

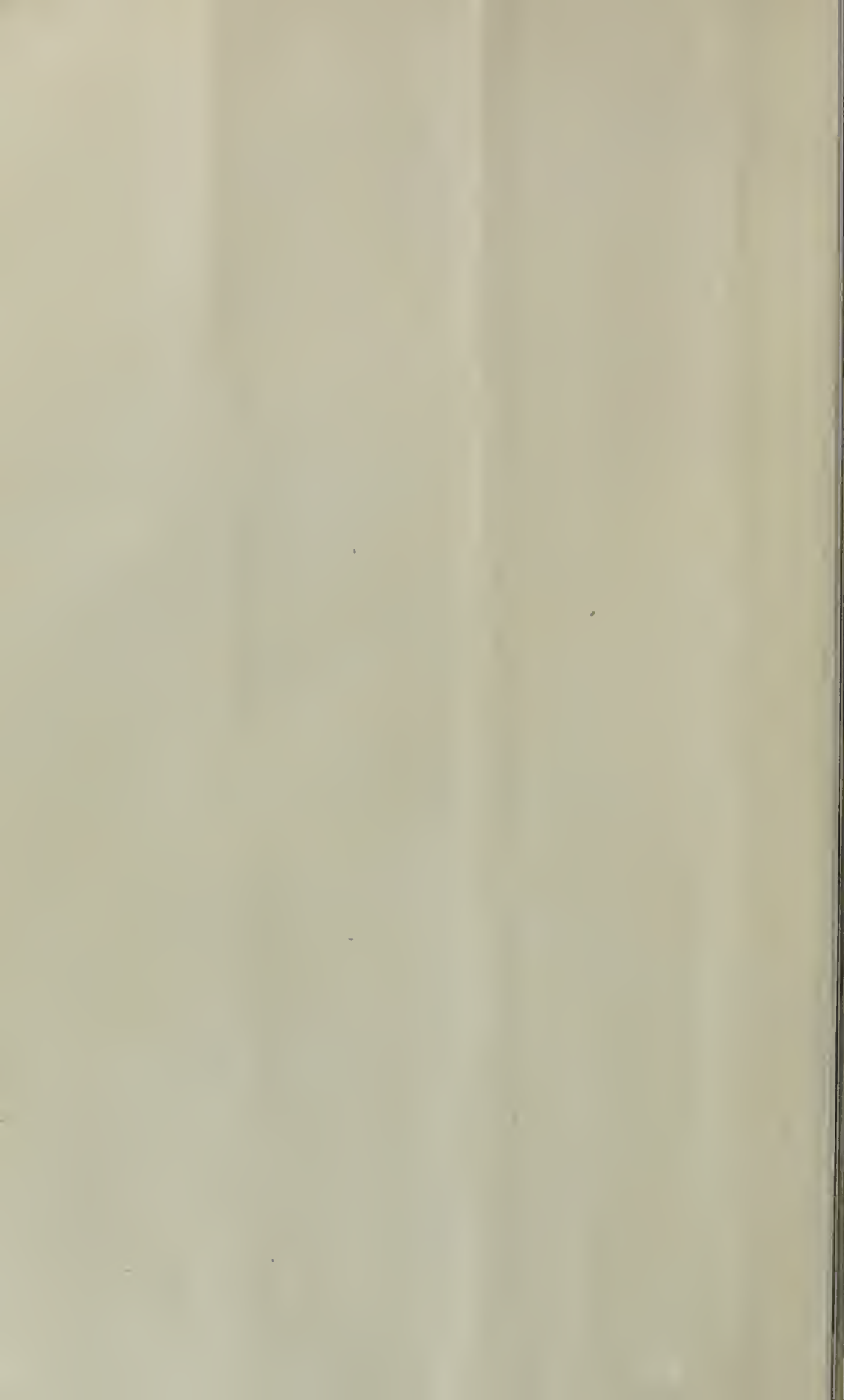
FOURTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE
Twelve Months ending June 30, 1880.



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1880.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. MORA MOSS *	President.
JOHN A. STANLY	Vice-President.
	E. J. CRANE.	
ISAAC WORMSER	.....	Auditor.
	GEO. D. DORNIN.	
II. A. PALMER	.....	Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL,

WARRING WILKINSON, M. A.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

GEORGE B. GOODALL, M. A.,
HENRY FRANK,
WILLIAM A. CALDWELL, M. A.,
DOUGLAS TILDEN,
NETTIE STEWART,
PHEBE J. WRIGHT.

TEACHER OF DRAWING,

THEOPHILUS d'ESTRELLA.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND,

CHARLES T. WILKINSON,
MRS. ANGÉLIQUE R. GOODALL.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

GEORGE B. GOODALL, M. A.

