## SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

# Cexas institution for the Aleaf ano Dinub, 

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\text { FOR } 1881 .
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JOHNS. FORD, SUPERINTENDENT.


A USTIN:

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

## Board of Trustees.

R. M. SWEARINGEN, M. D., Presidend, GEORGE SAMPSON,

JAMES W. SMITH, WALTER TIPS.
R. M. SWEARINGEN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
JOHN S. FORD .SUPERINTENDENT
R. H. Kinney, Teacher of Class No. 1 ..... Principal
MISS ANGTE FULLER ..... Matron
MISS BESSIE CARTER TEACHER OF CLASS No. 2
MISS EMILY LEWIS Teacher of Class No. 3
W. H. LACY ..... Teacher of Class No. 4
NAT. R. HUMPHREYS ..... TEACHER OF CLASS NO. 5
A. E. LISTER ..... Teacher of Class No. 6
BAILEY POOL MONITOR FOR BOYS

## THE

## TEXAS INSTTTUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Austin, Texas, November 1, 1881. S To the Honorable O. M. Roberts, Governor of the State of Texas.
Sir:-I have the honor to report the operations of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb since February 28, 1881, up to which date the Supplemental Report reaches.

March 1, 1881, the following teachers were on duty. Professor Robert G. Ferguson, Principal, teacher of Class No 1; Miss Josie Callahan, Teacher of Class No 2 ; Miss Emily Lewis, Teacher of Class No 3; Mrs. Lucy W. Ferguson, Teacher of Class No 4; Albert E. Lister, Teacher of Class No. 5. April 1, 1881, William H. Lacy was appointed Teacher of Class No. 6.

April 13, 1881, the relations of Prof. R. G. Ferguson with the school were severed; and those of Mrs. Lucy W. Ferguson also were severed Ápril 14, 1881.

Miss Emily Lewis was placed in charge of Class No. 1, April 14, 1881 ; and the same day Miss Nevada L. Dunn was appointed Teacher of Class No 3; and Miss M. M. Crim was appointed Teacher of Class 4, pay to commence A pril 15, 1881.

May 2, 1881, Miss Josie Callahan
was relieved from duty at her own request; and William H. Lacy was directed to take charge of Class No 2, and Nat. R. Humphreys was appointed a teacher. These appointments were designated as temporary.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 28, 1881, the following action was had:

Board endorsed action of Superintendent in matter of changing teachers, as far as they understood the circumstances, and the motives actuating him.
Superintendent had consulted with members of the Board, and acted on their advice.
The highest number of pupils in attendance at any one time during the past session was 81 . Charles Carter died January 26, 1881 ; two pupils went home-one on sick leave, one to aid in tilling the crop; on the first Wednesday in June, the beginning of vacation, seventy-eight pupils were present.

Measles prevailed as an epidemic during the latter part of January, all of Eebruary, and part of March. For a good portion of the time there was virtually no school. The classes were so broken up, so many were required to wait on the sick, that the school-rooms were almost empty. The actual time lost was more than two months. Some of the pupils after convalescing were
troubled with weakness of the eyes, and could not study. These lost fully balf the session. The results were prejudicial, yet the advancement in all the classes was fair.

Eleven pupils remained at the Institution during vacation. Some of them left before September.

The present session commenced September 7, 1881, with an attendance of forty-three pupils. On the twelfth of that month school was opened with the following teachers:
Professor R. H. Kinney............ Principal, Teacher Class 1.
Miss Bettie Brewster.. . . . . . . Teacher Class 2. Miss Emily Lewis. . . . . . . . . Teacher Class 3. W. H. Lacy. Miss Bessie Carter. $\qquad$ Teacher Class 4.
A. E. Lister. $\qquad$ Teacher Class 5.

What was said by me in the Ranger of October is repeated with emphasis:

The Principal is an experienced teacher of deaf-mutes, an able lecturer on moral subjects, a gentleman of exemplary habits, and eminently qualified for the position. He was Superintendent of the Nebraska Institution seven years, and resigned to go into business. The other teachers possess ability, are conscientious and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and prove their fitness by results. The corps of teachers for the present year is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore on duty at this Institution. The same may be said of officers and employes.

Measures have been set on foot to secure the services of a teacher of articulation, with a fair prospect of success.

The progress made by the pupils is gond, particularly in view of the fact that a great many are mere beginners.

For pupils in attendance, and details in that connection, seee Exhibit A.

## EDUCATION.

The education of the deaf and dumb is a difficult labor: A deafmute is, to a great degree, an isolated being. He has intellect, but the sense of hearing, and consequently the power of speech, are wating.n

His mind cannot receive impressions in the manner they are conveyed to hearing and speaking individuals. When he conceives or acquires an idea he has no mode of communicating it to others by means which are understood generally. In order to obviate these deprivations and to place the deaf-mute in communication with his fellow-beings a language of signs was invented. Each sign represents an object or an idea which can be intrepreted into words. When the deaf-mute attempts to acquire a knowledge of words he stands in the attitude of a foreigner endeavoring to master the English language; with this difference in favor of the foreigner, he has an equivalentin his own language of the word in English to aid and assist him; the deaf-mute has no language of his own, no word of equivalent signification to fall back upon-he has to depend upon memory alone.

