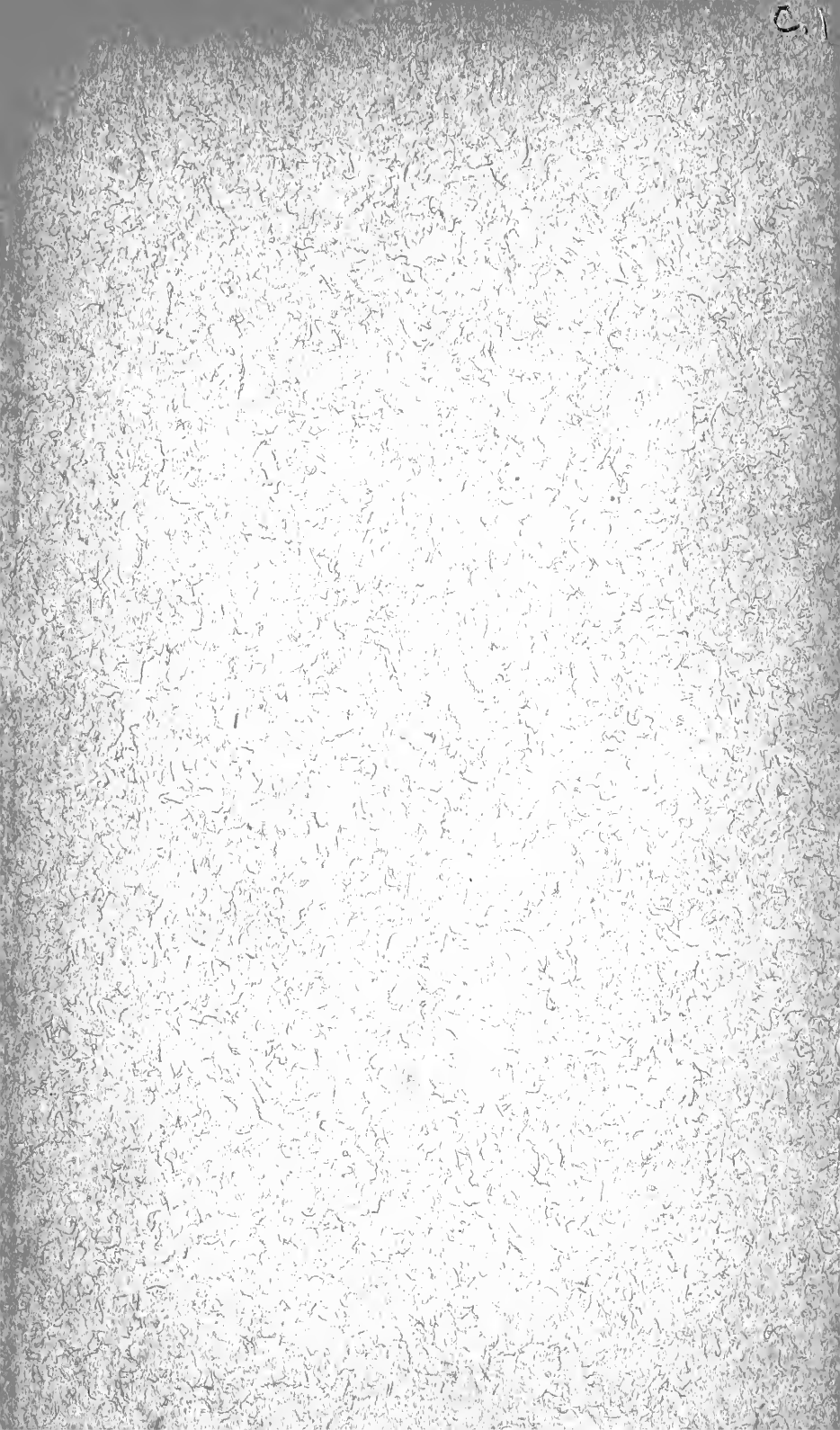






AMERICAN FOUNDATION  
FOR THE BLIND INC.



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SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
PERKINS INSTITUTION  
AND  
Massachusetts School for the Blind,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

AUGUST 31, 1901.



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BOSTON  
PRESS OF GEORGE H. ELLIS, 272 CONGRESS STREET  
1902

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
SOUTH BOSTON, October 17, 1901.

To the Hon. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of State*, Boston.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the use of the legislature, a copy of the seventieth annual report of the trustees of this institution to the corporation thereof, together with that of the director and the usual accompanying documents.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

*Secretary.*

# OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

1901-1902.

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FRANCIS H. APPLETON, *President.*  
AMORY A. LAWRENCE, *Vice-President.*  
EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*  
MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Secretary.*

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## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE, <i>Chairman.</i>	J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.
MELVIN O. ADAMS.	HENRY MARION HOWE.
WILLIAM ENDICOTT.	FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.
CHARLES P. GARDINER.	GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
JOSEPH B. GLOVER.	WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.
N. P. HALLOWELL.	RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

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## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### Monthly Visiting Committee,

*whose duty it is to visit and inspect the Institution at least once in each month.*

1901.	1902.
January, . . . . MELVIN O. ADAMS.	July, . . . . HENRY M. HOWE.
February, . . . . WILLIAM ENDICOTT.	August, . . . . FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.
March, . . . . CHARLES P. GARDINER.	September, . . . . GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
April, . . . . JOSEPH B. GLOVER.	October, . . . . WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON.
May, . . . . N. P. HALLOWELL.	November, . . . . RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.
June, . . . . J. THEODORE HEARD.	December, . . . . S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

---

### Committee on Education.

GEORGE H. RICHARDS.  
FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.  
MELVIN O. ADAMS.

### House Committee.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
CHARLES P. GARDINER.  
GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

---

### Committee on Finance.

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.  
WILLIAM ENDICOTT.  
JOSEPH B. GLOVER.  
N. P. HALLOWELL.

### Committee on Health.

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

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### Auditors of Accounts.

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.  
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Director.*

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

### Boys' Section.

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Miss CAROLINE E. McMASTER.  
Miss JULIA A. BOYLAN.  
Miss JESSICA L. LANGWORTHY.  
MALCOLM C. SYLVESTER.  
LOUIS B. ALLYN.  
Miss ELLEN B. EWELL.

Miss FRANCES S. MARRETT.  
Miss ALICE B. DEARBORN.  
Miss ELLA J. SPOONER.  
Miss JULIA E. BURNHAM.  
Miss ETHEL M. STICKNEY.  
Miss EDITH M. THURSTON.  
Miss VINA C. BADGER.  
Miss AMELIA W. DAVIS.  
Miss LILIAN MABEL FORBUSH.

### Girls' Section.

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Miss SARAH M. LILLEY.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH LANE, *Librarian.*  
Miss LAURA M. SAWYER, *Assistant.*  
Miss ANNA GARDNER FISH, *Clerk.*

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### Boys' Section.

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Miss FRED A. BLACK.  
Miss HELEN M. ABBOTT.  
Miss MARY E. BURBECK.

W. LUTHER STOVER.  
JOHN F. HARTWELL.  
JOHN M. FLOCKTON.  
LORENZO WHITE.  
AUGUST DAMM.

### Girls' Section.

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Miss MARY E. RILEY.  
Miss LOUISA L. FERNALD.

Miss ANNA L. GOODRICH.  
Miss BLANCHE ATWOOD BARDIN.

GEORGE W. WANT.  
EDWIN A. SABIN.

## TUNING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE E. HART, *Instructor and Manager.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

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JULIAN H. MABEY.  
ELWYN C. SMITH.  
Miss MARY B. KNOWLTON, *Sloyd.*

Miss ANNA S. HANNGREN, *Sloyd.*  
Miss FRANCES M. LANGWORTHY.  
Miss M. ELIZABETH ROBBINS.  
Miss GRACE E. SNOW.

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*Attending Physician.*  
FREDERICK A. FLANDERS, *Steward.*  
Mrs. FRANCES E. CARLTON, *Matron.*  
Miss ALICE CARY, *Assistant.*

### Housekeepers in the Cottages.

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Mrs. CORA L. GLEASON.  
Miss JESSIE BENTLEY.  
Mrs. SOPHIA C. HOPKINS.  
Mrs. L. ADA MIXER.

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Mrs. ELIZABETH L. BOWDEN, *Printer.*

Miss LOUISE CHISHOLM, *Printer.*  
Miss ISABELLAG. MEALEY, *Printer.*

## WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

EUGENE C. HOWARD, *Manager.*

Miss ESTELLE M. MENDUM, *Clerk.*

Miss ELLEN B. WEBSTER, *Book-keeper.*  
Miss MAYBEL J. KING, *Assistant.*

## MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

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- Abbott, Mrs. M. T., Cambridge.  
Adams, John A., Pawtucket, R.I.  
Adams, Melvin O., Boston.  
Agassiz, Mrs. E. C., Cambridge.  
Ahl, Mrs. Daniel, Boston.  
Alger, Rev. William R., Boston.  
Amory, C. W., Boston.  
Anagnos, Michael, Boston.  
Anderson, Mrs. John F., Boston.  
Appleton, Gen. Francis H., Boston.  
Appleton, Mrs. R. M., New York.  
Appleton, Dr. William, Boston.  
Appleton, Mrs. William, Boston.  
Apthorp, William F., Boston.  
Atkinson, Edward, Boston.  
Bacon, Edwin M., Boston.  
Baker, Mrs. Ezra H., Boston.  
Baker, Miss M. K., Boston.  
Baldwin, S. E., New Haven, Conn.  
Baldwin, William H., Boston.  
Balfour, Miss M. D., Charlestown.  
Ballard, Miss E., Boston.  
Barbour, E. D., Boston.  
Barrett, William E., Boston.  
Barrows, Hon. S. J., New York.  
Barrows, Mrs. S. J., New York.  
Bartlett, Francis, Boston.  
Bartlett, Miss F., Boston.  
Bartlett, Mrs. John, Cambridge.  
Bartlett, Mrs. Mary E., Boston.  
Bartlett, Miss Mary F., Boston.  
Bartol, Miss Mary, Boston.  
Bates, Arlo, Boston.  
Baylies, Mrs. Charlotte U., Boston.  
Beach, Rev. D. N., Minnesota.  
Beach, Mrs. Edwin H., Springfield.  
Beal, James H., Boston.  
Beebe, E. Pierson, Boston.  
Beebe, J. Arthur, Boston.  
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur, Boston.  
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Boston.  
Binney, William, Providence.  
Black, George N., Boston.  
Blanchard, G. D. B., Malden.  
Boardman, Mrs. Edwin A., Boston.  
Bourn, Hon. A. O., Providence.  
Bowditch, Alfred, Boston.  
Bowditch, Dr. H. P., Jamaica Plain.  
Boyden, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
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Brimmer, Mrs. Martin, Boston.  
Brooke, Rev. Stopford W., Boston.  
Brooks, Edward, Hyde Park.  
Brooks, Rev. G. W., Dorchester.  
Brooks, Peter C., Boston.  
Brooks, Mrs. Peter C., Boston.  
Brooks, Shepherd, Boston.  
Brown, B. F., Boston.  
Brown, Mrs. John C., Providence.  
Browne, A. Parker, Boston.  
Browne, Miss H. T., Boston.  
Bryant, Mrs. A. B. M., Boston.  
Bullard, Mrs. William S., Boston.  
Bullock, George A., Worcester.  
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Bundy, James J., Providence.  
Burgess, Mrs. S. K., Brookline.  
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Burnham, William A., Boston.  
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Cabot, Mrs. S., Boston.  
Cabot, Walter C., Boston.  
Callahan, Miss Mary G., Boston.  
Callender, Walter, Providence.  
Carpenter, Charles E., Providence.

- Carter, Mrs. J. W., West Newton.  
 Cary, Miss E. F., Cambridge.  
 Cary, Miss Ellen G., Boston.  
 Cary, Mrs. Richard, Boston.  
 Case, Mrs. Laura L., Boston.  
 Center, Joseph H., Boston.  
 Chace, James H., Valley Falls, R.I.  
 Chace, Hon. J., Valley Falls, R.I.  
 Chadwick, Mrs. C. C., Boston.  
 Chamberlin, E. D., Boston.  
 Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar, Boston.  
 Chapin, E. P., Providence.  
 Cheever, Dr. David W., Boston.  
 Cheever, Miss M. E., Boston.  
 Clafin, Hon. William, Boston.  
 Clark, Miss S. W., Beverly.  
 Clarke, James W., New York.  
 Clement, Edward H., Boston.  
 Coates, James, Providence.  
 Cochrane, Alexander, Boston.  
 Coffin, Mrs. W. E., Boston.  
 Colt, Samuel P., Bristol, R.I.  
 Cook, Charles T., Detroit, Mich.  
 Cook, Mrs. C. T., Detroit, Mich.  
 Coolidge, Dr. A., Boston.  
 Coolidge, J. Randolph, Boston.  
 Coolidge, Mrs. J. R., Boston.  
 Coolidge, John T., Boston.  
 Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Boston.  
 Cotting, C. U., Boston.  
 Cowing, Miss Grace G., Brookline.  
 Cowing, Mrs. M. W., Brookline.  
 Crafts, Mrs. J. M., Boston.  
 Crane, Mrs. Zenas M., Dalton.  
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 Crosby, Joseph B., Boston.  
 Crosby, Sumner, Brookline.  
 Crosby, William S., Brookline.  
 Cross, Mrs. F. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Cruft, Miss Harriet O., Boston.  
 Cummings, Mrs. A. L., Portland, Me.  
 Cummings, Charles A., Boston.  
 Cunniff, Hon. M. M., Boston.  
 Curtis, C. A., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Charles P., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Mary S., Boston.  
 Dalton, C. H., Boston.  
 Dalton, Mrs. C. H., Boston.  
 Darling, Cortes A., Providence.  
 Davis, Miss A. W., Boston.  
 Davis, Mrs. Edward L., Boston.  
 Dexter, Mrs. F. G., Boston.  
 Dillaway, W. E. L., Boston.  
 Doliber, Thomas, Boston.  
 Dow, Miss Jane F., Milton.  
 Dow, Mrs. Moses A., Brookline.  
 Draper, Eben S., Boston.  
 Draper, George A., Boston.  
 Dunklee, Mrs. John W., Boston.  
 Durant, William, Boston.  
 Duryea, Mrs. Herman, New York.  
 Earle, Mrs. T. K., Boston.  
 Eaton, W. S., Boston.  
 Eliot, Rev. Christopher R., Boston.  
 Elliott, Mrs. Maud Howe, Boston.  
 Ellis, George H., Boston.  
 Endicott, Miss Clara T., Boston.  
 Endicott, Henry, Boston.  
 Endicott, Miss Mary E., Beverly.  
 Endicott, William, Boston.  
 Endicott, William C., Jr., Boston.  
 Ernst, C. W., Boston.  
 Evans, Mrs. Glendower, Boston.  
 Everett, Mrs. Emily, Cambridge.  
 Fairbanks, Miss C. L., Boston.  
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 Faulkner, Miss Fannie M., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. Dudley B., Boston.  
 Fay, H. H., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. H. H., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. Joseph S., Boston.  
 Fay, Miss Sarah B., Boston.  
 Fay, Miss S. M., Boston.  
 Fenno, Mrs. L. C., Boston.  
 Ferguson, Mrs. C. H., Dorchester.  
 Ferris, Mrs. M. E., Brookline.  
 Ferris, Miss Mary E., Brookline.  
 Fields, Mrs. James T., Boston.

- Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N., Boston.  
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott, Boston.  
 Folsom, Charles F., M.D., Boston.  
 Foote, Miss M. B., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Miss C. P., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Mrs. E.W., Hartford, Conn.  
 Foster, Francis C., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Mrs. Francis C., Cambridge.  
 Freeman, Miss Harriet E., Boston.  
 Frothingham, Miss Ellen, Boston.  
 Fry, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Fuller, Mrs. Samuel R., Boston.  
 Galloupe, C. W., Boston.  
 Gammans, Hon. George H., Boston.  
 Gardiner, Charles P., Boston.  
 Gardiner, Robert H., Boston.  
 Gardner, George A., Boston.  
 Gardner, Mrs. John L., Boston.  
 George, Charles H., Providence.  
 Gill, Mrs. Francis A., Boston.  
 Glidden, W. T., Boston.  
 Glover, Joseph B., Boston.  
 Goddard, William, Providence.  
 Goff, Darius L., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Goff, Lyman B., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Goldthwait, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Gooding, Rev. A., Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Goodnow, Mrs. L. M., Cambridge.  
 Goodwin, Miss A. M., Cambridge.  
 Gordon, Rev. G. A., D.D., Boston.  
 Gray, Mrs. Ellen, New York City.  
 Green, Charles G., Boston.  
 Greenleaf, Mrs. James, Cambridge.  
 Grew, Edward W., Boston.  
 Griffin, S. B., Springfield.  
 Hale, Rev. Edward E., Boston.  
 Hall, Mrs. F. Howe, Plainfield, N.J.  
 Hall, Miss L. E., Boston.  
 Hall, Miss Minna B., Longwood.  
 Hallowell, Col. N. P., Boston.  
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 Hammond, Mrs. G. W., Boston.  
 Hanscom, Dr. Sanford, Somerville.  
 Haskell, Edwin B., Auburndale.  
 Haskell, Mrs. E. B., Auburndale.  
 Head, Charles, Boston.  
 Head, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Heard, J. T., M.D., Boston.  
 Hearst, Mrs. Phebe A.  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Boston.  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Chas. P., Boston.  
 Henshaw, Mrs. Harriet A., Boston.  
 Herford, Rev. Brooke, England.  
 Hersey, Charles H., Boston.  
 Higginson, Frederick, Brookline.  
 Higginson, Henry Lee, Boston.  
 Higginson, Mrs. Henry L., Boston.  
 Hill, Dr. A. S., Somerville.  
 Hill, J. E. R., Boston.  
 Hill, Mrs. T. J., Providence.  
 Hoar, Gen. Rockwood, Worcester.  
 Hodgkins, Frank E., Somerville.  
 Hodgkins, William H., Somerville.  
 Hogg, John, Boston.  
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 Holmes, Charles W., Canada.  
 Holmes, John H., Boston.  
 Hooper, Mrs. R. C., Boston.  
 Horton, Mrs. William H., Boston.  
 Hovey, William A., Boston.  
 Howard, Hon. A. C., Boston.  
 Howard, Hon. Henry, Providence.  
 Howe, Henry Marion, Boston.  
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 Howe, Mrs. Virginia A., Boston.  
 Howland, Mrs. O. O., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, Francis W., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, H. H., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, Mrs. H. S., Boston.  
 Hutchins, Mrs. C. F., Boston.  
 Iasigi, Miss Mary V., Boston.  
 Ingraham, Mrs. E. T., Wellesley.  
 Jackson, Charles C., Boston.  
 Jackson, Edward, Boston.  
 Jackson, Mrs. J. B. S., Boston.  
 Jackson, Patrick T., Cambridge.  
 James, Mrs. C. D., Brookline.  
 Jenks, Miss C. E., Boston.  
 Johnson, Edward C., Boston.  
 Jones, Mrs. E. C., New Bedford.



- Jones, Miss Ellen M., Boston.  
 Joy, Mrs. Charles H., Boston.  
 Kasson, Rev. F. H., Boston.  
 Kellogg, Mrs. Eva D., Boston.  
 Kendall, Miss H. W., Boston.  
 Kennard, Martin P., Brookline.  
 Kent, Mrs. Helena M., Boston.  
 Kidder, Mrs. Henry P. Milton.  
 Kilmer, Frederick M., Somerville.  
 Kimball, Mrs. David P., Boston.  
 Kimball, Edward P., Malden.  
 Knapp, George B., Boston.  
 Knowlton, Daniel S., Boston.  
 Kramer, Henry C., Boston.  
 Lamb, Mrs. Annie L., Boston.  
 Lamson, Miss C. W., England.  
 Lang, B. J., Boston.  
 Lang, Mrs. B. J., Boston.  
 Lawrence, Amory A., Boston.  
 Lawrence, James, Groton.  
 Lawrence, Mrs. James Groton.  
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm., Boston.  
 Lee, George C., Boston.  
 Lee, Mrs. George C., Boston.  
 Lillie, Mrs. A. H., Richmond, Eng.  
 Lincoln, L. J. B., Hingham.  
 Linzee, J. T., Boston.  
 Littell, Miss S. G., Boston.  
 Livermore, Thomas L., Boston.  
 Lodge, Hon. Henry C., Boston.  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.  
 Lord, Rev. A. M., Providence, R.I.  
 Loring, Mrs. W. Caleb, Boston.  
 Lothrop, John, Auburndale.  
 Lothrop, Mrs. T. K., Boston.  
 Lovering, Mrs. Charles T., Boston.  
 Lowell, Abbott Lawrence, Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Amy, Boston.  
 Lowell, Charles, Boston.  
 Lowell, Francis C., Boston.  
 Lowell, Mrs. George G., Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Georgiana, Boston.  
 Lowell, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy, Boston.  
 Luce, Matthew, Boston.  
 Lyman, Arthur T., Boston.  
 Lyman, J. P., Boston.  
 Manning, Mrs. M. W., Brooklyn.  
 Marrett, Miss H. M., Standish, Me.  
 Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland.  
 Marvin, Mrs. E. C., Boston.  
 Mason, Miss E. F., Boston.  
 Mason, Miss Ida M., Boston.  
 Mason, I. B., Providence.  
 Matchett, Mrs. W. F., Boston.  
 Matthews, Mrs. A. B., Boston.  
 May, F. W. G., Dorchester.  
 Merriam, Charles, Boston.  
 Merriam, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Merriman, Mrs. D., Cambridge.  
 Merritt, Edward P., Boston.  
 Meyer, Mrs. George von L., Boston.  
 Minot, J. Grafton, Boston.  
 Minot, The Misses, Boston.  
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine C., Boston.  
 Morgan, Eustis P., Saco, Me.  
 Morgan, Mrs. Eustis P., Saco, Me.  
 Morison, John H., Boston.  
 Morison, Mrs. John H., Boston.  
 Morse, Mrs. Leopold, Boston.  
 Morse, Miss M. F., Jamaica Plain.  
 Morss, A. S., Charlestown.  
 Moseley, Charles H., Boston.  
 Motley, Mrs. E. Preble, Boston.  
 Moulton, Miss Maria C., Boston.  
 Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, Boston.  
 Nichols, Mrs. Frederick S., Boston.  
 Nichols, J. Howard, Boston.  
 Nickerson, Andrew, Boston.  
 Nickerson, Miss Priscilla, Boston.  
 Nickerson, S. D., Boston.  
 Norcross, Grenville H., Boston.  
 Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr., Boston.  
 Noyes, Hon. Charles J., Boston.  
 Oliver, Dr. Henry K., Boston.  
 Paine, Robert Treat, Boston.  
 Palfrey, J. C., Boston.  
 Palmer, John S., Providence.  
 Parker, Richard T., Boston.  
 Parkinson, John, Boston.

- Parkinson, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Parkman, George F., Boston.  
 Peabody, Rev. Endicott, Groton.  
 Peabody, F. H., Boston.  
 Peabody, Frederick W., Boston.  
 Peabody, Mrs. R. S., Brookline.  
 Peabody, S. E., Boston.  
 Perkins, Charles Bruen, Boston.  
 Perkins, Mrs. C. E., Boston.  
 Phillips, Mrs. John C., Boston.  
 Pickman, D. L., Boston.  
 Pickman, Mrs. D. L., Boston.  
 Pierce, Mrs. M. G., Milton.  
 Pope, Mrs. A. A., Boston.  
 Porter, Charles H., Quincy.  
 Potter, Isaac M., Providence.  
 Potter, Mrs. Warren B., Boston.  
 Powars, Miss Mary A., Boston.  
 Pratt, Elliott W., Boston.  
 Pratt, Mrs. Sarah M., Boston.  
 Prendergast, J. M., Boston.  
 Proctor, James H., Boston.  
 Proctor, Mrs. T. E., Boston.  
 Rand, Arnold A., Boston.  
 Rantoul, Robert S., Salem.  
 Reardon, Dennis A., Boston.  
 Reed, Mrs. Wm. Homer, Boston.  
 Reynolds, Walter H., Boston.  
 Rice, Mrs. Henry A., Boston.  
 Richards, Miss Elise, Boston.  
 Richards, George H., Boston.  
 Richards, Mrs. H., Gardiner, Me.  
 Richardson, John, Boston.  
 Richardson, Miss M. G., New York.  
 Richardson, Mrs. M. R., Boston.  
 Richardson, W. L., M.D., Boston.  
 Robbins, Royal E., Boston.  
 Roberts, Mrs. A. W., Boston.  
 Robertson, Mrs. A. K., Boston.  
 Robinson, Henry, Reading.  
 Rodman, S. W., Boston.  
 Rodocanachi, J. M., Boston.  
 Rogers, Miss Clara B., Boston.  
 Rogers, Miss Flora E., New York.  
 Rogers, Henry M., Boston.  
 Rogers, Mrs. William B., Boston.  
 Ropes, Mrs. Joseph A., Boston.  
 Ropes, Joseph S., Boston.  
 Russell, Henry G., Providence.  
 Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence.  
 Russell, Henry S., Boston.  
 Russell, Miss Mariañ, Boston.  
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S., Boston.  
 Russell, Mrs. William A., Boston.  
 Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline.  
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett, Newton.  
 Saltonstall, Richard M., Newton.  
 Sanborn, Frank B., Concord.  
 Sayles, F. C., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Schaff, Capt. Morris, Pittsfield.  
 Schlesinger, Sebastian B., Boston.  
 Sears, David, Boston.  
 Sears, Frederick R., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. Fred. R., Jr., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. P. H., Boston.  
 Sears, Willard T., Boston.  
 Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland, Boston.  
 Shaw, Henry S., Boston.  
 Shaw, Quincy A., Boston.  
 Shepard, Harvey N., Boston.  
 Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence.  
 Sherwood, W. H., Boston.  
 Shippen, Rev. R. R., Brockton.  
 Sigourney, Mr. Henry, Boston.  
 Slafter, Rev. Edmund F., Boston.  
 Slater, Mrs. H. N., Boston.  
 Slater, H. N., Jr., Providence.  
 Slocum, Mrs. W. H., Jamaica Plain.  
 Snelling, Samuel G., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss E. D., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss Emily L., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss M. D., Boston.  
 Sorchan, Mrs. Victor, New York.  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Mahlon D., Boston.  
 Spencer, Henry F., Boston.  
 Sprague, F. P., M.D., Boston.  
 Stanwood, Edward, Brookline.  
 Stearns, Charles H., Brookline.  
 Stearns, Mrs. Charles H., Brookline.

- Stevens, Miss C. Augusta, N.Y.  
 Stewart, Mrs. C. B., Boston.  
 Sturgis, Francis S., Boston.  
 Sullivan, Richard, Boston.  
 Swan, Robert, Dorchester.  
 Swan, Mrs. Sarah H., Cambridge.  
 Taggard, Mrs. B. W., Boston.  
 Talbot, Mrs. Isabella W., Boston.  
 Tapley, Mrs. Amos P., Boston.  
 Temple, Thomas F., Boston.  
 Thaw, Mrs. Wm., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Thayer, Miss Adele G., Boston.  
 Thayer, E. V. R., Boston.  
 Thayer, Rev. George A., Cincinnati.  
 Thayer, Prof. James B., Cambridge.  
 Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel, Boston.  
 Thomas, Mrs. Joseph B., Boston.  
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop, Boston.  
 Tilden, Miss Alice Foster, Milton.  
 Tilden, Miss Edith S., Milton.  
 Tilden, Mrs. M. Louise, Milton.  
 Tilton, Mrs. W. S., Newtonville.  
 Tingley, S. H., Providence.  
 Tompkins, Eugene, Boston.  
 Torrey, Miss A. D., Boston.  
 Tower, Col. William A., Boston.  
 Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S., Boston.  
 Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph.  
 Turner, Mrs. M. A., Providence.  
 Underwood, Herbert S., Boston.  
 Upton, George B., Boston.  
 Villard, Mrs. Henry, New York.  
 Vose, Miss Caroline C., Milton.  
 Wales, Mrs. George W., Boston.  
 Wales, Joseph H., Boston.  
 Warden, Erskine, Waltham.  
 Ware, Miss C. L., Cambridge.  
 Ware, Miss M. L., Boston.  
 Warren, J. G., Providence.  
 Warren, Mrs. Wm. W., Boston.  
 Washburn, Hon. J. D., Worcester.  
 Watson, Thomas A., Weymouth.  
 Watson, Mrs. T. A., Weymouth.  
 Weeks, A. G., Boston.  
 Weld, R. H., Boston.  
 Weld, Mrs. William F., Boston.  
 Wesson, J. L., Boston.  
 Wheelock, Miss Lucy, Boston.  
 Wheelwright, A. C., Boston.  
 Wheelwright, John W., Boston.  
 White, C. J., Cambridge.  
 White, Mrs. Charles T., Boston.  
 White, G. A., Boston.  
 Whitehead, Miss Mary, Roxbury.  
 Whitford, George W., Providence.  
 Whiting, Albert T., Boston.  
 Whitman, Mrs. Sarah W., Boston.  
 Whitney, Miss Anne, Boston.  
 Whitney, Henry M., Brookline.  
 Whitten, Mrs. Elizabeth S.  
 Whitwell, S. Horatio, Boston.  
 Whitwell, Miss S. L., Boston.  
 Wigglesworth, Thomas, Boston.  
 Wightman, W. D., Providence.  
 Williams, Mrs. H., Boston.  
 Williams, Miss Louise H., Boston.  
 Winslow, Mrs. George, Roxbury.  
 Winsor, Mrs. E., Chestnut Hill.  
 Winsor, J. B., Providence.  
 Winthrop, Mrs. John, Stockbridge.  
 Winthrop, Mrs. Thos. L., Boston.  
 Woodruff, Thomas T., Boston.  
 Woods, Henry, Boston.  
 Young, Mrs. Benjamin L., Boston.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

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SOUTH BOSTON, October 9, 1901.

The annual meeting of the corporation, duly summoned, was held today at the institution, and was called to order by the president, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, at 3 P.M.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read by the secretary and declared approved.

The annual report of the trustees was read, accepted and ordered to be printed with the usual accompanying documents.

The report of the treasurer was read, accepted and ordered to be printed.

The corporation then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were unanimously elected:—

*President*— Gen. Francis H. Appleton.

*Vice-President*— Amory A. Lawrence.

*Treasurer*— Edward Jackson.

*Secretary*— Michael Anagnos.

*Trustees*— William Endicott, Charles P. Gardiner, Joseph B. Glover, J. Theodore Heard, M.D., Henry Marion Howe, George H. Richards, Richard M. Saltonstall, and S. Lothrop Thorndike.

The meeting was then dissolved, and all in attendance proceeded, with the invited guests, to visit the various departments of the school.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
SOUTH BOSTON, October 9, 1901.

*To the Members of the Corporation.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:— In presenting our customary annual report to the corporation, the seventieth in the series of these documents, we are very glad to be able to state that the financial year ending August 31, 1901, has been in most respects a satisfactory one.

Faithful and efficient work has been done in every department of the school with excellent results.

The teachers and all the other officers have discharged their respective duties with earnestness, intelligence and fidelity, while the pupils have been industrious and orderly and have made very creditable progress in their studies.

The record books show that, at the beginning of the year, the total number of blind persons registered in the various departments of the establishment was 264. Since that time 30 have been admitted and 24 have been discharged, making the present number 270.

We deeply regret the nature of the record, which we are obliged to present, of the state of health of the different families of the institution during the past year. The outbreak of contagious diseases in every department of the school, with the sole exception of the primary one for boys at the kinder-

garten, brought in its train the attendant ills of irregularity of work, loss of valuable time, isolation of the infected quarters from the rest of the school and intense anxiety and uncertainty for the other members of the household. There have been seventeen cases of scarlet fever, four of chicken pox, one of diphtheria, one of erysipelas, two of bronchitis and one of facial paralysis. We are grieved to report that four of those who were attacked by scarlet fever died at the City Hospital, namely, Miss Edith A. Flagg, an able teacher in the literary department for boys at the parent school in South Boston, who served the interests of the establishment during six years and a half with diligence and efficiency, Alice E. Leach of Orland, Maine, a pupil in the girls' department, and two little boys of the kindergarten, Walter F. Mills of Thornton, Rhode Island, and Lawrence F. Giles of Bethel, Vermont. Every one of those who fell victims to infectious diseases was immediately removed to the hospital, the room in which he had been taken ill was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated and the books which he had handled were burned. Delicate children who were especially susceptible to sickness were sent to their homes, and those who remained with us were watched with the utmost vigilance. It is mainly due to these precautionary measures that the contagion was checked and prevented from spreading more widely and from breaking up the sessions of the school entirely.