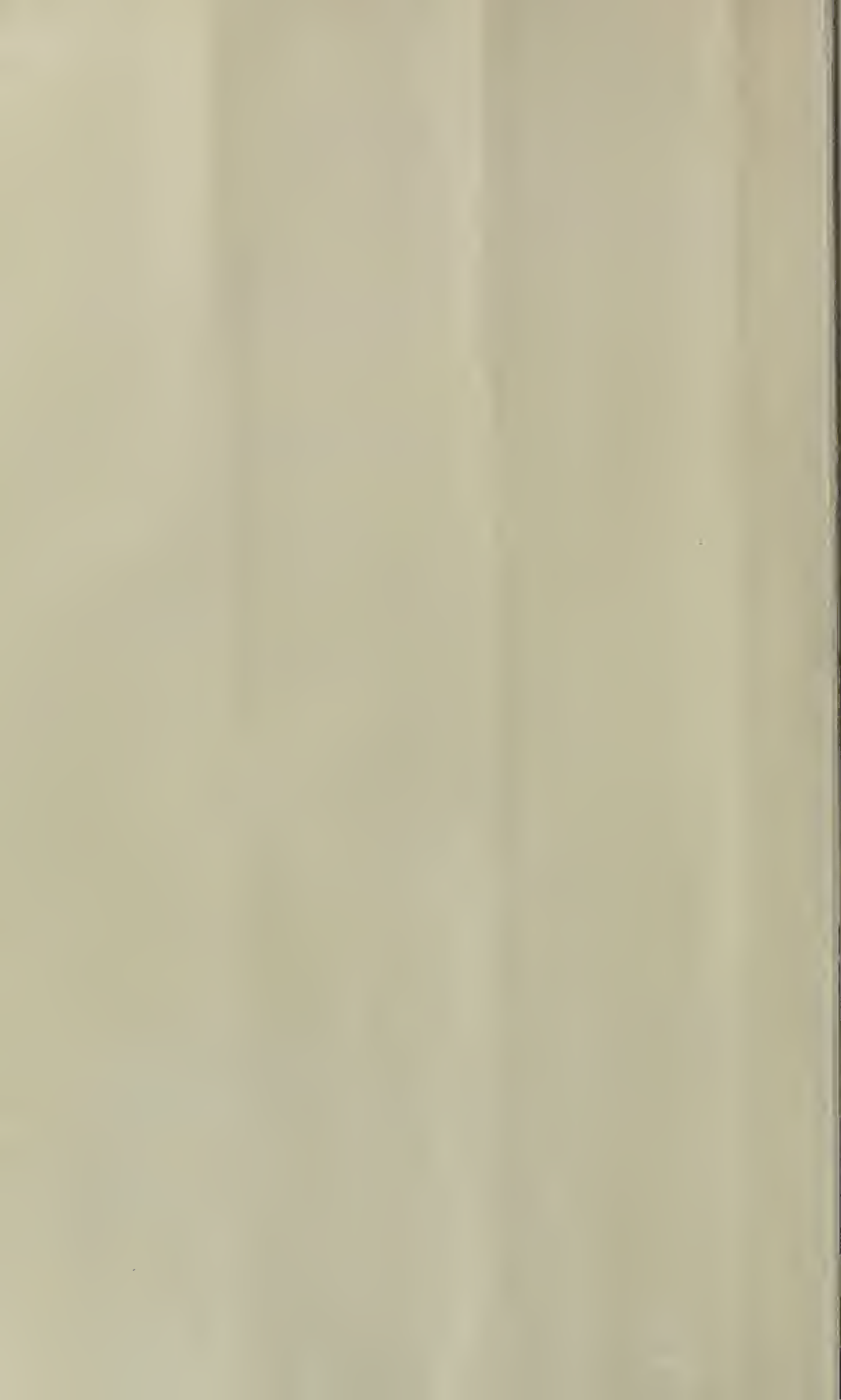
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

P. WHEELER, M. D.	.....	Physician.
CLARENCE MERRILL	.....	Clerk.
Mrs. HARRIET B. WILLARD	.....	Matron-in-Chief.
Mrs. M. L. BILLINGS	.....	Matron of "Girls' Home."
Miss J. OSGOOD	.....	Matron of "Boys' Home."
Miss M. E. SHARR	.....	Nurse.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

FRED. HANSEN	.....	Engineer.
E. P. PIKE	.....	Carpenter.

* Deceased, November 21st, 1880.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND, }
BERKELEY, December 1, 1880. }

To his Excellency GEO. C. PERKINS, *Governor of the State of California:*

SIR: The Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, respectfully submit the report of their trust, and its management for the year ending June 30, 1880.

The Treasurer's statement herewith annexed exhibits the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year. The Principal's dissections, also submitted herewith, give the itemized details of these expenditures.

An examination of these details will show as follows:

Total disbursements on account of current expenses.....	\$38,374 77
Extraordinary expenses	2,575 58
Paid balance at bank.....	4,317 85
 Total expenditures.....	 \$45,268 20

RECEIPTS.

From State Treasury, appropriation for support.....	\$33,000 00	
From Principal.....	2,648 09	
From State Treasury, appropriation for deficiency, 1879	8,532 00	
	\$44,180 09	
Deficiency.....		\$1,088 11

The deficiency noted above is apparent, not real, for there is an unpaid warrant of \$3,000 for the month of June, which when cashed will pay this deficiency and leave a cash balance in favor of the Institution of \$1,911 89. With this balance, and the appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature, the Directors hope to carry the Institution through the present fiscal year without a deficiency.

The Principal's report shows an attendance during the year, of one hundred and forty-one pupils. Tabulated, the changes have been as follows:

On the rolls June 30, 1879.....	125
Admitted	16
	141
Graduated or discharged.....	13
	128
On rolls June 30, 1880.....	128
Admitted since opening of term.....	11
	139
Total on rolls at date of writing.....	139

The growth of the Institution in numbers is not as rapid as it would be if the Directors had more room at their disposal. All new pupils have to be housed in the wooden building, formerly used as a shop. The Board does not care to assume the responsibility of periling the lives of helpless children in a structure so unsafe. For this reason they have restricted the admissions to cases of urgent need, hoping that before another year the new "home," now in process of construction, will enable them to accommodate all who may apply, and who possess the legal qualifications of age, health, and intelligence.

The health of the pupils has been uniformly good.

The Principal reports commendable progress in the class-rooms, and the examinations held at the close of each year show faithful labor on the part of the teachers, and industry and studiousness on the part of the pupils. The Directors are satisfied that no schools in the State exhibit evidence of more thorough work than this Institution.

The Directors are happy to report satisfactory progress in the erection of the new buildings provided for by the last Legislature. The refectory is about completed, while the girls' "home" is roofed in and ready for the carpentry work. The buildings are all models of convenience, comfort, and safety, and the Directors feel confident that in adopting the plan of segregated houses, and in the details of construction, their work will meet the approval of all who have made the care of the unfortunate a study.

The matter of workshops, referred to by the Principal in his report, has occupied the serious attention of the Directors for years. Ever since the fire which destroyed the old building, the department of handicraft has been in abeyance. Its quarters have been used for living purposes, and the pupils are deprived of a most important part of their education. Shall this state of things continue? Shall those whom nature has crippled be deprived of any resource which we can give them?

The culture of the class-room is designed to bring the deaf and the blind into intellectual fellowship with the world; the instruction of the shop is designed to place them in the ranks of producers, where they not only support themselves, but add something to the industrial forces of the State. It is evident, then, that the purpose of the Institution is partially defeated, so long as the pupils graduate with no knowledge of handicraft. For reasons which the Principal gives, the deaf mute and the blind cannot learn trades after leaving school. They are too old to begin apprenticeship, and master workmen will not take the trouble to teach them.

The Directors, therefore, most respectfully ask your Excellency to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of making an appropriation for an educational building, to cost \$73,000, according to plans already drawn. This will enable the Directors to vacate the wooden structure now occupied as a school house, and put it to its original use as a shop.