The deaf-mute acquires nothing through the medium of the ear. He cannot get words and ideas by absorption, as it were, and use them as others have done. To him belonging to a class is of no great advantage; he cannot profit by the successful answers, or the blunders, of his class-mates. He has to be taught separately. He has to depend on his own exertions, and the assistance of his teachers. These considerations render the teaching of deaf-mutes a laborious work. They show why deaf-mute classes should be smaller than those composed of hearing and speaking pupils.

As an evidence of the correctness of the view expressed above, comparisons have been instituted beiween the mistakes in language made by deaf-mutes and those made by foreigners in attempting to write English. In this particular the report of Professor R. H. Kinney,

EXHIBIT A.
Register of Pupils---Their Parents, Postoffices and other Information Concerning Them.


Principal of the Colorado Deaf-Mute Institution in 1880, is very pertinent. He gives examples which clearly establish the similarity between the errors of foreigners and what is known as the "deaf-mutisms" of the non-hearing and the non-speaking.

While on this subject it is appropriate to quote from Professor Kinney's report:
The great aim in the instruction of deafmutes, through their whole course, is to teach them language. This is the key that vibrates their solitary souls, and permits them to look forth upon the hitherto unintelligible world. By faithful instruction it may become the medium for the expression of all operations of the mind, and of communications respecting the events of every day life, the business of the shop, office, and farm, as well as in reference to the dearest and most tender relations of home. It expands their faculties, and from dull clay it calls out radiant souls.

Men with open ears are surrounded by boundless stores of knowledge; they are receiving valuable acquisitions at every step in life, but to mutes these gates are closed, and unless the State affords facilities for setting in motion their wondrous living machinery they can never become acquainted with written language.

A child when first admitted into a primary class of deaf-mutes is not taught the alphabet in the way speaking and hearing children usually proceed. A letter is made on the blackboard. Me is taught to make the sign for the letter, to reproduce it on the blackboard. He gains a knowledge of the letters forming a monosyllable, is shown the object or animal the word represents. He acquires a knowledge of verbs through the medium of sight. The teacher crosses the room; he is made to understand that the word "walk" represents that action. In the end he is taught to compose sentences.

A curriciulum, of course, applies to the deaf-mute of average capacity and application. There are some who fail to keep pace with their classmates, and are left a long time
in the primary classes. With this explanation the annexed is submitted as
the curriqulum.
First Year.-Names of objects, qualities, a few verbs and other parts of speech, simple sentences, Latham's Primary Lessons.
Second Year:-Description of familiar objects, wruting letters, numbers, Latham's Primary Lessons, Peet's Scripture Lessons.
Third Vear-Composition, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, Latham's Reader, Keep's School Stories, Story of the Bible.
Fourth Year.-Composition, arithmetic, geography, Peet's History of the U. S., Child's Philosophy, Story of the Bible, penmanship.

Fifth Year.-Composition, arithmetic, Comprehensive Geography, Peet's History of the U. S., Child's Book of Nature, penmanship, Story of the Bible.
Sixth Year.-Composition, arithmetic, Comprehensive Geography, grammar, Higginson's History of the U. S., Child's Book of Nature, Story of the Bible, Natural Philosophy,

Seventh Year:-Composition, arithmetic, Houston's Physical Geography, Higginson's History of the U. S., Story of the Bible, Natural Philosophy.

All who are capable receive instruction in articulation during the whole course of study.

Attention is respectfully called to my report for 18.9 , and to the arguments therein set forth to establish that to educate deaf-mutes by appropriating money belonging to the State of Texas will prove cheaper, more humane, and more in accordance with the principles of Christianity and the spirit of civilization than to permit them to remain in ignorance-ciphers in ali that pertains to government and society.

## FINANCIAL.

The total amount expended for all purposes for the support and maintenance of this Institution for the appropriation year ending February 28,1881 , was $\$ 14,643.07$. Of this sum $\$ 4075$ was expended in paying salaries of Superintendent, teachers, officers, etc., as set forth upon the monthly rolls. The sum expended for miscellaneous purposes was $\$ 10,568.07$. However, a teacher, a monitor, and a diningroom servant, were paid from this
fund for several months. For details in this connection you are respectfully referred to the reports made during the year 1880-81.