For a detailed statement of the operations of the institution during the past year, as well as of its condition at the present time and of its urgent needs for the future, you are respectfully referred to the report of the director, which is hereto appended.

## CHARACTER AND OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

As there seems to be in the minds of some persons not merely a confused or imperfect idea but a positive misapprehension of the character and objects of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, we deem it our duty to make a full and clear statement of these and to remove all doubts both as to the mission and functions of the establishment and as to its relations to the state.

This institution is not in any sense an asylum or retreat for adults. It is a school, purely educational in its principles and operations. It was incorporated solely and specifically for the purpose of instructing and training such boys and girls as are excluded from the common schools for lack of sufficient sight. Therefore it is a valuable link in the magnificent chain of the public school system, the advantages of which are extended to all classes of children regardless of physical defects; it is not a refuge or working home for grown up persons.

As soon as the institution was organized in 1832, the state of Massachusetts came to its assistance, making an annual appropriation for its support from that year up to the present time, on condition that its doors should never be closed against any indigent sightless child, resident in the commonwealth, who was of sound mind and a fit subject for education.

This yearly allowance was very small at the beginning, but it was increased from time to time until it reached the sum of \$25,000. In 1869 this amount was finally raised to \$30,000 in order to cover the enlarged expense involved by the plan of removing the girls from the main building to the cottages and

of separating the sexes entirely. Since then no addition whatever has been made to it. On the other hand, on the first day of October, 1869,—that is, at the time when the last increase in the appropriation took place,—the number of beneficiaries of Massachusetts registered was 54, while there are at present 153 pupils under our care, admitted by warrants of the governors of this state.

It has been our constant aim to provide for these children those advantages which are so freely given to their seeing brothers and sisters through the medium of the public schools, and to add to these such other exercises as are calculated to remedy their physical imperfections and to promote their harmonious development. Moreover, unremitting efforts have been made to keep abreast of all pedagogical advance, to utilize every improvement in methods of instruction and training and to render the school a model one of its kind. Thus, the work has been steadily growing, the curriculum has been expanding along every line, the equipment for the instruction by means of sensible objects, indispensable in the case of the blind, has become more extensive than ever before, but the amount of aid from the state has stood absolutely still. There has been no change in it.

In order that our school might attain to the degree of efficiency and thoroughness, to which we aspire and which it is the right of every pupil to expect, we have found it necessary to call upon the philanthropic public for aid, and most generous has been the response. Thanks to the benevolence and liberality of the friends of the blind, substantial additions have been made to the pecuniary resources of the estab-



lishment by direct gifts and testamentary bequests. A good part of these funds has been spent judiciously for the increase of our educational facilities and the improvement of the institution as a whole, the value of which is now not very far from \$800,000, while twenty-five years ago it was only \$319,889.15. The funds necessary to defray the corresponding increase in the running expenses of the school have been secured through the same channels.

Owing to the fact that the educational advantages enjoyed by our pupils are far superior to those which can be had in any other establishment of similar nature on either side of the Atlantic, the actual cost *per caput* is also much higher, amounting to \$422.23. Of this sum the commonwealth pays only \$202.17 and the balance, \$220.06, is supplied from the income of the school.

The relations between the state and the institution are defined by the act of incorporation, whereby the election of a board of twelve trustees was vested in the corporation and the executive. In the choice of these there has never been any restriction. The office is open alike to seeing and sightless. Indeed, the blind historian, William H. Prescott, was one of the original trustees and was retained in his place as long as his health permitted him to serve. The only requisite is that the managers shall be men of moral integrity and intellectual fitness, of sound judgment and financial ability and of high standing in the community. It is because such has been the standard by which the trustees have been chosen that the institution has enjoyed the confidence of the public and has prospered by the beneficence of outside friends. *Ceteris paribus*, any man, seeing or sightless, is eli-

gible for election to the board of trustees, and it would be unwise to restrict this freedom of choice by specific legislation, which may prove injurious in its application.

The maximum age at which pupils may enter the institution was fixed by the by-laws at nineteen years. This was the best and most reasonable arrangement which could be made after a careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings. In the first place, it may be taken for granted that any one who lost his sight after that age would have already received a common school education. Then, long experience has shown that the exclusion of adults from among the students of the institution was not a matter of preference but of expediency, from the fact that the presence of grown persons of formed habits and settled propensities is likely to have a deleterious influence upon the character and education of children. Furthermore, the parents of blind boys and girls are decidedly opposed to such a course. Hence no other conclusion could be reached in the matter.

But, although no person over nineteen years of age is ever admitted to the home life of the school and brought into contact with young children, nevertheless everything is done for the adult blind, which lies within the power of the institution. With its own funds it has established a workshop in which industrious and meritorious sightless men and women are given an opportunity of earning a livelihood by manual labor in making mattresses or in reseating cane-bottomed chairs. In addition to this many blind men have been permitted to come regularly to the institution from their homes for the purpose of learning the art of tuning pianofortes and some other me-

chanical trades or to receive instruction in any direction within the means and the scope of the school. No deserving blind person seeks assistance in vain within our walls, if in any way help can be rendered to him.

Industrial conditions have changed materially during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The application of machinery and the consolidation of manufacturing enterprises and business interests by trusts and combinations have produced a new order of things. Manual labor has been pushed aside, individual undertakings have been crushed, and many trades which formerly were pursued on a small scale with good profit have of recent years been largely abandoned. As a consequence the blind man, even more than his seeing brother, has found nearly every channel of occupation closed to him. Thus, it is evident that his only hope now rests upon higher education, upon enlargement of his mental horizon and upon full development and discipline of his faculties, accompanied by intellectual and artistic or professional attainments of a superior order. Under these circumstances, since it is impossible even for a limited number of these unfortunate members of the human family to derive adequate benefit from any sort of handicraft and to live in decency and comfort upon its returns, further extension in this line is useless and impracticable.

For these reasons we have been obliged to turn our attention toward the higher education and the complete development and thorough cultivation of the physical, intellectual and moral nature of the blind. The sightless boy or girl should be trained and fitted to occupy the same plane of thought and action and

to receive the same social recognition as his seeing brother or sister, and the obstacles with which the path leading in this direction is beset are by no means insurmountable. On this basis we have already assumed the task of remodelling our scheme of education, so that every blind child may begin in the kindergarten and from it may be taken through the different grades of a comprehensive preparatory course of study to the thresholds of leading colleges, universities and professional schools. We have made as much progress towards the attainment of this great end as the means at our disposal would allow. Our director stated in his annual report two years ago that the solution of this momentous problem involved an expense of about \$300,000 for additional buildings both at South Boston and in Jamaica Plain, and, as we have no funds in reserve for this purpose, this amount has yet to be raised by gifts, legacies and subscriptions. But in the perfection of the organization of our school and the entire reconstruction of our plan of education lies the salvation of the blind youth of both sexes, and this we are striving to effect. Moreover, an appeal has been made to the public for the establishment of a fund, by means of which a deserving but indigent scholar may be carried through college or conservatory of music to independence and a respectable position in the community.

This is the goal toward which the management of the institution is steadily pressing. This is the highest aspiration of its friends and the limit of its undertakings. Beyond this it is not prepared to go. It will be impossible for its managers either to provide room for adults or to supply the means for their support. If the state should deem it necessary to main-

tain an asylum or "working home" for the blind in addition to this school, the conjunction of the two establishments would be entirely out of the question. We would take the liberty of suggesting that such an organization be absolutely distinct from our own in every particular and that its buildings be located at a considerable distance from those of the Perkins Institution.

The charter and by-laws of the corporation form the foundation upon which the ministrations, the success and the prosperity of the establishment are based. They make education the great end and aim and the centre about which our entire system revolves. They also constitute the contract between the corporation and the state and contain the terms whereby the former educates the wards of the latter in the best possible manner, and at an expense to the commonwealth which has been gradually diminished to even less than one half of the actual cost. In view of these facts we shall be reluctant to agree to any changes in the act of incorporation and the ordinances emanating therefrom, which would be prejudicial to the interests of the school and injurious to the efficiency of its great work, with which the welfare and destiny of the blind of New England are closely interwoven.

#### TEACHING THE BLIND ADULTS AT THEIR HOMES.

By direction of the general court of Massachusetts the state board of education made a thorough inquiry into the feasibility of teaching the adult blind at their homes, and the results of this investigation were embodied in an elaborate report, written by its able secretary, the Hon. Frank A. Hill. This document

was presented to the legislature during its session of 1900, and in consequence thereof the following act, submitted by the committee on education, was passed:—

There shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, for the instruction of the adult blind at their homes; but no expenditures shall be made under this act until the plans for such instruction have received the approval of the state board of education. It shall be the duty of the institution aforesaid to make a report to the state board of education of its doings under this act.

As it was on the fifth day of July that this act was signed by the governor and became a law, nothing could be done about it during the summer months. Early in the autumn, however, our attention was formally called to it, and at the regular quarterly meeting of our board, held the first week in October, we considered the matter in all its aspects and concluded that, since this work was purely educational in its character, it came within the scope of our organization and that it belonged by right to our institution. Accordingly, it was decided by a unanimous vote to undertake it, and the director was authorized and invested with full powers to make the necessary arrangements to carry it into effect.

This was promptly done. A plan was prepared, which was revised and approved by the state board of education, competent instructors were employed and a circular was issued, announcing that everything was ready for the beginning of operations and asking the coöperation of those who might know of such persons as were "waiting in darkness for the intel-

lectual light to shine upon them through these means."

Two of the teachers entered upon their task on the first day of November, 1900, and a third one was added to their number a month later. They have labored assiduously and with unflagging earnestness. They have canvassed most of the cities and not a few towns in the state in search of blind adults who would avail themselves of the opportunity offered to them by the act of the legislature, and they have found as many as they could instruct advantageously, giving them lessons not only in reading but in several branches of handicraft, suited to the sex and the physical condition of each person.

The experiment was unquestionably tried under many difficulties which are inseparable from the inauguration of any new enterprise, yet it has proved entirely successful in every particular. Hence, the state board of education became firmly convinced of the practical value of the movement and petitioned the general court for an annual allowance large enough to cover all current expenses and at the same time to supply the means for enlargement of the field of operations. In compliance with this request the sum of \$3,600 has been appropriated for the present year.

Although this beneficent enterprise is still in its infancy, yet its possibilities are seen to be most promising. There is no doubt but that its future development, by giving both occupation and solace to a large number of afflicted persons now living in idleness and despondency, will help to solve in a satisfactory manner some of the most perplexing problems concerning the treatment of the adult blind. It will open a far

better and more humane way of caring for them by teaching them at their own homes and keeping them with their kith and kin than by removing them from the communities to which they belong and gathering them together into a large cheerless receptacle, wherein all is darkness and gloom.

It is simply just and proper to state in this connection that the work of teaching the blind adults at their homes is carried on not wholly at the expense of the commonwealth. The institution is a most generous contributor to it. Our library is the fountainhead, whence is liberally supplied all the printed matter which is required either as a means of instruction or for the use of those who have learned to read. These have at their disposal, free from cost to themselves, hundreds of volumes of excellent books, published in four different kinds of raised letters, and they are entirely at liberty to choose from our collection what is suitable to their taste and capacity without any restriction whatsoever and without any cost to them or to the state.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE "HOWE BUILDING."

On the afternoon of the eleventh day of February, between five and six o'clock, from some unknown cause, a fire broke out in the basement of the brick school-house, known as the *Howe Building*. Its presence was soon discovered by one of the instructors, who quickly communicated the alarming news to the other teachers in the building. While one of them ran to call the engineer, each of the others marshalled her little flock of pupils, engaged as they were in sewing, singing or practising, and led them



out of the building without confusion or delay. Every one of the girls went directly to the cottage to which she belonged. Each matron, assembling her family at once, accounted for every member, and great was the relief when it was proved that no life had been lost.

The engineer, finding the flames beyond his control, despatched his assistant to ring in an alarm and gave his attention to closing the fire-proof doors in the basement and on the second floor,—a similar precaution having already been taken by one of the teachers on the first floor,—and to ensuring the safety of those in the building. The value of the fire-proof doors was well proved on this occasion, for, although warped and twisted, they resisted successfully the passage of the flames, and these were restricted to the north wing, save on the third floor where the existence of such a door was unknown to the teacher and, consequently, it remained open.

Unstinted praise and heartfelt thanks are due to the fire department, for their prompt response to the call and for their valiant and effective service in confining the fire within the walls of the school-house and in subduing the flames so rapidly; to the *Protective Department*, through whose exertions the valuable stereotyped plates of books and music and the unbound copies of the former, stored in the fourth floor of the building, were preserved with a small amount of loss; and to the police officers, who cleared the grounds of intruders and garrisoned the establishment until all excitement was at an end.

It was 7.10 o'clock when the "all out" signal was sounded and the danger was conceded to be over. The ruined part of the building comprised the manual

training rooms in the north wing, both in the basement and on the first floor (although some of the specimens of handiwork in the upper room were fortunately saved, including those of Laura Bridgman's manufacture together with her picture); the physics and geography rooms on the second floor of the north wing, with their appliances and specimens; the entire third floor, devoted to the musical work of the girls' department, together with its contents including fourteen pianofortes and a quantity of music. In addition to this the girls who were in the building suffered personal loss through the destruction of their cloak-room, while the books and plates on the fourth floor were damaged by smoke and heat. The building was well protected by insurance, but the books and musical instruments were not insured to their full value, and we have sustained an actual loss of about \$7,000.

In the southern portion of the school-house are situated the sloyd-room, the general assembly hall and two school-rooms, all of which were not harmed in any way and in which the work of the school was carried on uninterruptedly from the time of the conflagration to the first part of May, when the damaged building was thoroughly repaired and made ready for use.

Disastrous as the fire has proved and deeply regrettable as it must always be, we have great cause for thankfulness in our fortunate escape from injury to life or limb and from the spread of devastation to neighboring buildings.

#### FINANCES.

The treasurer of the corporation, -Mr. Edward

Jackson, has prepared his customary annual report, which is herewith presented.

This document covers the financial year ending on the 31st day of August and gives a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the institution, which may be condensed as follows:—

Cash on hand September 1, 1900, . . . . .	\$57,021 96
Total receipts during the year, . . . . .	<u>206,729 26</u>
	\$263,751 22
Total expenditures and investments, . . . . .	<u>187,076 63</u>
Balance in the treasury August 31, 1901, . . . . .	\$76,674 59

In order that we may be able to accomplish the best attainable results in the education and training of the blind and that the school may be entirely dependent upon its own resources for its support and growth and not upon outside aid, we need much larger funds than we now control. Therefore, we earnestly hope that generous additions will soon be made to the endowment of the establishment.

#### BEQUESTS.

Only two legacies have been received during the past year. The sum of \$1,000 which was left to the institution by Mr. Alfred T. Turner, late treasurer of the city of Boston, has been paid to it by his sons, Messrs. Alfred T. Turner, Benjamin S. Turner and William B. Turner, the executors of his will.

We have also received from the estate of the late Thompson Baxter, through the executor of his will, Hon. Charles T. Gallagher, \$200, on account of the

amount of \$250, which was bequeathed to the school by the testator.

Both Mr. Turner and Mr. Baxter were New England men of the best type,—citizens of upright life and sturdy character, of unimpeachable integrity and of charitable disposition, of fine public spirit and of rare business sagacity. Indeed, it is very pleasant to feel that our work in behalf of the blind meets with the approbation and appreciation of such prominent citizens, noted for their intelligence and their active sympathy with suffering humanity.

#### THE HOWE MEMORIAL PRESS.

Owing to the lack of sufficient room and to the mechanical limitations and numerous inconveniences resulting therefrom, the Howe memorial press has continued to labor under increased difficulties and serious disadvantages. Nevertheless, its operations have been prosecuted with perfect regularity and undiminished energy. The list of the new books which have been published in the course of the past year comprised Washington Irving's *Sketch Book* in two volumes and the *Story of Siegfried* in one volume.

Whole editions of many of our valuable publications in raised characters were stored in bundles of sheets in the two attics of the Howe building which was partly destroyed by fire last winter. Although none of these unbound volumes were consumed by the flames, yet hundreds of them were so seriously damaged by water and the dense smoke that they were rendered worthless and had to be discarded. The work of reprinting the lost books has been already begun, but it will take a long time before it is finished.

## WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

During the past year this department has been favored with a fair amount of work and has been assisted in keeping fifteen blind persons in steady employment and in enabling them to earn their living and to be self-supporting citizens and useful members of society.

When we decided to transfer the salesroom and office of the institution from Avon street to No. 383 Boylston street, we were in hopes that this removal would prove very beneficial to the interests of the establishment in more ways than one. We take very great pleasure in stating that this expectation has been fully realized. Through the change of the location of its store the industrial department has been brought to the direct notice of a large number of people more prominently than ever before, its business has been increased, new names have been added to the list of its patrons, and its accounts show that there is an amount of \$1,854.56 standing on the right side of the balance sheet. This result is exceedingly satisfactory, and we are very thankful for it.

We cannot refrain from saying in this connection that the industry, sobriety, steadiness and skill of the men and women now employed in our workshop are worthy of praise. The goods manufactured by them have continued to receive the marked approval of intelligent customers, and their quality as regards both materials and workmanship is their best recommendation to the attention of experienced housekeepers and all other prudent purchasers.

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The crowning point of the year's effort of our pupils is reached on commencement day, when each young graduate reaches the goal of which he is proud, and the one which every younger student aspires to gain. Our exercises were held upon the afternoon of June 4 in the Boston Theatre, which through the kindly interest and unfailing liberality of Mr. Eugene Tompkins was again placed at our disposal with every convenience and assistance which the establishment afforded. That so spacious an auditorium was an absolute necessity was clearly manifest when, as the hour of three o'clock approached, a splendid audience poured in through the doors of the theatre and filled nearly every seat on the floor and in the balconies.

Promptly upon the stroke of the hour, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, the president of the corporation, stepped forward and greeted the audience with the following words:—

*Friends and patrons of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, members of the corporation and all others:—*  
It becomes my privilege as the presiding officer to welcome you all to the commencement exercises upon the first year of the new century.

You do great honor to the occasion by being present in such goodly numbers, and these young men and women, who are about to graduate, will feel for years to come the sense of encouragement and pleasure, which they derive from your attendance. They realize that many of the members of this great audience belong to the number of those who have taken an active interest in the institution and who by their gifts of money have made it possible for it to enlarge the field of its operations and to promote

the welfare of those who truly need both its help and its beneficent influence.

It is not the purpose of the managers of the school to refer to its financial affairs on every public occasion and to press their call for funds; but it will be utterly unjust to the cause which has been committed to our charge to be absolutely silent and to make no allusion to the increasing wants of the establishment. These exercises will give to you a clear idea of how much good has been accomplished by means of your gifts, and we cannot refrain from stating that the institution is in need of further assistance and that it depends entirely upon your generosity for the enlargement of its scope and the increase of its usefulness.

The kindergarten owes its rapid growth to your hearty appreciation of the noble work which is done under its roof. You became its friends and benefactors, and through your liberality it has been enabled to expand the field of its ministrations and to reach a larger number of afflicted children, most of whom were grievously neglected and sorely oppressed by lack of care and training. But, by looking at the last page of the programme which you are holding in your hands, you will find a concise statement in which the director shows that there is imperative need of the erection of a building for girls to be devoted to the work of the primary grade. He makes an earnest appeal for the money which is required for the accomplishment of this purpose, and it is fervently hoped that his plea may touch a responsive chord in your hearts. It is hardly necessary to observe that the number of the little blind children who must have at an early age the advantages afforded by the kindergarten becomes larger as the country develops and the population increases.

We are again deeply indebted to Mr. Eugene Tompkins, the proprietor of this historic and splendid theatre, for making us anew at home, as it were, by allowing us to hold our exercises in this spacious and most convenient of all public places.

Later on Mr. Anagnos supplemented the last words of President Appleton by the following remarks:—

For more than thirty-five years the pupils of our school have enjoyed advantages in the line of their musical education, which

the blind of no other state have received. Since 1865 a number of our students, varying from fifty to seventy-five, have been generously invited from time to time to attend many grand operas given in this magnificent temple of music and the drama. The late Dr. Orlando Tompkins was one of the best and most thoughtful friends whom the blind of New England have ever had. During his management of this theatre he had always a corner for his sightless *protégés*, and there is scarcely a person bereft of the visual sense who does not remember him affectionately or who does not cherish and revere his blessed memory. His son has proved to be a worthy heir of his father's kindly and generous disposition toward the blind. Mr. Eugene Tompkins has followed with un-deviating fidelity in the footsteps of his sire, and many a time he has sent invitations to our pupils to attend operas given in this place. He has done more than this. From 1893 to the present day he has granted to us every year, with a single exception, the privilege of holding our commencement exercises here free of any charge whatsoever, and he has greatly enhanced the value of his gift by the heartiness with which he made it. For this rare boon we are everlastingly grateful to Mr. Tompkins. Not he alone, but everyone of his assistants and employés,— Mr. Pond, the manager, Mr. Kilby, the treasurer, the engineer, the ushers,— all have been exceedingly kind and helpful to our pupils and have won their respect. Now it remains for me to add just a few words concerning Mr. Lawrence McCarthy, the present lessee and manager of the theatre. I am exceedingly glad to be able to state that he is known to have in his large heart a warm spot for his blind friends. This fact is significant in itself, for it leads us to believe that he will not deny them the inestimable privilege of holding their commencement exercises here next year. Hence let us hope that those of us, whose lives may be spared for another period of twelve months, will have the pleasure of meeting in this place on the first Tuesday of June, 1902.

The exercises were then begun by the singing of the *Hunting Song* by a chorus of girls with orchestral accompaniment. This number was especially interesting, since its musical part was composed by one of our graduates of the class of 1900, Herbert



A. Strout, who is still connected with this school and is pursuing an advanced course of study. The young musician, choosing Sir Walter Scott's poem for his setting, gave to it a dignified and harmonious treatment, which reflected no little credit upon his talent. The orchestration was well conceived and wrought out, and the rhythmical strength of the work was steadily sustained from beginning to end, while the spirit of the poem was strikingly reflected in the tones of the composition. The number was admirably rendered alike by singers and players and formed a most delightful opening for the exercises.

After the singing came the part taken by the kindergarten children, a full description of which will be found in the special report on that branch of our school. While it was proceeding, the three young women of the graduating class were employed at a table at one side of the stage upon the constructive work of their exercise in geometry, which followed the departure of the little children from the stage. It was a lucid, logical and comprehensive demonstration of the problem which had been given to them to solve, and it was accorded earnest attention by an interested audience.

The exercise in "wireless telegraphy" which was next presented by the young male graduates was a practical illustration of a subject, which is exciting universal discussion and was to most of the audience a novel revelation of the wonders of Marconi's discovery. After a brief explanation of the experiment and of the apparatus needed for its performance had been made by Owen Wrinn, a message was successfully sent out by Barnard Levin in the Morse telegraphic code, from the transmitter

in the second balcony of the theatre, opposite the stage, and as successfully read at the receiving station on the stage by the remaining members of the class, who interpreted it to the audience to be "success to the fund."

The clearing of a large portion of the stage for the gymnastic exercises preceded the approach of a group of young girls who marched in, two by two, enlivening the stage with their pretty costumes of red and white and forming a most pleasing picture against the painted woodland of the background. At the direction of their teacher, in perfect unison, they performed skilfully many difficult feats, the balance movements in particular eliciting warm applause from the onlookers. Edith Thomas was a member of the class, and, receiving the command, imprinted by her companion in the palm of her hand, in an abbreviated form, as rapidly as the instructor could utter it aloud, she was ready to move in harmony with the rest, held to the rhythmic motion by the light touch which stood to her mind for "one-two."

The regret felt at the retreat of this attractive column was relieved by the advance of a company of young soldiers whose drill was characterized by military bearing, by alertness and by absolute precision in the execution of every order. The commendation which was heartily given to both of these exercises was well merited by the young performers.

The seven graduates, Emma Lena Carr, Mary Etta Ellingwood, Annie Swazey Ricker, Samuel Currier Bond, Everett Manly Harmon, Barnard Levin and Owen Eugene Wrinn, then stepped forward and received from the hands of Gen. Appleton the diplomas, which are the visible reward for their patient, unre-

mitting effort through many years, and the sign and token of their dogged determination and triumphant conquest of difficulties. For, although it is true that today everything is within the reach of the blind student, it is also true that strenuous mental toil is alone the price of victory.

The spirited and well modulated rendering of *Selections from Ernani* by the military band brought to an end an exhibition, which could not fail to convey to every one in the audience a truer insight into the comprehensiveness and scope of this field of educational activity, and make clear to them the value of bringing to these darkened minds and to these minds deprived of so much of physical perfection intellectual light, which shall irradiate their whole being, until their deprivations and limitations are forgotten in the zest of mental labor and in the joy of attainment through earnest thought and deep research.

## In Memoriam.

### MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

While the institution has not lost so large a number of friends during the past twelve months, as in some years, nevertheless the hand of death has been repeatedly felt and we mourn the loss of twenty-two of the most useful and highly esteemed members of the corporation. The list comprises the following honored names:—

REV. CYRUS AUGUSTUS BARTOL, D.D., died in his home the sixteenth day of December, 1900, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was an idealist by nature, an original thinker and a messenger of light and

cheer. Poetic in conception, his thoughts found expression in words of beauty. He tasted the joy of constant mental activity,—the sweet surprise of swift-springing ideas from never-failing fountains,—and his brilliant powers were set in perfect sincerity to the charming service of learning, teaching and living the truth. He was a radical in going to the root of things, while in sturdy support of the everlasting rights of the human soul he was a conservative. Like a bird in the air, his mind moved unhindered among the problems of the transitional period in which he lived. Freedom indeed was with him the vital condition, without which speech and thought were impossible. He said once that none could put forth his strength or his talent with his elbow bound. Although a democrat to the core of his heart, he emphasized the just distinction between intelligence and ignorance, reason and brute force, virtue and vice, and seized every occasion to urge the need of higher standards of society, citizenship and government. In years gone by his house in Chestnut street was the resort of some of the most interesting and choice spirits of that time, James Walker, Emerson, Wayland, Father Taylor. They were attracted there by his richly stored mind, his charming kindness and his face so full of tenderness and benevolence. He was noted for his independent thought, his courage, his gentle manner, his strength of intellect, his sweet personality, his genial disposition and his bountiful hospitality. For these qualities he will always be remembered. In some respects he was a unique figure in the Boston pulpit. In his sermons, as well as in all his writings, there was a quaint imagery that never failed to attract and a sincerity that carried

conviction. His style was often ornate, yet there was always meat in what he said and wrote. When his heart was touched by the memory of past scenes, a lyrical strain was infused into his prose, and at times his sentences glowed with warmth, but his enthusiasm was tempered with sweetness. He was most highly respected and dearly beloved by his people and by all those within his immediate circle. Dr. Bartol was a most earnest champion of many worthy causes. In the brilliant Emersonian sentences of his discourses, as well as in all the keen, quaint arguments characteristic of the man in his discussions, he ever manifested a deep, true love for humanity. He took always an active interest in our institution and in the widely diversified work of its distinguished founder, and later on he became a member of the corporation through generous contributions to the kindergarten.

Dr. GEORGE REID DINSMORE died at his home in Keene, New Hampshire, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of April, 1901, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a man whose personal worth, courteous demeanor and blameless character raised him high in the esteem of all who knew him well. His decease cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, and the community in which he lived is poorer through the loss of a true and manly citizen in the ripeness of his powers and influence. In 1888 Dr. Dinsmore's attention was drawn to the work of the institution and he became then a member of the corporation by means of a gift of money, which he sent for the kindergarten.

Miss MARY M. DUTTON died of pneumonia at the home of her sister, Mrs. Samuel R. Mandell, No. 302 Commonwealth avenue, on the eighteenth day of

April, 1901. She was the youngest daughter of the late Henry W. and Ann Spear Dutton and one of the principal owners of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, of which her father was the founder. She was greatly beloved in the community for the rare simplicity, sincerity and nobility of her character, the modesty of her demeanor and the unobtrusiveness of her benevolence. She made the lives of all who knew her stronger, richer, happier, more serious and more helpful. For more than half a century a warm, active sympathy with the cause of the blind had been cherished in the sanctuary of her honored family, and she was as faithful and as helpful to the institution as her parents and sisters had been before her. She took great interest in public affairs and rejoiced in every sign of progress.

Mrs. ANNA S. FAULKNER, widow of the late Charles Faulkner, died suddenly at Magnolia on the fourteenth day of June, 1901. She was dearly beloved and very highly esteemed by innumerable people who have been benefited by her generosity. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit which thinks ever of others rather than of self, she was full of charitable works, the greatest portion of which was only known to the recipients of her benefactions. Her kindness was equalled by her modesty and humility. She was a liberal giver to the cause of the blind and to various educational and philanthropic enterprises, but she avoided publicity as much as she could. The influence of her sterling character, her broad and generous sympathies and her quiet faithfulness will bear abundant fruit for many years to come in the hearts of the wide circle of friends who were attracted and held by the force of her goodness and liberality.

JONATHAN FRENCH died in his residence, No. 230 Marlborough street, on the twelfth day of May, 1901, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He belonged to that group of honorable citizens, whose unimpeachable integrity, judicious wisdom, high moral worth, strict justice and impartiality in their dealings with others were manifestly recognized and very highly prized by their fellow men. He was born in Boston in the famous old French mansion, which formerly stood at the corner of South street and Waverly place. He inherited a large fortune from his father, who was one of the old-time merchants of this city and a colonel in the war of independence. In comparatively early manhood he acquired the Wyman estate in Roxbury and married Miss Hanna Williams, daughter of Mr. J. D. Williams, the well-known merchant and philanthropist. In 1869, Mr. French bought the house No. 32 Commonwealth avenue and lived there for a long time. Of late years he has resided at No. 230 Marlborough street with his daughter, Miss Cornelia Anne French. He was very fond of books, and his library contained a remarkable collection of rare editions.

THOMAS GAFFIELD died of apoplexy at his home, No. 54 Allen street, on the sixth day of December, 1900. He was born in Boston on the fourteenth day of January, 1825, and received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He was a lover of good reading and withal had a bent toward scientific research, which led him to make a special study of the chemical effect of light on the color of glass. He was remarkable for his steady, persistent industry, never giving up anything which he had undertaken to do until he brought it to a successful issue, and he interested himself in a great variety of things. Abso-

lute integrity and well-balanced mental powers happily characterized him. By numerous acts of generosity and all-embracing kindness he won the esteem and affection of a large number of people. Those who knew him best most respected and loved him. He held his worldly possessions as a trust, and, being tender-hearted, he was also open-handed. He was for many years a member of the corporation of this institution and has by his will constituted it one of three residuary legatees of his estate.

MISS MATILDA GODDARD died at her home, No. 251 Newbury street, Boston, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1901, at the age of eighty-six years and nine months. She was born in this city in Mason street and continued to live there until driven away by the changed conditions of the neighborhood. She was the daughter of the late James Goddard and Rebecca Frothingham Goddard, the sister of the grandmother of the late Roger Wolcott. Throughout her long and active life, after she grew to womanhood, Miss Goddard was identified with many charities and reforms. She was constantly going among the deserving poor. As a vice-president for many years of the old ladies' home in Revere street, she gave much time as well as money to promote the welfare and comfort of the inmates of that institution. It was her custom to visit them at least once a week and to go among them and all about the house, giving a cheery word here, administering relief there and bestowing more material aid where needed. In her younger days she was especially interested in orphan and destitute children, and many hundreds of waifs have been provided by her with good homes and have grown up to become men and women of credit to the community. Our institu-



tion was one of the many establishments which she aided with money.