As the new "home" for the girls will be completed in February, it will be necessary for the Legislature to provide for its furnishing. For this purpose the Directors ask an appropriation of \$2,500. Estimates have been made for a system of hot water heating for each of the "homes." It combines ventilating with heating, and will also supply the baths with hot water when necessary. The cost is \$900

each. The Directors therefore respectfully ask an appropriation of \$2,700 for carrying out this improvement. The experience of the last two years has convinced the Directors that heating the building by fireplaces is neither economical nor safe. The danger of children's clothing taking fire from a blazing grate is a cause of constant anxiety, while the cost of coal and attendance would pay a fair interest on the money needed to put in a hot water apparatus.

The Directors also ask for an appropriation of \$5,000, with which to improve the grounds. It is hardly creditable to the commonwealth that one of its most valuable properties, situated in the most visited and sightly portions of the State, and close to its largest cities, should lack an adornment somewhat in keeping with the noteworthy buildings which have been erected. Something has been done in the way of tree planting, terracing, and road making, but it has all been done with little help, and less means. The fence, a cheap one originally, is old and unsightly; a gateway and gate keeper's lodge are needed, and the main avenue should be macadamized. These improvements are urgent necessities.

Deducting the permanent improvements of last year, the cost of pupils per capita has been about \$285, which includes board, tuition, fuel, lights, washing, books, medicines, and medical attendance, and the clothing of about twenty-five per cent. of the pupils. It is expected that the institution will have one hundred and fifty to provide for, for the ensuing two years, and the Directors respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$40,000 per annum, to meet their expenses. This is a per capita of \$266 66.

The Treasurer's statement shows the condition of the various invested endowments of the institution. From the Durham bequest the Directors have established five scholarships, to be known as the "Durham scholarships," to be conferred upon the foremost pupils, viz: two from the deaf and dumb boys, one from the blind boys, one from the deaf and dumb girls, and one from the blind girls.

These scholarships are for three years, and are of the value of \$50 for the first year, \$75 for the second year, and \$100 for the third year. The prize scholars for 1880 are: Theodore Grady, George A. Shoaf, Meta M. Boothe, Jacob Catoir, and Annie Fennel.

It was expected that this report would have been written by other and abler hands than mine, but in the midst of his work, the pen dropped from the feeble fingers of our esteemed associate and friend, and the great heart of J. Mora Moss, so full of love, and tenderness, and sympathy, ceased to beat forever. The death of this rare and excellent man deserves more than a passing mention, and the Directors desire to put upon record their deep sense of the loss which, individually, and as a Board, they have been called to suffer.

Mr. Moss was the typical trustee; the ideal director for public institutions. His large wealth gave him the leisure to attend to such duties; his intellectual gifts and scholastic attainments well fitted him to advise and counsel in matters of education; his strict business habits made him understand the value of time and promptness. He was spartan in firmness and yet tender and sympathetic as a woman. His kingly presence and courtesy of manner commanded the respect of all who came in contact with him. He never forgot what was due to himself or to others. His integrity was of the stalwart type. He administered a public trust with the same careful conservatism that he gave to his own business affairs. For all the

meannesses and trickeries of life, he had a supreme contempt. His moral purpose was never dimmed by the mist of selfishness or prejudice. He needed no bonds to hold him to service; his word had all the sanctity of an oath. He was loyal to duty, faithful in friendship, gentle in speech, courteous in manner, charitable to all.

“And so he bore without reproach, the grand old name of *gentleman*.”

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: The record of the year, which I have the honor herewith to present, is for the twelve months ending June 30, 1880. This annual, instead of the usual biennial report, is made necessary by the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1881, as required by the terms of the new Constitution.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Since the date of my last report the movement of pupils has been as follows:

On the rolls June 30, 1879:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys		59
Girls		40
		99
BLIND.		
Boys		14
Girls		12
		26
Total both classes		125

The admissions since same date have been:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys		9
Girls		4
		13
BLIND.		
Boys		1
Girls		2
		3
Total admissions		16
Total under instruction		141

There have been graduated and discharged since same date:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys		4
Girls		5
		9
BLIND.		
Boys		2
Girls		2
		4
		13
On rolls June 30, 1880		128

Admitted since opening of term:

Deaf and dumb -----	8
Blind -----	3
	11
On rolls October 15th -----	139

As all new pupils have to be lodged in the wooden shop building, where the danger in case of fire would be very great, the Board has felt it a duty to limit the admissions to cases of urgent necessity. As the new "home" for girls approaches completion, it is hoped that the need for such restrictions will soon be removed, and that all the deaf and blind children of the State who are proper subjects of our work, may have access to that instruction, which, by reason of their infirmity, is denied them in the common schools.

And here it may not be amiss to say that *dumb* children who are not deaf, do not come within the line of work here pursued. Our pupils are dumb only because they are deaf, and if by any miracle their ears could be opened to the world of sound, they would learn to talk just as a babe does. Speech is neither a gift nor an intuition. It is acquired by effort, and is held by constant practice. It is lost by disuse. Let a child five or six years of age, who has learned to speak ever so well, become deaf by accident or disease, and the speech he has acquired will in a few years deteriorate to a discordant and unintelligible jargon, which only the tender love of a mother can comprehend. Few can have failed to notice how soon the voice of even an adult undergoes marked change when the hearing is lost, and how hard it is for such a person to catch new pronunciations. But a child may hear, and not talk. In rare cases this muteness may result from malformation of the vocal organs; almost always, however, it is due to lack of intelligence. The organs of speech are perfect, but the mind has not sufficient development to imitate the sounds it hears, and translate them into language. The degrees of intellect in this class of persons are various. Some are so low down as hardly to rank the mollusk. In the City of Oakland there is a little boy ten years old, who is deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, unable to walk or stand, with not even the instincts that are found in the lowest orders. This child whines when hungry or in pain; eats and digests the food put into its mouth. The automatic functions of life go on; the coarser nerves of sensation carry their messages of physical discomfort, but its intellectual darkness is as profound as that of the oyster in the deep sea.

From this rudimentary, almost protoplasmic, mental condition sometimes met with, there is an upward trend, by gradual steps, to children who are, in the euphemistic phrase of parents, "just a little queer." Many of these can hear, understand what is said to them, obey many simple directions; sometimes dress, undress, and feed themselves. For the absolute idiot, humanity can do nothing but minister to its physical wants, and patiently wait for that death which, for such, is indeed the "greatest boon of life." But for those who are more or less weak minded, much can be done to lift them from their low estate, and relieve friends and society of the burden which their care involves. The work, however, must be done by other methods than the means used in the instruction of the deaf.