The annexed tabulated statement shows the disbursements, and the balance on hand, of each specific appropriation up to date:

Disbursement from March 1, 1881, until November 1, 1881.

|  | Appropriated. | Expended. | On hand. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For pay of Superintendent.. | \$2,000 | \$ ${ }_{\text {\% }} 1,333833 \frac{1}{3}$ | \$666 66\% |
| For pay of Principal......... | 1,000 | 66867 | 331.33 |
| For pay of second teacher.. | 600 | 39999 | 20001 |
| For pay of five additional teachers at \$40 per month | 2,400 | 1,201 75 | 1,198 25 |
| For pay of secretary and steward | 500 | 33328 | 16672 |
| For pay of matron.. | 360 | 24000 | 12000 |
| For pay of assistant matron. | 300 | 20000 | 10000 |
| For pay of night watchman.. | 360 | 24000 | 12000 |
| For pay of three washers and ironers. | 450 | 28750 | 16250 |
| For pay of two cooks.. | 420 | 28000 | 14000 |
| For pay of gardener and farmer | 180 | 12000 | 6000 |
| For pay of monitor for boys...... | 120 | 8000 | 4000 |
| For purchasing books ......... | 500 | 7015 | 42985 |
| For supplies and miscellaneous purposes .................................. | 14,000 | 9,971 98 | 4,028 02 |
| For furnishing bedding, stoves, farming implements, etc.............. | 1,500 | 1,178 02 | $32198$ |
| For completion of brick edifice, and repairing buildings............. | 4,500 | 4,497 65 | 235 |
| For new furniture ................................................................. | 1,500 | 1,338 94 | 16106 |
| Total | \$30,690 | \$22,441 261 | \$8,248 73 ${ }^{2}$ |

The following permanent improvements were made and paid for out of the fund appropriated for miscellaneous purposes:-

## Exhibit B.

Platform for pump, watering troughs, and fence to watering lot; lot for milk cows, sheds, stalls, and feeding-troughs; milkhouse; engine-house, including lumber, tin roofing, painting, etc....
Common Sense engine, 7 -horse power, and implements; circular saw and frame. $\qquad$ 48900

Total $\qquad$ . $\$ 88407$
The fund for purchasing farming implements, etc., was charged with the following permanent improvements :-
Building 440 pannels new fence enclosing about six acres of land; preparing same for cultivation; for posts, lumber, etc. ; for tank wall containing 347 cubic yards of earth.
.$\$ 45651$
For pulling down 613 pannels of fence, rebuilding same, including lumber, etc........ 18856
For nails for above work.............................. 875
Total
..$\$ 65382$
The total expended for perma-
nent improvement on grounds, \$1537.89. (See Exhibit B.)

The necessity inducing the building of the new fence arose from the right of way across the land of Cap. tain James M. Swisher having been denied. It was deemed prudent by the Board of Trustees to construct a road to pass over the institution grounds, and to connect with the road in rear of the same, and communicating with the southwestern branch of the bridge causeway, and leading directly to the ford below the International railroad bridge. The egress is from a gate, and through a lane which passes over the tank wall. It is proper to state that the sorghum grown upon the ground enclosed has paid over twothirds of the cost of the new fence and the tank. The new plank fence adds greatly to the security of our stock.

In this connection the supply of wood deserves consideration. One hundred and thirty cords of wood were purchased immediately preceding the beginning of the present session, which cost $\$ 682.50$. This supply is deemed sufficient for all purposes up to September, 1882; consequently one-half the said sum, say $\$ 341.25$, is chargeable to the appropriation available from March 1, 1882. By adding this sum to 884.07 the result will be $\$ 1225.31$, which subtracted from $\$ 9971.98$ would leave $\$ 8746.66$ as the sum actually expended for miscellaneous purposes from March 1 to November 1, 1881.

For details relative to this matter you are respectfully referred to the vouchers on file in the Comptroller's office and the tables of expenditures and purchases herewith accompanying. (See Exhibit C.)

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The completion of the buildings in accordance with the plans and specifications set forth in the annual report of last year, and previously, by Col. John N. Preston, architect, is respectfully recommended as a matter of primary importance. This is essentially necessary because the wooden buildings are old, uncomfortable, liable to take fire, and are not large enough to accommodate the pupils in attendance. (See Exhibit D.)

The appropriation of money to pay experts to teach shoernaking; carpentering; and bookbinding. Deaf-mutes should leave school prepared to earn a livelihood. In case they have not been taught a trade they are liable to become charges upon the communities in which they reside, and the sums paid from a sense of charity to aid them to live would in the end amount to much more than it would
cost taxpayers to educate them, and teach them trades. The different institutions in the United States which have workshops in operation have, in the majority of cases, paid all expenses, and yielded a revenue to the State.
The adoption of a plan permitting pupils learning trades to remain in the institution a length of time sufficient to acquire a thorough practical knowledge thereof, under regulations making their services remunerative to the State for board, lodging; etc. The time, under no consideration, not to exceed four years.

The necessity to provide a supply of water for drinking, conking, washing, etc., and also to furnish means for the extinguishment of accidental fires, and to prevent the time of pupils from being spent in hauling same, is very apparent.