Hon. WILLIAM S. HAYWARD, ex-mayor of Providence, Rhode Island, died of Bright's disease at his home in that city on the fifth day of November, 1900, at the age of sixty-five years. For nearly a generation he had been a prominent figure in the life of Providence and Rhode Island. He held several positions of trust and was connected with many charitable and religious societies and several secret organizations. He was mayor of Providence in 1880, 1881 and 1882. In April of 1882 a movement was inaugurated in that city for the purpose of raising six or seven thousand dollars, the sum necessary to complete the printing fund of this institution. In order to facilitate the accomplishment of this plan, a public meeting was held in the music hall, where the needs of the blind were most eloquently presented by half a dozen prominent speakers to an audience which filled the auditorium to overflowing. At the close of this stirring meeting the matter of soliciting subscriptions was placed in the hands of a strong committee, consisting of such distinguished men as Hon. A. H. Littlefield, then governor of the commonwealth, Hon. Charles C. Vanzandt, Hon. Amos C. Barstow, Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, bishop of the diocese, Mr. Henry G. Russell, Mr. Amos D. Lockwood, Mr. George W. Danielson, Rev. Augustus Woodbury, Mr. Charles E. Carpenter, Mr. Francis W. Carpenter, and Hon. Albert C. Howard (treasurer). Mr. Hayward, then mayor of the city, gladly consented to serve as a member of the citizen's committee and at the same time made two liberal contributions of money, one from himself and another from his father-in-law, Mr. FitzJames Rice.

EDWARD WILLIAM HOOPER died at Waverley of pneumonia on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of June, 1901. He was born in Boston in the month of December, 1840, and was one of its most prominent and public-spirited citizens. By every instinct of his nature he was averse to strife; yet early in the rebellion he enlisted in the army under the command of General Saxton and manfully did his duty as a soldier. At the close of the war he returned to his native city and opened an office. Soon afterward he was chosen treasurer of Harvard college, and for twenty years his administration of the financial affairs of that institution was remarkable for its skill and success. On his retirement from this office in 1898 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Hooper was the soul of honor, fidelity and truth. Though sometimes curt of speech and brusque in manner, he never lacked heart nor the true politeness, which has its well-spring there. He was the kindest, sincerest and most loyal of friends. He was earnestly devoted to art in its different forms, and his knowledge of matters pertaining thereto was astonishingly extensive and accurate. He was one of the original trustees of the Boston museum of fine arts and rendered to it conspicuous help from the time of its establishment to the end of his life. Indeed, ever since its incorporation he has been a most important factor in its management and has taken a very active part in promoting its growth and development. His career had a well rounded completeness, a variety and fullness of service and success. Large interests were often put in his charge and were administered by him with singular care and exemplary honesty. His energies were not wholly absorbed, however, by these enter-

prises. Nor did he neglect to take his full share in charitable works. He had given largely of his strength and remarkable ability to the philanthropic, educational and religious interests of the city, as well as liberal financial aid. To deserving causes in general, but especially to that of the freedmen, for whose liberation he had carried the sword and fought bravely, he was a constant contributor. He responded readily to appeals for the relief of distress or for the support of beneficent enterprises, and his charitable deeds were numerous and invariably characterized by perfect simplicity, unobtrusive modesty and sound judgment. Benevolent, just and wise men we still have and shall have with us; but Mr. Hooper's goodness and wisdom were joined with an individual charm, which made a character as rare as it was beautiful.

Mrs. ALICE MARIA ROWE JACKSON, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Jackson, died at her home in Manchester, New Hampshire, on the second day of October, 1900. She was a gentle, refined, kind-hearted and delicately organized woman, and her untimely loss is deeply lamented not only by her bereaved family but by all who knew her. She was greatly attached to the institution and avowed her sense of gratitude to it for what it has done for her only son, Clarence Addison Jackson. He has been one of its pupils since 1887, first at the kindergarten and afterwards at the parent school, and graduated in 1898 with great credit both to himself and to his *alma mater*. During the last three years he pursued an advanced course of music partly in the institution but mainly at the New England conservatory, where he graduated last June.

GEORGE B. NEAL, for fifty years treasurer and

manager of the Charlestown gas company, died at the Massachusetts general hospital on the seventh day of July, 1901. He was born in Newton Lower Falls on the twenty-first of May, 1823, and received his early education at the Seth Davis school in Newton. He was prepared for college under the direction of private tutors and entered Harvard, whence he graduated in 1846, having as classmates such distinguished men as Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Prof. Lane, Senator Hoar, Judge Webb and others of note. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849, but he pursued the profession of a lawyer only for a few years. He soon became interested in several business enterprises and devoted his time and energies to them. He was prominent in many corporations and in not a few social and religious organizations. He was an accomplished musician and a man of public-spirit, of sterling integrity, of spotless character and of blameless life. Both he and his only surviving daughter, Miss Caroline F. Neal, have been of recent years actively interested in the cause of the blind, as was also his wife, who died a few years ago.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS NICKERSON died at his residence in Dedham on the second day of September, 1901, after a sickness which had caused him severe suffering during the last two months. He was the son of the late Joseph Nickerson and Laura Winslow Nickerson and was born in Jamaica Plain in 1854. He was a graduate both of Harvard college and of the law school connected therewith. He inherited a great fortune from his father and was the wealthiest resident of Dedham. He represented large manufacturing and railroad interests and was active and

influential in promoting a number of extensive financial operations. He was a careful, trustworthy man of affairs, and those who met him in business life respected him very highly. He was also possessed of a fine taste, which showed itself in his surroundings and in his love for choice books, music and horticulture. His house was always a hospitable one and he the most thoughtful and graceful of hosts. His home relations were beautiful and happy. Believing that he might be of service in public life, to which he was attracted by inclination and for which his leisure and wealth gave him exceptional opportunities, Mr. Nickerson sought and obtained election last year as a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives. As a legislator he was faithful and diligent in the performance of duty, doing the commonwealth excellent service. He was a clear and forcible speaker and his experience and honesty of purpose gave weight to his opinion. The untimely death of such a man is a serious loss to the community, which can ill spare one, who added so much to its commercial vitality and who had so many graces as a private citizen.

The community in general and the cause of the blind in particular has met with another severe loss in the unexpected decease of Mrs. JULIA BRYANT PAINE, who died at her residence in Boston on the fourth day of September, 1901, at the age of fifty-four years. She was the wife of Gen. Charles J. Paine, well known as a railroad financier and for his public spirit in building several yachts for the defence of America's cup. Mrs. Paine came from a prominent family identified with the business interests of the city. She was the daughter of the late John Bryant, the senior member of one of the leading mercantile

houses of Boston in the past. She was greatly beloved for her deeds of generosity and mercy and highly esteemed for her zeal in behalf of all good causes and her administrative ability. She was of a metal that rang absolutely true and that nothing could corrode. The genuineness of her character shone forth conspicuously among her many other high qualities. Strength and purity were hers. She was scrupulously considerate of others and always ready to do a kind or neighborly act. Her sympathies were widespread and made her the friend of all sufferers. She possessed a practical wisdom which enabled her to see clearly and decide rightly. Through the influence of her intimate friend Mrs. Anagnos, Mrs. Paine became deeply interested in the institution and its work and contributed generously to its support.

Mrs. MARY J. PHIPPS, widow of John Alfred Phipps, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1901. She was a woman of kind heart, discriminating judgment, unwavering rectitude and marked firmness of purpose. She manifested a friendly interest in the institution and its work and was elected a member of the corporation in 1894. She was noted for her charitable disposition and thoughtfulness for others, and she taught all those who came within the sphere of her influence lessons of sweetness, wisdom, gentleness and refinement. The memory of her sterling worth and exemplary goodness will remain a rich heritage to the sorrowing friends who miss her earthly presence.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE PICKERING, widow of Edward Pickering, died at her home, No. 84 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, on the twelfth day of May at the age of eighty-two years. She was a woman of great worth, con-

scientious, sincere, diligent and of sterling character. The evening of her long life was serene and calm, as befitted one whose days had been devoted to duty and to deeds of unselfishness. To those who knew and loved her she brought unending comfort.

Mrs. GEORGIANA CROWNINSHIELD SALTONSTALL, widow of Henry Saltonstall, died at her residence, No. 26 Commonwealth avenue, on Friday, the twenty-fifth of January, 1901, in her seventy-seventh year. She was a woman of large kindness of spirit, of broad sympathies, of peaceful temper and of unstinted liberality; in other words, she had many of the qualities which win the affection and high appreciation of others. Her life has been a shining example of benevolence, generosity, purity and unselfishness. She has stood as the type of unsullied goodness, probity and rectitude,—as a gentlewoman of the true order of nobility.

Dr. GEORGE GROSVENOR TARBELL died of pneumonia at his residence, No. 274 Marlborough street, Boston, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1900, in his sixtieth year. He was a member of the visiting staff of physicians at the Massachusetts general hospital. From 1878 to 1883 he was assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble-minded youth, having succeeded Dr. Henry Tuck, whose appointment to that place in 1875 was made necessary by the failing health of the illustrious founder of the institution, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, who discharged the duties of general superintendent from the time that he organized the school in 1848 to the day of his death without receiving any salary. Since 1884 Dr. Tarbell had been constantly a member of the board of trustees of the

institution and for the last year the president of its corporation. He took a most profound interest in the enlargement of the establishment and the welfare of its inmates, and there was no scheme for its development or new plan of administration and change in its method of control, which did not bear the impress of his keen mind and kind heart. He devoted the best energies of his life to the amelioration of the condition of a class of afflicted children who could little estimate or appreciate their value and who could not even reciprocate his kindness by gratitude. He was a tender-hearted and generous man, entirely different from some members of his profession, who not only refuse to render the least service to a public institution without exacting ample pecuniary compensation, but strive to prevent others from doing so, using the argument that such liberality on their part would be both discourteous and prejudicial to those who do not care to work for nothing. Meanness of this sort could not abide in a noble nature like that of Dr. Tarbell. On the contrary he was always ready to assist his fellow-men, and thus he led a life of unselfish usefulness and service to others. He comforted the poor, treated the sick, cherished the unfortunate, counselled the weary and dispensed help and cheer to all who needed them. The untimely loss of such a character gives emphasis to the saying that "death loveth a shining mark."

MISS REBECCA P. WAINWRIGHT, daughter of the late Henry and Anne Brooks Wainwright, died at her home in Boston on the first day of January, 1901, in her eighty-first year. She was a very generous and tender-hearted woman, one whose mind habitually dwelled in an atmosphere of goodness, benevolence and moral beauty. She had many traits of character, which made her very dear and exceedingly lovable to her friends. Saintly, gentle, gracious,



patient, sympathetic, intelligent, "none knew her but to love her." She was singularly pure in heart and thought, firm in her convictions, charitable in her judgments and loyal in her friendships. Her good deeds were many, and among the numerous causes, in which she manifested an active interest, that of the blind held a prominent place.

Mrs. MARIA GILL WILSON, wife of William R. Wilson of Boston, died at Nahant, on Sunday, the second of June, 1901. She was a most estimable woman, respected universally and beloved by a large circle of friends. Her life reached a full maturity of years and has been one of purity and sweetness, of noble aspiration and devotion to duty, of helpfulness and sympathy with the unfortunate and suffering members of the human family, of generosity and self-sacrifice in a most marked degree. She was a pronounced friend of the cause of the blind. Those who knew her during her useful and beneficent life are full of gratitude to her and praise her for her domestic virtues, her beautiful character and charitable disposition.

The death of Hon. ROGER WOLCOTT, former governor of Massachusetts, which occurred on the twenty-first day of December, 1900, at his winter residence on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, brought the shock of acute grief not only to his bereaved family and to the large circle of his personal friends, but to the public as well. He was a splendid type of manhood, — handsome, stately, sound and vigorous in body and mind, graceful in speech and action. His very presence was an inspiration. In the simplicity and transparency of his character he reminded one of a beautiful, clear and flawless crystal. Upon a solid

stock of ancestral worth were grafted the latest refinements of private and public life. He united in an unusual degree dignity with kindness, self-control with strong convictions, unswerving determination with tolerance, uprightness with charity, firmness with chivalry. He possessed the integrity of the early colonists and the old-time scorn of meanness, together with an amiability and sweetness exceeding that of the Puritans and a fine sense of the duties and responsibilities of the living hour. He was the friend of the blind on all occasions. A man of broad views and liberal culture, his sympathies were wide enough to include sufferers of all classes. Although a descendant of one of the oldest and best families of New England, and himself a man of wealth and recognized position, arrogance and pretension were as far from the ex-governor as from the humblest of his constituents, and the "grand old name of gentleman" was never more worthily worn by any citizen of Massachusetts. His standards of justice and propriety were of the loftiest. He served the state with ability, fidelity and distinction, and he won and retained to a remarkable degree the confidence and affection of the people of the commonwealth. In many respects he was a model governor. In the civilities and courtesies of office he excelled. With the charms of an exemplary politeness he combined so sensitive a conscience and such resoluteness of character as made him always ready to stand forth in defense of principle. The iron hand of the veto power was within the velvet glove, and the legislature repeatedly felt its force. Few men have been able to rise so high in public favor, while exhibiting at the same time the steadfastness of purpose and strength of

will which characterized Roger Wolcott. Born fifty-three years and five months ago, he was in the very prime of his powers and in the height of his usefulness. Undoubtedly not only the citizens of Massachusetts but the people of the whole country would have made an irresistible demand upon him for future and longer service. He has left behind him an untarnished reputation and a legacy to the state and the nation, which owe him a debt of gratitude. His noble nature will always be his greatest monument, and the testimony of his contemporaries will remain a tribute not only to his personal worth but to the age which could appreciate and honor the virtues of which he was the best living type among his companions in the public service.

BENJAMIN EDWARD WOOLF, well-known as playwright and also as a musical and dramatic critic, died at his home in West Brookline street, Boston, on Thursday, the seventh of February, 1901, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Born in London, England, the son of an eminent musician, he belonged to a family of liberal culture in art and in letters, and his receptive nature blossomed into early maturity. He was a man of brilliant and versatile mind. He was endowed with many talents, and through unremitting industry he had acquired a wealth of learning. He was a *littérateur* of a high order, a painter of no mean character, a poet of merit and an authority on subjects pertaining to music. His work as a writer was always excellent, and in several directions it was of surpassing accuracy and value. In private life Mr. Woolf was a charming companion. Possessed of notable intellectual and artistic gifts and trained to a habit of picturesque expression, he delighted with his

conversation those whom he met. His election as a member of the corporation was due to the interest which he manifested in the institution and its work.

CHARLES L. YOUNG died of pneumonia at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert H. Stevenson, in Beverly Farms, on the ninth day of September, 1901, at the age of seventy years. He was a man of charitable disposition and genial manners, public spirit and of spotless character. He possessed sterling qualities of mind and heart. His well-poised temperament and genuine sympathy with his fellow-men put him in kinship with them to an unusual extent. He was widely known by his many deeds of generosity to the unfortunate, his strict rectitude, his loyal friendship and his purity of life. He endeavored to leave the world better because he had lived in it. He gained the confidence of the community by his wisdom and his high sense of honor just as he won its love and appreciation by his kindness and goodness to all human beings. He was actively interested in the cause of the blind, and he remembered the institution generously in his will, bequeathing to it a legacy of \$5,000. Mr. Young was always ready both to render personal service to benevolent enterprises and to respond quickly to appeals for pecuniary assistance, and the record of what he has done for the benefit of his fellow-men and of the liberal aid which he bestowed voluntarily upon numerous deserving causes will ever be the best and most enduring monument to his memory.

On account of the removal of his residence to a neighboring state, Mr. Robert H. Gardiner has ceased

to be a member of our board and Mr. Melvin O. Adams has been appointed to fill his place.

All which is respectfully submitted by

MELVIN O. ADAMS,  
WILLIAM ENDICOTT,  
CHARLES P. GARDINER,  
JOSEPH B. GLOVER,  
N. P. HALLOWELL,  
J. THEODORE HEARD,  
HENRY MARION HOWE,  
FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,  
GEORGE H. RICHARDS,  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL,  
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

*Trustees.*

## THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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TOMORROW hath a rare, alluring sound;  
Today is very prose; and yet the twain  
Are but one vision seen through altered eyes.  
Our dreams inhabit one; our stress and pain  
Surge through the other. Heaven is but today  
Made lovely with tomorrow's face for aye.

— RICHARD BURTON.

### *To the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:— The report of the director, which I have the honor to submit herewith to your board, contains an account of the operation of the institution during the past twelve months and at the same time embodies some general views on the education of the blind, which may be of interest to those who concern themselves with this subject.

Before proceeding with my story, I cannot resist the desire of indulging in a few remarks of a personal character, suggested by the twenty-fifth anniversary of my superintendency and management, which occurred some months ago.

It was on the twenty-eighth of March, 1876, that I was chosen by a unanimous vote of the board of trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the ever lamented death of the distinguished founder of the establishment, Dr. Samuel G. Howe. That day was the beginning of the quarter of a century covered by my service.

During these long years I have put aside all other aspirations and plans in life and have thought of myself solely and exclusively as the director of the Perkins institution and as nothing else. I have applied myself steadily to the accomplishment of the work and the execution of the projects which were laid out by my illustrious predecessor, and I have concentrated all my energies on the enlargement of the scope of the school and on the promotion of its various interests,—educational and financial, as well as social and moral.

No efforts have been spared on my part in any of these directions.

When I assumed the duties of my office I firmly believed that the institution had a great future before it as it had a glorious past behind it. To facilitate the fulfilment of its grand mission and to hasten the realization of its almost unlimited possibilities has been the single task, to which I have devoted my powers of body, mind and soul without any reservation whatever, and for the achievement of which I have labored in season and out of season with very little rest or recreation. If notwithstanding my strenuous striving I have not been fully successful in my endeavors, let the cause of the failure be attributed where it belongs, namely, to the inadequacy of my native endowments and not to lack of honesty and earnestness of purpose, of devotion to duty, and of assiduous industry, nor to the want of hearty appreciation of the valuable assistance, which a staff of faithful and loyal coadjutors can give.

In reviewing the work of the past year, we realize that we have not as yet reached the goal of our expectations and that we are still far from approaching

our ideal; we feel nevertheless that we have made reasonable progress towards them, and that time and unremitting effort will accomplish what remains to be done.

### ENROLMENT OF BLIND PERSONS.

I pray, let them be admitted.

— SHAKESPEARE.

The total number of blind persons registered, at the beginning of the past year, in the various departments of the institution as pupils, instructors, employés and work men and women, was 264. Since then 30 have been admitted and 24 have been discharged, making the total number at present 270. Of these 173 are in the parent school at South Boston, 81 in the kindergarten at Jamaica Plain, and 16 in the workshop for adults.

The first division includes 160 pupils, 10 teachers and other officers and 3 domestics; the second comprises 81 little boys and girls, and the third 16 men and women employed in the workshop for adults.

The number of applicants for admission has been increasing so steadily of recent years, especially in the girls' department, that, in order to make room for them, we have been obliged to discharge several pupils who had enjoyed the advantages afforded by the institution to their full extent and who had derived as much profit therefrom as their native capacities would allow.

### THE RECORD OF HEALTH.

Health shall live free and sickness freely die.

— SHAKESPEARE.

The year under review has been one in which a



succession of troubles and difficulties of a grave character arose and had to be promptly met and judiciously settled. Partial destruction of the Howe building by fire, loss of musical instruments and of educational apparatus, sickness in a severe form, death, all these things have occurred in the course of a few months and have interfered most seriously with the regular performance of our work.

There has been an unusual amount of illness among the pupils and officers in the boys' department of the school. In addition to a large number of cases of influenza and of other ordinary ailments, there has been a siege of scarlet fever, three pupils, two teachers and the assistant matron having been attacked by it. The disease was brought to the house from some unknown source by one of the instructors, Miss Edith A. Flagg. She was taken ill with it on the first day of March and was at once removed to the city hospital, where she died on Friday, the eighth of that month, mourned by numerous friends and relatives. She was a bright young woman, an earnest student and an able and progressive teacher. She graduated from the state normal school in Framingham in the summer of 1894 and joined our corps of instructors in the autumn of the same year. She rendered good, faithful and efficient service to this school, and her untimely death is deeply lamented both by her associates and her scholars.

In the girls' department there has been only one case of serious illness, but that proved fatal. Alice E. Leach of Orland, Maine, a pupil, was taken sick with scarlet fever at the beginning of the spring term in April and died in the city hospital, where she was

placed for treatment and where she had had careful nursing and skilful medical attendance. With this exception the general health of the occupants of the five cottages has been as good as usual.

Great as have been the drawbacks and disadvantages under which we have labored during the past year, the work which has been accomplished is such as to encourage us to hope for better results and higher success under more favorable conditions and auspicious circumstances.

#### SCOPE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SCHOOL.

How should a man be made —  
 Of what choice parts compounded?  
 With skill of schools how well arrayed,  
 And with what graces rounded?

— HENRY D. GANZE.

The system of education adopted in this institution is broader and more comprehensive than that which prevails in the public schools. It is not confined merely to literary and scientific or musical studies but goes beyond these. It aims at an all-round development and embraces the cultivation of the physical, intellectual, moral and æsthetic natures of the learners. It includes a variety of subjects, and therefore it is carried on in several separate departments, each of which is coördinate with the others and forms an integral part of the whole scheme of education. Starting from the kindergarten, it goes through the regular grades of the primary, grammar and high schools and brings our graduates to the gates of the leading colleges and universities.

Our school curriculum is carefully arranged, and its main object is to strengthen the pupil, both physically and mentally, and to render him healthy and hardy, to develop and discipline his mind, to take him out of himself and bring him into a broader and clearer atmosphere of loyalty to larger ideals; to open to him wider vistas of thought and action and enable him to realize his highest possibilities in his intercourse with his fellow-men. The strength and skill acquired by means of gymnastic exercise and manual training, the lessons learned at school, the experience and mental alertness gained through study and investigation, all these can be turned to account in various ways. Hence a thorough education supplies an intelligent student not with ornaments but with tools to do his work in life. It is not a jewelled cane which he takes away with him to swing elegantly in paths of dalliance, but an alpenstock that helps him up the heights. It is a most powerful assistant in every department of human activity. A healthy body and a well developed and thoroughly trained mind are of no less value to the musician, the painter, the merchant, the engineer, the tuner of pianofortes, the *masseur* and the mechanic than they are to the scholar, the scientist, the physician, the clergyman and the lawyer.

Although the work of the various departments of the school has as a whole been uniform, steady and progressive, yet it is difficult to present its essential features in a paragraph and to give in a few sentences an adequate idea of its results. Therefore a brief account of what has been done in each of these departments is in order here, and will be found in the following pages.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

As the bird wings and sings,  
Let us cry: "All good things  
Are ours; nor soul helps flesh more now  
Than flesh helps soul."

— BROWNING.

The proper physical development of the blind and the cure of such of their bodily defects as may be remediable are of the utmost importance in our scheme of education. First and above all we must attend to these before attempting to do anything else.

Any institution that is abreast of the times must endeavor to secure for the recipient of its advantages the highest attainable degree of physical perfection.

It is needless to say that no school for sightless children and youth can fulfill its mission to the utmost extent unless it makes their bodily training the foundation of its work and bestows unceasing attention upon their somatic requirements and on the promotion of their health, the most precious of human possessions and the one thing necessary to every enjoyment in life, without which all other temporal blessings are vain. Hence, if a curriculum, prepared for the special benefit of those who are bereft of the visual sense, does not comprise ample provision for the systematic exercise of their muscles and nerves and for the improvement of their physique by all available means, it has but slight value for them.

In making plans for the education of our pupils and for the amelioration of their condition, we must study religiously the laws of their growth, together with the concomitant requirements of the nascent

periods of their life, and execute them as punctiliously as we enforce the settled principles of morality. This is indispensable for the achievement of satisfactory results.

The idea that a sound body is absolutely necessary for a vigorous mind has been so widely disseminated of recent years and is so universally accepted that it has become a veritable truism, which is on the lips or on the pen of every speaker or writer on pedagogical matters.

Science has shown conclusively that the human organism, like a stately tree, is a perfect unit, absolutely indivisible, and that neither its trunk nor any of its branches can thrive without sound and wholesome roots. This fact renders it imperatively necessary for us, before we can expect to see the mental faculties of our pupils grow strong and alert and their moral nature blossom into excellence, to devote ourselves to the cultivation of their physical well-being, the foundation on which their whole lives rest, and to spare no effort, which may secure to them the fullest development and most perfect health.

In order to be able to attain this end we must consider the matter in all its aspects and arrange a complete system of training, which should include the following: Perseverance in systematic bodily exercise and daily play; abundant sleep, with regular hours of rising and retiring, as well as work and recreation; simple and nutritious aliment; the adaptation of dress to the variations of climate; rigid and unrelaxed attention to cleanliness, and temperance in all things. These are the necessary branches of the regimen of health, and if they are fully accepted and faithfully carried out they will contribute largely to the im-

provement of the corporeal organism of the blind and to the increase of its powers and capacities.

Tyndall aptly remarked that the physical is the substratum of the spiritual. This statement is undeniably correct, and should give a transcendent significance to the exercise we get, to the baths we take, to the food we eat, to the water we drink, to the repose we obtain and to the air we breathe.

In former reports we have treated at length the subjects of *physical exercise* and of *cleanliness* in their various phases, and we have shown their importance as principal factors in our system of education. It was our purpose to speak in this one of *alimentation* and *sleep*; but unfortunately the space at our disposal is so limited and our time is so thoroughly occupied that we are obliged to postpone the execution of this plan until next year.

We cannot leave this topic, however, and pass on to another without adding a few words in regard to the course which is steadily pursued in the training of our scholars. Their physical well-being commands our constant thought and unremitting care. Their mental and bodily development, the cultivation of their heart, the nurture of their æsthetic nature in general and of their special aptitudes and individual inclinations in particular, all receive due consideration. As the pupils are under our exclusive control during three-fourths of the year, we have a good opportunity not only to look after their physical and manual training and their literary and musical studies, but to pay special attention to their diet and sleep, their recreations and amusements, their cleanliness and habits, their manners and their morals. The excellent effects of this system are distinctly noticeable in the physical

and intellectual condition and in the moral character of most of the graduates of our school.

### DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.

— HOLLAND.

Manual training is an invaluable factor in the physical and mental development of children and youth. It is not merely an ordinary auxiliary to a system of education, but bears a most important part in it and supplies it with an element which is indispensable. It promotes concentration of attention, cultivates logical and connected methods of thought in the adaptation of means to ends and provides the requisite exercises for quickening and strengthening the will and for rendering the hand capable of obeying spontaneously the commands of the mind and of executing them promptly. It affords special opportunities for the development of the faculty of relation in tracing cause and effect and in perceiving how successful practice depends upon a firm grasp of underlying principles. It is a form of expression coördinate with language. By embodying in a concrete form ideas and images conceived in the mind, it stimulates the process of thought, promotes the keenness of the intellect and invigorates the faculties, while, by cultivating the sense of beauty it encourages organic action and rouses the creative faculty.

From this it becomes evident that any scheme of education, which leaves out the training of the hand, omits one of its essential and most effective agents.

In this institution manual training has already as-

served its claims and has been recognized as an educational factor of vital importance. It has been gradually adjusted to the fundamental principles, which underlie our course of instruction and training, and has become an integral part of the work of our school. It occupies a prominent place in our curriculum and its effects upon the improvement of our pupils show that it supplies the muscular movements, upon which a certain region of the brain depends entirely for its development.

Physical exercise in the gymnasium and play in the open air strengthen the body and promote the health. The study of literature, mathematics and cosmography, of natural history and physical sciences appeals to the understanding, the memory, the imagination and the judgment of a pupil and cultivates thoroughly a great part of his brain; it opens to him new vistas of reflection and wide fields of knowledge and brings him in contact with the thoughts and ideas of men and the mysteries of nature. Music satisfies the aroused æsthetic conscience of the blind, gives them ineffable pleasure, refines their taste and enables them to obtain an adequate perception of the beautiful. All these are potent agencies in our scheme of education and contribute largely to the intellectual and moral development of our pupils and to the increase of their bodily powers and mental resources; but they do not cover the ground completely, leaving parts of it wholly untouched. Something more is needed to fill the vacant space, and this is supplied by manual training.

Owing to the close connection which exists between the hand and the brain, the exercise of the former awakens large areas of dormant motor nerve-



cells in the latter and renders them prompt participants in whatever is going on in the cerebral region. This action reacts upon the mind and increases its energy and alertness, and stimulates the growth of its intellectual vitality.

Thus our pupils are taught to use their hands in work that is correlated with their studies or serves as an ally to them, and at the same time they not only gain clearer ideas of what they do, but they become capable of performing tasks which would otherwise be formidable and impossible. They advance generally from concrete things with which they can deal understandingly to those of greater difficulty, which demand the exercise of their increasing powers.

The work of this department is prosecuted in accordance with the methods which were adopted some years ago. Additional observation and experience have confirmed our conviction that sloyd is the best and most beneficial system of manual training for our scholars. It advances towards a definite end and bases its activities upon universal pedagogical principles. It is progressive in its exercises, logical in its treatment and educational in its effects, as well as flexible in the employment of means for the attainment of a definite aim and rich in the arrangement of a series of models, admitting of the use of a great variety of tools for their reproduction and, although simple and easy in the beginning, growing more complex and difficult as the work proceeds. It increases the control of the muscles. It aims at ethical rather than technical results, at general organic development rather than at special skill. It gives to the learner a variety of occupations, which are no less useful and instructive because they are as attractive and as pleas-

ant as play. Moreover, the methods used in sloyd are fitted to train the faculty of attention and the power of concentration and to cultivate patience and perseverance, carefulness and accuracy, self-reliance and manual dexterity.

The results obtained from the introduction of sloyd in our school curriculum exceed our most earnest anticipations. Through the agency of this excellent system of manual training, our pupils have acquired a greater degree of intelligence and quickness of perception than they would have gained without it, have learned to rely upon themselves and to express their thoughts clearly and have made greater progress not only in studies which involve the employment of the laboratory methods, but even in those which depend mainly upon the use of the reflective and reasoning faculties.

There has been but one change in the corps of the teachers of this department. Miss Flora J. McNabb, one of the former pupils, who has held the place of assistant instructor in manual training since 1887, has declined a reappointment at the close of the school-year for the purpose of entering upon a new field of occupation, and Miss Grace Ella Snow, one of our graduates of the class of 1899, has been chosen in her stead.

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

He who seeks the mind's improvement  
 Aids the world in aiding mind!  
 Every great commanding movement  
 Serves not one but all mankind.

— CHARLES SWAIN.

The operations of this department have been faithfully prosecuted and diligent care has been exercised

in selecting the best ways and employing the most appropriate means for the mental and moral development of the pupils.

In making up the programme of our work we fully realize that we have to deal with problems of great moment and that we must strive to keep pace with the discoveries of science and the progress of modern pedagogy.

Of the many important things, which we must keep constantly in view, the following are the most prominent and cannot be overlooked without serious detriment:—

*First.* The undisputed fact that the different mental processes have different nascent periods corresponding to those in which the different portions of the brain develop.

*Second.* A new psychology that regards ideas as the result of nervous action or excitation.

*Third.* The accumulation of knowledge in modern times that makes selection and discrimination indispensable.

*Fourth.* The numerous demands of a complex civilization.

These have created a necessity which compels us to examine carefully the various branches of study with a view of selecting those, which seem peculiarly adapted to our purpose, and to pursue such methods of training as are based upon the principles of mental philosophy and are calculated to give prominence to the practice of learning by doing.

In addition to the usual literary and mathematical studies, several others of a scientific character have found a place in our curriculum. The evolution, habits and lives of animals; the nature, growth and

fruition of plants and other inhabitants of the vegetable kingdom; the anatomy and functions of the human body; the physiology and hygiene of the nervous system; physics and chemistry, all have been taught in an objective way with the aid of zoölogical and botanical specimens, philosophical and chemical apparatus and models of various kinds.

The methods of instruction which are in vogue in our school are simple and rational. The teachers are perfectly free to exercise their ingenuity in the choice of means and processes for the attainment of definite ends; but the burden of all exhortation to them has been, is and ever will be that they should lead the pupils to "observe, to investigate, to think, to discover and to do." This is the key-note of our work. When we stop to think of how significant and far-reaching in its effects is the ability to observe,—that is, the power to read the meaning into the object present to the senses,—we fully realize that a true act of observation requires nothing less than the complex activity of all the faculties of the mind,—perception, memory, imagination, judgment and reason, accompanied by feeling and volition.

It is impossible to refrain from emphasizing in this connection the importance of bringing the blind into immediate relations with the outer world and of enabling them to gain knowledge through their fingers and mental exertion and not to take it ready made. The facts of nature are more valuable for the strength which the search for them imparts and which contact with it must yield than for anything else. The vegetable kingdom should be treated not merely as a study of the names of the inhabitants of the plant world and their anatomies, but as an active

component of the great vital forces of the universe, in which human existence is one of the related factors. In zoölogy likewise there should be examined and ascertained not only those general conditions and characteristics which have been brought about by the influence of environment, but all other causes that affect the social life of animals, their relations to one another, to plants and to the human race.