I have written this for two reasons: First, to correct the popular

impression that this institution is for the *dumb* as well as for the deaf; and second, in the hope that public attention may be drawn to the necessity of soon establishing a school for weak-minded children.

HEALTH.

The excellent sanitary condition of the institution is evidenced by the good health which has prevailed among the pupils during the year. A mild epidemic of mumps last Winter interfered with the regular routine of school for two or three weeks, but all recovered without the troublesome *sequela* which sometimes attend this malady. There has been no case of sickness during the term sufficiently serious to require night watching, nor have there been any of those severe sprains and broken bones that might be occasionally looked for among so large a gathering of rugged, boisterous boys. This freedom from disease and accident is largely due to the unremitting care and attention of the matrons, whose services in this direction I take pleasure in commending. The changes in the *personnel* of the institution have been more than usual.

The saddest event of the year was the death of Mr. Foland P. Fowler, by typhoid fever, contracted during the Summer vacation of 1879. Mr. Fowler had been in the service of the Board as teacher for six years, and was an earnest, faithful worker in the cause to which he had given his life, and his untimely death was keenly felt by his fellow teachers, and the many friends he had made.

The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Wm. A. Caldwell, from the Indiana institution. Miss Phebe J. Wright, of Michigan, and Mr. Douglas Tilden, a graduate of our own institution, have also been added to the corps of instructors. Mr. T. d'Estrella resigned as teacher in October, 1879, to pursue his art studies in the School of Design, in San Francisco. He continues, however, his connection with the institution as teacher of drawing. In the domestic department, Dr. Wm. M. Lawlor has resigned, to accept the position of quarantine officer of San Francisco, and Dr. P. Wheeler has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Clarence Merrill has also been appointed to the office of Clerk, in place of George J. Illidge.

THE SCHOOLS.

The work in the schools for the past term presents much the same features as noticed in my last report. The policy of admitting children at six and seven years of age, is being justified by the results of the class-room, and the moral tone which pervades the institution. The care of so many young children necessarily brings much weariness, trouble, and anxiety, but the opportunity for early influencing the mind, and forming its character, is worth a great deal of trouble. Our pupils are not all angels, for deafness and blindness do not eliminate the human nature, which is often so wayward and perverse in young folks; but they will compare in conduct and studiousness most favorably with any boarding school within my knowledge. Good order, kindly feeling, and harmony, have prevailed throughout the year. The teachers have been faithful; the pupils have, as a rule, been industrious and docile, and if some have not profited as much as they might have done by the facilities offered them, it is because they have not reached that period of life when the love of fun gives place to the higher zest for knowledge.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature, at its last session, made an appropriation for completing the Refectory, and for building a new "home" for the girls. Work was commenced as soon as the plans were drawn, and has been pushed as vigorously as circumstances would permit up to the present writing. It is expected that the Refectory will be ready for occupation in time for Thanksgiving dinner, and thus add an increased joy to that day of annual festivity. The "home" will be completed early in the New Year if the weather permits the slating of the roof before the heavy rains set in.

Both these buildings are of the same plain, substantial character as the two "homes" erected under a previous appropriation, and are in pursuance of a plan on the "cottage" system, adopted after the disastrous fire of 1875. The estimates of cost submitted to the Legislature were based upon the expectation of doing the work by contract under the terms of the O'Connor Act; but a section of the bill making the appropriation required that all labor of construction should be done by "days work," and as eight hours constitute a legal day's work on State buildings, it will be seen that a very serious problem was forced upon the Board at the outset. The Directors determined, however, that if possible the appropriation should not be exceeded. All material was purchased at the lowest cash price; excellent superintendence was secured, and the best of labor employed. It is too soon to make positive assertions, but it is believed that the work will be done for the money.

An appropriation was also made for making a brick foundation under the shop building, whose underpinning began to show signs of settling and decay. During the Summer vacation this work was done; the roof and all the wood work were painted two coats; a brick foundation was made under the hospital cottage, which was also painted; an outside and convenient water-closet of brick was constructed, and all the drains and down pipes overhauled and put in good repair.

The improvement of the grounds has been carried on to a limited extent. A large amount of stone terrace wall has been built out of the material of the old ruins. The site of the ruins is being cleared for a boys' playground; the sand and lime is sifted and carted to the garden and fields as a fertilizer; the large stone sorted out for future walls and foundations, and the smaller stones for road beds and concrete. The progress is slow, for the force is small, and we have not the means to hire more.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING.

It is earnestly hoped that the coming Legislature will make the necessary appropriation for erecting the educational building to accommodate the schools, assembly hall, and the administrative offices. When this is done the system will be complete; each department will be provided for, and the shops which have been closed for five years can again be established and the Board be enabled to give the pupils not only the intellectual training which brings them into fellowship with their kind, but also that mechanical skill which shall fit them for self-support.

It is not necessary at this day to make an argument in behalf of

instruction in handicraft. "What shall be done with our boys?" is the pressing question of the time. How prevent the tendency of our youth to idleness, poverty, and crime? The patent answer is: give work to brain and hand. When and how this shall be done is subject for thoughtful consideration. Whether, as in France, there should be government schools for the training of mechanics, or whether this end shall be accomplished through individual benefactions, as contemplated by the Lick bequest, which sets apart \$540,000 for a mechanical school, I am not prepared to say, but that the deaf mute must get his knowledge of handicraft while in school, or not at all, I am quite sure. In the first place, the deaf mute graduates at the age of nineteen or twenty years, a period too late in life to enter on apprenticeship; and secondly, no employer will take the trouble to instruct a deaf boy in the details of a craft through the tedious process of writing when he can obtain those who can hear.

An institution of this kind, therefore, must have shops well supplied with proper machinery and skilled foremen, who are paid to take this trouble and prepare young men for the great struggle for existence. Lacking this important department, an institution comes short of the highest success, and by just so much fails of its purpose.

