Dubuque.....	Dubuque	"	France
Graham S. Lewis.....	21	Elkport	Clayton	"	Iowa
John McCusker.....	18	Ossian	Winneshiek.....	"	At sea
Malcolm McFarland.....	11	Robin	Benton	"	Canada
Charles Miecke.....	16	Davenport	Scott	Sickness	Ohio
James C. Moore.....	15	Eddyville.....	Wapello	Serofula	"
Matthew G. Morris.....	25	Wheeling	Marion	Congenital.....	Indiana
Edward Murray.....	23	Tipton	Cedar	Sickness	Ireland.....
William H. Neal.....	21	Attica	Marion	Inflammation of the brain.....	Illinois
Joshua Nicholson.....	20	Solon	Johnson	"	Iowa

Stephen Nicholson.....	13	Bellevue	Jackson	Congenital.....	Iowa
Francis Taylor Palmer.....	17	Elkader	Clayton	Typhoid fever.....	Wisconsin.....
George W. Parker.....	13	Dubuque.....	Dubuque	Lung fever.....	Virginia.....
Benjamin Reed.....	20	Lewis	Cass	Congenital.....	Ohio
Christian Rolide.....	19	Franklin Center.....	Lee	"	Germany.....
Joseph Schupp.....	17	Davenport	Scott	"	"
Milton Stutsman.....	16	Mill Rock.....	Jackson	"	"
Francis Taylor.....	17	Sigel	Clayton	Typhoid fever.....	Wisconsin.....
Matthew Taylor.....	18	Independence.....	Buchanan	Congenital.....	New Brunswick
Zachariah Taylor.....	19	Janesville.....	Bremer	"	Indiana
Sylvester Ward.....	13	Ellington	Hancock	Scarlet fever.....	Iowa
Jasper Webb.....	20	Albia	Monroe	Congenital.....	Indiana
John Weygandt.....	22	Vernon Springs.....	Howard	Congestive fever.....	Ohio
John O. Wharton.....	18	Leon.....	Decatur	Fever.....	"

F E M A L E S .

Elma M. Askew.....	9	Fredonia	Louisa	Congenital.....	Iowa
Amanda Bird.....	11	Decatur City.....	Decatur	"	"
Margaret Bickford.....	19	Birmingham.....	Van Buren.....	Congestive fever.....	"
Elizabeth A. Brandt.....	11	Moscow	Muscatine	Gatherings in the head.....	"
Mary E. Dicker.....	16	Decatur	Decatur	Inflammation of the brain.....	Indiana
Julia Donahue.....	14	Iowa City.....	Johnson	Scarlet fever.....	Iowa
Sarah C. Edwards.....	13	Albia	Monroe	"	"
Ann Maria Forrer.....	17	Burke	Benton	"	"
Sarah Frances Games.....	18	Bloomfield.....	Davis	Sickness	Virginia.....
Julia Gool.....	13	Moscow	Muscatine	Scarlet fever.....	Switzerland
Mary Louisa Hepp.....	12	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawattamie.....	Gatherings in the head.....	New York
Sarah Hulversen.....	14	Sigel	Clayton	Congenital.....	Iowa

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM

19

LIST OF PUPILS—FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	AGE.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTIES.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	NATIVITY.
Dicy Jessie	17	Wheeling.	Marion	Scarlet fever	Indiana.
Mary J. Kennedy	12	Muscataine.	Muscataine	Congenital.	Iowa.
Mary Kosmeyer	17	Burlington.	Des Moines	"	"
Mary Litzen	14	Davenport.	Scott.	"	Ohio.
Jane McFarland	10	Robin.	Benton	"	Canada.
Alice L. Mell	19	Lyons.	Clinton	Indiana.	Ohio.
Mary J. Moore	18	Lancaster.	Keokuk	Congenital.	Indiana.
Adaline Newby	14	West Point.	Lee	Scarlet fever	Iowa.
Phebe Almira Pettit	13	Livingston.	Appanoose	Congenital.	New York.
Mary E. Reed	18	Lewis.	Cass.	"	Ohio.
Catharine Roth	24	Derrinane	Dubuque	"	France.
Ellen Roth	27	"	"	"	"
Laura O. Ross	14	Fairview.	Jones	"	New York.
Catharine G. Sandercock	13	Earville.	Delaware	"	Illinois.
Elizabeth Schneider	14	Muscataine.	Muscataine	"	Iowa.
Elizabeth Surber	19	Lancaster.	Keokuk	Measles.	Indiana.
Sarah Taylor	20	Independence.	Buchanan	Congenital.	New Brunswick
Sarah C. Tary	15	Round Grove.	Scott.	"	Vermont.
Margaret Thomas	13	Belle Air.	Johnson	Convulsions.	"
Sarah J. Vernon	20	Red Rock.	Marion	Fever.	Ohio.
Roby J. Waterpaugh	11	Le Roy.	Bremner	Whooping-Cough.	Iowa.
Lucinda Webb	19	Albia.	Monroe	Congenital.	"
Mary Webb	17	Albia.	"	"	"
Harriet Wheeler	18	Clayton.	Clayton	Mumps.	Vermont.