The study of poetry is of the utmost importance to our pupils and we can hardly urge them too strongly to apply themselves to it. They need to study its form and imbibe its spirit with more zest and greater thoroughness than any other class of people; for it is one of the two fine arts, which alone open to them a wide field for the nurture of the æsthetic nature and the sense of beauty, as well as for the refinement of the taste, the development of the artistic temperament and the cultivation of the imaginative and descriptive powers. Especially must those among the blind who apply themselves to music read the ideal creations and "morning dreams" of great minds of the human race, clad by fancy in habiliments of grace. Nearly all the great musicians,—Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Chopin, Wagner,—these and many others loved the poetry of their own land, while not a few of them were familiar with that of other countries.

During the past year our collections of educational appliances, type-writers, models, specimens and tangible objects of various kinds, have been thoroughly replenished and have received many valuable additions. The department of physics and chemistry has been supplied with a large assortment of new apparatus and with all other facilities which the increase of its efficiency seemed to require.

The vacancy in the corps of teachers, caused by the lamented death of Miss Edith A. Flagg, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Louis B. Allyn, who is an experienced and painstaking instructor and promises to do good work.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Yea, sweep thy harp which hath a thousand strings !  
 The joy that sometimes is in the darkest night,  
 And the strange sadness which the sunshine brings,  
 The splendor and the shadows of our inward sight,—  
 All these within thy weaving harmonies unite.

— OWEN WISTER.

Music is the most subjective as well as the most creative of the fine arts, and conduces to the welfare of man more directly than any other. It addresses itself to the head, and ministers to the intellectual and æsthetic life. It sways the heart and by means of one of the subtlest of mental approaches,—a direct appeal to the sense of beauty,—it builds up character. According to Cousin, the peculiar power of the accord of sweet sounds “opens to the imagination a limitless career and awakens the sentiments of the infinite.”

Music holds a peculiar if not a unique relation to the emotional side of our being. It is the natural language of the feelings and of the high-wrought nervous sensibility. It moves to aspiration and enables humanity to grasp the idea of the divine. It stirs up and calls into action the most humanizing and uplifting forces in society. Herbert Spencer claims that our strange capacity of being affected by melody and harmony implies the possibility that our nature may attain through them the ideal life which they suggest.

To the blind music affords supreme enjoyment; it seems to them to be life itself. It introduces them into the world of sound where they are entirely at home and where their infirmity offers certain advantages and no hindrances. It quickens their perceptive and receptive faculties through exercise in rapid discovery, recognition and concentration. It affords one of the best and most powerful agents for their mental development and discipline, and in its higher forms it furnishes material of a superior kind for stimulating the intellect, cultivating the imagination and training the memory. It conduces to their social and moral elevation. In nobility of expression and in power to excite joy and grief or to give pleasure or pain it is not surpassed by any of its sister arts, while its influence in subduing the passions, purifying the heart and uplifting the sentiments is more than equal to that of poetry or of painting and sculpture. For every one of the masterpieces of those great composers, whose place in the pantheon of fame is already secure, has, when adequately interpreted, a message of art for a sightless listener, which is clearer and more deeply impressive than any that can be conveyed to him either by the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, the dramas of Æschylos and Shakespeare, the *Divina Commedia* of Dante, the *Faust* of Goethe, the *Paradise Lost* of Milton or the *Sistine Madonna* of Raphael and the *Hermes* of Praxiteles.

In consideration of these facts music has been made one of the prime factors in our scheme of education, and unremitting care has been bestowed upon its study as a science and its practice as an art. The department devoted to it has been conducted with vigor and efficiency in both its branches, and

pupils and teachers alike deserve great credit for the progress that has been made in it and the results that have been obtained from its operations.

Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner, the principal teacher in the boys' section of this department, has written the following statement of what has been accomplished under his direction:—

Of the 48 boys who have received instruction in this department during the past year, all but 2 have practised the piano-forte. Eight have studied the pipe-organ and 8 have received special instruction in singing. The violin class has contained 7 members and 2 pupils have studied the violoncello.

Among the players of the wind instruments, 1 lad practised the flute and 9 the clarinet, while 16 boys have given attention to various other instruments of the military band.

The study of harmony and theory of music has been pursued by our pupils throughout the year, some of them having been taught in class and others receiving private lessons in these and kindred subjects. Earnest efforts have been made to stimulate the creative faculty in our students, and two of the young men made very commendable progress in composition, their productions receiving very favorable comment from competent judges.

One evening each week has been devoted to the reading of books and magazines relating to music. Biographies of eminent musicians, musical reminiscences and current musical topics were the principal subjects of the readings to the pupils, and to them they have listened with deep interest.

We have maintained a regular weekly hymn-class in which the whole school has participated. The playing of the accompaniment of the hymns, both in this class and at the regular exercises in the hall, is done by the members of the class on the organ and is a valuable aid to them in acquiring practical experience as organists.

Our military band, consisting of 25 members, is not only larger in point of numbers but is more proficient in technique than it has been for several years past. The band has devoted one hour each day to the study of good music, arranged from the works of the best composers, the list comprising such names as Balfe, Bizet, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Verdi and others of equal merit.



Our orchestra is steadily growing in numbers and is improving in technique and tone production. Two hours each week are devoted to the rehearsal of concerted music, the intervening time being used by the players for individual practice of the parts assigned to them. In regard to the choice of music, our standard is a high one, only the most worthy compositions finding a place in our repertoire.

We have devoted considerable time to the stereotyping of music in the Braille system. Among the long list of composers represented in our collection are the names of Beethoven, Chopin, Grieg, Heller, Loeschhorn and Schumann.

Miss Lila P. Cole, who is at the head of the girls' section of the music department, has furnished the following account of the work which has been done under her supervision:—

In the girls' music department the work has been satisfactory, and the progress of the pupils steady throughout the past school year.

Sixty-five girls have received instruction in music. Of this number 47 have studied the pianoforte; 11, singing and pianoforte; 4, violin and pianoforte; 1, singing, violoncello and pianoforte; 1, violin, singing and pianoforte; and 1, organ and pianoforte.

Much attention has been given to the supplementary studies of harmony, musical history and fundamental training. Two classes in harmony have met once a week throughout the year with good results. They have acquired a thorough knowledge of scales and triads and have done good work in harmonizing. Special attention has also been given to the training of the ear.

The study of musical history was taken up by two classes, one of 5 members, the other of 12. Both classes have met once a week and have progressed steadily along this line.

The class in fundamental training, comprising 15 little girls, has studied the elements of music in a very interesting and practical way. They have gained a knowledge of rhythm, keyboard-work, intervals and simple transpositions, and so are well prepared to enter more advanced grades.

Nearly all the girls have received class instruction in vocal music, two chorus classes meeting three times each week for this purpose.

In three divisions, all the girls of the school have assembled, on one evening of each week, to listen to the reading of works relating to music. This has been varied, consisting of biography, letters by musicians, criticism and items from musical magazines.

Pupils' recitals have been given during the year, which have been of great benefit to the students of music in the school.

During the past year many of our students have been frequently permitted to attend a large number of the best concerts and operas given in Boston, where the choicest compositions of the great masters both of the classical and of the modern school were interpreted by eminent artists, and thus to gain that degree of æsthetic culture and critical acumen which can be obtained from listening to musical performances of a high order. These advantages are of inestimable value to the blind no less in an educational and social than in a musical point of view, and we can hardly find words to express adequately our sense of gratitude to the kind friends who have so generously remembered our pupils and whose names are thankfully recorded in the list of acknowledgments.

Two of our scholars continue this year their study of music at the New England conservatory. One of these, Clarence Addison Jackson, graduated last summer from the regular course for teachers adopted in that institution. At the commencement exercises of the conservatory, held in Tremont Temple on the nineteenth of June, he was among those who were chosen to take part in the programme, prepared for the occasion, and played the first movement of the F

minor concerto by Chopin in a spirited and artistic manner. Indeed, his performance was so exquisite in every detail that it elicited repeated and enthusiastic applause from the audience. It was exceedingly gratifying to us to see one of our own pupils standing side by side with a large number of clever and clear-sighted young men and women possessed of all their senses and receiving with them his diploma from the hands of the president of the board of trustees of the conservatory, Mr. Charles P. Gardiner. In testimony of the excellence of his work on the pianoforte young Jackson has been awarded a scholarship for that instrument. He is now pursuing with great earnestness an advanced course in organ playing with the purpose of gaining the diploma of a soloist.

In the course of the past year valuable additions have been made to the equipment of our music department. Fourteen excellent pianofortes have been purchased to replace those which were destroyed or seriously damaged by the fire in the Howe building last February. Thirteen of these were made to order for the institution on reasonable terms by Messrs. George Steck and Company of New York, and they are fine instruments in every respect. In purity and evenness of tone and in perfection of workmanship they are quite equal to those which we bought from the same firm in 1896. We have also obtained a concert grand pianoforte and several flutes and brass instruments, so that our collection is at present fully as complete as the needs of the school seem to demand. Moreover, the family of our dear and most honored friend, the late Henry Lee, presented to the institution a Chickering grand pianoforte which had been in its possession for a long time. This instrument

has been thoroughly renovated and put in good working order by our own tuners under the direction of their instructor, Mr. George E. Hart, and besides rendering excellent service, it will remind us constantly of one of Boston's noblest sons and most ideal citizens, whose public spirit and unstinted generosity constitute his everlasting monument.

The corps of teachers remains almost the same as last year, there having occurred only two changes. Miss Anna L. Goodrich, a faithful and well-trained teacher and a young woman of sound health and amiable disposition, has been appointed to take the place of Miss Grace L. Wilbour, whose lack of physical strength made it necessary for her to engage Miss Goodrich as a substitute during the greater part of the school year. Mr. William A. Taylor, who has rendered good service both in teaching and in stereotyping music, has declined a reappointment and has been succeeded by Mr. John F. Hartwell, who received his education at the New England conservatory of music.

#### TUNING DEPARTMENT.

Now, gentlemen,  
Let's tune, and to it lustily awhile.

—SHAKESPEARE.

Of all the mechanical or technical pursuits with which the blind are occupied, the art of tuning pianofortes is the most profitable and attractive to them. It is peculiarly suited to their taste, presents fewer difficulties in its practice than any other calling of a similar nature and opens to them the way to lucrative employment.

For these reasons this art continues to hold a dis-

tinct place in the curriculum of our school, and even greater attention is paid to it now than has been heretofore.

The department devoted to the art of tuning has maintained steadily the high state of efficiency which has characterized it since the present manager took charge of it, and the results obtained from its operations are exceedingly gratifying.

During the past year twenty-seven pupils have received instruction in tuning and repairing pianofortes. The time devoted by each learner to the study of this art varies from five to thirty-five hours per week according to his requirements, his circumstances and to the degree of his progress. For beginners the smaller number of hours named is sufficient, while those who are far advanced in their work need the larger.

The course of instruction and training pursued in this department is systematic, comprehensive and thorough in every particular and is calculated to enable the students to become good tuners, well prepared to take their places among seeing competitors. It unites correct theory with constant intelligent practice and comprises every subject that seems indispensable for the mastery of the art of tuning.

The pupils have been taught and trained with great care and assiduity to make ordinary repairs and to use a variety of tools. They have also had excellent opportunities for acquiring valuable experience in this direction. More than one dilapidated old pianoforte has been turned over to them in order that they might renovate it and put it in good working order. They have restrung these instruments en-

tirely and have replaced all the hammers and other parts of the action which were broken or worn-out. This practice is of inestimable value to our students, for it teaches them how to remedy such defects as may appear unexpectedly in the execution of their work and thus it tends to strengthen their confidence in their own ability and to increase their self-reliance. Moreover, those of our scholars who are advanced in the art of tuning derive an immense benefit from the experience which they gain by keeping in excellent condition the sixty-eight pianofortes, which are owned by the parent school and the kindergarten. Among these instruments nearly every characteristic feature of mechanical structure and of style is found.

The equipment of this department has been thoroughly put in order, and all necessary additions to it have been made. Ample facilities have been provided for the analytical study of the mechanism of the pianoforte. Tools, appliances, models, materials of various kinds, all have been supplied with unstinted liberality. Two pianofortes have been added to the collection, increasing the number to fourteen. Twelve of these instruments are used for the purpose of tuning and two for practice in repairing.

Great credit is due to the manager of this department, Mr. George E. Hart, for giving close and undivided attention to every detail of its work and for the invaluable service which he is rendering to his fellow sufferers in helping them to become skilful tuners and self-supporting citizens. Quietly and unostentatiously he is incessantly laboring in their behalf, and his efforts deserve their grateful acknowledgment and our highest commendation. He certainly is the right man in the right place.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Teach them to guard with jealous care  
 The land that gave them birth,  
 As patriot sons of patriot sires,—  
 The dearest spot of earth.

—S. F. SMITH.

The pupils of this institution are becoming more and more ambitious in their endeavors to furnish fitting entertainment for their friends on Washington's birthday, and each new year sees fresh laurels won by their further incursions into stage-land.

On this occasion the capacity of the auditorium in each department was tested to its utmost, and it was a matter of deep concern that every guest whose interest in the blind boys and girls had brought him to the building could not be accorded the comfortable seat, which he had the right to expect and the true spirit of hospitality prompts us to give.

But since no murmur of disapproval was heard from any visitor on that day, it is reasonable to suppose that all were so carried out of themselves by the excellence of the performances as to forget their discomfort.

At eleven o'clock, the centre of attraction was the museum where the girls gave scenes from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, which were well selected from the rich store of fun in Lewis Carroll's world-famous book. The girls did marvelously good work, entering thoroughly into their rôles, whether of human being or of beast or of imaginary monster and filling every scene with life and action. Their freedom of motion and their spirited interpretation of the parts called forth frequent praise and applause

from the audience, and the pretty and realistic costuming added not a little to the brilliant setting of the pictures. The following scenes were given, calling for the appearance of twenty-one characters:—

*Alice and her Sister.*

*Advice from a Caterpillar.*

*The Duchess at Home.*

*A Mad Tea-party.*

*The Queen's Garden.*

*The Mock Turtle's Story.*

*The Trial of the Knave of Hearts.*

*Alice and her Sister.*

The play of *Dido*, dramatized from the *Aeneid*, which was given by the boys at three o'clock in the hall of the institution, presented a marked contrast to the programme of the morning, for this epic tragedy was as intense and dramatic in its action, as the performance by the girls had been gay and sparkling. To say that the boys *lived* their parts is no exaggeration of the fact. Their appreciation of the depth of feeling, described by Virgil's words, and their portrayal of these emotions in act and tone showed a masterly grasp of the tragic subject and a remarkable power of dramatic representation. The more especially is this true in view of their limitation. To them, at the theatre or opera, an actor's voice alone may speak,—his gesture and his expression, often so fraught with meaning and suggestion, are altogether lost.

Here, again, it seems important to lay stress upon the educational value of this work to these boys and girls who, through their own study of the delineation







THOMAS STRINGER.

EDITH THOMAS.

MARION ROSTRON.

ELIZABETH ROBIN.

CORA ADELIA CROCKER.

of characters, are enabled to comprehend in greater or less degree the power and marvel of the actor's art, as no mere description, however true and graphic, could ever impart it.

Thus, the work, in which these pupils cheerfully engage, in order that thereby they too may have a share in the carrying on of the kindergarten for the blind,—a department, to the value and beneficence of which none is more keenly alive than are these fellow-victims of a larger growth,—has a reactionary force. It brings with it an answering blessing to themselves, and imparts a new pleasure to life, where otherwise only a dreadful blank would exist.

#### EDUCATION OF THE BLIND DEAF-MUTES.

Deaf, dumb and blind!  
 What sorrows here combined  
 To chain a deathless soul  
 Ere it hath reached its goal.

—KATE M. FARLOW.

Through the great kindness of Mr. Purdy of the firm of J. E. Purdy and Company, we are enabled to present here a picture of the five blind-deaf pupils, who now find within our hospitable walls a great store of intellectual treasures and of wonderful information, which their starved minds and disused faculties drink in eagerly as soon as they realize the beauty of knowledge and its satisfying qualities.

During the past year two more have been added to our little group of blind-deaf children, almost doubling its number. Three of these pupils, Edith M. Thomas, Cora Adelia Crocker and Marion Rostron, belong to Massachusetts and the means for their education have been provided by an act of the legisla-

ture; Elizabeth Robin came to us by special arrangement; Tommy Stringer alone is a stranger within our gates, a waif who, thrown in our way, was taken into our child-garden. The entrance to this delightful abode could not be closed against the appealing little wanderer, who, once revived and refreshed in this sunny spot, can never again be turned out into the cold.

We have often had occasion to revert to the beginning of the work of educating the blind-deaf, but a repetition of this will not come amiss, since to some it may be new.

The first blind deaf-mute who was ever taught the use of language was Laura Bridgman. Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe heard of her sad condition when she was seven years of age and immediately hastened to Hanover, New Hampshire, to see her in her home. Her parents were easily induced to consent to her coming to Boston, and on the fourth of October, 1837, they brought her to this institution. Dr. Howe entered with enthusiasm upon his novel task. The work was necessarily experimental, but the principles of the method of instruction were apparent to him and guided his efforts. He saw that the only medium for the transmission of thought was the sense of touch and that the connection of an object and its name must be the principal mental process. The first experiments were made by taking articles in common use, such as knives, forks, spoons, etc., and pasting upon them labels with their names printed in raised letters. These she felt of very carefully, and soon of course distinguished that the crooked lines *spoon* differed as much from the crooked lines *key* as the spoon differed from the key

in form. Many weeks elapsed, however, before Laura understood the meaning of these exercises.\* “I could almost fix upon the moment when this truth dawned upon her mind and spread its light to her countenance,” wrote Dr. Howe — and the battle was won. Whatever heights she may have attained after years of development, however deep her comprehension of the beauty of language and the value of thought may have become, nothing could exceed the force and significance of that simple beginning when a hint of what the Doctor was aiming at first entered Laura’s mind and awoke her dormant faculties. “She became one of the wonders of the world,” says Mrs. Howe, “furnishing a new chapter in human history.” We quote farther from her remarks on the subject: —

I remember how my husband was received when he went abroad after the story of Laura Bridgman had become known in both continents. It was considered so wonderful that a blind deaf-mute had learned not only the use of language but the value of thought. The great English wit and critic, Rev. Sidney Smith, compared him to Pygmalion, the ancient sculptor, who was said to have bestowed the gift of speech on one of his statues. In England and elsewhere, the foremost people were glad to do him honor.

We have already pointed out the fact that Laura was the first deaf-blind person to receive instruction in the use of language. But not only was Dr. Howe a pioneer in the work; he accomplished the mighty task in the face of direct evidence from the highest authorities in the world, as they were then supposed to be, that such a feat was absolutely impossible.

\*With Oliver Caswell and his later pupils Dr. Howe began with the manual alphabet instead of with the printed labels.

There was at that time in England a boy, named James Mitchell, who had suffered the double loss of sight and hearing, but who gave every evidence of a mind struggling against its barriers and yearning for the light. The case of this boy was noticed and debated by several of the most competent scientific and medical authorities in that country, whose decisions were unquestioned, and they pronounced the task of educating him impossible. By opening to Laura the world's treasury of thought Dr. Howe nullified this declaration and proved the feasibility of this great work in the face of down-right denial of its possibility. This achievement is well characterized by Mr. William Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, in the following letter, which he addressed last January to the editor of the *Silent Hoosier* in Indianapolis under the caption: "Honor to whom honor is due."

I most heartily join in your tribute to "the ingenuity, patience and love of the consecrated lives, which have made it possible" for the deaf-blind to be educated. But few recognize fully the courage that animated Dr. Samuel G. Howe, when he initiated that work in Laura Bridgman's case. Not only did he have the inherent difficulties in such a new and thorny path to confront, but the still more discouraging feature, that numbers of the foremost men of the day, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Sir Astley Cooper, the distinguished oculist, Mr. Vaughan, and Dugald Stewart, the essayist, had seen and investigated the case of James Mitchell, in England, and all either concluded that nothing could be done for him, or did not *see* that anything could be done. Yet Mitchell was one of the most promising cases of deaf-blindness ever recorded, apparently much above Laura in mentality, and most of all, his sister had taught him fully enough for us, now, to see that his further education would have been comparatively easy. To face the opinions of such men, and patiently carry on his work, was more courageous in Dr. Howe than any other feat in education that I ever heard of.





EDITH M. THOMAS.



Today we see the blind-deaf standing on the same plane as their seeing, hearing companions, accepting their own responsibilities, exercising foresight and enjoying common interests with their fellows.

Massachusetts was the first state to recognize the right of such children to receive an education with their normal, blind or deaf brothers and sisters and took measures to provide for their care by an act passed on the twenty-eighth of May, 1886, which is reprinted in full on the thirtieth page of our sixty-seventh annual report. Since that time other states have come to realize the importance of this subject and provision for this purpose has already been made by several state legislatures, while in others the matter is under discussion. Instruction to the blind-deaf is now given in New York, Ohio, Illinois, South Dakota, Texas and Mississippi. It is a matter for congratulation that such a movement has been inaugurated, and we doubt not that it will expand until every state in the union has followed the excellent lead of Massachusetts.

### EDITH M. THOMAS.

Her life is a load ; encumbered with the charge,  
She longs to set the imprisoned soul at large.

— DRYDEN.

In spite of the barriers due to her double affliction within which her mind and spirit are confined, Edith possesses capabilities and qualities of a high order.

As has been distinctly stated in these reports, she is not gifted with a brilliant intellect and superior talents, nor do any of her mental endowments go beyond the average standard of girls of her age ; but

she has more than her share of good common sense and a remarkable character. The latter is unsurpassed in its strength and beauty, for it is founded upon the virtues of truthfulness and sincerity, of honesty and frankness, of purity and uprightness; of industry and cheerfulness, of perseverance and of genuine sympathy. Not less striking than the force of character is her moral integrity. She scorns all falsehood and deceit, loathes hypocrisy and dissimulation, and is outspoken in the expression of her convictions of right and wrong. She unquestionably is a puritan of the modern type, mollified and modified by the social and humanizing influences of the nineteenth century. The following words are peculiarly appropriate to her case, the key-note of her life:—

No power on earth shall sever  
My soul from truth forever.

The results of Edith's work for the past year are concisely but faithfully and most accurately given in an admirable statement, prepared by one of her devoted teachers, Miss Frances S. Marrett. This account contains few incidents significant of the young girl's progress. The difficulties which have presented themselves so frequently in the three studies, which she pursued last year, United States history, Latin and algebra, have not been so triumphantly overcome by her indomitable will as they have been in the past when an ambitious purpose manifested itself in her struggle with duty. Nevertheless, in the first-named study, which she called "the favorite," she has shown an excellent spirit for work and has been undaunted by the labor which it entailed. The result has been satisfactory and shows an encouraging feature in her

increased ability to form logical statements and to arrive at intelligent conclusions from the course of events.

Her work in Latin was well done during the first term, but after beginning the reading of Virgil's *Aeneid* she lost interest in the subject to a great degree and evinced her indifference by faulty lessons and poor results. This continued in spite of every attempt to arouse her better nature until the work with her classmates had to be abandoned, because she could not keep up with them.

In algebra her success has been of a varying quality, and her independent work has progressed slowly but, in spite of this, her faithful application has brought the year's course to a successful close.

Edith has manifested an ardent desire to follow out advanced lines of work in manual training rather than to continue her literary pursuits beyond the required amount. This branch of activity calls forth her best endeavor and furnishes her happiest form of expression. In her handiwork she is quick, skilful, accurate and independent, but modest in her estimate of her own ability and incredulous of any statement which ranks her work as superior to that of another. She shows excellent judgment and can be trusted to decide for herself the amount of cloth and trimming which may be needed for such a task as dressing a doll,—a labor of love which she gladly performs each year as her contribution toward that beneficent charity, the Elizabeth Peabody free kindergarten.

In the care of her personal belongings, she not only takes an active part by keeping her clothing in good repair, but has also undertaken independently some alterations which have seemed to her necessary and

has accomplished them neatly and accurately. In addition to her work for charity's sake, her kindly nature finds in this talent an opportunity of aiding the younger pupils in our school, and she often assists them in making Christmas gifts, valentines or maybaskets.

The end of the school-year brought to Edith most delightful anticipations of a trip to the Pan-American exposition, early in July, planned by one of her good friends and benefactors, and of a visit later to a school-friend in Maine. Her joy and gratitude overflowed in expressions of the utmost happiness and appreciation of such great good fortune.

Here is the story of Edith's efforts, achievements and failures as told by Miss Marrett:—

The record of the past year of Edith's school life contributes few significant incidents to the story of her progress. An atmosphere of more advanced work has prescribed closer limits to periods of recreation and required of her deeper concentration of thought within the class room. The tide of mental energy has been directed chiefly along the course of uncongenial duty, and the measure of achievement has been proportionate to the strength of continued effort. Edith does not meet the difficulties of new tasks with the ambitious purpose which insures success, and this truth suggests a reason why the welcome signs of growth are not as clearly apparent in the work of the past year as in that of the previous ones.

The studies which have claimed her time in the literary department are United States history, Latin and algebra.

The first-mentioned subject was early denominated "the favorite," and, in spite of its demands for earnest labor, Edith has adhered to the appellation with characteristic loyalty. Again and again, from a labyrinth of misty facts have come the words, "I like history and I am willing to work hard."

Her eagerness to begin this study was doubtless stimulated by the conviction that on more familiar ground she would be free from the perplexing problems, which had severely taxed her powers in the study of ancient history. She was intelligently responsive to the general questions of the introductory lesson, and, from a written outline, she prepared satisfactorily her first recitation on the physical advantages of America for colonization.

Although the lessons in history have presented truths not altogether new and strange to Edith, it has been necessary for her to devote to their preparation one or two hours each day, outside of the class room. Her fund of general knowledge is still very limited. Many words and facts whose meaning is clear to the other members of the class must be carefully explained to Edith. "How did King James regard the Virginia colony?" was a question which she considered as signifying in what way he was pleased with it. Her ignorance of political and commercial relations required a careful interpretation of every section of the stamp act, and a thorough understanding of the principal articles of the constitution was the reward of weeks of patient striving.

Of the study of this important document, Edith said: "I like it very much. It is interesting to know how we are governed; but I find many things which I do not know about. I do not know much any way. I ought to have known all these things long ago."

Edith enjoyed the story of Washington's administration as that of an era which, through the loyal devotion of a grateful people, brought to her favorite hero his grandest triumph. Amid the turmoil of the rise of the political parties represented by Jefferson and Hamilton, she could not easily grasp the salient points of difference between the great factions; but she was always ready to declare Jefferson the wise and noble man, who thoroughly understood the management of the affairs of government.

Any question pertaining to the rights of an individual or of a nation has never failed to call forth Edith's strongest sympathy in behalf of the oppressed. She deeply resented

Pizarro's treatment of the Incas and, in emphatic denunciation, said: "Pizarro was selfish and that was why he was so cruel. He had no right to treat a trusting people so." De Soto was the hero whom she delighted to contrast with Pizarro as a man who was merciful and tried to do right to the Indians.

Edith found it exceedingly difficult to reconcile the duties, imposed upon a president of the United States by his high social position, with his responsibility for the welfare of a great republic. A reference to a lavish entertainment of foreign ambassadors at Washington was met by the question, "why does a president need so much pleasure?"

From time to time throughout the year Edith has been glad and proud to introduce into her recitations facts gained from self-imposed readings upon subjects of particular interest to her.

The benefit which she has received from a study of United States history is most apparent in an increase in her ability to form logical statements and to draw intelligent conclusions from related facts.

Edith was pleased to continue the study of Latin by reading from Virgil's *Æneid*, and her work during the first term of the year, although not equal to that of her classmates, was satisfactory inasmuch as it gave evidence of faithful application. The structure and language of the Latin verse presented especial difficulties to Edith in her task of translation. The practical trend of her mind suggested as English equivalents for the Latin words the common phrases of every-day speech, and she was extremely impatient of the necessity of such a selection and arrangement of words as would be best adapted to the interpretation of the rhythmical thought of the great Latin poem. She soon became weary of a mental exertion which had not the stimulus of a deepening interest in the narrative of the adventures of Æneas, and, amid an atmosphere of discouragement, she one day announced that she considered "the study of Latin a loss of time."

After this declaration there followed a protracted period of heedless indifference to the daily lessons and in conse-

quence many hours of extra work to meet the requirements of the class room. This lack of progress, due to her unfriendly mood, has proved so serious that she will not be able to continue the reading of the *Æneid* with her class another year. When this fact was made known to her, she said in sturdy self-defence: "I dislike Latin very decidedly. If I had a talent for languages as Longfellow did, I might enjoy it."

The arrangement of Edith's school duties has assigned to the study of algebra two hours of each morning's session. Under the best conditions she is very slow in independent work with numbers; but accuracy is usually the result of her concentrated endeavor.

Her efforts are still controlled to a certain extent by her moods. In proof of this it often happens that more time is spent upon the solution of a simple problem than is given to a difficult one, and many errors are due to an indifferent spirit on her part. A contest with equations is frequently brought to a successful issue by drawing from Edith's own experience a parallel illustration of the meaning of the written numbers. When thus forced to recognize their simple elements she has sufficient pride for an easy victory.

Considered as a whole, her year's work in algebra has been satisfactory. She has gained a knowledge of the following subjects:—simple equations, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of monomials and polynomials, theorems of development and factoring.

Not long ago as Edith was contrasting her own school life with that of a college friend, she said emphatically: "I should not succeed as well in college as I do here. I have not the taste for such things. I hope that I won't go to college. I should like to go to a school for dress making." At another time when she was enumerating her tasks at the institution she warmly stated her preference for the work in the manual training department, giving as her reason, "it is just what I *like* to do."

For the past year she has been a zealous member of an advanced class in sewing, and during the lesson periods (two

hours each week) she has cut and made a child's underwaist and a shirtwaist for herself. Her teacher's testimonial states that Edith works always with intelligent independence and that her success is assured by her remarkable exactness and skill.

The care of her wardrobe has this year extended beyond the common task of mending. The sleeves of a waist, which had been purchased for her, were not at all satisfactory. She knew what should be done to secure a proper fit, and with scissors and needle she quickly made the desired change, saying nothing about the work to any one until she had finished sewing the sleeves into the waist. When the success of her achievement was revealed, she received with true joy the hearty commendation which was her best reward.

Her skill in handiwork gives her a generous medium of beneficence and cheer to many friends. It has become an annual pleasure for Edith to dress a doll for the fair which is held in behalf of the Elizabeth Peabody kindergarten. This sweet charity is in the fullest sense her own. She buys the doll and selects the cloth and trimmings which she deems best suited to her chosen style of costume. Her large experience as a doll's dressmaker enables her to estimate with remarkable exactness the amount of material required for her work.

At the approach of each bright Christmas season her fingers are busy in fashioning dainty, useful gifts, and it is much that can be accomplished when heart and hand are in perfect accord.

She is always ready to help the younger girls of our school in the making of valentines and maybaskets, and she has not yet outgrown the delight of being herself a mysterious donor of the pretty tokens of wholesome merriment and good will.

Edith has always had a modest estimate of her aptitude for every form of manual work. She has evidently considered the large gift of nature as a very general blessing. One day she asked her teacher why people praised her work and said they could not do as well. There was a shade of







ELIZABETH ROBIN.

trouble in her fear that she had detected in the praise a tinge of insincerity.

As in former years, Edith has received much benefit and pleasure from daily practice in the gymnasium. Its free genial atmosphere has promoted excellent work. Edith was much pleased to be one of the girls who were chosen to give an exercise in educational gymnastics as a feature of the programme for the observance of our commencement day last June. Upon this important occasion she demonstrated her appreciation of individual responsibility by an earnest attention and a quick and accurate response to every command.

As the school year drew near its close, a wonderful surprise came to Edith in the tidings that a generous benefactor had made arrangements for her to be included in the number of those blind and deaf students who with their teachers were to be at the Pan-American exposition during the first week in July. There was also the glad news that she had received an invitation to spend the remainder of the summer with a dear friend in Maine. When she had begun to cherish as an experience of real life the large anticipation which at first had seemed only a bright dream, she exclaimed: "I am happy beyond doubt, happier than ever today because I have never travelled so much in my life as I am going to do this summer." This sentence, beautiful in its fullness of joy, breathes words of good omen in its token of new impulses for another school year to be gathered from this marvellous pleasure trip through fresh fields of knowledge.

#### ELIZABETH' ROBIN.

Her heart is gentle as her face is fair,  
With grace and love and pity dwelling there.

— F. B. SANBORN.

We are very much gratified to be able to speak in high terms of the general progress in the education of this interesting girl during the past year and to

commend most favorably the work which she has accomplished.