The building now used for schools was intended for a shop. It was diverted from its original use by the exigencies of the fire, and must be occupied as at present until the State provides other and better accommodations. I trust, therefore, that the Board will urge this matter upon the attention of the Legislature about to convene. The plans are drawn for a school building in keeping with the general style of architecture heretofore adopted, and which by its plain and substantial character has met with such general approval. The building combines twelve class-rooms, library, and board-rooms, assembly hall and gallery, reception-room, offices for Principal and Clerk, rooms for apparatus and supplies, with the necessary closets, and hat and cloak-rooms. The whole cost is estimated to be \$73,000.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Treasurer's statement shows the following receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1880:

RECEIPTS.	
From State treasury, for support.....	\$33,000 00
From Principal.....	2,648 09
From State treasury account, deficiency of 1879.....	8,532 00
Total.....	\$44,180 09
DISBURSEMENTS.	
For salaries and wages, as per dissections.....	\$16,965 87
For groceries and provisions, as per dissections.....	7,151 52
For clothing, as per dissections.....	689 51
For furniture, as per dissections.....	1,809 18
For furnishing Principal's house, as per dissections.....	1,270 44
For building and repairs, as per dissections.....	1,514 46
For fuel and lights, as per dissections.....	3,194 62
For laundry, as per dissections.....	1,225 77
For stable and dairy, as per dissections.....	1,497 30
For miscellaneous, as per dissections.....	2,058 67
Treasurer's salary.....	500 00
Interest, collections, charges, etc.....	497 13
Total ordinary expenses.....	\$38,374 47

EXPENDITURES FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

New kitchen ranges and furniture.....	\$469 45	
Water, gas, and sewers.....	302 61	
Improvement of grounds.....	1,803 52	2,575 58
Paid balances at bank, 1879.....		4,317 85
Total.....		\$45,267 90

This statement shows an apparent deficit of \$1,088 11, but there is a warrant for \$3,000 for the month of June, which, when paid, will leave a balance in favor of the institution of \$1,911 89.

It will be necessary to ask for an increase of appropriation to \$40,000 per annum for the two years ending June 30, 1883.

This estimate is for the education and support of 150 pupils at a per capita of \$266 66.

We have upon our rolls at present 139 pupils, which allows for an increase of only eleven for the two years to come. It will also be necessary to ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 for furnishing the new "home" for the girls, which ought to be completed by the first of February.

The method of heating the "homes" is not satisfactory. It is not safe. It is not economical. The care of a dozen grates requires the attention of a servant nearly all the time in cold weather to keep them going, and sweeping up the dirt and dust they cause. The consumption of coal is very great, as it is well known that in a fireplace only about five per cent of the heat of coal is saved. The children are tempted to play with the fire that is constantly before their eyes, and their clothing—of the girls especially—is liable to take fire. I therefore beg that the Board will ask of the Legislature an appropriation of \$2,700, to put in a hot water apparatus in each of the three "homes." The cost is estimated at \$900 each.

The grounds of the institution are not in a creditable condition. The building operations which have been going on for several years, perhaps justified the partial neglect, but as these operations and the disorder incident thereto approach an end, the grounds ought to receive attention. A gatehouse and gateway should command the entrance, and the main avenue be graded and covered with rock. The fence is a very cheap affair, and should be replaced with something more in keeping with the dignity of the State. An appropriation of \$5,000 is needed for these improvements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are, as usual, under obligations to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for favors to our pupils who are unable to pay for their passage to and from home. In addition to the usual passes granted at the close of the school, the company put at our disposal two special cars to convey the pupils and officers to and from Shell Mound Park for their May picnic. The thanks of the Board are also due to Mr. Ludwig Siebe for the gratuitous use of his park and all its amusements, on the occasion referred to. Dr. R. E. Cole, of Oakland, has continued to our pupils those kind services in dentistry, which have done so much to relieve them of pain and suffering, and for extracting teeth has made no charge.

In closing this report, I wish again to thank the Directors for the continued kindness shown me during the many years we have been

in official relations, and to bear personal testimony to the unselfish zeal they have shown in the great work committed to their charge. With the growth of the institution and its building operations has come greatly increased demands upon their time and service, but the time and service have been given without stint or reward, save the consciousness of public duty faithfully performed.

Respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, }
BERKELEY, October 15th, 1880. }

Since writing the above report, Mr. J. Mora Moss, for ten years President of the Board of Directors, has been called to his rest. The news of his death carried sorrow to many a heart, but to the officers and pupils of this institution, it came with all the force of a personal bereavement. His relation with us was not the perfunctory intercourse of a State officer and his charge; it was, rather, the sweet and tender intercourse of friendship. Connected with the management of other public and fiduciary trusts, his generous heart seemed to find peculiar satisfaction in the work of ameliorating the condition of the deaf and blind. The sightless eyes and deadened ears were a constant appeal to his sympathies; and, grand as he was in person, in manner, and in integrity, only those have seen him at his best who were privileged to witness his unostentatious but active benevolence. He was the kindest, most loving of men. His charity was like an underground stream, unseen of men, but watering the roots of life and enterprise in a thousand directions. To relieve sorrow and distress was with him a delight, not a duty. He gave money with as much joy as most men save it. His courtesy was unailing. He was a gentleman—not after the selfish code of Chesterfield, but by the inherent gentleness of a Sir Roger de Coverley. His friendship was an education in all that refines and adorns manners and life. He welcomed a child or a servant with a certain grace that inspired self-respect and personal dignity. His visits at the institution were always the occasion of almost boisterous joy, and greetings that touched his heart and often brought tears. His memory will be the sweetest possession of these children of silence.

W. W.

November 30, 1880.

PRINCIPAL'S DISSECTIONS OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR TWELVE MONTHS
ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1880.

Groceries and Provisions.