The following suggestion, made in the annual report for 1879 concerning the erection of an institution for the education of colored deafmutes, is repeated with emphasis:

As a measure of humanity, of justice, of policy, it recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

That in case the present system of purchasing certain supplies for this institution by inviting bids upon proposals is continued, the successful bidder be required to furnish, at his own expense, a bona fide bond, with two or more securities, examined under oath as to their solvency, for his faithful performance of the contract, by furnishing the articles, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth.

That the institution buildings be insured for a sum sufficient to enable temporary structures to be erected and to continue school until the end of the session in the event the present buildings should be destroyed by fire.

The inadequacy of the wooden buildings now in use, to render the occupants comfortable, is obvious to any one who may inspect them. They are old, decayed, and still decaying to such an extent that repairing would be an useless expenditure of money. They are too small for the accommodation of those compelled to occupy them. They are extremely liable to take fire, and in the absence of water, and the means of making it available, were any at hand, would render it absolutely impossible to extinguish the flames. The center building of brick is in close proximity to these insecure "tinder-boxes," consequently a fire in one would inevitably end in the destruction of all. I trust the Legislature will make the necessary appropriations to complete the new buildings in accordance with the plan drawn by Col. J. N. Preston, architect, and adopted by the Board of Trustees. The estimates of the architect are herewith submitted. (See Exhibit D.)

The necessity of repealing or remodeling the law concerning the purchase of certain supplies for this Institution is respectfully urged. The present system of publishing proposals and receiving bids is subject to considerable inconvenience, and is wanting in economy. Combinations can be made to run up the price of articles. On one occasion two parties were tied on bids for beef at six cents per pound. Other proposals were advertised. One of the same parties put in a bid at 7 cents per pound, and the other at $6 \frac{7}{8}$. For another quarter the beef contract was awarded to a bidder at 6 . cents per pound. Representations were made to him concerning the belligerent disposition of the Superintendent and he transferred
his bid to the bulldozer. It is a safe conclusion that supplies can be purchased in market at a cheaper rate, and of a superior quality, to those obtained by contract, to say nothing of the saving of the cost of long advertisements published four times a year.
It is respectfully suggested that the teaching of deaf mutes to speak is a matter of moment, and an articulation teacher requires qualifications of a peculiar kind not possessed by many, hence the necessity to secure one permanently; to do so the salary should be increased to fifty dollars per month.

## FINISHING CENTER BUILDING.

The Legislature appropriated $\$ 4500$ to finish the center brick building. Specifications were furnished by J. N. Preston, architect, and proposals published, and bids invited by the Board of Trustees. Gardiner \& Co. obtained the contract. Two towers were built, three galleries in front, three in rear, with four stairways as fire-escapes; the whole building corniced, towers, galleries, and stairs painted, etc., on the exterior. The interior work consisted in wainscoting twelve large rooms, three large halls, plastering ten rooms, ceiling and painting two stairways, making twelve new fireplaces, painting wainscoting; and casing and painting seventy-eight windows. In addition, doors, windows, etc., were repaired. The whole job cost \$4497.65.

The work has been done in a substantial manner; and the contractors observed the terms stipulated, although it was apparent they would make nothing by the contract, and might lose. It can be safely averred, that a better return for the same amount of money cannot be shown in any public building at the capital of the State, or in Texas.

It may not be out of place to say, that the architect, the Trustees, and the Superintendent, paid special attention to the manner in which the work was being done while it was under construction. The latter officer remained on the ground during vacation, and inspected the work almost daily.

## MECHANICAL.

The following has been kindly furnished by Mr. W. D. Moore, the State Printer:
Value at contractors' rates of printing done from January 1 to date $\qquad$ $. \$ 6,34105$
Stock on hand to date $\qquad$ 94465
$\$ 7,28570$
Current expenses during same period....... 6,513 81
Profits $\qquad$ $\$ 77189$
These figures indicate the fact that the printing-office on a yearly average more than pays expenses. It is an evidence that other trades, if taught here, would do the same.

The following is a list of those connected with this Institution and engaged in learning to set type:

IN THE PRINTING OFFICE. TEACHERS.
Miss B. Brewster, A. E. Lister, W. H. La.cy, pUPILS.

| S. F. Hunnicut, | H. E. Nall. |
| :--- | :--- |
| A. A. Taylor, G. W. Shepperd, <br> Wm. R. Stuart, A. L. Stovall, <br> J. P. Patterson, John C. Locke, <br> Richard Murphy, M. M. Payne, <br> Frank M. Hutcheson, C. H. Harris, <br> T. Ross, Hugh Whitten, <br> R. M. Rives, A. Ugarte, <br> A. E. Lewellen, J. T. Houston. I. |  |

They set up the Ranger, and assist in doing plain work for the State. They have made good progress.