Elizabeth has made marked progress both in her physical growth and in her mental and moral development. She is tall and stately, straight and graceful, alert, vivacious, light-hearted and beautiful. To use Pope's words, she is—

Polite with candor, elegant with ease.

Her cheerful temper, together with her amiable disposition and her genuine goodness, make her personal appearance unusually attractive and her company exceedingly charming. She is modest but not timid, independent but not bold, self-reliant yet unassuming. She is strongly attached to her associates and school-mates and the soul of good fellowship. She loves warmly her parents, her brothers and sisters, her other relatives and all her friends, the dearest of whom are Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Whiting of Boston for whom her affection is almost that of a daughter.

Elizabeth's education, like that of Edith Thomas, is based upon sound pedagogical principles and is carried on in a rational, systematic way, in which as much attention is paid to the removal of the difficulties caused by her deprivations as is indispensable in the case of one so afflicted. Both these girls are regular members of the classes to which they belong, and their standing therein is determined precisely by the same tests as those applied to the other pupils. The end sought in their training is to bring them into contact with the outer world, to give them the means of communication with those around them, as well as to develop and cultivate their intellectual and moral nature, to strengthen their physical powers and to discipline their mental faculties. They are taught to

observe accurately, to perceive clearly, to think logically and to express their thoughts correctly,—in a word to gain definite and thorough understanding of the subjects under consideration and to obtain knowledge at first hand.

From the notes kept by Miss Vina C. Badger, Elizabeth's special teacher and companion, Miss Anna Gardner Fish, the clerk of the institution, has selected with great care and praiseworthy discrimination the materials, which she has used in writing a full statement of what has been accomplished in Elizabeth's education during the past year. Here is the account written by Miss Fish:—

The passing of another year of Elizabeth's life leaves her no whit less sunny-hearted, vivacious or attractive, but stronger, deeper, better poised and more self-possessed.

The harvest for the year shows a goodly gathering, and if a few weeds appear among the grain their presence need not be deplored where there is so much of excellence.

The studies which have occupied her school-hours are reading, composition, Latin, geography and arithmetic. Gymnastic exercise has, as formerly, offered relaxation from close mental application, and work in sewing and crocheting has furnished opportunity and reason for the activity of her nimble fingers.

The carefully chosen literature for the reading lessons has afforded a range of subject and of style, which has had a broadening influence on Elizabeth's mind, while at the same time it has ministered to her need of knowledge of the details of life, which do not present themselves naturally to one with her physical limitations. Thus, while *Stories of American Progress* have formed pictures in her mind against a rich historical background and *The Song of Hiawatha* has furnished a study of romance and of choice poetical diction, the story of *Six Girls*, which has been read to her in the period for recreation after supper, has given her an enjoy-

able taste of the happy every-day life, which has not entered largely into Elizabeth's experience.

She had no bright anticipations in taking up the first-named book, but she remarked cheerfully that she was glad it was not poetry, evidently feeling that the study of prose would impose less strain upon her intellectual powers, and after the first hour she accorded to the book a slight meed of praise in pronouncing it "better than the *Land of the Pyramids*"—a work for which her dislike had been outspoken.

During the winter several opportunities have come to Elizabeth to attend lectures, the subjects of which have fitted in well with these historical studies and have enriched her reading. Thus, after she had heard and enjoyed one by Col. Higginson on *American Orators*, many of the names mentioned by him appeared in the chapter which formed the next reading lesson. Elizabeth gave careful attention to the subject, saying suggestively: "The lecturer last night changed us." When an explanation of this remark was requested she said: "He told us about those men, so we were interested today."

An examination upon the subjects contained in the book showed that Elizabeth's understanding of them was *fair*. Her answer to the question: "What was the cause of the war of 1812?" was as follows:—

"England did not agree with America so they had a war in 1812. The former claimed the Americans that were born in England as English people forever and she seized some of them as prisoners. It was dangerous to communicate with England because she would capture our vessels and because she was a bother to us we had war."

When the *Song of Hiawatha* was taken up for class-room work, it seemed best to preface the study by cautioning Elizabeth upon the necessity for careful attention to accent in order that the reading might be smooth and rhythmic. Without waiting for further explanation, she quickly opened the book and read the first line which her finger touched:—

And beside them dwelt the singer.

Although she placed undue emphasis upon the accented syllable, she gave correctly not only this line but several others, selected at random, thus proving it was not by chance that she had found the true swing of the verses. She was greatly pleased by her success and remarked complacently: "You see it is easy for me."

As the story advanced, the members of the class were requested to choose portions which they liked best. Elizabeth's selections were always for the purpose of showing Hiawatha to be "brave" or "obedient" or "loving," but seldom did she succeed in choosing a true description of these characteristics.

Elizabeth's increased vocabulary and deeper comprehension of the author's meaning have made the hours devoted to reading very enjoyable ones, and she has completed the allotted course satisfactorily, needing very little extra time for it.

In leisure hours and for one special period each week she has read to herself from some book in raised characters. Some of the engrossing tales, to which she has devoted her attention, are *Heidi*, *In His Name*, and *Wild Animals I Have Known*. Among her Christmas purchases for her sisters, which she selects herself, she included *Heidi* and *Six Girls*,—a sure sign of her approval of these books.

During one hour on Saturday morning she reproduces in her own language stories or poems which are read to her. She has succeeded well in following the thread of the story and in establishing its point and has accomplished her task very creditably, but in purely original work she fails in fancy and her language lacks charm,—a loss which is not offset by care in structure and attention to correct spelling, punctuation and capitalization.

After giving an original definition of a well educated person, she wrote the following criticism of herself:—

"I do not think I am well educated because I do not do enough of my duty as others do and I have not done my studying and very many sensible things to make me well educated because I have not much power."

The satisfactory standing in Latin which she had attained by her work of the previous year was fully maintained during the first part of the school-year. Her record was excellent, and she seemed to have gained an intelligent grasp of the subject. In her account of how the summer had been passed, she had given evidence that this was no ephemeral interest, for she had stated: "I read my Latin grammar through." It is worth noting that her mistakes were those common to the other members of the class, showing that the addition of deafness to blindness did not inflict any increased difficulties upon her. She has found the task of translating English into Latin much easier to perform than its reverse.

But alas! as the work grew more complex, the impetus of interest under which she had made so good a start failed her, her attention wandered and her marks in this lesson suffered in consequence. After many attempts to reclaim her from this unfortunate, listless state of mind, she was made to understand fully that the forthcoming examination at the beginning of the winter term would determine whether she could continue in her own class or must review her work in the lower class which had lately begun the study of Latin. As the intervening Christmas recess afforded an opportunity for her to make up her deficiencies had she cared to do so, it was hoped that she might be prepared to pass a creditable examination. This desirable end was not attained, however. She received a low mark in her examination and was thus obliged to take up the work in the next class. This was a severe chastening for Elizabeth, and it was with drooping head that she entered the class-room for the first time after she had been dropped to the lower grade. Nevertheless the discipline of a thorough review was of the utmost benefit to her and has laid a firm foundation which it is confidently hoped may give strength to her advance work next year.

The summer months had robbed Elizabeth of little of her hard-earned knowledge of geography when a brief survey of past work was taken as a preliminary to farther instruction, and the subject of tropics and zones, which had become con-



fused in her mind, was the only one in which she needed additional instruction before she went on with more advanced work. More than ever before she has been able to share in every detail of the class-room work, and, when a point was reached where it seemed no longer necessary to simplify test questions for her use, a distinct gain was noted.

Asia has been the special topic for study, and it was replete with interest to Elizabeth as well as to other members of the class. She has shown more pleasure in the study of the semi-civilized countries than in that of the more complex conditions among higher types of civilization, and she is first surprised and then amused by the peculiar customs of the natives.

An interesting example of her ability to make the most of a meagre store of information appears in her written answer to the questions "what cities on the Ganges? For what famous?" "The cities on the Ganges are Calcutta and another one called Benares and Lucknow and still another one. Benares is famous for the temples and sacred animals and pilgrims to bathe in the water. Lucknow is famous for its beauty, gardens. The city that I did not name is famous for shawls and carpets."

When, after India and China, Japan was taken up in regular order, Elizabeth exclaimed: "I am glad. I know about them. They do not have chairs." This country was followed in turn by Australia, and when that subject had been mastered, "now for Africa," was Elizabeth's cry.

She followed the accounts of the explorations and adventures of Stanley, Livingstone and Emin Pasha with the most intense interest and could not bear to have a minute's pause in the reading of these descriptions. She traced their routes on the maps and asked the reason why Stanley did not take the most direct line in his journey to rescue Emin Pasha. In a sermon on children's day, the minister gave some incidents in the life of a famous man, leaving the children to guess who he was. When Africa was mentioned, Elizabeth was sure that it was either Stanley or Livingstone, and a reference to the rescue and Stanley's connec-

tion with it narrowed her choice to Livingstone. She was much gratified by her success in naming him correctly.

She had the pleasure of attending a lecture on South America, which she followed intelligently and with close attention. She was much wrought upon by the tale of the meeting of a Chilean steer and a man on horseback in a narrow pass of the Andes. She clenched her left hand excitedly as disaster to the rider seemed imminent and could hardly wait for the fortunate outcome of the affair.

During the latter half of the year the class entered upon a careful review of the subjects comprised in the studies which they had made of various countries, and they were frequently examined in regard to these, both to determine the relative standing of the pupils in the class and to fix the information they had gained more thoroughly in their minds. Elizabeth's success is shown in a most pleasing way by her marks in these tests which range from 78 per cent to  $86\frac{1}{2}$  and even to 93. The second of these percentages was the highest in her class save one, but greatly as she rejoiced at this, still deeper was her joy over the last-named mark. "I am glad. I tried *so* hard. I never had 93 before," were her happy exclamations. Of the less desirable marks and the errors which they represented she has said earnestly: "I will try to do better next time." While her memory, not naturally very retentive, has aided her success in this study very little, she has shown an earnestness of purpose, which has been conducive to satisfactory results.

Arithmetic is still a source of alternate happiness and woe to Elizabeth and her daily achievements in it have varied greatly. In the subjects studied this year,—interest, simple and compound, present worth and true discount, bank discount, taxes, insurance, duties, the paper currency of the United States, stocks and bonds and partnership,—perhaps more than at any other point of the course in mathematics, one is made to realize how hampered Elizabeth is by her abstraction from common affairs in life, held aloof as she is both by her physical infirmities and by the care which hedges her about. Thus, it is only within five years

that she has learned the meaning and use of a "fare," and a realization of the meaning of many other details of everyday life, which any girl of her age may be expected to know, comes to her only through a visible effort when her lack of such knowledge is perceived.

In one examination she answered correctly that the United States government is maintained by indirect taxation, but further questioning elicited the fact that she did not know why the government needed support and a certain element of indifference had kept her silent on that score. Again, a long delay ensued over the expression, "five ten-dollar bills," which puzzled her completely, as she never had heard of a bill of that denomination. It was after such a wearisome delay that she cried one day: "I have no more recitation in me than some people have music."

Similar difficulties have arisen constantly during her instruction in these subjects, and have required such lengthy explanations that it has been found impossible for Elizabeth to complete the course in the same time as her classmates. She has been obliged to devote many extra hours to this study, but by this means she has succeeded in bringing the year's work to a satisfactory conclusion.

Since she has understood the meaning of an average percentage Elizabeth has watched over her marks with jealous care, until, finding by her own observation that her teachers could be trusted to arrive at accurate conclusions, she was content to accept these unquestioningly. It has had a good effect upon Elizabeth to be marked strictly on the same basis on which the other girls are judged, and the comparison of her triumphs and defeats with theirs has stimulated her, while at the same time it has brought her into closer union with them and has caused her to feel a class pride which affords a standard of comparison higher than that furnished by her individual efforts.

But besides this, one of the most favorable signs of Elizabeth's growth during this year is the fact that she has begun to have ideals and to strive for their realization. No longer accepting her own best work as the criterion by which all

else must be judged and as the highest point which she may be expected to reach, she is learning to look beyond her own attainments for the goal of her efforts.

She has used the word "fair" in her conversation as never before, and a sense of justice has been thoroughly entrenched in her mind. When her teacher was reading to Elizabeth from Van Dyke's *Footpath to Peace*, she made emphatic signs of her appreciation of his statement that there is need of fearing nothing but cowardice and of despising nothing but falsehood and meanness.

Other parts of this extract also gained her eager assent, as where the author says that we should be glad of life because it gives us a chance to play, and, at his reference to spending much time out-of-doors, Elizabeth exclaimed laughingly: "I think he must be a jolly man."

Jollity is one of her own strong characteristics and appeals to her in every one else. In a playful encounter in the gymnasium one day, her fallen adversary found herself securely pinned to the floor by Elizabeth, who seated herself on her captive's dress and was to be neither coaxed nor coerced into moving. "I shall sit here for days and days," she quoted from *Alice in Wonderland*, just then in course of preparation for the entertainment on Washington's birthday. The call for Elizabeth to take her turn at the apparatus brought a speedy change to her situation.

So pleasant are her relations with the other girls that she is accounted one with them in every experience. They are always considerate of her and helpful in every way, never giving her an opportunity to feel herself apart from them. In addition to her affectionate regard for Edith, a warm friendship has grown up this year between Elizabeth and a little school-mate, who has the advantage of a slight degree of vision and of a large degree of good sense, good nature and good fellowship. Elizabeth has gained much through this companionship and is ready to follow the lead of her young friend on every occasion.

At the breaking out of the serious fire in the school-house, one day in the winter, Elizabeth was engaged in sewing in

the room above the spot where the conflagration began. Her own account of the experience is this: "I knew we were excused and I put my work on the table, but it fell on the floor and Mabel said 'come!' She pulled me and I ran and smelled the fire as we went through the hall. When we got down the steps, I said 'is it a fire?' and she said 'yes.'" One of the school girls could add to this brief statement, that when Elizabeth and Mabel were safely out of the building and on the way to the house, the latter heard some one call for help in getting out of a basement window. Saying to Elizabeth: "Wait here," without explanation, she ran to see what she could do. Another girl, seeing Elizabeth standing still and thinking that she did not know in which direction the danger lay, came to her to lead her away, but Elizabeth refused to move, saying: "Mabel told me to wait here." She went willingly, however, when she was convinced that she would be safer in the house and that no point of honor was involved in her going without Mabel. She was very quiet throughout the time of danger, but she seemed glad to receive the reports which the girls were so thoughtful as to give her, as they came in. When the excitement was over and the family sat down to supper, Elizabeth was somewhat rebellious in spirit. "The worsteds cost so much money," she said, frowning and shaking her head, but she was comforted upon being reminded how much they had to be thankful for, in spite of the destruction.

In the morning, when asked if she had had a restful night, she replied: "Not so very. I had terrible dreams but I did not dream about a fire." She confessed to having been excited during its progress and added: "I was anxious." A few days later she accepted an invitation to visit the ruined school-rooms. She approached them gaily exclaiming: "Won't we have fun!" but she grew very sober as she visited one familiar spot after another and realized how much havoc had been wrought. "It is worse than I expected," she said gravely as they left the building. When she was led to feel how much worse it might have been if the fire had extended to the cottages, she clasped her hand

impulsively, exclaiming: "Oh, there were so many more things there than in the Howe building!" referring to personal belongings.

Elizabeth has taken a great interest in Cora, the deaf and blind girl who has recently entered the school, and has seemed to feel a personal responsibility for her progress and good behavior. She has lost no opportunity to encourage Cora's use of the manual alphabet, by spelling greetings and brief phrases in her hand, whenever they meet. Cora shows a great affection for Elizabeth and expresses it frequently by caresses of a more or less gentle nature. This is naturally distasteful to Elizabeth, but she never repels Cora and bears it patiently and good-humoredly. One day she laughingly gave an imitation of Cora's vigorous hugs, and when asked if that was once her way she replied emphatically: "No." She found it difficult to tell how her manner differed from that of Cora, but she readily accepted the suggestion that she was not so affectionate. "No, I was not so affectionate. I pulled people and liked my own way but I did not do as Cora does." A little later she added: "I liked my own way better then than now. I don't care for it so much now."

At the beginning of the school-year Elizabeth had, as a room-mate, a girl younger than herself, one who was not able to converse with her or to assume much responsibility in the care of the room. Elizabeth's feelings in the matter seemed to combine dismay at the loss of a congenial companion with pride at the thought that she had been deemed worthy to give assistance in the training of a younger girl. She accepted the situation with a good grace and was often found helping her little room-mate and exercising a supervision over her and her work, which was effective even without the medium of speech. It was plainly a relief and a source of pleasure to Elizabeth, when a change, later in the year, brought to her room one who could be more companionable to her. "She is accompanying," was Elizabeth's explanation.

As her share of the household tasks, it fell to her lot

one day to set the table for the next meal. Piling a tray high with the dishes, she took it up carefully and walked backwards from the pantry to the table. Clearly, this was done to avoid any danger from a chance encounter with some obstacle in her path,—an exhibition of forethought which deserves notice and commendation.

Aside from Mr. and Mrs. Whiting who continue to treat Elizabeth with parental affection and care, she has made many friends, outside of the institution, whom it is one of her pleasures to meet. Sometimes she has had the happiness of visiting them in their homes, and in a few instances she has been the hostess and has entertained them in her school home. Her own enjoyment of such occasions is extreme, for her vivacious nature responds readily to social demands; but she is never forgetful of her companions' pleasure and is solicitous that they shall share her joyousness. Several times upon meeting acquaintances Elizabeth, with true politeness, has inquired of her own accord about mutual friends and has sent to them appropriate messages.

Her home ties have been strengthened this year by the fact that her two sisters, as well as her mother, have learned to write to her in the Braille point system, so that, through this increase in her correspondence, Elizabeth is put into close touch with all the little details which make up the home-life. She speaks often of her desire to graduate as soon as possible so that she may return to her beloved family in Texas. This ardent desire often serves as an incentive when other ambitious motives fail, and, although the date of this great occasion seems to her very distant, it pleases her to plan for it, her mother's presence being an indispensable part of her anticipated pleasure.

At the close of the school-year a crowning joy came to Elizabeth, as well as to both Edith and Tommy, in a visit to Buffalo and the Pan-American exposition, which their good friend, Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, arranged for them in every detail. Among their happy anticipations the fact that the two girls could travel together for the first time in their lives stood foremost in their estimation.

The visit opened to them an inexhaustible mine of pleasure, information and interesting experience. Favors and benefits were showered upon them from all sides and they met with universal friendliness and helpfulness. The buildings devoted to agriculture and manufactures yielded riches, hitherto unguessed, to their delighted investigation and eager exploration. Visits to the United States building and those of our sister republics and our colonies gave them some idea of the extent of the exhibition and a comprehension of the term *Pan-American*. Nor was the lighter side of the fair neglected. The street in Cairo proved as instructive as it was enchanting, and after riding in nearly every variety of conveyance at the fair and trying nearly every mode of transportation,—trips which afforded much merriment to the young people if not to their elders,—Elizabeth unhesitatingly gave her preference to the camel. One day was happily spent in a visit to Niagara, and their enthusiasm over the mighty waters was as real as if their impressions had not been limited to those received from the vivid descriptions of their companions and to the clear realization of the grandeur of the scene, which came to them from their sense of time and distance and from the vibrations which told them of the thunder of the tremendous cataract.

There was another feature of the visit to Buffalo, which was second to no other in interest and was far-reaching in its importance. This was the meeting with other deaf and blind students who are being educated in other institutions,—an object lesson which must bring to them fresh resolutions and courage as they realize that they are not alone in their terrible struggle against the powers of darkness and silence, which have bound them down and from which their only hope of emancipation lies in the attainment of intellectual vigor.

This account shows clearly that Elizabeth is steadily growing both physically and mentally and promising to be a fine young woman in every respect.







CORA ADELIA CROCKER.

## CORA ADELIA CROCKER.

A grave unto a soul;  
Holding the eternal spirit.

— SHAKESPEARE.

During the past year the doors of this institution have opened to another doubly afflicted child in need of those ministrations, which can nowhere be better rendered than within its walls. Cora Adelia Crocker was born in Pittsfield, Mass., on the seventeenth of February, 1885, with perfect senses, but without robust health or the other happy concomitants of childhood. No peculiarities are recorded of her parents, save that her father became a victim to softening of the brain and finally died of paresis.

At the age of eight years Cora was attacked by acute conjunctivitis and by measles, which destroyed her sight and greatly impaired her hearing. On the twentieth day of September, 1896, she was brought to this institution, but the condition of her health was such that her presence among the other pupils was regarded as a menace to them, and she was returned to her home after a very few days.

From that time until last April she has been a charge of the city of Pittsfield, receiving kind care and attention, but no regular instruction. Her deafness, which has constantly increased during these last years until it has become total, added to her lack of sight, has placed a barrier about her, insurmountable by the good people who have supported her but could not concentrate their attention upon her individual needs because of the many other demands upon them.

During the past year our attention was again called to her case, and a doctor's certificate gave us evidence

that the physical disability, which made it necessary for us to keep her away from our children, had entirely disappeared. Therefore, on the eighth of April, 1901, Cora was once more installed as a regular pupil of our school, this time under the special instruction, which her loss of two senses has rendered imperative. She is fortunate in having retained her power of speech to a considerable degree and from the first has been able to make herself understood readily by those about her.

In spite of the serious disadvantage under which she labors on account of her age and the time during which she has remained untaught, she has made a good start on the difficult path to knowledge. This is abundantly shown by the following interesting account of Cora's progress, which has been prepared by her teacher, Miss Amelia W. Davis:—

Cora Crocker has brought to us a strongly marked, but undeveloped individuality. A mere child in most respects, the outline of her character already shows more form than that of the child, who is merely "father to the man." If she is a sad specimen of what education sometimes means to the individual, she is also an example of what brave determination may do for its possessor, even against seemingly overwhelming odds. It is Cora's will that must work out her future progress. Of her intelligence there remains no doubt. Each and all who have come into anything like close contact with her find her unusually bright. The problem is to teach her self-control and application.

Cora's alert and eager attitude was from the first a pleasant exchange for the apathy which had been dreaded. It was a surprise to find her so merry and boisterous that she needed to be checked, rather than drawn out and encouraged. That this condition is the preferable one does not admit of doubt, but it has also its difficulties. Cora is not

childlike in respect to docility. She has not been accustomed to learn about things unless she wished to do so, and she is unwilling to make any effort unless she fully understands the advantage of it. Now, it retards the progress of education very much to stop at every step to explain its aim to the pupil, especially when the pupil is not always able to comprehend the scope of the purpose. Cora fully appreciates that it is a good thing to have an education. She wants to go to school as the other girls do. When she works at reading or writing, she feels that it is worth the effort; but she despises the manual alphabet, which she must be able to use before she can make any considerable progress in her studies.

When Cora came to South Boston, on April eighth, she had quite a goodly store of "knowledge never learned of schools," but the extent of her school acquirements was the ability to spell *Cora, cat, rat, pig, and cow*, and to count, at least far enough for ordinary purposes. She also knew the *story with the little sticks,—One and one make two*. Her only method of communication was to ask questions, and receive answers by nods or shakes of the head. So intelligently were her questions put, that she almost never failed to find out all that she wanted to know, and there was almost nothing about which she did not want to know.

This was a mind that seemed very hard to reach, but it was one that was itself already reaching forth. External barriers, even when they are as formidable as the loss of sight and hearing, are, after all, less hard to deal with than mental dullness.

Cora now knows nearly all the capital letters in embossed print, and forms them nicely with a pencil. The closer print proved so difficult, that it appeared best to save the effort for the manual alphabet. She is learning to write the square hand, and doing very well. She does small sums in addition and subtraction with blocks, and with figures pinned on a cushion. "Three—one run away—two left," is her formula for subtraction.

This work, however, has been wholly secondary to the

main undertaking, the learning of the use of the manual alphabet. It will be in place to preface the account of Cora's progress here by a statement of some of the difficulties which have beset it. The first is her age. She has a very good memory, but it is not the child's memory, which retains impressions without effort. She must understand and perceive the importance of a thing before her interest is aroused so that she can remember it. Moreover, she has formed no habits of study during the years which most children spend in constant training. On the contrary, she has formed habits which make study very difficult. Chief of these is the habit of guessing. She had, at the first, no desire to know a thing, so as to be able to say it correctly the first time. The twentieth, or the fiftieth, did just as well. Indeed, her joy at the final success seemed very nearly proportioned to the amount of guessing which had preceded it. Also, she could not spell. Add to this, that Cora was perfectly happy without the manual alphabet. Her ingenuity supplied all the needs she felt. Clever guesses and quick divinations of meaning have suited her far better than that laborious talking with the hand.

In view of this, it may be believed that our path has been an up-hill one, from the ninth of April, when Cora laughed when *egg*, *fau*, and *book* were spelled to her, and cried again and again: "What are you trying to learn me?" to the end of June, when she knows seventy-five words. "Bothering" is Cora's name for the study. It requires more plodding than her agile mind is used to.

Cora realized the purpose of the study within two or three days. "Are you trying to talk with me because I am deaf?" she asked. In less than a week we said "yes" and "no" on her hand. To be sure, it was several days before she wholly surrendered to this. If we spelled "yes," she would bend our heads forward. "Shake your head 'yes,'" was her indignant exclamation. At this period, *pig* was her favorite word. She thought that she had mastered the study, because she knew that.

The turning point in Cora's progress was the abandon-

ment of the word method. It was discovered that she would not learn a word until she could spell it. She soon learned all the letters commonly used except *d*, *s*, and *f*. She rejected all words containing these letters, until she was allowed to call them *do*, *s-s*, and *fer*. This gave her all the letters except *j*, *v*, and *z*, of which, at the end of June, she is still ignorant. From this point, her progress was steady, if not rapid.

Cora does not yet love this *bothering*. If she can be induced to begin the work, she usually becomes so interested, that her attention can be kept, but the difficulty is in the beginning. She has often said she would not come to work; two or three times she has disobeyed when told to come, and there have been occasional violent outbreaks of temper on this account. On the whole, however, there has been a gain, not only in the number of words known, but in power of control and application. Most of our work lately has been a pleasant contrast to the constant struggle and strain of the earlier period.

Cora has reached the point now where the manual alphabet is of service to her. We must, of course, use words from the list that she knows, and leave much to suggestion. She is made very happy, when we walk in the park, by having things described to her in this way — “Lady — baby — cry — sit — tree — rock;” “Girl — see — boy — play — boat;” “Big dog run — bark,” especially if we can pat the dog’s head. If we ask her, “how is Cora?” she spells “Cora Crocker good.” “Good-night,” she spells, instead of speaking, and she is particularly proud of knowing “good-morning,” because Elizabeth taught it to her. By repeated test, she shows that she really knows at least seventy-five words, although it may sometimes be necessary to spell a word two or three times before she will fix her mind on it.

In this account of Cora’s progress, scant justice has been done to Cora’s self, to her remarkably happy disposition, to her humor and quaint originality, to her independence of action, joined to a craving for love and sympathy. Her neatness and thoroughness in all that she does are the out-

ward sign of a healthy and wholesome mind. She is not a thoughtless child, but she never broods. Her questions show that her mind is busy with problems of the universe, but she uses it also in every day life. All her manual work is well and intelligently done.

This is Cora, as she now is, a nature that gives, as every child-nature must, much to hope and much to fear. It is impossible, however, in looking to the future of one who wins our affections so entirely, not to have good hopes at least, if not great ones.

### MARION ROSTRON.

A lonely stillness, so like death.

— JOAQUIN MILLER.

The latest addition to our increasing number of deaf-blind pupils comes to us in the person of Marion Rostron, a girl twelve years old, who is totally deaf and has very defective vision. The daughter of vigorous English parents, she was born in Fall River, Mass., on the seventh of May, 1889, and although a delicate child, she was free from any serious physical defect and escaped the usual afflictions, to which children are liable. The terrible infirmities which have later come upon her were first observed when the unfortunate child was seven years of age and have steadily increased until the sense of hearing is totally gone and the visual sense is fast failing.

Marion possesses a bright, sunny disposition and gives every evidence of good ability to profit by the course of instruction afforded by this institution. She has taken her place among her school-mates with whom she is rapidly becoming on the best of terms, and in class room and home life as well as on any unwonted occasion her special teacher, Miss Lilian Mabel Forbush, is at her side, as instructor, counselor, helper and friend.





MARION ROSTROM.



## THE DEAF-BLIND AT BUFFALO.

Pleasure that come. Looked for is thrice welcome.

— ROGERS.

The lives of those children who must toil on to the goal of their ambition under the burden of a double affliction are necessarily laid down along regular lines of systematic work, exercise and recreation, as a safeguard to physical health and mental strength, for although we believe that no height is beyond their reach, the difficulty of attaining it is inordinately increased.

Under these circumstances it may be readily imagined what immeasurable happiness came to them, as a reward for their patient and strenuous efforts during the year past, in an invitation from their generous friend and benefactor, Mr. William Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, to visit the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

It was Mr. Wade's kind and wise thought that, in addition to the pleasures incident to witnessing the great fair, such a meeting of deaf-blind students would be far-reaching in its consequences and helpful to all, — to the children, as an incentive from meeting others who are pressing onward under the same disadvantages and difficulties; to their teachers, as a fresh impulse in their chosen life-work, gleaned from the consensus of opinions and the interchange of a wealth of experiences; to the onlookers as an object lesson in the possibilities in the training of defective children and in the opportunity for a helping hand.

All this and much more was realized as the outcome of the magnificent entertainment, planned and

executed by this most generous of givers, Mr. Wade. Eight deaf-blind pupils from various institutions throughout the country, each accompanied by a special companion, met at Buffalo at the school for the deaf, St. Mary Le Conteulx, on the first day of July, and during more than a week every attention and kindness were lavished upon them by their kind host. Suggestions of the joys both of anticipation and of realization are found in the special accounts of Edith Thomas, Elizabeth Robin and Thomas Stringer, all three of whom, with their teachers were among Mr. Wade's guests.

It was a rich experience, to which each feature contributed,—the delight of travelling which no discomfort from the heat could lessen; the revelations through the wonderful exhibits of the exposition; the awe induced by an appreciation of the mighty force of Niagara, and the pleasant companionship and conversations each with the other. For, differ as the schools may in the details of instruction, which must meet the requirements of each individual case, in its fundamental principles the work for the deaf-blind follows essentially the same course,—a path “which had been hewn out by the magnificent force of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, in the teaching of Laura Bridgman, and thus instituted forever for the training of all similar cases.” The teachers also were busily employed both in giving descriptions and imparting information to their charges and in observing on their own part, comparing notes and exchanging helpful suggestions and theories.

It was a true holiday season, during which lasting impressions were made upon the receptive minds of these eager boys and girls to whom touch contact is

everything and lack of it isolation. Their hearts overflow with gratitude toward the dispenser of such boundless hospitality, while all who rejoice with us in each fresh pleasure and every good thing which comes to these brave, sincere, hard-working boys and girls will join with us most earnestly in expressions of the deepest thankfulness to their good friend, Mr. Wade.

### CONCLUSION.

Let this end where it began.

— SHAKESPEARE.

The story of the work which has been performed during the past year in the various departments of the school must of necessity end here. In closing it I beg to acknowledge the cordial coöperation of my assistants and coadjutors in the execution of all plans relating to the improvement of our pupils, and to thank them for the valuable aid, which they have given to me in the discharge of the duties of my office.

There has been only one change in the staff of officers. The assistant matron in the boys' department, Mrs. Emma W. Falls, who has rendered faithful and diligent service since the autumn of 1897, has declined a reëngagement at the close of the school year. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Miss Alice Cary, who appears well fitted for the position and adequately qualified to meet its requirements.

The seventieth year of the existence of the institution, upon which we are now entering, is as rich in enthusiasm for the future as in traditions of the past. We begin a new era in the history of the education of the blind, and I cannot lay aside my pen without

renewing my earnest appeal for such financial aid as will enable us to reorganize the school and enlarge its scope and to provide for the pupils the best that we can give them out of the wealth, which has been handed down to us from the past century, and to make them sharers in the promise of the new one, upon which we have entered.