Ammonia	73 60
Bacon, 63 pounds	6 90
Bath brick, 4 dozen	2 50
Beans, 667 pounds	12 53
Bread	68 67
Buckwheat, 750 pounds	31 00
Butter, 3,383 pounds	790 85
Canned beef	4 13
Canned pork and beans, 2 dozen	5 00
Canned lobsters, 2 dozen	6 00
Canned salmon, 4 dozen	10 00
Capers, 2 dozen	4 50
Carb. soda, 12 pounds	84
Cheese, 511 pounds	71 96
Chicory, 150 pounds	11 00
Chocolate	54
Cider, 4 gallons	3 00
Citron, 10 pounds	2 62
Coffee, 858 pounds	154 96
Cooking wine and brandy	5 50
Corn starch, 20 pounds	1 90
Crackers, 798 pounds	44 91
Cracked wheat, 550 pounds	18 50
Cranberries, 1 barrel	15 00
Cream tartar, 30 pounds	9 25
Currants and raisins	12 15
Curry powder	2 50
Extracts, assorted	20 25
Fish, fresh	44 90
Fish, salt, 700 pounds	41 37
Flour, 168½ barrels	1,030 01
Fruit	66 35
Fruit, dried, 589 pounds	72 65
Gelatine, 24 packages	3 75
Ginger, preserved	1 25
Ham, 587 pounds	79 91
Herbs, dried, 1½ dozen	2 00
Hominy, 200 pounds	17 35
Hops, 16 pounds	5 00
Hulled corn, 19¼ gallons	5 75
Ice and ice cream	21 80
Lard, 922 pounds	119 95
Macaroni, 5 boxes	5 87
Mace, ground, 5 pounds	5 00
Malt, 20 pounds	1 20
Meal, 600 pounds	29 69
Meat, 39,585 pounds	2,446 33
Mustard, 35 pounds	8 13
Nutmegs, 5 pounds	5 35
Pearl barley, 50 pounds	2 75
Pepper, 57½ pounds	14 73
Pickles	30
Potash, 5 pounds	1 00
Potatoes and other vegetables, 26,406 pounds	229 37
Peas, dried, 340 pounds	11 48
Potted meats	2 85
Poultry	71 96
Rice, 650 pounds	44 75
Sago, 25 pounds	2 00
Salad oil, 6 dozen	30 50
Saleratus, 36 pounds	2 16
Sal soda, 797 pounds	16 13
Salt, dairy, 1,600 pounds	13 95
Salt, pickling, 600 pounds	3 90
Amount carried forward	\$5,781 03

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,781 03	
Salt peter, 7 pounds.....	92	
Sauce, 4 dozen.....	17 50	
Sapolio, 7 dozen.....	7 22	
Silicon, 1 dozen.....	1 25	
Soap, brown, 918 pounds.....	74 34	
Soap, castile, 324 pounds.....	44 07	
Soap, toilet.....	9 18	
Spices.....	26 25	
Split peas, 25 pounds.....	1 25	
Sugar, brown, 4,740 pounds.....	441 73	
Sugar, crushed, 3,471 pounds.....	356 03	
Sugar, powdered, 450 pounds.....	55 36	
Syrup, 8 barrels.....	136 57	
Tapioca, 15 pounds.....	1 35	
Tea, 360 pounds.....	150 75	
Vermicelli, 5 boxes.....	5 88	
Vinegar, 83 gallons.....	21 84	
Yeast powders.....	18 00	

 \$7,151 52

Salaries and Wages.

Principal and teachers.....	\$9,995 39	
Physician, Clerk, and Matron.....	2,389 12	
Servants and services.....	4,322 86	
Gardener.....	358 50	

 \$16,965 87

Clothing.

Bark.....	\$ 85	
Blacking and brushes.....	22 00	
Boots and shoes, 79 pairs.....	166 50	
Buttons, needles, pins, and trimmings.....	6 52	
Clothes brushes.....	2 37	
Collars, paper, 1,800.....	19 00	
Combs.....	3 75	
Dress goods.....	14 20	
Dressmaker.....	2 25	
Flannel.....	1 15	
Hair brushes.....	3 25	
Hats.....	5 50	
Hose.....	5 40	
Knitting cotton and yarn.....	4 95	
Machine needles.....	1 00	
Machine oil.....	25	
Marking ink.....	2 25	
Merino shirts and drawers.....	20 00	
Nail brushes.....	2 25	
Neckties and bows.....	3 48	
Pants.....	9 50	
Repairing boots and shoes.....	173 80	
Ribbon.....	2 00	
Scissors.....	75	
Sewing silk.....	85	
Shirts, check.....	9 34	
Shoe laces.....	2 50	
Silesia.....	2 90	
Skirts.....	2 00	
Sponge.....	2 00	
Suits, thirteen.....	156 00	
Suspenders.....	6 00	
Tape.....	1 90	
Thimbles.....	2 00	
Thread and cotton.....	24 45	
Tooth brushes.....	2 75	
Worsted.....	1 85	

 \$689 51

Furniture.

Basket.....	\$1 00	
Bedsteads.....	80 00	
Bedroom sets.....	110 00	
Bellows.....	1 25	

 Amounts carried forward..... \$192 25 \$24,806 90

Amounts brought forward.....	\$192 25	\$24,806 90
Blankets.....	25 50	
Brackets.....	5 25	
Brass car knobs, six dozen.....	3 00	
Brooms, corn, 12 dozen.....	39 53	
Brooms, whisk, 4 dozen.....	8 05	
Bureau.....	3 50	
Carpets and lining.....	99 75	
Carpet cleaning.....	25 28	
Castors.....	2 15	
Chairs.....	90 00	
Clocks and repairing.....	5 00	
Coal hods.....	7 50	
Coal screen.....	8 00	
Coat and hat hooks, 2 gross.....	7 00	
Cornices.....	10 00	
Cotton mops.....	11 00	
Couch.....	20 00	
Crockery, glassware, and cutlery.....	106 25	
Curtain hooks.....	5 30	
Damask, table, 45 yards.....	44 69	
Door mats.....	4 73	
Dust brushes.....	13 50	
Dust pans.....	1 76	
Feather dusters.....	14 30	
Feather pillows.....	20 60	
Furnishing Principal's house.....	1,270 44	
Kitchen hardware and furniture.....	33 50	
Lamps and chimneys.....	13 40	
Leather.....	3 60	
Looking-glasses.....	10 25	
Matting.....	3 15	
Mattresses.....	114 00	
Mop handles.....	3 75	
Mosquito netting.....	59	
Molding.....	2 40	
Napkins, 6 dozen.....	12 79	
Pails, 2 dozen.....	5 25	
Piano.....	375 00	
Preserve jars, 3 gross.....	44 25	
Quilts.....	10 00	
Range plates and repairs.....	11 95	
Rubber castors.....	9 00	
Rugs.....	22 50	
Scrub brushes.....	6 00	
Sheeting.....	193 78	
Stools.....	6 00	
Stoves.....	7 75	
Table legs.....	8 25	
Tinware and repairs.....	31 85	
Towels.....	23 71	
Toweling.....	40 73	
Walnut.....	4 30	
Window shades and curtains.....	29 25	
Wire cloth.....	5 53	
Woodware.....	2 75	
<i>Building and Repairs.</i>		
Belting.....	\$2 35	
Blinds, transoms, and doors.....	67 20	
Cement.....	6 75	
Copper wire.....	1 62	
Door springs.....	3 50	
Foot scrapers.....	1 00	
Glass and putty.....	44 96	
Glue.....	5 75	
Hardware.....	117 59	
Hose.....	12 45	
Lard oil.....	4 50	
Lime.....	4 50	
Locks and hinges.....	19 38	
Amounts carried forward.....	\$281 55	\$27,886 52

Amounts brought forward	\$281 55	\$27,886 52
Lumber	94 22	
Paints, brushes, and oils	15 70	
Painting	140 20	
Packing	2 63	
Plumbing, steam, and gas fitting	51 40	
Plumbers' supplies	29 00	
Red lead	50	
Sash cord	1 46	
Shingles	1 00	
Terra cotta pipe	2 80	
Varnish	4 00	
Wages of carpenter	880 00	

 \$1,514 46
Fuel and Lights.