It is not out of place to mention the periodicals kindly sent to this Institution. They are enumerated in the subjoined list:

Deaf-Mutes' Journal, New York; the Kentucky Deaf-Mute, Danville, Ky.; the Vis-a Vis, Columbus, Ohio; the Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.; Deaf-Mute Advance, Jacksonville, III,; the Silent Observer, Knoxiville, Tenn.;

Deaf-Mute Record, Fulton, Mo.; the Modern Times, Delavan, Wis.; Deaf-Mute Mirror, Flint, Mich.; the Mutes' Companion, Faribault, Minn.; Mute Journal, Omaha, Neb.; the Tablet, Romney, W. Va.; Deaf-Mute Index, Colorado Springs, Col.; the Leader, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Deaf-Mute Hawk-Eye, Council Bluffs, Iowa; the Silent World, Toronto, Ont., Canada; the Teacher, Philadelphia, Pa.; DeafMute Bulletin, Frederick, Md; the Mute Optic, Little Rock, Ark.; the Kansas Star, Olathe, Kansas; the Democrat, Tyler, Texas; the Record, Georgetown, Texas; the Sunny Clime, Terrell, Texas; the Southeast Texan, Jasper, Texas ; the Register, Caldwell, Texas; the Eureka, Anamosa, Iowa; the Frontiersman, Denver, Colorado; the Banner, Brenham, Texas; the Observer, Bastrop, Texas; the Free Press, Corpus Christi, Texas; the Free Press, San Marcos, Texas; the Herald, Marshall, Texas; the Advocate, Palestine, Texas.

The shoeshop needs an experienced foreman. The following pupils have been at work there:
David King, Samuel Rogers.
They have been very useful in repairing shoes and boots.
The mattress shop has not been in active operation for several months. Work will be resumed soon. More bedding will be required.

The femaie pupils are receiving instructions in sewing, and in needlework. They have hemmed sheets and towels, made curtains for windows, pillowcases, etc. They make dresses, and they do the mending for most of the inmates of the Institution.

Though not appropriately belonging under this heading, it is proper to say that the male pupils are taught farming and gardening, and to handle stock of different kinds. Their education and training is made as practical as possible.

## LANDS.

The following statement concerning the lands donated to this institution by the State of Texas was kindly furnished by the Treasurer, ex.-Gov. F. R. Lubbock:
Number of acres surveyed. . . . . . . . . . 101,644
Number of acres sold. . . . . . . . . . . . . 24, 872
IV
Number of acres unsold. . . . . . . . . . . . . 76,772

These lands have been surveyed in tracts of six hundred and forty acres each. They are offered for sale at a minimum price of one dollar and fifty cents per acre-onetenth of the purchase money to be paid in advance, and the whole amount within ten years. On the sales already made the sum of $\$ 18,865.33$ has been collected. Of this amount $\$ 17,500$ have been invested in bonds of the State of Texas,- $\$ 13,000$ in 7 per cent bonds, and $\$ 4500$ in 5 per cent bonds, and $\$ 1365.33$ is in the treasury, subject to investment.
In process of time this fund will amount to a considerable sum, and the interest will go a long way towards supporting and maintaining this institution.

## PRODUCTS, ETC.

The following statement exhibits the products, etc. : -
50 bushels corn at $\$ 1$ per bl...................... $\$ 5000$
8 tons hay at $\$ 15$ per ton..
3500 heads of cabbage at 5 cents each......... 17500
5 bushels butter beans at $\$ 8$ per bl.......... 4000
5 tons stalk fodder at $\$ 6$ per ton............. 3000
18 tons sorghum at $\$ 18$ per ton.................. 32400
20 bushels tomatoes at $\$ 1 \mathrm{pr}$ b.................. 2000
10 bushels turnips at 75 cents pr b ........... 750 Beets, radishes, peas, beans, etc............ 7500
1260 gallons milk at 30 cents per gallon........ 37800
250 prunds honey at 20 cents per pd............. 5000
700 pounds soap at 6 cents per pd..
5 hogs, at \$3 each.
4200
(
$\$ 1,33650$
The drought ruined our crop of yam potatoes by causing dry rot. The freeze in the spring killed the Irish potato vines, and it was too late to plant again.

We had on hand three horses, twenty head of cattle-including cows and calves-one hundred head of hogs, of all sizes, and all these had to be fed daily on account of the drought in the summer, and the ravages of the army worm in the
fall. They consumed a large quantity of provender every day.
The cows on hand at present are fine stock, purchased from the Hon. A. W. Moore of Bastrop. The male is a thoroughbred, but he is inefficient. Senator Moore has promised to replace him, and will do so no doubt.
Our hogs are Berkshire crossed with Poland China. They are healthy, thrifty, and prolific.

## CONCLUSION.

The Board of Trustees have discharged their duties faithfully, and with an eye to economy. However, they have on no occasion attempted to save the expenditure of money when it would have prevented an efficient administration of the affairs of the institution. I have endeavored to act in harmony and concert with them, and they have evinced a spirit of generosity and kindness in their actions; and their relations with officers, teachers, and pupils, have been pleasant.