Whole number, 96—viz.: Males, 60; Females, 36. Present December 8, 1865—Males, 41; Females, 24. Total 65.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Dec. 16, 1863,	\$ 430 10
Cash from the State Treasury,	22,145 00
Cash from friends of pupils,	261 81
Cash for board,	116 00
Cash for brooms sold, 24 doz. @ \$1.25,	30 00
Cash for sundries,	14 60

\$22,997 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Fresh beef, 15,346½ lbs.,	\$ 1,123 41
Corned beef, 2,106½ lbs.,	117 26
Veal, 936½ lbs.,	71 16
Other meats, 578½ lbs.,	62 40
Poultry,	39 59
Fresh fish,	4 70
Salt fish,	27 31
Bread and breadstuffs,	1,699 54
Rice and corn-starch,	3 85
Sugar, 5,295 lbs.,	1,078 02
Molasses, 497 gallons,	323 13
Syrup, 6½ gallons,	9 75
Honey, 136½ lbs.,	30 57
Eggs, 1,158½ doz.,	151 78
Milk, 5,629 gallons,	297 39
Butter, 4,236½ lbs.,	1,053 06
Cheese, 220 lbs.,	50 96
Lard and suet, 960½ lbs.,	179 59
Salt, 1,371 lbs.,	26 40
Soda and Cream Tartar, 59 lbs.,	23 50
Vinegar, 97½ gallons,	38 60
Spices,	43 95
Essence of Lemon,	6 05
Coffee 414½ lbs.,	172 60
Tea, 76 lbs.,	117 00

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Sassafras, 5 lbs.,	2 25
Apples and Pears, 74½ bushels,	118 90
Dried apples, 1,324 lbs.,	173 22
Dried peaches, 89½ lbs.,	13 90
Small fruit, 9½ bushels,	15 55
Berries, 560 quarts,	39 92
Raisins, 9 pounds,	3 15
Cabbage,	63 43
Pickles and kront,	8 43
Tomatoes,	30 84
Onions,	18 35
Potatoes, 449 bushels,	214 14
Other vegetables,	71 18
Ice,	20 53
Soap, 1,113½ lbs.,	107 87
Soft soap, 220 gallons,	51 47
Indigo and blueing,	4 35
Starch, 89½ lbs.,	11 00
Castile soap, 5½ lbs.,	1 90

\$ 7,721 45

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Bedsteads, 40,	\$ 205 00
Mattresses, 20,	230 00
Blankets and comfortables, 5 pairs,	36 00
Prints for comfortables, 370 yards,	80 24
Batts, 115 lbs.,	50 70
Sheeting, 700 yards,	228 06
Straw,	14 00
Bed cord, 38 lbs.,	13 75
Chamber furniture,	102 35
Carpeting and oil-cloth, 59½ yards,	64 25
Chairs and stools, 11½ dozen,	137 15
Side-board,	18 00
Book-case,	20 00
Stoves, pipe, setting, &c.,	236 83
Zinc,	4 66
Tinware and mending,	51 82

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Kitchen ware,	9 80
Stone and glassware,	34 56
Crockery,	34 05
Tables,	49 50
Table linen, 38½ yds,	37 83
Oil-cloth and table covers,	29 62
Table cutlery,	25 65
Spoons and ladles,	5 00
Curtains and fixtures,	47 37
Crash, 82½ yds,	21 12
Spittoons,	3 00
Tongs, shovels and pokers,	9 90
Brooms, mops, &c.,	9 55
Brushes—scrub, shoe, dust, &c.,	10 15
Barrels, boxes and baskets,	15 60
Wooden ware,	9 15
Washing machine and repairs,	12 50
Laundry furniture,	9 20
Candlesticks, lamp chimneys, &c.,	2 40
Axes and handles, saws and filing,	24 05
Wheelbarrow,	8 50
Scales and letter balance,	10 00
Shoe tools,	4 30
Bench,	2 00
Molasses gates,	1 25
Mouse traps,	60
Shovels and hoes,	6 30
Carpenters' tools,	2 70
Shears and scissors,	6 15
Repairs of pump and cistern,	6 50
Well buckets, rope, &c.,	7 65
Repairs of furniture,	78 60
Lumber, and repairs on premises,	86 60
Builders' hardware,	54 17
Sash locks, 4 doz.,	16 00
Glass and glazing,	38 87
Painting,	12 00
Gas burners and gas fittings,	12 70
Plastering and whitewashing,	21 70

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Wall paper.....	6 40
Tacks.....	4 72
Bricks, and laying drain.....	16 90

\$2,297 42

CLOTHING.