Candles	\$2 80
Coal, 154 $\frac{1305}{3240}$ tons	1,552 08
Coal oil, 130 gallons	42 25
Drop lights	2 35
Freight and cartage	293 40
Gasoline, 3,824 gallons	735 24
Gas lighters	3 00
Matches, 10 gross	18 50
Wages of engineer	545 00

 \$3,194 62
Laundry.

Bluing, 42 pounds	\$10 00
Brushes	4 50
Clothes pins	1 00
Felting pipe	57 75
Lard oil	9 50
Lye	4 00
Pan for furnace	5 00
Sal soda, 494 pounds	9 89
Soap, brown, 378 pounds	30 24
Soap, powdered, 1,225 pounds	87 75
Sperm oil	1 00
Starch, 348 pounds	33 84
Wages	968 00
Wax	3 30

 \$1,225 77
Stable and Dairy.

Barley, ground, 7,010 pounds	\$72 54
Bran, 9,130 pounds	75 25
Chamois skins	2 25
Cracked corn, 7,596 pounds	99 66
Currycombs and brushes	4 25
Cutting and baling hay	48 50
Harness and repairs	107 37
Harness oil	4 10
Hay, 15 tons	175 51
Milk pails	2 00
Oats, 6,593 pounds	116 33
Oil meal cake	17 21
Repairs to wagons	65 50
Sponge	1 00
Veterinary services	5 00
Wages of stableman and dairyman	698 83
Whips	3 50

 \$1,498 80
Miscellaneous.

Barrow	\$13 00
Bell	61 74
Benzine	2 00
Binding music books	3 75
Blacksmithing	122 10
Books, stationery, and school apparatus	245 38
Cartage and wharfage	38 41
Carving tools	2 25
Car tickets	8 15
Cash to pupils	24 40

 Amounts carried forward \$521 18 \$35,320 17

Amounts brought forward.....	\$521 18	\$35,320 17
Christmas expenses.....	41 28	
Closet paper.....	21 00	
Diplomas.....	16 00	
Expenses of clerk to city.....	1 25	
Expenses of pupils to and from school.....	243 20	
Expenses of pupils to concert.....	5 00	
Expenses of boarding pupils.....	12 50	
Expenses of exchange on draft.....	1 00	
Expenses of pupils to oculist.....	3 50	
Expenses of picnic.....	11 90	
Express charges.....	53 95	
Fares.....	23 65	
Farm and garden implements.....	4 50	
Fly paper.....	2 50	
Freight on supplies.....	70 86	
Fruit wax.....	75	
Grindstone.....	4 52	
Hardware.....	76 37	
Honor rolls.....	11 66	
Horse keeping.....	24 50	
Insect powder.....	85	
Maple.....	1 68	
Medicines and drugs.....	142 16	
Mouse traps.....	50	
Music.....	19 77	
Picks and shovels.....	12 90	
Postage stamps.....	92 30	
Repairing and tuning pianos.....	77 50	
Repairing carriage and buggy.....	1 50	
Sand screen.....	12 00	
Seed grain, 1,310 pounds.....	19 65	
Seeds and plants.....	10 15	
Scales.....	50 75	
Silicon.....	4 00	
Stone hammers.....	2 15	
Squirrel poison.....	5 10	
Stove polish.....	1 23	
Subscription to D. and D. Annals.....	26 80	
Sweeping chimneys.....	6 00	
Swill cart.....	40 00	
Telegrams.....	41 64	
Telephones.....	100 00	
Tools for cabinet shop.....	2 00	
Traveling expenses.....	213 75	
Twine.....	2 65	
Use of roller.....	75	
Vaccine.....	8 00	
Wrappers.....	2 75	
Wrapping paper.....	4 57	
		\$2,057 17
Overdraft, voucher 2,521.....		30

Official Expenses.

Salary Treasurer and Secretary.....	500 00
Interest, collection charges, etc.	497 13
Total current expenses.....	\$997 13

Expenditures for Improvements.

New kitchen ranges and furniture.....	\$469 45
Water, gas, and sewers.....	302 61
Improvement of grounds.....	1,803 52
	\$2,575 58
Total.....	\$10,950 35

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1880.

GENERAL FUND.

<i>Disbursements.</i>		
For salaries and wages		\$16,965 87
For supplies		19,141 33
For Treasurer's salary		500 00
For miscellaneous expenses		497 13
For new buildings of 1879		469 45
For water, gas, and sewers		302 61
For improvement of grounds		1,803 52
For furnishing Principal's house		1,270 44
Advances by Union Savings Bank, July, 1879		4,317 85
		\$45,268 20
<i>Receipts.</i>		
From State treasury, appropriation for support		\$33,000 00
From Principal		2,648 09
From State treasury, appropriation for deficiency, 1879		8,532 00
		44,180 09
Deficiency		\$1,088 11

BUILDING FUND.