The health of the inmates has been good. There have been no cases of sickness of a serious character. The attending physician, Dr. Swearingen, has treated the sick successfully, and has been ably assisted by his partner, Dr. McLaughlin.
For particular details you are respectfully referred to the exhibits hereunto annexed.

For the blessings of life and health, and the onward progress of all connected with the institution, we, as in duty bound, return most fervent thanks to that Mighty Being who holds in his holy hands the destinies of men and of nations.

Respectfully submitted.
John S. Ford, Superintendent.

## Exhibit C.

Classified list of all disbursements from March 1, 1881, to November 1, 1881.

SALARIES.
For officers, teachers, etc. . . . . . . $\$ 5,384 \quad 52 \frac{1}{3}$ воокs.
1 Anderson's History.
American Annals.
2 blank books.
1 Cyclopedia
1 electric battery.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper
1 ream foolscap.
1 Rise and Fall of Confederate Government.
1 quire tissue paper.
Subscription (Statesman).

MISCELLANEOUS.
508 pounds dried apples.
200 pounds evaporated apples.
15 cases astral oil
411 pounds bacon.
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ dozen bottles blueing.
16,080 pounds beef.
1,500 pounds butter.
9 dozen brooms.
4,975 pounds bran.
5 china bowls.
5 boxes (for packing).
100 pounds white beans.
60 pounds army beans.
5 brushes.
17 buckets.
2 dozen blacking.
2 blacking brushes.
Bridge toll.
7 bolts for doors, etc.
2 brace bits.
2 pounds bed cord
1 galvanized iron boiler.
1 agate iron boiler.
1 tin boiler. .
4 bath bricks
5 reams book paper for printing ..... ports
3 dozen buttons
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen blind hinges
895 pounds coffee.
16 gallons chow-chow
200 pounds candles.
5 bushels corn meal.
242 pounds cheese..
2 dozen bottles catsup.
4 boxes crackers and ginger snaps.
$315 \frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn.
4 blooded cows and 1 fine bull. . . . .
977 pounds cotton seed meal.
8,542 pounds chopped corn.
$50 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels cotton seed.
2 bushels charcoal
8 dozen clothes pins
$\$ 175$ . 80
650
850
900
175
-

1200
1200
$\$ 7015$

3881
3000
$40 \quad 00$
4843
675
$1,206 \quad 45$
39767
2025
6706

- 65

1

- 75

400
400
360
780
150
. 50
4310
175
70
120
320
200
400
50
3263
90

1. 00

15815
944
2890
325
4700
500
2162
31391
40000
17.29

10370
633
633
60

MISCELLANEOUS-continued.
1 can opener. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
1 tin coffee pot. ........................... 20
2 dozen fine combs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 230
4 dozen dressing combs. . . . . . . . . . . 1000
1 churn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
1 coffin and hearse. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2590
$13 \frac{1}{2}$ dozen chickens.... ............ 3795
1 cord for clock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25
Doctor bills.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 42200
Drug's . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 224 . 75
551 dozen eggs. ..................... . . 10195
97 barrels flour. . . . . . . . . . . . ... 73425
36 dozen fodder. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 4C
Fuel-151 cords oak wood.. . . . . . . . 80725
Fuel-361 cords cedar wood. . ..... . 19425
4 files . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 70
500 pounds grits . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1400
557 pounds hams.................. . . . 9045
500 pounds hominy. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1375
46,710 pounds hay................ 28274
1 hog, fine Poland-China. . . . . . . . . . 1600
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ dozen hinges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 325
6 hooks and staples. . . .............. . . 120
1 hatchet. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80
I hose coupllng. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
1 hook and eye. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 15
10 garden hoes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 720
2 grubbing hoes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 210
1 set of double harness. . . . . . . . . . . . 3300
6 hame straps . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75
1 halter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
2 dozen ice cream dishes. . . . . . . . . . 150
2 jail locks. ........................ . . . 250
3,153 pounds lard. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40894
4 barrels lime. . . .................... . . . 400
1 box lye.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400
8 locks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 55
8 lock nuts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 185
2 boxes lemons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 900
2 lemon squeezers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
2 pounds lace leather . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
236 gallons molasses. . . . . . . . . . . . . 13356
225 pounds macarroni.. .............. 3425
3 barrels mackerel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3000
$154 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons milk.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6180
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ gross matches. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 700
20 milk pans and covers............ 625
4 bottles machine oll. . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
11 dozen machine needles. . ........ 375
55 pounds nails. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 330
6 papers needles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60
3 barrels onions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14.50
$262 \frac{21}{32}$ bushels oats . . . ............. 13220
5,051 pounds oats in sheaf. . ........ 3887
2 oil cans. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons engme oil................. 150
10 bushels sweet potatoes. . . . . . . . . 900
8 barrels Irish potatoes. . . . ....... 3500
558 pounds dried peaches. . . . . . . . 5652
50 pounds evaporated peaches...... 1750
28 gallons piekles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1620
736 pounds prunes . . . . ............ 6851
26 pounds red and black pepper. . . 808
1 pump handle. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 250
401 1 paint brush. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150