All which is respectfully submitted by

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

## LIST OF PUPILS.

---

Allen, Mary K.  
Bennett, Annie F.  
Browne, Mary I.  
Burke, Norah.  
Chick, Alice E.  
Cole, Carrie W.  
Coogan, Jennie.  
Cooper, Goldie May.  
Coyle, Mabel.  
Crocker, Cora A.  
Cross, Ida.  
Cummings, Elsie.  
Dart, M. Fernette.  
Diotte, Corinne.  
Dodd, E. Elizabeth.  
Dolan, Ellen.  
Durant, Rose M.  
Elliott, Bessie M.  
Elmer, Edith M.  
Elwell, Gertrude.  
Flaherty, Margaret.  
Forbush, Vinnie F.  
Foss, Jennie.  
Gavaghan, Annie.  
Gavin, Ellen A.  
Gee, Katherine M.  
Gilman, Lura.  
Goullard, E. Edna.  
Griffin, Martha.  
Hamlet, Ethel.  
Heap, Myra.  
Hilgenberg, Johanna.  
Howard, Lily B.  
Hughes, Mattie.  
Ingham, Beatrice E.  
Jones, Maud E.  
Jones, Louise.  
Keegan, Margaret M.  
Kennedy, Annie M.  
Kennedy, Nellie A.  
Kent, Bessie Eva.  
Keyes, Teresa J.  
Knowlton, Etta F.  
Langdon, Margarita.  
Lawrence, Anna.  
Lee, Sarah B. K.  
Lewis, Jessie.  
Mather, Flora L.  
Matthews, Clara.  
Mattimore, Augustina E.  
McClintock, Mary.  
McKenzie, Margaret.  
Miller, A. Marion.  
Muldoon, Sophia J.  
Murphy, Frances A.  
Myers, Mabel.  
Newton, Eldora B.  
Norton, Agnes E.  
O'Neal, Kate.  
Ovens, Emily A.  
Paine, Elsie G.  
Pike, Fanny.  
Puffer, Mildred E.  
Reed, Nellie Edna.  
Ricker, Annie S.  
Robin, Elizabeth.

- Roeske, Julia M. B.  
 Rostron, Marion.  
 Ryan, Margaret.  
 Sheehy, Margaret M.  
 Smith, Florence G.  
 Smith, Nellie J.  
 Spring, Genevra S.  
 Stone, Clara E.  
 Thomas, Edith M.  
 Thurley, Blanche M.  
 Tye, Gertrude.  
 Viles, Alison P.  
 Wagner, M. Alice.  
 Warrener, Louise.  
 Wells, M. Esther.  
 Wigley, Florence M.  
 Wilde, Agnes.  
 Aberg, George H.  
 Amadon, Charles H.  
 Baker, Frank G.  
 Barnard, Richard J. C.  
 Bartlett, Joseph.  
 Belehumeur, J. Oscar.  
 Black, Charles.  
 Bond, Samuel C.  
 Bradley, Edward F.  
 Butters, Albert W.  
 Cahoon, Joseph O.  
 Carney, Frederick.  
 Casassa, Stephen.  
 Clark, George H.  
 Clenon, William T.  
 Cummings, Edwin.  
 Cunningham, James H.  
 Day, Joseph F.  
 Dewhurst, Henry.  
 Dodge, Wilbur.  
 Drew, Francis.  
 Fuller, Albert.  
 Furrow, George.  
 Gibbs, Reuel E.  
 Hagopian, Kirkor D.  
 Harvey, Lyman K.  
 Heroux, Alfred N.  
 Henry, George G.  
 Hickey, Bernard.  
 Howe, Charles E.  
 Ierardi, Francesco.  
 Jackson, Clarence A.  
 Jennings, Henry M.  
 Kenyon, Henry C.  
 Kirshen, Morris.  
 Levin, Barnard.  
 Lord, John W.  
 Lucier, George.  
 Lund, Olaf H.  
 Matteson, Benjamin G.  
 McKeown, Thomas.  
 Mills, George.  
 Moriarty, John.  
 Muldoon, Henry M.  
 Muldoon, Robert D.  
 Nilson, Frank.  
 O'Neill, Patrick.  
 Osborne, Patrick.  
 Paige, Franklin H.  
 Parks, Edson A.  
 Peabody, Eugene.  
 Putnam, Herbert A.  
 Rand, Henry.  
 Ransom, Francis.  
 Ray, Edward R.  
 Robinson, William E.  
 Rochford, Francis J.  
 Ryan, Edward D.  
 Schuerer, Edward.  
 Smith, Eugene S.  
 Stamp, Charles.  
 Sticher, Charles F.  
 Sticher, Frank W.



Stover, Alfred.  
Strout, Herbert A.  
Stuart, Edwin.  
Thompson, Robert.  
Van Vliet, Henry.  
Vaughn, William M.  
Walsh, Frederick V.

Walsh, William.  
Washington, Arthur.  
Wetherell, John. ♯  
Wilder, Charles H.  
Williams, Albert L.  
Winchell, Charles L.  
Wrinn, Owen E.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Among the pleasant duties incident to the close of the year is that of expressing our heartfelt thanks and grateful acknowledgments to the following artists, *littérateurs*, societies, proprietors, managers, editors, and publishers, for concerts and various musical entertainments, for operas, oratorios, lectures, readings, and for an excellent supply of periodicals and weekly papers, books, and specimens of various kinds.

As I have said in previous reports, these favors are not only a source of pleasure and happiness to our pupils, but also a valuable means of æsthetic culture, of social intercourse, and of mental stimulus and improvement. So far as we know, there is no community in the world which does half so much for the gratification and improvement of its unfortunate members as that of Boston does for our pupils.

### *I.—Acknowledgments for Concerts, Operas, Recitals and Lectures.*

To Mr. Eugene Tompkins, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, through Mr. F. E. Pond, for an invitation to one hundred pupils to attend the operas *Barber of Seville* and *Don Pasquale*.

To Pres. C. W. Eliot and Maj. Henry L. Higginson, for twenty-five tickets to the course of symphony concerts in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge.

To the Cecilia Club, through its secretary, Mr. Charles C. Ryder, for an average of twenty-nine tickets to each of three concerts.

To Mr. Richard E. Newman, for an average of twenty-five tickets to each of a series of eight pianoforte and vocal recitals in Steinert Hall and for seventy-eight tickets to each of two concerts by the Leipsic Philharmonic orchestra.

To Mr. Henry G. Tucker, for an invitation to a number of our pupils to attend his series of concerts in People's Temple and the lecture by Mr. Carl Armbruster which preceded his symphony concert.

To Mr. L. H. Mudgett, for fifty tickets to each of two concerts by the Strauss orchestra.

To Mr. Franz Kneisel, for six tickets to the series of concerts by the Kneisel Quartet.

To Miss A. S. Ward for the use of five tickets for five symphony concerts, with two additional ones for the concert of April 19.

To Mrs. John H. Lesh for the use of one ticket for a symphony concert.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Allen, for fifty tickets to a concert in Tremont Temple.

To Messrs. Sweeney and Company, managers of the Music Students' Chamber Concerts, for an invitation to twenty-five pupils to attend a pianoforte recital by Madame Szumowska and one to fifty pupils to a vocal recital by Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, at Association Hall.

To Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, for an invitation to nine pupils to a concert of her compositions at Chipman Hall.

To Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich, for twenty-five tickets to two and a general invitation to a third of his organ recitals at Symphony Hall.

To Mr. Ernst Perabo, for three tickets to a violoncello recital by Mr. Schroeder and for fourteen tickets to a concert in Miss Julia A. Terry's series.

To Mr. Carl Faelten, for twelve tickets to one and for six tickets to another of his pupils' recitals; and to him and his pupils for a concert given in our hall.

To Mr. John M. Flockton, for fifteen tickets to two concerts and for a general invitation to a third, at People's Temple.

To Miss Gladys Perkins Fogg, for a general invitation to her recital at Association Hall.

To Miss S. E. Thresher, for twelve tickets to a recital by Miss Maud Powell at Chickering Hall.

To the Radcliffe Choral Society, for twenty-nine tickets to a concert.

To Mr. Theodore Leutz, for twenty-five tickets to his recital at Jamaica Plain.

To the Boston Music Commission for one hundred and twenty tickets to the municipal concert in Shurtleff Hall.

To the New England Conservatory of Music, for an invitation

to six pupils to attend a course of musical lectures by Prof. Louis C. Elson.

To the Phillips Church, through the Rev. Percy H. Epler, for eighty seats for a course of lectures.

To Mr. MacIntire, manager, for a general invitation to the Mechanics Fair.

To Mrs. S. S. Curry, for eight tickets and again for six tickets to two recitals at the School of Expression.

To Miss Anna Muriel Dunlap, for a lecture on "Wagner and his drama of *Parsifal*," given in our hall.

To Miss S. M. McCafferty for fifteen tickets to a bazaar held by the Young Ladies' Charitable Association.

Owing to serious illness in the house, we have been unable to enjoy the music and lectures which our many friends usually present in our hall.

### II.—*Acknowledgments for Books, Specimens, etc.*

For various books, specimens, etc., we are indebted to the following friends:—

To Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Gardiner, Maine, Mr. Dana Estes, Mr. William Wade, Oakmont, Penn., Mr. S. A. Beadle, Jackson, Miss., Mrs. Sarah A. Stover and the Society for providing evangelical religious literature for the Blind.

### III.—*Acknowledgments for Periodicals and Newspapers.*

The editors and publishers of the following reviews, magazines and semi-monthly and weekly papers continue to be very kind and liberal in sending us their publications gratuitously, which are always cordially welcomed and perused with interest:—

<i>The N. E. Journal of Education,</i>	. . .	Boston, Mass.
<i>The Atlantic,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>Boston Home Journal,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>Education,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>Youth's Companion,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>Our Dumb Animals,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>The Christian Register,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>The Missionary Herald,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>The Well-Spring,</i>	. . . . .	" "
<i>Woman's Journal,</i>	. . . . .	" "

<i>The Century,</i>	. . . . .	New York, N.Y.
<i>St. Nicholas,</i>	. . . . .	“ “ “
<i>Collier's Weekly,</i>	. . . . .	“ “ “
<i>American Annals of the Deaf,</i>	. . . . .	Washington, D. C.
<i>The Étude,</i>	. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>The Mentor,</i>	. . . . .	Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, N.Y.
<i>Our Little People,</i>	. . . . .	Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, N.Y.
<i>The Silent Worker,</i>	. . . . .	Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Trenton, N.J.
<i>The Eye,</i>	. . . . .	Maitland, Mo.
<i>The California News,</i>	. . . . .	Inst. for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Berkeley, Cal.
<i>The Ohio Chronicle,</i>	. . . . .	Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Columbus, O.
<i>The N. Dakota Banner,</i>	. . . . .	School for the Deaf, N. Dakota.
<i>The Oregon Gazetteer,</i>	. . . . .	School for Deaf-Mutes, Salem, Ore.
<i>The Messenger,</i>	. . . . .	Ala. Academy for the Blind.
<i>The Tablet,</i>	. . . . .	West Va. School for Deaf-Mutes and Blind.
<i>The Washingtonian,</i>	. . . . .	School for the Deaf, etc., Vancouver.
<i>The Colorado Index,</i>	. . . . .	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.

I desire again to render the most hearty thanks, in behalf of all our pupils, to the kind friends who have thus nobly remembered them. The seeds which their friendly and generous attentions have sown have fallen on no barren ground, but will continue to bear fruit in after years; and the memory of many of these delightful and instructive occasions and valuable gifts will be retained through life.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

EDWARD JACKSON, TREASURER, in account with the PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
for the Year ending August 31, 1901.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance on hand September 1, 1900, . . . . .	\$57,021.96	Drafts for general account, . . . . .	\$98,956.42
Income from invested funds, . . . . .	56,883.73	Less unexpended balance, . . . . .	98.62
			\$98,857.80
<i>General Account.</i>		Drafts for kindergarten account, . . . . .	\$23,500.00
From state of Massachusetts, . . . . .	\$30,000.00	Less unexpended balance, . . . . .	424.99
“ Connecticut, . . . . .	4,926.29	Drafts for printing account, . . . . .	\$7,847.09
“ Rhode Island, . . . . .	5,019.40	Less unexpended balance, . . . . .	320.88
“ Maine, . . . . .	4,448.36		
“ New Hampshire, . . . . .	1,800.00	Paid Mrs. M. J. Jackson on account of annuity,	7,526.21
“ Vermont, . . . . .	1,500.00	treasurer, for clerk hire, . . . . .	500.00
“ Massachusetts for deaf pupils, . . . . .	700.00	safe rent, . . . . .	500.00
“ Massachusetts for indigent pupils, . . . . .	132.76	Dunbar & Rackemann, . . . . .	50.00
“ Massachusetts for teaching adults in their		taxes on St. Paul property, . . . . .	63.05
homes, . . . . .	843.69	taxes on Boylston street property, . . . . .	567.49
annuity from estate of Robert B. Brigham, . . . . .	1,000.00	for collecting draft, . . . . .	435.55
legacy from estate of Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	200.00		1.52
“ “ Stephen W. Marston, . . . . .	500.00	<i>Investment Account.</i>	
“ “ Alfred T. Turner, . . . . .	1,000.00	Bought 20 shares Scollay Building Trust Company, . .	\$20,000.00
amounts received through M. Anagnos, director, .	6,363.21	Paid mortgage building 363 Boylston street, . . . . .	20,000.00
		Bought estate 527 Broadway, South Boston, . . . . .	9,000.00
		Paid on estate 542 Fourth street, South Boston, . . . .	6,500.00
		Cash on hand in New England Trust Company, . . . . .	55,500.00
From mortgages collected, . . . . .	\$30,000.00		76,674.59
sale of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. rights,	414.75		
sale of Suffolk Real Estate Trust Company rights,	123.75		
insurance collected, . . . . .	30,538.50		
	13,789.60		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$216,667.50	<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$263,751.22

<i>A mount brought forward, . . . . .</i>	\$216,667.50	<i>A mount brought forward, . . . . .</i>	\$263,751.22
<i>Printing Account.</i>			
Sale of books and appliances, . . . . .		900.47	
<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>			
From donations, . . . . .	\$5,681.31		
donation Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund, . . . . .	900.00		
fund, in memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92		
For Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	1,085.00		
From Ladies' Auxiliary Society, donations, . . . . .	8,719.63		
state of Maine, . . . . .	1,200.00		
" New Hampshire, . . . . .	1,670.71		
" Vermont, . . . . .	700.00		
" Rhode Island, . . . . .	2,989.33		
rents, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	1,000.00		
towns and individuals, . . . . .	632.65		
sundry amounts, . . . . .	8.02		
trustee of Thomas Stringer, for board and tuition,	700.00		
legacy from estate of Benjamin Sweetzer, . . . . .	2,000.00		
" " Miss Caroline T. Downes, . . . . .	11,799.68		
" " Mrs. Olive E. Hayden, . . . . .	3,000.00		
" " Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00		
" " Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00		
" " Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	500.00		
" " Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .	2,000.00		
" " Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	200.00		
		46,183.25	
	\$216,667.50		\$263,751.22

BOSTON, October 8, 1901.

Examined and approved.

HENRY ENDICOTT, } *Auditors.*  
 EDWARD W. GREW, }

EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*





<i>A amount brought forward,</i>							
From dividends, Boston & Maine R.R.,		\$186.00					
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.,		682.50					
" Boston & Albany R.R.,		1,750.00					
" Boston & Providence R.R.,		1,000.00					
" N.Y. Central & Hudson River R.R.,		575.00					
" Fitchburg R.R.,		937.50					
" Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R.,		310.00					
" West End Street Railway Company,		700.00					
" Suffolk Real Estate Trust Company,							
" Albany Trust Company,							
" Scollay Building Trust Company,							
" Grand Rent Company,							
" United States Hotel Company,							
rents 250, 252 Purchase street,		\$2,201.69					
" 288, 290 Devonshire street,		2,400.00					
" 174-178 Congress street,		5,700.00					
" 205, 207 Congress street,		4,775.00					
" 363 Boylston street,		1,908.31					
" 383 Boylston street,		2,200.00					
" 11 Oxford street,		660.00					
" 402 Fifth street,		170.00					
" 412-416 Fifth street,		798.00					
" 424-428 Fifth street,		1,195.25					
" 430-440 Fifth and 103, 105 H street,		3,921.00					
" 442 Fifth and 111 H street,		1,865.00					
" 537, 541, 543 Fourth street,		971.00					
" 555 Fourth street,		330.00					
" 557, 559 Fourth street,		1,263.00					
" 583-589 Fourth street,		1,894.00					
" 591-595 Fourth street,		1,116.00					
" 99 and 101 H street,		402.00					
" 527 Broadway and 542 Fourth street,		140.00					
" St. Paul property,		390.75					
work department, men's shop,						34,397.00	
sale of books and appliances,						2,901.73	
rents, Jamaica Plain,						900.47	
rents, Wachusetts street,						1,009.00	
Harris beneficiaries, money returned,						73.12	
						25.00	
<i>A amount carried forward,</i>							\$122,317.62
<i>A amounts brought forward,</i>							\$88,083.52
For bills to be refunded,						3,679.46	
building fire escape, on account,						1,000.00	
alterations and repairs, 527 Broadway,						1,718.71	
alterations and repairs, 363 Boylston street,						4,376.11	
<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>							
For maintenance,						\$21,587.10	
expense on houses let,						494.80	
bills to be refunded,						168.97	
expense on estate, Wachusetts street,						130.59	
excavating, etc.,						693.55	
<i>Printing Account.</i>							
For expense of office and library,							7,526.21
<i>Invested.</i>							
Scollay Building Trust Company,						\$20,000.00	
Property 527 Broadway and 542 Fourth street,						15,500.00	
Paid mortgage, 363 Boylston street,						20,000.00	
Cash on hand August 31, 1901,							55,500.00
							76,674.59
<i>A amount carried forward,</i>							\$263,751.22

\$2,117.61

\$75,027.30

\$186.00

6,141.00

\$2,201.69

34,397.00

\$88,083.52

\$263,751.22

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.— *Concluded.*

<p><i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .</p> <p>From trustees of the estate of R. B. Brigham,  sale of rights Suffolk Real Estate Trust Company,  Chicago, Burlington &amp; Quincy R.R.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>II. Receipts exclusive of Income.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>General Account.</i></p> <p>From donations,  insurance, loss by fire, . . . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Kindergarten Account</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Donations.</i></p> <p>From Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund (additional),  fund in memory of Ralph Watson,  For Girls' Primary Building,  From other donations,  ladies' auxiliary for current expenses,  " " endowment fund, . . . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Legacies.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>General Account.</i></p> <p>From Thompson Baxter,  Stephen W. Marston,  Alfred T. Turner, . . . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Kindergarten Account.</i></p> <p>From Benjamin Sweitzer,  Miss Caroline T. Downes,  Mrs. Olive E. Hayden,  Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright,  Thompson Baxter,  Miss Mary W. Wiley,  Mrs. Charles E. Ware,  Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .</p> <p>Collected, mortgage notes,  Cash on hand August 31, 1900,</p>	<p>\$122,317.62</p> <p>1,000.00  237.75  414.75</p> <p>110.00  13,789.00</p> <p>\$900.00  237.92  1,085.00  5,681.31</p> <p>8,719.63</p> <p>\$200.00  500.00  1,000.00</p> <p>\$2,000.00  11,799.68  3,000.00  1,000.00  200.00  150.00  500.00  2,000.00</p> <p>20,649.68  30,000.00  57,021.90</p> <p>\$263,751.22</p>	<p><i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .</p>
	\$263,751.22	\$263,751.22

## ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

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Meats, 36,709 pounds, . . . . .	\$3,610.85
Fish, 4,191 pounds, . . . . .	234.95
Butter, 6,381 pounds, . . . . .	1,382.94
Bread, flour, meal, etc., . . . . .	1,291.58
Potatoes and other vegetables, . . . . .	1,113.70
Fruit, fresh and dried, . . . . .	520.97
Milk, 37,539 quarts, . . . . .	1,985.25
Sugar, 13,888 pounds, . . . . .	742.27
Tea and coffee, 1,388 pounds, . . . . .	408.50
Groceries, . . . . .	1,276.95
Gas and oil, . . . . .	476.82
Coal and wood, . . . . .	4,225.94
Sundry articles of consumption, . . . . .	645.07
Wages, domestic service, . . . . .	8,118.24
Salaries, superintendence and instruction, . . . . .	31,262.09
Medicines and medical sundries, . . . . .	66.50
Furniture and bedding, . . . . .	2,325.95
Clothing and mending, . . . . .	236.21
Expense of stable, . . . . .	588.69
Musical instruments, . . . . .	1,024.26
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	183.03
Stationery, printing, etc., . . . . .	1,810.14
Construction and repairs, . . . . .	7,364.62
Taxes and insurance, . . . . .	1,735.16
Travelling expenses, . . . . .	148.38
Sundries, . . . . .	478.29
	\$73,257.35

## WORK DEPARTMENT.

*Statement for the Year ending August 31, 1901.*

### RECEIPTS.

Cash received from sales, . . . . .	\$22,062.81	
Stock on hand and bills re- ceivable August, 1901, . . . . .	\$7,418.59	
Stock on hand and bills re- ceivable August, 1900, . . . . .	6,697.78	
	<hr/>	720.81
		<hr/>
		\$22,783.62

### EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for salaries and wages, blind people, . . . . .	\$5,490.87	
Cash paid for salaries and wages, seeing people, . . . . .	3,816.70	
	<hr/>	\$9,307.57
Cash paid for rent, stock and sundries, . . . . .	11,621.49	
	<hr/>	20,929.06
Gain, . . . . .		<hr/>
		\$1,854.56

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### MEMORANDUM.

Amount due to the Perkins Institution for loans, . . . . .	\$43,770.37
Gain for the year ending August 31, 1901, . . . . .	1,854.56
	<hr/>
	\$41,915.81

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT, STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1901.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
For board and tuition, state of Maine, . . . . .	\$1,200.00	For maintenance, . . . . .	\$21,587.10
board and tuition, state of New Hampshire, . . . . .	1,670.71	expense on houses let, . . . . .	404.80
board and tuition, state of Vermont, . . . . .	700.00	bills to be refunded, . . . . .	168.97
board and tuition, state of Rhode Island, . . . . .	2,089.33	expense on Wachusett street estate, . . . . .	130.59
board and tuition of Thomas Stringer, . . . . .	700.00	excavating, etc., . . . . .	693.55
From towns and individuals, . . . . .	640.67	annuity to Mrs. Jackson, . . . . .	500.00
	<b>\$7,900.71</b>	Invested, . . . . .	\$23,575.01
rents, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	1,000.00	Cash on hand September 1, 1901, . . . . .	23,000.00
rents, Wachusett street, . . . . .	73.12		42,509.34
Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund (additional), . . . . .	\$900.00		
fund in memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92		
donations, girls' primary building, . . . . .	1,085.00		
" " ladies' auxiliary: —			
for current expenses, . . . . .	\$7,031.63		
endowment fund, . . . . .	1,688.00		
other donations, endowment, . . . . .	8,719.63		
	5,681.31		
	<b>16,623.86</b>		
<i>Legacies.</i>			
Benjamin Sweetzer, . . . . .	\$2,000.00		
Miss Caroline T. Downes, . . . . .	11,799.68		
Mrs. Olive E. Hayden, . . . . .	3,000.00		
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00		
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	200.00		
Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00		
Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	500.00		
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .	2,000.00		
	<b>20,649.68</b>		
Income from invested funds, . . . . .	16,929.37		
Cash on hand September 1, 1900, . . . . .	25,898.61		
	<b>\$89,084.35</b>		

PRINTING DEPARTMENT, STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1901.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From income from invested funds, . . . . .	\$6,147.80	For labor, . . . . .	\$2,435.61
insurance on loss by fire, . . . . .	4,955.11	stock, . . . . .	2,881.41
sale of books and appliances, . . . . .	900.47	electrotyping, . . . . .	267.63
	\$12,003.38	binding, . . . . .	644.75
		books, . . . . .	1,187.45
		express, postage, etc., . . . . .	109.36
		Balance, . . . . .	4,477.17
	\$12,003.38		\$7,526.21
			\$12,003.38

The following account exhibits the state of the property as entered upon the books of the institution September 1, 1901:—

Building 288, 290 Devonshire street, . . . . .	\$74,200.00	
Building 250, 252 Purchase street, . . . . .	80,100.00	
Building 172-178 Congress street, . . . . .	90,600.00	
Building 205, 207 Congress street, . . . . .	69,000.00	
Building 363 Boylston street, . . . . .	32,000.00	
Building 383 Boylston street, . . . . .	35,000.00	
House 11 Oxford street, . . . . .	9,000.00	
House 402 Fifth street, . . . . .	4,300.00	
Houses 412, 414, 416 Fifth street, . . . . .	9,300.00	
House 424 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,700.00	
Houses 426, 428 Fifth street, . . . . .	11,600.00	
Houses 430-440 Fifth street and 103-105 H street, . . . . .	47,200.00	
Building 442 Fifth to 111 H street, . . . . .	21,300.00	
House 537 Fourth street, . . . . .	4,400.00	
Houses 541, 543 Fourth street, . . . . .	8,800.00	
House 542 Fourth street, . . . . .	7,800.00	
House 555 Fourth street, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Houses 557-559 Fourth street, . . . . .	15,100.00	
Houses 583, 585, 587, 589 Fourth street, . . . . .	19,900.00	
Houses 591, 593, 595 Fourth street, . . . . .	15,500.00	
Houses 99, 101 H street, . . . . .	3,500.00	
House 527 Broadway, . . . . .	9,000.00	
Real estate, St. Paul, Minn., . . . . .		\$573,800.00
Real estate at Wachusett street, Forest Hills, left to the kindergarten by the will of the late Ezra S. Jackson, subject to a life annuity to Mrs. Jackson, . . . . .		33,386.00
		8,500.00
<i>Real Estate used by the Institution.</i>		
Real estate, Broadway and Fourth street, . . . . .	\$322,124.00	
House 418 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,100.00	
House 422 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,700.00	
Real estate used for school purposes, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .		328,924.00
Unimproved land, South Boston, . . . . .		243,872.00
Mortgage notes, . . . . .		5,196.00
		115,500.00
<i>Railroad Stock.</i>		
Boston & Providence R.R., 100 shares, cost, . . . . .	\$25,048.75	
Fitchburg R.R., preferred, 250 shares, cost, . . . . .	23,973.33	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 105 shares, cost, . . . . .	13,818.04	
Boston & Maine R.R., 31 shares, cost, . . . . .	3,938.96	
Boston & Albany R.R., 200 shares, cost, . . . . .	41,254.08	
<i>Amounts carried forward, . . . . .</i>	\$108,033.16	\$1,309,178.00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i> , . . .	\$108,033.16	\$1,309,178.00
New York Central & Hudson River R.R., 115 shares, cost, . . . . .	12,512.57	
West End Street Railway, 200 shares, cost, . . . . .	17,987.50	
Consolidated R.R. of Vermont, 4 shares,	400.00	
		138,933.23
<i>Railroad Bonds.</i>		
Eastern R.R., one 6% bond, cost, . .	\$1,270.00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 25 4s, cost, . . . . .	24,190.00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois division, 2 bonds, cost, . . .	2,000.00	
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R., 5 7s, cost, . . . . .	6,375.00	
St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba R.R., 10 4s, cost, . . . . .	8,800.00	
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R.R., 3 5s, cost, . . . . .	3,051.25	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., 10 4s, . . . . .	} cost, . 15,646.79	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., adjusted, 5 4s, . . . . .		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., 62 shares, . . . . .		
Fitchburg R.R., 25 5s, cost, . . . . .	25,531.25	
Chesapeake & Ohio R.R., 20 5s, cost, .	23,628.60	
Consolidated R.R. of Vermont, 5 4s, cost,	4,006.25	
		114,499.14
United States Hotel Company, 68 shares,		10,840.50
Ground Rent Trust Company, one share,		900.00
Suffolk Real Estate Company, 15 shares,		15,480.00
Albany Trust Company, 100 shares, . .		10,000.00
Scollay Building Trust Company, 200 shares, . . . . .		20,000.00
Illinois Steel Company bonds, 35 5s, cost,		36,360.26
Cash, . . . . .		76,674.59
Household furniture, South Boston, . .	\$17,900.00	
Household furniture, Jamaica Plain, . .	13,400.00	
		31,300.00
Provisions and supplies, South Boston,	\$1,296.00	
Provisions and supplies, Jamaica Plain,	477.00	
		1,773.00
Coal, South Boston, . . . . .	\$1,839.00	
Coal, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	633.00	
		2,472.00
<i>Work Department.</i>		
Stock and bills receivable, . . . . .		7,418.59
<i>Amount carried forward</i> , . . . . .		\$1,775,829.31



<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . .		\$1,775,829.31
<i>Musical Department.</i>		
Sixty-seven pianos, . . . . .	\$13,500.00	
One large organ, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Four small organs, . . . . .	100.00	
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Stringed instruments, . . . . .	170.00	
Musical library, . . . . .	1,150.00	
		20,020.00
<i>Printing Department.</i>		
Stock and machinery, . . . . .	\$3,500.00	
Books, . . . . .	9,400.00	
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		38,990.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
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		27,308.00
Boys' shop, . . . . .		120.00
Stable and tools, . . . . .		700.00
		\$1,876,967.31
Less mortgage on house 542 Fourth street, . . . . .		4,500.00
		\$1,872,467.31

The foregoing property represents the following funds and balances, and is answerable for the same:—

INSTITUTION FUNDS.		
General fund of the institution, . . . . .	\$111,241.42	
Stephen Fairbanks fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Harris fund, . . . . .	80,000.00	
Richard Perkins fund, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Stoddard Capen fund, . . . . .	13,770.00	
LEGACIES.		
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	200.00	
J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . .	50,000.00	
Robert C. Billings, . . . . .	23,750.00	
T. O. H. P. Burnham, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Eliza Ann Colburn, . . . . .	5,000.00	
John N. Dix, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Albert Glover, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Benjamin Humphrey, . . . . .	25,000.00	
Mrs. Susan B. Lyman, . . . . .	4,809 78	
Stephen W. Marston, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Edward D. Peters, . . . . .	500.00	
Henry L. Pierce, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Putnam, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Charlotte B. Richardson, . . . . .	40,507.00	
Mrs. Matilda B. Richardson, . . . . .	300.00	
Samuel E. Sawyer, . . . . .	2,098.00	
Joseph Scholfield, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mary F. Swift, . . . . .	1,391 00	
Alfred T. Turner, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Ann White Vose, . . . . .	12,994.00	
Joseph K. Wait, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Mary Ann P. Weld, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Thomas Wyman, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .		\$474,561.20 34,165.25
PRINTING FUND.		
Capital and accessions, . . . . .		\$162,925.93
KINDERGARTEN FUNDS.		
Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . . . .	\$13,000.00	
Nancy Bartlett fund, . . . . .	500.00	
Miss Helen C. Bradlee fund, . . . . .	90,000.00	
Miss Harriet Otis Cruft fund, . . . . .	6,000.00	
Mrs. Helen Atkins Edmands fund, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Eugenia F. Farnham fund, . . . . .	1,015.00	
Albert Glover fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Moses Kimball fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund, . . . . .	26,000.00	
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund, . . . . .	8,500.00	
Mary Lowell Stone fund, . . . . .	500.00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$152,515.00	\$671,652.38

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$152,515.00	\$671,652.38
Transcript ten dollar fund, . . . . .	5,666.95	
Mrs. George W. Wales fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Fund in memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92	
LEGACIES.		
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Funds from other donations, . . . . .	61,564.65	
Real estate subject to annuity, . . . . .		427,712.00
Cash in the treasury, . . . . .		8,500.00
		42,509.34
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$1,150,373.72

<i>Amount brought forward, . . . . .</i>		\$1,150,373.72
Buildings, unimproved real estate and personal property in use of the institution, South Boston, . . . . .		463,711.59
Land, buildings and personal property in use of the kindergarten, Jamaica Plain, . .		258,382.00
		<u>\$1,872,467.31</u>
Whole amount of property belonging to the kindergarten, . . . . .		\$737,103.34
Whole amount of property belonging to the institution proper, . . . . .		1,135,363.97
		<u>\$1,872,467.31</u>

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND

AUGUST 31, 1901



BOSTON  
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## FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

## FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind (here describe the real estate accurately), with full power to sell, mortgage and convey the same, free of all trusts.

*The Kindergarten for the Blind is located at the corner of Perkins and Day streets, Jamaica Plain.*

*The Jamaica Plain electric cars pass within ten rods of the building.*

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To the Members of the Corporation.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:— We have the honor to submit the following annual report, presenting both to you and to all the other friends and benefactors of the little blind children a brief account of the condition and needs of the kindergarten, as well as of the character of its ministrations and the progress of its work.

The growth of the infant institution has been steady, and progress has been made in every direction. There are at present 81 children under our care, and it is only on account of lack of room that this number is not much larger.