Amounts received from State treasury on account of appropriation	\$40,000 00
Amounts disbursed on erection of buildings	14,412 63
	\$25,587 37

H. A. PALMER, Treasurer.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION SINCE JULY 1st,
1879.

NAMES.	Towns.	Counties.
<i>Deaf and Dumb—Males.</i>		
Aldersley, Lyell	Napa City	Napa.
Aronsohn, Martin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Best, William C.	Suisun	Solano.
Billings, Charles W.	Oakland	Alameda.
Black, Joseph French	Pleasanton	Alameda.
Bucking, George F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Butler, Louis L.	Halleck Station	Elko, Nevada.
Cator, Azro A.	West Berkeley	Alameda.
Christeen, Frederick W.	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Christenson, Lewis O.	Hollister	San Benito.
Cohn, Max.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Connelly, John	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Collischonn, Fred	Oakland	Alameda.
Coulter, Charles B.	San Andreas	Calaveras.
Cushman, Ira D.	Georgetown	El Dorado.
DeWolf, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dickerson, Benjamin F.	Millville	Shasta.
Dinsmore, Bruce	Colfax	Placer.
Dobner, Harry	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Egan, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Ewing, William	Walla Walla	Washington Territory.
Funkenstein, Leon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gard, Peter	Brown's Valley	Yuba.
Gee, William	Gibsonville	Sierra.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Town.	Counties.
Goodrich, Doney H.	Volcano	Amador.
Grady, Theodore	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gross, Chas. A.	Stockton	San Joaquin.
Hannah, Andrew Milligan	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Harding, Josh. G.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hatton, Jr., John S.	Napa City	Napa.
Hill, Eldridge B.	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
Holman, Willis G.	Linden	San Joaquin.
Johnson, James H.	Woodland	Yolo.
Lake, Frank	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz.
Lambert, Norman	Carpenteria	Santa Barbara.
Lewis, Beverly	Tracy	San Joaquin.
Lohmeyer, Edward W. F.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Lynch, William Holden	Paicines	San Benito.
Mast, Herman X.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
McClure, William C.	Unionville	Humboldt, Nevada.
McCormick, Francis	Sonora	Tuolumne.
McMillan, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Moesser, George E.	Santa Ana	Los Angeles.
Oldham, William G.	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Olivas, Dolores	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
O'Rourke, James P.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Poyser, Harry	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Price, Edmund M.	Salinas City	Monterey.
Rahmstorf, George Henry	Midway Station	Alameda.
Raymond, Harry L.	Oakland	Alameda.
Redman, William W.	Willitsville	Mendocino.
Redmond, Grenville S.	San José	Santa Clara.
Reichsrath, Charles	West End	Alameda.
Rhorer, Joel Neal	South Vallejo	Solano.
Rosenbaum, Nathan	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Saltenberger, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schilling, William	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schlamn, Solomon	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Schreiner, Henry	Freeport	Sacramento.
Selig, Isadore	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Selig, Kossuth	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Shoaf, George Anton	Virginia City	Storey, Nevada.
Sievers, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Smith, Ellsworth	Riverside	San Bernardino.
Stewart, Francis F.	Wilmington	Los Angeles.
Sullivan, Torrence W.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Taber, Henry W.	Gibsonville	Sierra.
Williams, Leo	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Willits, Joshua M.	Carson City	Ormsby, Nevada.
Wood, Edgar	Woodville	Tulare.

Deaf and Dumb—Females.

Awbrey, Eliza Bell	Red Bluff	Tehama.
Ayers, Dora	Stony Point	Sonoma.
Boothe, Meta M.	Pope Valley	Napa.
Botto, Orelia	Sutter Creek	Amador.
Bradley, Arrenia	Lewiston	Trinity.
Bradley, Catherine	Lewiston	Trinity.
Cromin, Ellin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Darling, Sarah F. J.	Bear Valley	Mariposa.
Decker, Delia	Chico	Butte.
Defrees, Mary Alice	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Degney, Margueritte	Saint Helena	Sonoma.
Doren, Theresa	San Pablo	Contra Costa.
Durkee, Mary Louisa	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Emry, Francis Ellen	Chico	Butte.
Ford, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Funkenstein, Paulina	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Gassagne, Adela	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Gilbert, Angele	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Goss, Nancy Jane	Downey City	Los Angeles.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Town.	Counties.
Halloran, Maggie	Birds Landing	Solano.
Horroek, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Johnson, Lucy M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Kiddell, May Grace	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Kuffell, Wilma E.	Bloomfield	Solano.
Lewis, Josephine	Tracy	San Joaquin.
Lucas, Maggie	Woodland	Yolo.
Madigan, Emma Jane	Mayfield	Santa Clara.
McLaughlin, Sophie	San Rafael	Marin.
McTigue, Augusta	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Munson, Mary Elizabeth	Eureka	Humboldt.
Muth, Elizabeth	San José	Santa Clara.
Peralta, Mary	Wickenburg	Arizona.
Porter, Fannie E.	Turlock	Stanislaus.
Ross, Nellie	Napa City	Napa.
Schietz, Mathilda	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Sieferman, Louisa	Woodland	Yolo.
Sieferman, Emilie	Woodland	Yolo.
Thorpe, Charlotte C.	San José	Santa Clara.
Uhl, Anna M.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Vallejo, Camila	Napa City	Napa.
Warren, Annie	Wilmington	Los Angeles.
Wallace, Gertrude J.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Wright, Honora Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
<i>Blind—Males.</i>		
Calvert, George	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Catoir, Jacob	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dodds, Orrin	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Durham, John Oliver	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Foley, Dennis	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Hodgson, Joseph	Sherlock	Mariposa.
Jackson, Stephen	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Loucks, Gideon R.	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
Martin, Clement P.	Vallejo	Solano.
Nagle, Harry M.	Oakland	Alameda.
Orth, Louis	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Smith, Cecil H.	Oakland	Alameda.
Staggs, William A.	Denverton	Solano.
Towle, William H.	San José	Santa Clara.
Weider, Daniel, Jr.	Oakland	Alameda.
<i>Blind—Females.</i>		
Alderson, Clara C.	Oroville	Butte.
Clement, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Dalton, Nellie A.	Vallejo	Solano.
Fennel, Anna	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Foley, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Haggerty, Caroline	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Haney, Louise	Bath	Placer.
Hardin, Nannie	Petaluma	Sonoma.
Levi, Nathalie	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Logan, Elizabeth O.	Penryn	Placer.
Mast, Emma L.	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Morrison, Margaret E.	Oakland	Alameda.
Morton, Lulie	Grangeville	Tulare.
Penny, Ada	San José	Santa Clara.
Perrot, Ella	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Roth, Katie Lena	Sacramento	Sacramento.
Tenney, Mary Anne	San Francisco	San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located at Berkeley, about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Oakland a steam ferry plies almost every half hour in the day, and from the latter city a horse railroad is constructed, which lands passengers within easy walking distance of the institution.

First—The institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, and who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

Second—No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Third—Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

Fourth—The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter, or return their children, promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

Fifth—Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

Sixth—All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed.

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission, are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, nationality, occupation, residence, and post office address of parents?
10. What are the number and names of their children?