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[^8]MISCELLANEOUS-continued. Postal stamps and envelopes.
Postal cards
Postoffice box rent.
1 gross English pins.
569 pounds of rice.
2 rat traps.
3,704 pounds sugar (Coffèe A)
1,139 pounds sugar (powdered)
90 dozen yeast powders (Sea Foam).
5 sacks salt
13 boxes laundry soap
430 pounds laundry starch.
5 gross screws.
15 screw pulleys.
2 scrapers
21 pounds sole leather
4 papers shoe nails.
2 quarts shoe pegs..
27 dozen spool cotton.
4 spools flax.
2 spaying needles.
State Fair (admission for pupils).
$24_{12}^{12}$ dozen tomatoes.
113 pounds tea..
1 tea pot.
2 tumblers
5 papers tacks
1 ball twine
2 tea cans.
6 dozen iron agate tumblers.
6 tumblers
Telegrams
Traveling expenses accompanying pupupils
20 turkeys
3 dozen bottles Worcester sauce.
4 tin wash pans.
8 wash boards.
10 yards wire cloth
2 washing machines.
6 wash tubs.
Wire
1 Whip and snaps
1 whip holder.
Wages
Repairs.
Repairs on lamps
Repairs on locks and keys
Repairs on harness.
Repairs on night watchman's pistol.
Repairs on blackboards
Repairs on pumps, water pipe, etc. .
Repairs on cooking range.
Improvements.
Platform for pump, watering troughs and fence to watering lot, lot for milk cows, sheds, stalls and feedtroughs, milk house, engine house, wood shed and tank for boys' wash room, etc.:-
8,388 feet lumber.
836 feet tin roofing, etc.
25 cedar" posts $\qquad$
Paint and painting

For carpenter wages. . . . . . . . . . . . .
$28 \quad 27$
550
800
125
4008
240
40314
13451
26720
1051
3225
1980
320
250
40
945
20
1620
90
10
1500
4821
6493 75 25
60
25
500
1680
160
665
4600
1460
1050
100
280
400
800
900
25
135
50
32000
275
915
1320
150
1520
1990
2130

14430
5176
500
3400
miscellaneous-continued.
1 engine ( 7 -horse power) and attachments, circular saw, mandrel and saw frame.

48901
School Books, etc.
3 dozen composition books. . . ...... 270
17 Houston's Ph. Geography....... 2550
17 Wells' Philosophy . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
17 Higginson's U. S. History....... . 1525
17 Kerls' C. S. Grammar . . . . . . . . . . 13 60
17 Eaton's G. S. Arithmetic. . . . . . . . 1130
4 Berran's History.................. 700
24 Latham's First Lessons.......... 600
24 Monteith's Second Geography ... 1200
24 Latham's Primer. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 960
12 U. S. History. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 780
4 dozen copybooks.. . . . . . . . . . . . . 600
14 sets book-keeping . . . . . . . . . . . . 1050
1 Bryant's Book-keeping. . . . . . . . . . . 100
3 dozen boxes chalk.... .......... 900
1 copyingpress. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 200
1 gross pencils. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 225
$3 \frac{1}{3}$ dozen slates. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 765
4 boxes slate-pencils. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125
6 quarts ink. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450
3 dozen tablets . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 360
1 dozen inkstands. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 175
4 bottles red ink . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
7 rulers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 35
1 dozen penholders. . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
2 packages offlcial envelopes...... 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ gross rubber bands . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
1 quart mucilage. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75

1 single plow. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 325
$77 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds rope . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1098
58 feet rubber hose . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1760
4 steel rakes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
2 sickles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100
1 wheelbarrow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400
Mowing and stacking hay.......... 2450
Wages-farm, garden and dairymen. 21000
Improvements-Water Tank.
Transporting 347 cubic yards of earth
and constructing dam.
11190
New Fence.
Building 440 panels of plank fence.. 15300

1 dozen scratch books. . . . . . . . . . . . 120

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
47量 pounds alfalfa seed ............ \$19 10
16 axhandles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 530
4 axes (without handles) . . . . . . . . . . 530
1 auger. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85
6 boxes axlegrease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 50
Blacksmithing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110 32
2 barrow-wheels . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 300
1 bullring (for bull's nose) . . . . . . . . . 50
1 cow muzzle . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 175
1 cultivator . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4100
2 curry combs and brushes .......... 300
2 collars. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
Garden seed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4810
Lumber . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 390
1 dozen brass balls for cows' horns. . 150
3 pick handles. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 75