During the greater part of the past year the health of the pupils has been far from satisfactory. Infectious diseases have visited two of the households and have affected more than a score of children. There have been ten cases of scarlet fever (six among the boys,—two of which proved fatal,—and four among the girls), five of pneumonia, four of chicken pox, one of diphtheria, one of bronchitis and one of erysipelas. The little boys' department has suffered most from sickness, and its work has been irregular since the middle of January.

The facts that come constantly under our observation enable us to state not only that the kindergarten

is highly useful both as a first step and as a necessary adjunct to the parent school at South Boston, but that it is also indispensable to the rational education of the little blind children, affording as it does the best means for their early development and proper training. It forms an integral part of the public kindergarten system of Boston, and it deserves the generous support, which it has earned by the efficiency and beneficial results of its work and the prudence and frugality of its administration.

#### MINISTRY AND SCOPE OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

Founded to provide the means for the most complete development and for the best and most thorough training of the little sightless children at the earliest and most impressionable period of their lives, the kindergarten is fulfilling its mission with remarkable success. It is doing a most admirable work for them. It rescues them from their distressing surroundings and from their intellectual and moral darkness and places them in the genial shelter of a cheerful home, where kindness is the ruling power and love the "fulfilment of the law." It leads them into the paths of learning through orderly doing and pleasant play and lays in them a sure foundation for industry and happiness. To each and all of these hapless victims of one of the severest of human calamities it is a veritable storehouse of wholesome influences and opens to them the way of mental growth as a result of self-activity. No other institution would minister to their physical, intellectual and spiritual needs so well as this does, nor could any other supply them with such educational advantages and domestic comforts as they enjoy in the little school at Jamaica Plain.

The arrangements already made for the school term which has just commenced show, that there will be no lack of any of the features that have rendered the kindergarten one of the prime factors in the education of the blind and that have given to it its reputation and popularity in the past and have firmly established its claim for liberal support upon the community. Ample means are provided for the bodily and mental development of the children, as well as for their manual training and for the cultivation of their moral sense and their æsthetic nature.

The little boys and girls live, move and grow under such influences as are calculated to bring out what is good in them and to nip in the bud all tendencies to evil. They are taught to observe heedfully,—that is, to notice things with intelligent attention,—to strive for a true perception of what they encounter, to think rationally and to express their elementary ideas in a clear and simple manner. By means of the various exercises which they perform daily, their bodies are made strong, lithe and active and their physical powers are increased, their mental faculties are unfolded, and their hands are trained to dexterity and rendered efficient instruments to carry out the dictates of their will.

The intelligent visitor to the kindergarten, who examines carefully the work of the children and takes into account their improvement, cannot help seeing the marvellous effects produced by Froebel's system of rational education.

#### URGENT NEED OF A NEW BUILDING FOR GIRLS.

Believing as we do that the most efficient means for the amelioration of the intellectual and moral con-

dition of the blind are to be found in the early education and proper training of the young children among them and that these consequently afford the brightest hope of their elevation in the social scale, our first and greatest duty is to save as many of the little ones as can be found from corrupt and debasing influences and to bring them up in a healthy atmosphere and under the best possible care.

For this reason we strive to keep the gates of the kindergarten wide open to all new comers and to receive those who seek admission readily and without loss of valuable time. This is invariably done in the case of the boys, but, we are grieved to say, not in that of the girls. For, owing to the lack of accommodations, we have been compelled during the last two or three years to keep a number of applicants of tender age waiting until vacancies should occur. This state of things is grievously wrong and should not be allowed in a community like ours to continue any longer. It ought to be corrected without further delay, and the course we have taken to remedy it is that of attempting to raise, by voluntary contributions, the money required for the construction of a primary building similar to that which was erected for the boys three years ago.

For the accomplishment of that end the matter was fully presented in our last annual report to those who take an active interest in the kindergarten and its work, and they were earnestly entreated to come to our assistance. This request has been repeated in the following appeal which was issued by the director last June:—

The kindergarten for the blind has been most nobly upheld in its beneficent task by its generous friends and benefactors, and



its life and vigor today are due solely to their active and unceasing interest. The surest proof of its prosperity is found in its constant growth and expansion, and no one could wish to stay its course or to limit its capacity to bring joy and brightness into the colorless lives of the sightless little children. But this very growth, a matter for congratulation as it is, brings with it larger demands and new responsibilities.

In the experimental period of this blessed enterprise it seemed sufficient that *some* of the hapless little human beings should be rescued from their desolate surroundings and brought into the sunshine of life and activity, but the time has long gone by when we can be satisfied with this.

We have reached a point where it is a serious and terrible misfortune,— nay, a crime against trusting and dependent children, — that *any* little one should be barred out from the privileges which here, and here alone, cause to blossom in beauty and fragrance these blighted buds of humanity.

In regard to the little boys no present anxiety need be felt. Thanks to the primary building erected three years ago for them, we are enabled to welcome among us every one who requires the help which we can give him. But alas, the case of the little girls is entirely different. The one kindergarten building provided for them is already crowded to overflowing, and the number of little applicants awaiting admission is truly appalling.

In this difficulty we turn anew to the warm-hearted philanthropists who have never yet failed to respond to an appeal, the justice of which they recognize, and we beg them to relieve our present embarrassment by supplying us with the means for the erection of the primary building for girls, which is our crying need, and with the necessary funds for its equipment and support.

This appeal is reiterated with all the emphasis which the needs of the little blind girls render imperative. May we hope that the response to it will be so prompt and so generous as to enable us to undertake the erection of the primary building early in the next spring, so that it may be finished and made ready for occupancy in the autumn?

## EXERCISES AT BOSTON THEATRE.

There can be no doubt of the hold upon the public, which the little people of the kindergarten possess, nor of the deep interest awakened in every heart by the presence of the children on the stage of the Boston Theatre and by their happy songs and games at the commencement exercises.

Fresh laurels were won by Tommy Stringer by his exercise *How the Ocean does its Share of the World's Work*. If we marvelled, on the occasion of the exercises of last year, at the remarkable progress which he had made, how much more do we find cause for amazement and gratification in his achievement of this year? In this he showed plainly that he had gained by intelligent observation the power of comprehending scientific principles. This was evident from his dexterous use of the vessel of water and the ball in the experiment, which illustrates the law of displacement of floating bodies; from his skilful handling of the beam-balance, by means of which he determined the specific gravity of the water and of the ball, and by his careful and well-worded explanation of the cause and effect of each step in the experiment. He had written out his exercise entirely with his own hand, in the Braille point system. This he read by the touch of his left hand while with his right he spelled it in the manual alphabet to his teacher, who in turn interpreted it to the audience. It was a successful demonstration of the growth of the boy's reasoning powers.

Hardly had the announcement of their part of the entertainment been made, before three little white-

clad figures flitted to the familiar low table behind the foot-lights and with rapid touch began to mould into shape the clay which lay thereon. While they were thus employed, Gen. Appleton introduced the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, who made the following eloquent plea for the upholding of the noble work in behalf of the little blind children,—a plea rendered the more forceful by the silent appeal of the children's faces:—

ADDRESS BY THE REV. THOMAS VAN NESS.

What I have just seen has impressed upon me the great difference between the days that are and the days that were, between—let us say—Sparta and America. In olden times the weaker and deformed Spartan children were carried out into the woods and left to perish. Near Rome, on an island in the Tiber, the crippled and aged slaves, men and women, were placed, without care and without help. Now, near where we are, at the Perkins Institution, the weakest and least valuable physically are cared for with all possible tenderness and intelligence. I am impressed too with the difference between today and the Middle Ages when, on the streets of those beautiful and artistic cities of Italy and France, the dumb and the deaf were scoffed at and tormented by the boys and girls, it being thought that blindness was one of God's judgments on the sinner rather than, as we think today, because of the sin of man.

As I look around me and see these sightless faces so full of intelligence, as I remember what I saw the other day at the kindergarten, as I recall the case of Laura Bridgman and that of Helen Keller, as I bring to mind Thomas Stringer in 1897, when I first saw him at one of our Sunday School festivals, and contrast him with the youth who has just given us so comprehensive a review of the secrets of nature, I ask myself what is the power that has worked such transformations? How has this marvellous change been brought about? Surely it seems something miraculous, little short of divine—as though it were no other

than God's work. Yes, it is God's work, but God working, as he often does, through man, the instrument of the divine purpose. In all ages men and women have listened to that still small voice which speaks and says: "Up and do this work!" You remember in biblical times a certain shepherd was seated in the shadow of a great rock, in the heat of the day, and by and by a voice was heard by him, which seemed to say: "Up, up, and set my people free. Over in Egypt they are in darkness, in pain and in agony." Then,—for human nature is substantially the same everywhere, whether in Egypt or America,—there came to him the feelings of doubt and of fear, and he said: "I have no power. I have no influence. How can I enter Egypt and set the Israelites free? How shall I do this thing?" Then the voice of God, the voice of conscience asked: "What is that thou holdest in thy hand?" Moses looked, and behold, it was nothing but a shepherd rod. "It is enough," said the voice. "Arise now, and I will go with thee." And it was because Moses was thus willing to obey, to have faith, to trust in the Lord and in the power of his might that he accomplished such mighty results.

Come to our own day. In one of Massachusetts' towns a man was working at a printer's form. Long and earnestly he thought of the condition of the black slaves in the south; as he thought, it seemed as though he too heard a voice crying to him for deliverance, calling to him to come south and open the prison doors of the house of bondage. He said to himself: "How can I do this thing? I have no political influence. I have no money, no office. No one will listen to me." After a while the voice seemed to say: "What is it thou hast in thy hand? What thy skill?" The power to print. "It is enough. Go, and I will be with thee." You remember how he did go to Baltimore, how he was confined there in jail. Nevertheless he keeps on with unconquered faith. He comes back to this state and publishes the *Liberator*. In its first issue he says: "I will not prevaricate, I will not equivocate, and I will be heard." And he was heard from one end of this land to the other, and today we crown his memory with that statue there on Commonwealth avenue, and we call William Lloyd Garrison one of the liberators of the earth. He was such with God's power and with God's might.

Do you remember that poor, weak woman, whom I like to call our New England saint? What can she do? Enfeebled by

hemorrhages, it seems as though life is to be shut out for her, as though she is always to be a hopeless invalid, but she too hears the voice calling her to set free those who are mentally sick. "How can I do anything for them? What can I do? I have no power, I have no influence." Nevertheless the voice said to her: "Rise up and be strong in my strength!" And so you remember how that one frail woman goes from here to Maine, to New Jersey and then to the south, speaking and pleading before the state legislatures,— yes, travels abroad, visits Rome and Constantinople and is listened to everywhere with respect. You know the result of her efforts, what a great work she accomplished. Because of that Boston saint, Dorothy Dix, the insane are indeed treated today as God's children. Oh, what one can do with God is simply marvellous!

In the light of these illustrations you may understand how, to a certain man who walked these streets and who thought of these little blind ones, the same voice came, saying: "Rise up and give light to these my people, to the forsaken and uncared for, to my helpless little ones." I presume — I do not know — that in those days to Doctor Howe came the tempter saying: "Why sacrifice your prospects. Besides, you will be able to do little. On the other hand, if you give your time to your profession, you may acquire both wealth and reputation." But the inner voice persisted in saying: "Be eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf and feet to the lame," and so he rose up and consecrated his best energies to giving light to those who sit in darkness, and you know the wonderful result.

But do not let us stop with Doctor Howe. Let us remember that at some time or other the divine voice came to Mr. Anagnos, as it came to Doctor Howe, and that same voice has come to these teachers here, and they too have consecrated themselves to the cause of freedom, as Moses consecrated himself, as Peter the Hermit consecrated himself, as Dorothy Dix consecrated herself, as Wilberforce and all the rest of the great ones of earth have consecrated themselves, and behold the result! Because the result is so marvellous I think sometimes you are not fully likely to appreciate the instrument that brought it about. I heard, only a week ago, some one say: "Yes, but you know the blind are so very quick, they are so delicate and keen in feeling. Their senses respond so admirably to impressions that it is not hard to teach

them." I have asked teacher after teacher in the school if this is so. "Do you find that the senses of the blind are so much quicker than those of normal children?" What is the invariable answer? "No, they are just like all other people, with the same petty prejudices and obstinacy, the same human nature minus eyesight. Some are dull, some are quick." Ah, it is because of the consecration of these teachers, because of their devotion and their untiring work that light and sunshine and beauty and joy are being let into the lives of these young creatures, who are here before us. You and I, my friends, are not perhaps called upon in the same way to consecrate ourselves as did Moses of old or as did Dorothy Dix or Wilberforce or Garrison or Howe or Mr. Anagnos. No, but we are asked to do all we can. We are asked to give our influence to this great work, and our thought and our interest and something of our money. If today the collection box is passed, you ought to gladly give not only your dimes but your dollars, as in the old days men and women gave everything to a great cause,—as women tore even the ornaments and the ear-rings from their persons to give them to God.

Now and again I am met with this utilitarian question: "Does it pay? Why should we help these organizations that aim to benefit those we do not know?" A certain man whom I was trying to interest recently in the North End Union said to me: "But why should I become interested in the North End Union? It is in Boston, and I live in Brookline, you know. There is no reason why I should be called upon for Boston's philanthropies. Anyway, let those people take care of themselves. I take care of my family." There has been and still is too much of this kind of feeling. Society is so organized that the welfare of each is dependent upon all. For illustration, here are certain Moujiks, certain Russian peasants starving in Russia. My utilitarian friend might say: "Well, how does that concern me if they are starving in Russia?" But by and by the famine creates a pestilence all through Russia, then there starts a great exodus, and the people come on to Hamburg, bringing with them the Russian plague. Not only is all Europe threatened, but at American ports strict quarantine regulations are put into effect, from which your business and my utilitarian friend's business suffers.

No man can afford to be insensible to the suffering and privation of another. If he close his sympathies to all appeals, then it

may be that, though he ignores his duty to the child in the North End and allows that child, because of the lack of pure water or of fresh air, to fall a victim to scarlet fever or diphtheria, yet he can not shut out from his own splendid home the germs of disease. Bending over the cot of his own dear little one who, it may be, is in the grip of the same awful disease, he has forced in upon his mind in a way that he can never forget that we are indeed all members of one great body and the welfare of each is the concern of all.

But you do not need, this afternoon, such sharp reminders; for I am sure you are all ready and willing to help on this cause in any way you can. I ask you particularly not simply to help this Perkins Institution, not simply to help these little ones who so much need your care and help, but to try and interest your own children in these helpless ones. One of the great misfortunes of the present day is the great complacency of our young people; their selfishness and ardent desire for individual pleasure. Take your own boy out to the Perkins Institution and let him get interested in those who are there and who are not so fortunate as he is. Believe me, he will appreciate as never before his present blessings. Those blessings! One of them is simply to live on so beautiful a day as is this and to enjoy the flowers blooming everywhere, to be able to look up and see the fleecy clouds float on a perfect azure sky. Yes, all nature today pulsates and throbs with life. You and I are made sharers with nature in the wondrous beauty of form and color, in all her many and complex manifestations. Suppose we were out walking through the Fenway with a friend. Would we wish to forcibly bandage his eyes so that he could not see the glory which was 'round and about him? Surely not. There is no one with heart so cruel as to even wish to do it. Now what are Mr. Anagnos and these faithful teachers trying to do? They are simply trying in their careful and consecrated way to remove the bandages which are over the eyes of these little ones and to enable the blind to enjoy the beautiful scenery which is everywhere. They are trying to let into their young hearts and minds some of the joy which is written throughout the universe, some of the beauty that thrills and gladdens you and me and all of us. Did you ever stop to think of it, how else can these children, except through their teachers, hope to know anything of the nature of man? More, how can they know anything of God ex-

cept as he is revealed through their tenderness and through their love? The dying Niebuhr, the historian (he was an atheist, so it is said), as he was dying, looked up into the face of his wife, who had been so devoted to him all through his last sickness, and whispered: "In thy face, O dearest one, have I seen the eternal. I believe in God's love since I have known your love." So these little ones may well look up into the faces of these teachers, saying: "Yes, I believe in God and in God's love since I have known your tenderness and goodness."

I said a little while ago that the work of these teachers is well-nigh miraculous. It is, I am speaking literally. We go back in ancient times and read of the miracle of the opening of the eyes of the blind, but what is even greater than that is accomplished here, as Jesus has said: "Greater works shall ye do." It is a fact. Greater works are being done. I presume, if any one of these children were to be asked: "Which do you prefer, to be given your eyesight and then simply left alone without friends or teachers to help you, to educate you, or to be left sightless to the things about you but in place of such physical seeing to have your minds and souls illumined, to be given visions of beauty and holiness, to be spiritually helped?" there is probably not one here who would not prefer the spiritual to the material, not one here who would not rather have the inner vision. That is what these teachers are doing. In their patient, loving way, they enter through the dark walls and bring knowledge and joy to the soul that sits within. Will you not help them, as best you can, in their glorious work of liberation?

Only a word more and then I am through. It is a word of hope. I am told that all over the civilized world blindness is decreasing, and for the reason that humanitarianism is increasing. We are caring more intelligently for the little children in those early days just after they are born, when they are so helpless and tender. Is it not an inspiring thought? Perhaps the day may come when blindness shall no more be known. Let us do what we can to further the work of Mr. Anagnos and these consecrated teachers, but let us also help, all of us help, from day to day, to prevent. Yes, to wipe away the causes which produce misery and physical infirmities. That is your work and that is my work. Thus we shall not only help these little ones but the thousands yet unborn and be worthy in the



end to have the voice of love speak to us, saying: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me."

The applause, which this excellent address called forth, gave a signal to the children to which they were quick to respond. In merry little groups, a happy human garden, they danced about and sang, playing now that they were birds; now that as firmly rooted little plants the restless little feet must be kept still; now, the restraint removed, they flitted gaily about again as bees and butterflies, while their sunny faces and sweet little voices completed the joyous picture of *A Child's Garden and its Visitors*. As their song died away in the distance upon the withdrawal of the little birds, bees and butterflies, more than one in the audience wiped away the tears which paid tribute to the lesson taught unconsciously by the children themselves,—the knowledge of their deep need and of the splendid opportunity they offer for the bestowal of aid and succor.

Mr. Anagnos then made the following explanation of the untoward circumstances which had interfered with the arrangements for commencement day:—

It is the first time in the course of the last ten years that the little orchestra has failed to participate in these exercises. Its absence from this platform is all the more to be regretted because it has been caused by a new case of scarlet fever, which made its appearance about ten days ago in the building where the little boys live. On account of this event the house has been placed under quarantine, and its occupants have been forbidden to associate with the rest of the children and to join them here today. This occurrence is as great a disappointment to us as it is to you, but we have to obey the rules of the board of health and to comply with its directions.

At the conclusion of this explanation Mr. Anagnos took up the matter of raising the money required for the erection of a new building for girls and spoke as follows:—

#### A PLEA FOR A PRIMARY BUILDING.

Just at present one of the greatest perplexities under which we are laboring in the management of the kindergarten is the lack of sufficient accommodations. Our building for girls— we have only one for them— is filled to overflowing, and we are constantly besieged by a host of applicants whom we cannot receive, because we have no place for them. The process of utilizing every nook and corner of the house by means of using cribs has been carried to the extreme end; yet the demand for more room is stronger than ever. It cannot be satisfied by expedients of this sort. We must face the difficulty squarely and remove it radically. It is impossible to settle the question by temporary makeshifts. We must have a primary building. We cannot get along without it.

Since this matter is clearly stated on the last page of the programme of today's exercises, you may think that it is wholly unnecessary for me to allude to it again and to trouble you with additional pleading remarks. Indeed, I am aware that I run the risk of appearing to you too strenuous or too persistent in asking for the immediate solution of one of the most serious problems that confront us; but I cannot help it. A bugle call to the performance of an imperative duty has come to me, and I must obey it and not try to excuse myself from it. It is impossible for me to keep silent when my conscience bids me raise my humble voice in behalf of a class of children who are unprovided for and who are famishing for the early education with which you can supply them and which is to them the very bread of life and the only sure means for their liberation from the chains of misfortune. I must speak for those who are not able to tell their own story. If I do not do so, I shall be recreant in my duty toward a large number of helpless human beings whose cause I have gladly undertaken to promote.

Within the capacity of its present buildings the kindergarten

cannot do full justice to all the little sightless children of New England. We have not sufficient room at our disposal to be able to keep our doors wide open and to receive promptly every one who seeks admission. The applicants are too numerous, and we have no place for them. To their pathetic entreaties for shelter and protection we are compelled to give an unsatisfactory reply by telling them to wait patiently until vacancies may occur. This state of things is entirely wrong; it is cruel. Nay, I do not hesitate to call it a crying crime against the stricken lambs of the human fold, who are pining for a ray of intellectual and moral light, but are allowed to remain in darkness and to waste away under poisonous influences and the rust of neglect.

This great city of ours is renowned all over the civilized world for its philanthropy and for its readiness to lend a helping hand to all who are in need of assistance. No matter whether the request comes from the east or the west, from the south or the north, from black or red-skinned students it gives a favorable response. Will its inhabitants be indifferent to the woes of the little blind children and turn a deaf ear to their appeal? Will the sons and daughters of the noble men and women who made Boston what it is take no notice of the crying need of these afflicted human beings? I beg you in the name of justice and humanity to come to the rescue of these children by contributing the means which will enable us to give promptly to all of them the inestimable advantages which their tiny sisters and brothers in misfortune are now enjoying under the roof of the kindergarten.

We have been frequently asked why we do not take from the permanent fund the amount of money which is needed for the construction and equipment of a new building. The reason for not acting in accordance with this suggestion is that the endowment fund is so small that its income is far from being sufficient to meet the current expenses of the kindergarten. It pays only three-fourths of the total sum of these expenses, and the balance is procured every year by annual subscriptions. Now, if the fund is reduced by sixty-five or seventy thousand dollars, which amount is required for the proposed edifice, its income will be diminished proportionately, while the expenses will be increased at least by eight thousand dollars. This sum will be surely needed for the maintenance of a fourth family

which will be established as soon as the new building is completed. A policy or procedure which lessens the financial resources of the kindergarten while it increases its expenses is not merely unwise but positively suicidal. It cannot be carried out with safety as to the stability of the infant institution and the integrity of its ministrations. The only proper way to supply the need is to raise the full amount of money required for the erection of a new building for girls. It is in your power and in that of the community at large to relieve us from this perplexity and save a large number of little blind children from ruin. Will you do it? Or can you refuse to do it?

The exercises taken as a whole present a forceful and logical argument. Here are the little ones who, saved from desert places, have been transplanted into a true and beautiful garden of sunshine and harmony, where they receive careful nurture and cultivation. Here too are the children of larger growth, whose earnest efforts and good scholarship are the fruits of the care and the fortunate conditions of the early training of the tender plants. But the garden is too small. Every little plant must have its fair amount of room for growth, and, when every inch is utilized, there are still, in the waste places without, little human plants which might become delicate flowers but now are only weeds. How gladly would we welcome them into the care and protection of our sunlit spot, but we cannot: we must suffer them to grow where an unkind fate has planted them, neglected and untrained, drooping under the heavy shadow of their misfortune, deprived of their birthright. They may never realize their irreparable loss, but those who witnessed the happiness of *A Child's Garden and its Visitors* must feel keenly

the cruelty which debars any from such a joyous childhood.

All which is respectfully submitted by

MELVIN O. ADAMS,  
WILLIAM ENDICOTT,  
CHARLES P. GARDINER,  
JOSEPH B. GLOVER,  
N. P. HALLOWELL,  
J. THEODORE HEARD,  
HENRY MARION HOWE,  
FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,  
GEORGE H. RICHARDS,  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL,  
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

. *Trustees.*

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

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## FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE • DIRECTOR.

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Through light to love! Oh, wonderful the way  
That leads from darkness to the perfect day!  
From darkness and the sorrow of the night  
To morning that comes singing o'er the sea.

— R. W. GILDER.

### *To the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:— In presenting my fifteenth annual report to you and through your board to those who take an active interest in the welfare of the little blind children and supply the means for their education, I am very glad to be able to state that the kindergarten continues to do a noble work and to enjoy the confidence of the public and to receive substantial aid from many of the best and most benevolent persons in the community.

The history of the kindergarten for the past year is as usual one of constant growth both of the field of its operations and of its wants.

The good order, neatness, comfort, happiness and progress, which are prominent features in the domain of the little school, are due to the care and attention of the watchful and devoted matrons and to the diligence and cordial coöperation of the kind and faithful teachers and assistants.

In looking back on the past year with all the hardships and untoward events, which it brought in its train, we have no hesitation in saying that our work has on the whole made distinct progress in spite of these drawbacks. The infant institution is larger and in better condition than ever before, and we earnestly hope that ere long the additional buildings which are now needed will be erected and that the endowment fund will be sufficiently increased to place the establishment on a firm financial foundation.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE CHILDREN.

Hôw busie they be us to keepe and save  
Both in hele and also in sicknesse.

— CHAUCER.

The health record has been anything but satisfactory. Indeed, from the time of the opening of the kindergarten to the present day there never has been a period of six months in which so much sickness has prevailed as we have had between January and July in the past year.

Soon after the commencement of the winter term there was an outbreak of scarlet fever, resulting in ten cases,—six in the little boys' house and four in that of the girls. Unfortunately, two of the former proved fatal. Walter F. Mills, a bright and very promising little pupil from Thornton, Rhode Island, and Lawrence F. Giles of Bethel, Vermont, died at the city hospital. The first named was the one who brought the infection to the kindergarten, having been taken ill with the fever four days after his return from Providence, where he spent the Christmas holidays with his parents and was exposed to the disease.

There have also been five cases of pneumonia, one of bronchitis and one of erysipelas.

During the greater part of the last six months of the school year the building for little boys was quarantined, and the children were prevented from participating in the annual exercises at the Boston Theatre. It is due to Miss Nettie B. Vose, the efficient and tender-hearted matron, and to her associates in the family to say that they have borne the brunt of the difficulties bravely and with exemplary endurance.

In consequence of so much sickness in both departments of the kindergarten, the classes were more or less broken up and the progress of the work has been retarded.

No contagious diseases of any kind have entered the primary building, nor have any cases of serious illness occurred within its walls.

#### CHANGES IN THE STAFF OF TEACHERS.

All things will change.

— TENNYSON.

Several important changes have occurred in the staff of instructors.

Early in March Miss Grace Wilbur Thomas, who served as kindergartner in the little boys' department since 1898, relinquished her position for the purpose of marrying and entering upon the field of foreign missions. She has been succeeded by Miss Ellen Reed Mead, a young woman of six years' experience, of active temperament, earnest purpose and good judgment. At the end of the school-year the music teacher in the same department, Miss Eleanor Maud



Hamilton, declined a reappointment, and her place has been taken by Miss Minnie C. Tucker, who was transferred to it from the primary department.

Miss Bertha G. Hopkins, for three years the devoted and indefatigable head teacher of the boys' primary department, resigned her position at the end of her term of service in June last and was married a few days later. We were very reluctant to part with such an able instructor and efficient manager; but she decided to have a home of her own, and our best wishes accompany her in it. The assistant teacher in the same department, Miss Anna Parish Knapp, has also withdrawn from it to accept a more lucrative position in a private school at Baltimore. Miss Ione Shaw and Miss Gertrude W. Dillingham, both graduates of the state normal school at Framingham, have been chosen to fill the vacancies thus created. These young ladies have come to us highly recommended and have entered upon their work with great earnestness and with excellent promise of future success. Miss Lydia Howes, a graduate of the New England conservatory of music and a teacher of experience and of unmistakable ability, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the transference of Miss Minnie C. Tucker to the little boys' department.

Another change to be recorded with the deepest regret is that consequent upon the resignation of the kindergartner in the girls' department, Miss Alice E. Shedd, whose arrangements at her home rendered it necessary for her to give up her work with us. Possessed of keen insight and unlimited patience, of a high sense of honor and resolute character, of superior professional endowments and sincere devotion to duty, Miss Shedd exerted a strong

and salutary influence over the children and proved to be one of the ablest and most admirably equipped kindergartners we have ever had. In many respects she was like Miss Fanny L. Johnson. She spared no pains in striving to rouse the dullest and most helpless among the little girls and to train them to be self-reliant, teaching them to use their hands freely and to take care of themselves. She was remarkably successful in these efforts. Miss Wilhelmina Humbert, a kindergartner of superior intelligence, excellent qualifications and ripe experience has been employed as Miss Shedd's successor.

With these accessions the teaching force at the little school is kept strong and will, notwithstanding our losses, we are confident, fully sustain the reputation of giving to the children a high quality of training, which the kindergarten has long borne.

#### THE PRIMARY BUILDING FOR GIRLS.

Think you, 'mid all this mighty sum  
Of things forever speaking,  
That nothing of itself will come,  
But we must still be seeking?

— WORDSWORTH.

The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, together with the commencement exercises of the school, was held in Tremont Temple on the thirteenth day of June, 1882, and was attended by a large number of men and women, representing some of the oldest and best families of Boston. Then and there it was announced to the public, for the first time, that, since the printing fund required to supply the blind with books in raised print was completed, our next move-

ment should be to establish a kindergarten and primary school for little sightless children under nine years of age, for whose care and training there was no provision whatever.

The purpose of this enterprise was fully explained to the audience and an earnest appeal was made for a sufficient amount of money to carry it out. The practical nature of the undertaking was carefully demonstrated; but many of the people, who listened attentively to what was said, appeared to consider the scheme as utterly visionary and hopeless and gave no special heed to the arguments used in its favor. Nor was there any interest whatsoever shown in the matter by those who ought to have been directly in active sympathy with the plan and upon whose hearty support and unreserved coöperation it was natural to depend. Indeed, the undertaking seemed to be so overwhelming in its magnitude and so visionary in its aims that no confidence in its practicability was created, and the plea made in its behalf met with a depressing reception. A cold indifference and a sceptical apathy towards it were manifest on every side.

This state of things remained unchanged for some time afterwards; yet the originators of the scheme were neither disheartened nor inactive. They had implicit faith both in the feasibility of establishing a kindergarten and in the beneficence of such an institution, and they resolved to carry out the plan regardless of the trouble and labor which it might entail upon them. They entered upon this task with infinite patience, unremitting industry, unwavering steadfastness and unabating enthusiasm. They knew well that in striving to promote their cause they were

to meet with enormous difficulties and discouraging perplexities. They were fully aware that in every step they had to take their way was thickly beset with briars and brambles. Nevertheless they were undaunted by all these, and, buckling on the armor of faith and determination, they marched onward to success. It was not possible for them to do otherwise. They could not relinquish a project of such vast importance to the intellectual and moral uplifting of the blind because its execution involved an immense amount of labor and so many hardships. On the contrary they persisted unswervingly in their course, and in doing so they gained strength from the very obstacles which they were conquering. These could not withstand indefinitely the warmth of unflinching earnestness and unyielding perseverance; they had to succumb finally. They melted away gradually, and thus what had appeared to be a dream or an illusory creation of a vivid imagination became a reality. The kindergarten for little sightless children was established and partly endowed, and a solid foundation was thereby laid for the education of the blind.

During the last fourteen years the infant institution has been constantly growing, and it is now doing a great work. It has delivered scores of little sightless children from the bonds of affliction and misery. It has provided ample means for their nurture and has supplied the right conditions for their physical, mental and moral development and for turning their spontaneous and impulsive activities to good educational account. It is within the walls and under the genial influences of this paradise for children that most of the recipients of its benefits have enjoyed for the first time in their existence the comforts of a sunny and well-

regulated home, experienced the blessings of parental care and family life and been cheered by the dawn of happiness.

The kindergarten continues to make steady progress in every direction and to enlarge the field of its ministrations. The number of children who are eagerly seeking admission to it is increasing incessantly. There is a long list of applicants of suitable age, waiting patiently for an opportunity to enter the little school, but unfortunately we cannot receive them. We have no place for them. There is not a single bed empty. This is absolutely true as regards the department for girls. Here every inch of available space has been utilized, and the house is overcrowded; yet there are many little ones who are just at the right age to be placed under our care and who are very anxious to join the happy circle of our tiny pupils but are kept out of it for lack of room.

Most of these hapless children are entirely neglected and are exposed to all kinds of pernicious and corrupting influences from which they ought to be taken away at once. Their pitiable condition attracts the attention and enlists the sympathies of every compassionate and merciful person who comes across them, and many are the supplications which we are constantly receiving from all parts of New England in their behalf. The following extract, taken from a letter dated October 17, 1901, is a fair sample of these:—

I am sorry that it is not possible for you to admit the little girl from Holyoke at once, as the sooner she can be removed from her present surroundings the better it will be for her. I do not know whether her father is living or not. Her mother works in the mill, and the child is left all day in the care of her grandmother, a very old woman. She lives in a city tenement house, the character of which you can easily imagine.