Shoes, 23 pair.....	\$34 75
Hose, 7 pair.....	2 70
Yarn.....	3 05
Shoe laces, 5½ yards.....	6 26
Shoe blacking.....	1 30
Shoe mending, leather and findings.....	114 25
Shirts and shirting.....	4 20
Coats and pants, 8.....	16 90
Stuffs for boys' clothes, 12½ yards.....	14 93
Cutting and trimming clothes.....	2 10
Suspenders, 3 pair.....	1 50
Muslin, 67½ yards.....	21 90
Stuffs for girls' dresses, 122½ yards.....	41 07
Trimnings for girls' dresses.....	3 85
Bonnet and ribbon.....	5 45
Vails.....	2 10
Hat, gloves and scarf.....	1 70
Handkerchiefs, 8.....	1 90
Parasol.....	1 75
Shawls, 2.....	12 50
Hoopskirts (4) and balmoral.....	9 50
Pins, needles, thimbles and thread.....	29 35
Combs.....	6 55
Buttons.....	2 60
Sewing.....	25 70
Trunk.....	4 50
Indelible ink.....	2 70

\$375 06

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Benjamin Talbot, Principal, 2 years.....	\$1,400 00
--	------------

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

D. F. Stone, teacher and steward, 2 years.....	850 00
E. Southwick, teacher, 2 years.....	750 00
Mrs. S. McC. Zorbaugh, teacher, 2 years.....	350 00
C. S. Zorbaugh, teacher, 9 months.....	225 00
Mrs. H. B. Talbot, teacher, 4½ weeks.....	22 50
Mrs. M. B. Swan, matron, 2 years.....	500 00
Mrs. C. E. Stone, ass't matron, 1 yr., 11½ mo's.....	243 05
M. M. Askew, assistant matron, 20 days.....	6 95
T. S. Mahan, physician, 3 years.....	225 00

Total paid for salaries.....	\$4,572 50
Wages of domestics.....	713 97

\$5,286 47

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Wood, 295½ cords.....	\$1,914 20
Gas, 84,550 feet.....	453 45
Whisky, for gas meters, 7 gallons.....	14 50
Candles, 102 pounds.....	22 17
Oil, 4½ gallons.....	4 50
Matches.....	7 60

\$2,416 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rents.....	\$1,107 00
Schoolbooks and apparatus.....	103 30
Slates, pencils, &c.....	38 80
Stationery.....	51 30
Postage stamps.....	53 80
Box rent and newspaper postage.....	7 94
Books for library.....	21 70
Traveling expenses of pupils.....	23 50
Freight, express and drayage.....	19 60
Printing and binding report, 1863.....	125 25
Treasurer's expenses.....	15 56
Insurance on furniture.....	29 50
Exchange.....	20 00
Livery.....	13 25

Drugs and medicines.....	102 95
Surgery.....	5 00
Printing and advertising.....	37 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,775 45
	<hr/>
Total disbursements.....	\$19,872 27
Total receipts.....	\$22,997 51
Total disbursements.....	19,872 27
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, Nov. 6, 1865.....	\$3,125 24
In the hands of the Steward.....	\$55 87
In the Treasurer's hands.....	3,069 37
	<hr/>
	\$3,125 24

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is open to all proper subjects between the ages of ten and twenty-five. Applicants must be free from immorality, and from contagious and offensive diseases. They must also be of sound mind.

Such persons are entitled to receive their board and instruction, at the expense of the Institution, for a period of seven years. Pupils from other States are charged \$140 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

The annual sessions of the school commence on the third Wednesday of September, and close on the third Wednesday of June.

The friends of applicants will be expected to supply them with sufficient and suitable clothing, so long as they are connected with the school. Every article should be marked with the name of the owner, in indelible ink.

Applications should be addressed to Benj. Talbot, Instructor for the Deaf and Dumb, Iowa City, Iowa, and should state the following particulars:

1. The full name of the applicant.
2. The year, month and day of birth.
3. The place where he was born.

4. The cause of the deafness; if not born deaf, when and how did become deaf.
5. Is the child bright and active, or dull and stupid?
6. Are there any deaf and dumb relatives?
7. The names and address of the parents or guardian.