## $\$ 9,97198$


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FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.-continued.
500 cedar posts ..... 6250
6,600 feet of lumber ..... 12911
Repair of Old Fence.
Taking down and rebuilding 613 pan- els of fence ..... 10200
4,115 feet of lumber ..... 8656
Nails.875
$\$ 1,178 \quad 02$
COMPLETION OF BRICK BULLDING.
Contract for outside work $\$ 2,64300$
Contract for inside work ..... $1,630 \quad 00$
State Architect, for professional ser-vice (five per cent of $\$ 4,273) \ldots$.21365
Advertising for contract. ..... 1100
$\$ 4,49765$
NEW FURNITURE, ETC.
1 bedstead
$\$ 2000$
195 yards Brussels carpeting ..... 25388
114 yards border for carpet. ..... 8600
1 bookease. ..... 2150
1 bureau ..... 2600
3 baskets ..... 225
6 galvanized iron buckets ..... 490
4 iron-agate buckets. ..... 480
4 sets galv. iron bowls and pitchers2 galv. iron bread pans.800
160100
6 galv. iron basting spoons
1200
12 chairs
1800
3 pairs curtains.
600
600
dozen galv. iron chambers
dozen galv. iron chambers ..... 400
4 china chambers650
4 dozen china cups and saucers
350
1 cooler2800
6 dozen iron-agate cups and saucers,
1 desk for office
10 dusters for buggy, etc30001850
3 dustpans75
9 dippers.275
6 dozen iron-agate dinner plates ..... 1200
95 yards damask for curtains. ..... 2850
1 yard ducking ..... 35
NEW FURNITURE, ETC.-continued.
1 footbath tub ..... 700
1 fluting machine ..... 450
2 faucets ..... 125
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards flannel ..... 25
1 slop jar ..... 325
1 dozen table knives ..... 50
2 iron-agate kettles. ..... 180
2 pounds knitting cotton ..... 150
3 lamp globes ..... 135
153 yards lining for carpets. ..... 1224
Laying of carpets. ..... 1385
2 lantern globes ..... 50
2 student lamps ..... 1250
6 table lamps ..... 1275
20 wall lanterns ..... 3075
$7 \frac{1}{2}$ dozen lamp chimneys ..... 975
6 dozen lamp wicks ..... 140
$242 \frac{1}{2}$ yards linen crash for towels ..... $60 \quad 57$
2 mosquito-bars ..... 575
2 mirrors ..... 200
1 mug. ..... 20
1 parlor suite (chairs, sofas, etc.) ..... 25500
1 pitcher ..... 30
3 iron-agate pitchers. ..... 240
2 dozen plates. ..... 270
1 platter. ..... 125
2 dozen galv. iron pie-plates. ..... 400
196 yards pillow-casing ..... 3285
24 quilts. ..... 8730
2 rocking-chairs ..... 600
1 soap dish ..... 60
$256 \frac{1}{2}$ yards sheeting ..... 7980
7 scissors ..... 800
2 spriniklers ..... 280
2 scrubbing brushes. ..... 60
4 skimmers ..... 100
2 saucepans. ..... 275
3 pairs shovel and tong's ..... 415
3 tables ..... 1250
1 wardrobe ..... 3000
1 wash stand ..... 1650

## RECAPITULATION

Total amount appropriated for the year 1881-82.
For pay of salaries-officers, teachers, etc. ..... $\$ 5,38452 \frac{1}{3}$
For books ..... 7015
For miscellaneous ..... 9,971 98
For farming implements, etc. ..... 1,178 02
For completion of brick building ..... 4,497 65
For new furniture ..... $1,33894-\$ 22,44126 \frac{1}{5}$
$1,33894-\$ 22,44126 \frac{1}{3}$

## Exhibit D.

Austin, Texas, November 1, 1881.
Col. John S. Ford, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Texas:
DEAR SIR:-I have the honor to herewith submit my estimate of the cost of finishing the Institution of which yon are the official head, according to the plans I have prepared, and which have been adopted by a former Board of Trustees, and also by the present Board.

Since making my last report and estimate materials and labor have advanced about twenty-five per cent; hence you can readily account for the difference between the two estimates. The letters on the plans are herein
referred to, and are marked Exhibit A to I:
Exhibit A, school room........................... $\$ 12,43125$
Exhibit B, school room........................... 12,431 25
Exhibit C, dining room and chapel ........ 12,225 00
Exhibit D, kitchen, bakery and laundry, 12,625 00
Exhibit E, workshops............................... 1,912 50
Exhibit F, workshops............................... 1, 1,912 50
Exhibit G, boiler house ........................... 41375
Exhibit H, water closets............................ 1,02500
Exhibit I, water closets............................ 1,025 00
Total .................................................. \$56,001 25
Very respectfully,
J. N. Preston, Architect to the State for D. \& D. Asylum.


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