For more than two years we have been compelled to give negative replies to petitions like the above. We are still forced to turn a deaf ear to all new applicants, because it is not in our power to do otherwise.

This state of things is no longer tolerable. It is not merely unjust to a large number of afflicted children, whose claim to a special education and fostering care during the tenderest years of their lives is incontestable, but grievously wrong. It ought not to be allowed to exist in a community like ours, which is renowned for its philanthropy and its sense of justice.

After due consideration of the matter in all its bearings we came to the conclusion that the only way to remedy the difficulty radically was to erect a separate building for the girls of the primary department. The need of this was evident and imperative, and since we had no funds at our disposal which could be applied to it without curtailing seriously the resources for the support of the kindergarten and endangering its stability, we decided to make an earnest appeal to the public in general and to the friends of the blind in particular, begging them to supply the requisite means for the construction and equipment of the new edifice. We have spared no efforts, in circulating this appeal widely and in calling to it the attention of those who are able to come to our assistance and deliver us from our embarrassment; but very little notice has been taken of our plea. The contributions thus far received for the primary building amount to \$1,085.00.

We must confess to a feeling of disappointment and anxiety at this result. Whether the needs of the kindergarten are not clearly understood or whether

its aims and the value of its educational and humane ministrations are not adequately appreciated are conjectures which cannot be answered. The fact remains that it is impossible for us to make plans to proceed early in the spring with the construction of the proposed building, so that we may succeed in having it ready for occupancy next autumn, because we have not a sufficient sum of money to cover the cost. Hence we are constrained to appeal again to the friends of suffering humanity and to ask them to enable us to go forward and arrange for the immediate erection of the proposed edifice and not to compel us to fold our hands and to allow scores of tiny blind girls to dwindle away in the midst of indescribable woe and misery and to starve with hunger for the bread of life, for which they are craving.

Will the benevolent give a favorable response to our request and thus link their honored names with the noblest and most hopeful of all the educational enterprises for the benefit of those bereft of the visual sense,—the one which purposes to safeguard and develop and train and bring up in the right way the little sightless children? Is there not one among the rich men and women of Massachusetts, who will provide for the victims of a most dreadful physical calamity what hundreds of them are freely giving for the benefit of normal and vigorous boys and girls? Where are you, true sons and daughters of Boston and worthy heirs of the high traditions and the proverbial liberality of your native city? The little sightless children call upon you from the cells of their affliction and implore you to save them from the influences of their surroundings and from the depths of never ceasing darkness. Will your ears attend their cry and your hearts respond to their solicitations?

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS TO THE KINDERGARTEN.

I know that generous deeds  
 Some sure reward will find.  
 That the givers shall increase;  
 That duty lights the way  
 For the beautiful feet of peace.

— WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

Firmly convinced that the stability of the kindergarten and the enlargement of the field of its operations depend wholly upon an adequate endowment fund, we are striving in every possible way to secure this by adding to it such amounts of money as we receive from time to time from legacies and gifts. It is of the utmost importance that the income derived from a permanent and unfailing source should be large enough not only to provide sufficient means for the support of the little school, but to supply the necessary sap for its growth and the motive power of its advancement.

During the past year the cause of the little blind children was most generously remembered in the wills of six of its departed friends, whose names have been inscribed on the golden roll of the distinguished benefactors of the blind and whose memory will be preserved fresh for all time to come.

We acknowledge with a sense of profound gratitude a legacy of \$5,000, left to the kindergarten by Miss CAROLINE TUCKER DOWNES of Canton, together with \$6,799.68 in addition as our share of the residue of her estate, making \$11,799.68 in all. According to the terms of Miss Downes' will, no part of this bequest can be applied to the erection of buildings, but the whole of it must be securely invested for the benefit of the



little institution and the principal be always kept intact and made good from the income in case of any loss. In warmth of feeling, in nobility of purpose, in breadth of view, in practical wisdom and foresight, in catholicity of spirit and in deep interest in the cause of the blind the testatrix equalled her brother, the late George E. Downes, whose bequest of \$3,000 was the first one given to the kindergarten immediately after its foundation.

The sum of \$3,000 has been received from the executors of the will of Mrs. OLIVE E. HAYDEN, widow of Isaac Hayden, in payment of a legacy left by her to the kindergarten. Mrs. Hayden was a thoughtful and generous woman, who loved to do good in a quiet way. Her heart was filled with kindness, sympathy and mercy, and her memory will be always cherished and kept green by the blind for the aid which she bestowed upon the cause of the little sightless children while she was living, as well as for the provision she made for it in her will.

Mrs. MARY J. PHIPPS, widow of John A. Phipps, left by her will a legacy of \$2,000 to the kindergarten, which amount was promptly paid to our treasurer by the executors of her estate. For a number of years Mrs. Phipps had manifested an active and unflinching interest in the little sightless children and she will be affectionately remembered for generations to come as a loyal friend and generous supporter of the cause of the blind.

The kindergarten also received a legacy of \$2,000 from the executors of the will of the late BENJAMIN SWEETZER, one of the noted citizens of Boston. He was a true man,—broad-minded, conscientious, liberal, strictly honest, charitable in disposition and absolutely

honorable in all his relations. His generous remembrance of the cause of the little blind children has placed his name on the list of their kind friends and benefactors where it will stand forever in company with those of the best and noblest men and women of Massachusetts.

MISS REBECCA P. WAINWRIGHT, for many years a regular annual subscriber to the fund for the support of the kindergarten, bequeathed to it a legacy of \$1,000, which amount was paid by the executor of her will to our treasurer soon after her death. Miss Wainwright was conspicuous for her benevolence and had a heart full of sympathy and love for humanity. She was a woman of pure and lofty ideas. Nothing was allowed to interfere with the performance of her duty or to weaken her capacity for doing good.

In memory of her beloved son RALPH WATSON,—who died last August and whose active interest in the kindergarten dated back to his early childhood,—Mrs. Thomas A. Watson of Weymouth sent to us his deposits in the savings bank and the gifts which he had received from friends, amounting to \$237.92. A more appropriate commemoration of the manliness and tenderness of heart of the dear boy could hardly be made, nor could there be found a better way of interpreting the humane views and ideas, which he had gained under the wholesome influences of his home and which prompted his actions and were in harmony with his young life.

The kindergarten was also kindly remembered in the wills of Mr. THOMPSON BAXTER and Miss MARY W. WILEY, having received a bequest of \$200 from the estate of the former and \$150 from that of the latter.

It is with a feeling of heartfelt thankfulness and great joy that we record these bequests, which will stand for all time to come as fitting monuments to the blessed memory of the legators and as sources of pride to their descendants.

While we are paying a just tribute to the memory of the departed benefactors of the blind, who provided generously for the kindergarten by their wills, we seize the opportunity of expressing our sense of profound gratitude and lasting obligation to a host of living friends, whose active interest in the cause of the little sightless children is unfailing, and who still continue to be its champions and the strongest pillars of its support. In this catalogue are included the honored names of Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, Miss Sarah M. Fay, Mrs. Warren B. Potter, Mr. George F. Parkman, Mr. F. H. Peabody, Mrs. George N. Black, Mr. Wallace L. Pierce, Mrs. William H. Slocum, Mr. Henry H. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. William Leonard Benedict, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. George A. Draper, Mr. Francis W. Hunnewell, Miss H. W. Kendall, Mr. Elliot C. Lee, Mrs. Leopold Morse, the Misses Peabody, Cambridge, the Misses Sohier, Mr. Charles A. Welch, Miss Mary Whitehead, Roxbury, Miss Ruth Williams, Mrs. Joseph Lee, the Misses Loring, Miss Ellen F. Moseley, Mrs. John C. Phillips, Miss Marian Russell, Mrs. B. L. Young, Mr. Joseph B. Glover, Miss Amelia Morrill, Miss Fanny E. Morrill, Mrs. Mahlon D. Spaulding, Mrs. Charles W. Amory, Mrs. Frederick L. Ames, Miss Mary S. Ames, Mr. Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, Mrs. William V. Kellen, Mrs. Marcus M. Kimball, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. Francis C. Foster, Cambridge, Mrs. James Greenleaf, Cambridge, Mrs. Henry Clark, Worcester.

The list of the generous benefactors of the little sightless children does not end here. There are hundreds of others, who have proved their deep interest in the kindergarten by regular and unfailing annual subscriptions to its funds, and whose names, together with the amount of their respective contributions, are printed in the several lists of acknowledgments, which are published in another part of this report.

For all the legacies, donations and annual subscriptions recorded in these pages, whether large or small, whether reaching thousands of dollars or limited to modest sums, we are truly and profoundly grateful to those who gave them.

We cannot refrain from alluding in this connection to a gift of \$50, which was sent to us in memory of Miss Eliza F. Wadsworth, and which is one of the most touching tributes to a deceased friend that we have ever known. Miss Wadsworth lost her sight while she was studying with several others at the city hospital to become a trained nurse. Through the efforts of the young women with whom she was working she was admitted to the Perkins institution for the blind as a day scholar. There she proved to be a person of superior intelligence, of uncommon refinement and of true nobility of character. She was doing excellent work at the school and exerting a most wholesome influence over the girls, when she was seized by a sudden attack of illness. She died at the city hospital, where she had been removed for treatment. In grateful appreciation of what the institution did for her during the time that she was connected with it and of the kindness which she received therein, the friends who were associated with her at the training school before she became blind presented

the above named amount of money to the kindergarten.

APPEAL TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Heaven is round us yet,  
 Where pity's voice is heard,  
 And age and suffering get  
 The kind and healing word!  
 While earth's kind spirits like true angels go,  
 Administering to want and soothing woe!

— VERY.

*To the friends of the little blind children.*

The return of the autumn, the season of harvest, reminds us of the blessings of the past year, of the prosperity and growth of the kindergarten and the debt of gratitude due to its loyal friends and generous benefactors. We thank you one and all very warmly for the many gifts, whether of sympathy, time or money, which alone have enabled us to carry on our work. The kindergarten is what you have made it!

But alas! The very abundance of the harvest gives anxiety to the farmer, whose barns cannot contain the gathered wheat! Where shall he put the golden ears that must rot on the ground, if they are not promptly housed? Our condition is precisely that of such a husbandman, for our work has so grown and prospered upon our hands, that we literally have no place in which to put the little ones, who, like the wheat, are in danger of perishing, if they are not garnered into a safe storehouse!

We are glad and proud of this development of the kindergarten. We rejoice exceedingly in the increase of the good work, which it is now able to accomplish, and we are most anxious and eager to keep our gates wide open to all who have a claim to enter

them. But we must point out to our friends and to the public generally, that unless contributions even more liberal than those of past years are given, it will be impossible to meet the new demands upon us. Indeed it will be very difficult to carry on our work upon its present scale, unless the sad gaps made among the ranks of our old friends by death are filled by new volunteers. Within the last few years many of the original subscribers and not a few of the distinguished benefactors of the kindergarten have died, and there is urgent need that others should come forward to take their places. Are there not any who are willing to enroll their names in the golden book of the friends and helpers of the little blind children? Is it not possible for you, descendants of the old and highly honored families of Boston, to follow the example of your noble ancestors and take under your protection these maimed lambs of the human flock?

Fate may fashion their surroundings,  
 But your power it never can fetter.  
 Oh, let your generous hand lead them forth  
 Into the land of happiness and love.

It may be truly said that, having advanced so far, we have no right to stop where we are and to go no farther. We are in honor and conscience bound to carry out this undertaking, which has so far been greatly blessed and prospered, to its logical conclusion. Having demonstrated so clearly that all the world can see the beneficent effects of the kindergarten training on little blind children, having established a school which meets their needs, physical, mental and moral, as no other does or can, we MUST extend these advantages to all in the commonwealth who need them, or we shall be unfaithful to our trust.

To those who come to us asking for bread we cannot offer a stone.

Fortunately no present anxiety need be felt with regard to the little boys. Thanks to the new building erected for them three years ago, we are enabled to welcome into our midst everyone who requires our help. But alas, for the difference in the case of the little girls! Their one kindergarten building is already crowded to overflowing, and the number of tiny applicants awaiting admission is truly appalling.

What becomes of such a child turned away sadly from our doors? Misery, sickness, suffering, neglect, degeneration will only too probably be her portion, left to languish in idleness in the close, stifling air of a small room in a tenement house, or to play in the crowded streets and dirty alleys of some dingy city quarter. For we must never lose sight of the fact that blindness is most common among the poor, whose children have a hard struggle for life and health, even when possessed of all their senses. But the blind child, impelled by the natural activity of the young creature, yet with no outlet for this, no school but the street, what is to become of her? We cannot longer leave her in this sad condition, for if she perishes, her blood will be upon us and upon our children.

Surely the people of Boston, of Massachusetts, will not leave these little human beings longer in such peril! In these times of national wealth and prosperity the money to put up and equip the needed building can undoubtedly be raised without distressing anyone if our citizens once understood the crying need for it. In this difficulty we turn anew to the warm-hearted philanthropists, who have never yet failed to respond to an appeal, the justice of which

they recognize, and we beg them to relieve our present embarrassment by supplying us with the means for the erection of the primary building for girls and with the necessary funds for its equipment and for the support of its occupants.

If each one of the kind and generous friends of the kindergarten will interest others in its behalf, our cause will be won, and the new home-school, for which we have waited so long, will be a solid reality, a refuge for those who so sadly need one.

## In Memoriam.

### DEATH OF FRIENDS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

Leaves have their time to fall,  
 And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,  
 And stars to set — but all,  
 Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh ! death.

— MRS. HEMANS.

The hand of death has fallen heavily on the friends and benefactors of the little blind children, during the period covered by this report, and twenty of our nearest and best have been taken from us. In the list of the deceased are included the honored and beloved names of George W. Armstrong, Rev. Cyrus Augustus Bartol, D.D., Mrs. Samuel Downer, Miss Mary M. Dutton, Mrs. Charles Faulkner, Jonathan French, Thomas Gaffield, Miss Mary J. Garland, Miss Matilda Goddard, Edward W. Hooper, Miss Rebecca S. Melvin, Mrs. J. Alfred Phipps, Mrs. Edward Pickering, Mrs. Henry Saltonstall, Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, Master Ralph Watson, Mrs. William R. Wilson, Hon. Roger Wolcott, Benjamin Edward Woolf and Charles L. Young.



GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG died at his summer residence in Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, from the shock of a surgical operation, on the thirtieth day of June, 1901, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a citizen of Boston widely known and one who made many friends by his genial and generous nature. He was in more ways than one a remarkable man. His career was a notable instance of the possibilities flowing from ceaseless energy directed by native shrewdness and intelligence. He began life as a poor boy and ended it in the possession of an abundant fortune. He was early thrown upon his own resources, but he had within him the seeds of success, which in later years germinated so marvellously. He was quick to foresee coming events and to take advantage of opportunities as they appeared. His unblemished record shows a list of achievements, which will serve as an encouragement to successive generations of young men. He was one of those *genial* persons, whom it was always a pleasure to meet. It would have been impossible to pass even half an hour with him without sharing his youthful energy and enthusiasm and without being exhilarated by his lively spirit, his unaffected optimism, his benevolent disposition and his evident enjoyment of life. He was warm-hearted, unsophisticated, frank and open, surcharged with a love for work which was irresistible in its influence on those around him. Activity was as natural to him and as pleasurable apparently as are ease and relaxation to the average mortal. Yet, no matter how many his cares and how perilous the state of this or that venture, outwardly at least he showed no anxiety nor the effects of the burden of responsibility. In addition to his extraordinary

business ability Mr. Armstrong had much human sympathy and tenderness of feeling. Since 1894 he has been a regular annual subscriber to the fund for current expenses of the kindergarten and has never failed to send his contribution. He will be best remembered by his friends for his whole-souled good nature and for his heartiness of manner, which were quite astounding in view of the magnitude and multiplicity of the enterprises he had in hand. He respected culture and revered talent; he was deeply interested in everything which helped to increase the knowledge and promote the material welfare of his fellow-men. Those who stood near him were his greatest admirers, and the longer they knew him the more they felt the "high stern featured beauty"—

Of plain devotedness to duty.  
 Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise,  
 But finding amplest recompense  
 For life's ungarlanded expense  
 In work done squarely and unwasted days.

The death of Rev. CYRUS AUGUSTUS BARTOL, D.D., which occurred at his residence, No. 17 Chestnut street, on the sixteenth day of December, 1900, has removed a figure alike patriarchal and picturesque. Dr. Bartol was a burning and shining light. He was a man who had a distinction of his own in an age remarkable for originality developed in the sphere of which he was a conspicuous star. According to the testimony of one of his classmates, in his college days "he was refined, polished, perfect, almost saintly, so that nothing gross or profane could approach him." He derived from his international ancestry a rare combination of fine intellectual qualities, producing a sort of texture at once firm and sparkling. The

movements of his mind were quick, bright, eager, rapid, joyous. He was a poet by nature and by thought. When Victor Hugo spoke of the saintly sister of his ideal bishop as having just enough body to serve as a pretext for retaining her soul on earth, he describes a type of half-etherialized beings, among which Dr. Bartol was popularly held to belong. But his organic system, although it was looked upon as created out of mere filmy, spider-web tissue, was so compact of nervous fibre and of all the subtlest and fieriest elemental forces of nature, that it would generate an immense amount of energy and heat and would enable his mind to soar on a wide-winged imagination to the celestial regions of idealism and to pursue therein the true, the beautiful and the good. Dr. Bartol was Boston's Ariel. He could "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." He was a sort of a liberator, who made all that came in contact with him feel free of the hospitality of the universe. There were no hard and fast horizon lines. Throwing overboard all ballast of mere logical argument, he had solved for himself the problem of aerial navigation by pure spirit power and took his followers along with him in his airship. He was one of the rare men whose insights might often recall Tennyson's description of the poet.

He saw through life and death, through good and ill,  
 He saw through his own soul,  
 The marvel of the everlasting will,  
 An open scroll  
 Before him lay.

For many years Dr. Bartol buffeted the outer crest of radicalism; but he was placid amid all storms and inspired respect even where he failed to secure con-

viction. Many among the most intellectual and cultivated people had a great admiration for him. His prominence and popularity among the transcendentalists and reformers of New England attest the charm and ascendancy of his character. For he was often smilingly witty. The keen blade of his trenchant comment cut into many opponents, though he smiled in the deed. Of Dr. Bartol's kindness of heart and generosity of disposition, as well as of his readiness to aid the cause of the little blind children, we cannot speak too highly. In April, 1887, when the first building of the kindergarten was finished and was to be dedicated to its holy work, he was requested by the writer of this tribute to join the distinguished group of speakers of that occasion, Dr. Samuel Eliot, Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, Dr. Phillips Brooks, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Brooke Herford and Hon. J. W. Dickinson, and to make a brief address. He not only consented promptly and with evident pleasure, but soon afterwards preached a most eloquent sermon in the west church on "blindness and the blind," making a most powerful appeal in behalf of the institution, sent a generous gift of money to the kindergarten and never ceased to be from that time to the end of his noble life a regular annual subscriber to its fund for current expenses. The following lines may be most appropriately quoted in connection with Dr. Bartol's writings:—

In the sweet words of grace  
Dropped from his pen, his power for good we trace.  
Those words of truth with inspiration fraught,  
Whose deepest meaning was from heaven caught,  
No lapse of time or change can e'er efface.

Mrs. NANCY MELVILLE DOWNER died at her residence, No. 151 Pleasant street, Dorchester, on the eighth day of June, 1901, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was the widow of Samuel Downer, the friend and admirer of Horace Mann, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Charles Sumner and Theodore Parker. Her relations with the family of Dr. Howe were most intimate, and therefore her interest in the blind and their education has been of long standing. For several years she has been a regular contributor to the endowment fund of the kindergarten and her interest in it was shared by other members of her family and especially by her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Scudder, under whose direction a group of young people held a fair at Crow Point, Hingham, in aid of the little school, the net proceeds of which amounted to \$278.39. In purity of life, in sweetness of character and in domestic efficiency Mrs. Downer could not be excelled. She was great in her goodness and charming in her simplicity and humility, and when we think of her benevolence and of her numerous acts of charity we feel the truth of the poet's words:

Her hand and heart committed those deeds  
That love for man and faith in God beget.

A noble woman of keen intellect, of earnest and unselfish purpose, of uncommon goodness and large benevolence has been lost to the ranks of the benefactors of the little blind children by the decease of Miss MARY M. DUTTON, which occurred at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Samuel R. Mandell, No. 302 Commonwealth avenue, on the eighteenth day of April, 1901. Miss Dutton was a typical example of the well born and gently bred ladies of New England.

She was unassuming, sympathetic, courteous and refined; she was public-spirited, conscientious and eager to help those who were in need of assistance and to be just to everyone. Her life was enriched by many deeds of beneficence, and the world was made better by her dwelling in it. She inherited the sterling virtues and the liberal instincts, which characterized her ancestors, and she was a constant and intelligent giver to many good causes. From the date of the foundation of the kindergarten both she and her sisters have been firm believers in the holiness of its mission, and their annual subscriptions to its funds were as regular as the returning seasons of the year. When the earthly career of one of the two unmarried ladies was closed some time ago, the other continued to contribute the same sum as both had given before for the benefit of the little blind children. The sudden death of Miss Dutton came like a crushing blow not only to a wide circle of friends, whose privilege it was to enjoy the cordial clasp of her hand, but to many sufferers, whose needs drew a quick response from her tender and generous heart and who feel since the departure of her beautiful spirit as if their best friend had left them. Those who knew well this saintly woman fully realize that —

A whiter soul, a fairer mind,  
 A life with purer course and aim,  
 A gentler eye, a voice more kind  
 They may not look on earth to find.

The kindergarten has met with a most severe loss in the sudden departure from among us of Mrs. ANNE S. FAULKNER, widow of Charles Faulkner, who died in Magnolia on the fourteenth day of June, 1901.

She was one of the most generous and constant contributors to the funds of the little school from the date of its foundation to the close of her earthly journey, and her memory is a precious one in its history. Both her name and that of her daughter, Miss Fanny M. Faulkner, who is a worthy inheritor of the spirit of benevolence, which characterized her parents, are indelibly and gratefully engraved in the golden book of the benefactors of the blind of New England and will be praised and cherished for generations to come. Mrs. Faulkner, was faithful to every duty, friendly to the forlorn and poor, helpful to the needy and suffering and so true and steadfast in all social and domestic relations that there is no one who knew her who would not invoke a blessing upon her memory. To borrow Emerson's words, she lived —

Considerate to her kind! Her love bestowed  
Was not a thing of fractions, half-way done,  
But with a mellow goodness, like the sun,  
She shone o'er mortal hearts.

The death of JONATHAN FRENCH, which took place at his residence in Marlborough street on Sunday, the twelfth day of May, 1901, removed from the circle of the benefactors of the blind one who has been a warm friend of the kindergarten and a regular contributor to its funds. In this as well as in all other paths of beneficence he was closely followed by his devoted daughter, Miss Cornelia Anne French, who is a worthy heir of his virtues and generous instincts. Mr. French was a gentleman of spotless character, of genial disposition and of strong individuality. He was an able, thoughtful, earnest, public-spirited citizen. His Americanism was unaffected and uncompro-

missing. The blood that coursed in his veins was an ichor of patriotism. It would not let him entertain an ideal that was not consistent with the peculiar glory of his country as the home of liberty and as an example of self-government. He was strictly conscientious, just and upright and free from narrow prejudices. He was greatly interested in floriculture and horticulture. To meet the demands of duty and to respond to the calls of friendship was one of his principal characteristics. All honor to his memory. Mr. French has been most kindly favored by time, if we may regard longevity a blessing, for very few attain his age of five score lacking two years.

Why weep ye then for him, who, having run  
 The bound of man's appropriate years, at last,  
 Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,  
 Serenely to his final rest has passed?  
 While the soft memory of his virtues yet  
 Lingers, like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set.

The name of THOMAS GAFFIELD, who died at his home in Boston on the sixth day of December, 1900, when he had nearly completed his seventy-sixth year, deserves to be added to the shining list of noted citizens of Boston, who have borne a handsome part in the history of this city during the last half of the past century. He was a man of liberal views and catholic spirit, one whose human interests were many and various. Wherever sickness and sorrow came, where political economy or social philosophy beckoned, where science challenged or practical benevolence held court, there Thomas Gaffield was sure to be found. In his years of vigorous activity he acquired and held a large degree of public confidence. He was highly esteemed by everyone who came in contact



with him and beloved by all who knew him. He occupied numerous positions of honor and trust, civic and financial, with dignity and fidelity. In 1884 when we were endeavoring to secure a suitable estate for the kindergarten, he volunteered to help us in the matter, and ever after continued to take an active interest in the little school and its work. He possessed many excellent qualities of character, which endeared him to his friends and acquaintances. To unquestioned integrity and purity of life, he united a most unselfish disposition, a healthy temperament and a wealth of patience and good cheer, which made it easy for him to move "without haste, without rest" and with a minimum of friction amid all rivalries of opinion and interest,—

As sunbeams stream through liberal space  
And nothing jostle or displace.

Mr. Gaffield's useful career is now closed, but his memory will long be cherished in the city, whose schools and influences shaped his character and developed his noble and aspiring nature.

By the death of Miss MARY J. GARLAND, which took place suddenly at the sanitarium of Dr. Patch in Framingham, Mass., on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1901, the cause of the new education lost one of its sturdy pioneers and shining lights. She was born at Machias, Maine, on the sixteenth of March, 1834, but her parents moved to Calais when she was about eighteen months old, and it was there that she was brought up. Her education was obtained for the most part in private schools and academies. After her graduation she acted as a teacher—first in a school established by herself in Calais, then in the

academy of Houlton, Maine, and later in Montreal where she taught six years. Afterwards she served for a year as secretary of the president of Vassar College. In 1871 she came to Boston, where she made her home until the end of her earthly career. Here her attention was called to the movement, the furtherance of which was destined to be her life-work. She was first led to it by Mrs. Mary Mann, widow of Horace Mann, but later her interest in it was fostered and strengthened by the exhortations of that saintly champion and tireless promoter of the kindergarten system, the late Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, through whose apostolate and unremitting efforts Froebel's marvellous creation was planted in the American soil, where it has taken such deep root. Miss Garland began at once to study with Madame Kriege, a native of Germany and a woman of fine character, under whom she received the regular kindergarten training. Having completed her course in this, she opened a training school of her own at No. 98 Chestnut street. One of Miss Garland's first students was Miss Rebecca J. Weston, who became associated with her teacher and labored with her until her death in 1895. For a score of years these ladies conducted a kindergarten and school, which was "one of the early strongholds of the new education." They also kept in perfect working order their training class of young women, which invariably represented the highest ideals both in the selection of its students and in the instruction given to them. They were strong and uncompromising advocates of the most thorough preparation and most complete equipment of every one who aspired to become a kindergartner, and they insisted upon these points with a pertinacity that was unswerving.

No considerations pecuniary or of any other kind could induce them to lower their standard of attainments or to depart from the principles that governed their establishment. These were supreme and unalterable, and all personal claims, desires and weaknesses were subordinated to them. Thus their work was nobly planned and faithfully performed, and its beneficent effects are strikingly reflected in the unselfish characters, the public spirit and the love of humanity together with the many social and moral graces, which adorn the lives of a host of young men and women, who in their early childhood were nurtured in the spirit of truth and kindness by these ladies and were brought up under their elevating influence or that of the many admirable kindergartners whom they trained. The hospitable spirit, which was one of the finest characteristics of Miss Garland and her partner, actuated them to receive within the circle of their students two of our graduates, whose sense of sight was imperfect, and to give them an opportunity to join their class and to go through their regular course of training. One of these was Miss Anna Emilie Poulsson, the author of the "finger-plays" and the editor of the *Kindergarten Review*, who has already won a most prominent place among the leading kindergartners in America and of whose achievements as a lecturer and a writer we have ample reason to be proud. When our kindergarten was established Miss Garland and Miss Weston manifested a most profound interest in its success, and many were the ways in which they endeavored to raise funds in its behalf.

Miss Garland was a woman of extraordinary ability, endowed with a strong intellect, acute insight,

iron will and a warm love for children. Strict and candid, frank and unassuming, keen witted and merry, just and generous, sincere and well-poised always, she was dearly beloved and highly respected by her students and her numerous friends. She had the unrelenting manner of the Puritan or the soldier of duty and possessed in full measure the stout virtues of New England; but beneath her apparent austerity or habitual reserve there was beating a tender and loving heart, full of sympathy and of lively interest in the welfare of mankind. In all matters which came before her she was eager to obtain the exact facts and the absolute truth — nothing less than the most irrefutable proof,—and this tendency of hers had the result of imparting faith, security and positive confidence in the fitness of those who were unreservedly recommended by her. Miss Garland was a worthy disciple of Froebel and a most admirable coworker of Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody. She gave herself in generous devotion to all that makes for rational education, for progress and for righteousness, and her life is a perfect illustration and a glorious example —

Of toil unsevered from tranquillity,  
 Of labor, that in lasting fruit outgrows  
 Far noisier schemes, accomplished in repose,  
 Too great for haste, too high for rivalry.

Miss MATILDA GODDARD, whose death occurred in her residence, No. 251 Newbury street, on the twenty-fourth day of April last, in the eighty-seventh year of her age, was one of the noblest and loveliest women in the state of Massachusetts. She was born in a typical Boston home, the influence of which was to her like sound seed sown in a strong and fertile

ground. It germinated, blossomed and ripened into a rich fruition. Like her mother she became a most saintly woman. There was something singularly charming, benignant, gentle and refined in her character and manner, which enlisted sympathy and inspired confidence. In her eyes, there was a look of sweet and innocent candor, which gave a child-like appearance and extraordinary attraction to her face. From early youth she consecrated herself to the cause of humanity and continued to serve it to the end of her days with exemplary unselfishness and uncommon energy. Many were the societies and humane enterprises which she aided with money and personal service. Among these was the kindergarten for the blind, to which, in addition to having been a regular annual contributor, she left a legacy of \$300 by her will. Bent upon doing good, Miss Goddard did not confine her zeal and her ministrations to a narrow channel. She gave intelligent consideration and earnest attention to a variety of interests,—philanthropic, educational, political, sociological, religious. Possessed of a considerable yearly income, she was entirely forgetful of her own ease and welfare and found great delight in giving liberally wherever she saw fit opportunity to do so. Indeed, she made it a practice to go about and seek out cases of poverty and destitution, often taking the last dollar her pocket-book contained to supply the needs and alleviate the misfortunes of others, and then returning home to refill the purse, which was always open for the relief of suffering humanity. She never hesitated to carry in person large bundles of clothing or other necessities and has been known frequently to leave her house, laden with pails of soup or baskets of provisions for some des-

olate home where these comforts were sorely needed. In her many charitable and philanthropic enterprises she was associated with her sister, Rebecca A. Goddard, and her brother, Thomas A. Goddard, both of whom coöperated heartily with her in her numerous benefactions. Intellectually she was keenly alive to current events, and for years was a frequent contributor to the Boston *Commonwealth*. In her religious associations, she was a follower and strong supporter of Theodore Parker, and after his death a friend of his successors in the pulpit of the Parker memorial hall. The Rev. Charles G. Ames, the minister of the church of the disciples, who conducted her funeral, paid a graceful tribute to her blessed memory. Miss Goddard's unselfish life and benevolent works were a most beneficial lesson to those with whom she came in daily contact. So well were recognized the rare qualities, which adorned her character, that her lifelong friend, Mrs. Edna Dow Cheney, called her affectionately "Saint Matilda;" and if any human being ever deserved to be canonized, it was this ministering angel of charity, who spent the whole of her life in doing good and in rendering the world better than she found it. For her unostentatious but efficient service in all causes her judgment approved, for her conscientious performance of her duty towards her fellow-beings, for her unceasing devotion to the highest and best in life, and for her modesty and purity, her sincerity and her self-abnegation, and indeed for every virtue which gives to womanhood strength and grace, Miss Matilda Goddard will be cherished in memory as one of those ideal women, whose influence and example will always remain a noble inspiration and whom to know was to love and honor.

So from the grave she still may speak,  
Still help the sorrowing world to bless,  
Still live, though dead, and swell the tide  
Of human hope and happiness.

In the death of Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM HOOPER, which occurred in Waverley on the twenty-fifth day of June last, we mourn the loss of another valued friend of the little blind children. Like Mrs. Francis C. Foster, the late Epes Sargent Dixwell, Mrs. James Greenleaf and Mrs. Cyrus F. Woodman, he was one of the unfailing and most generous regular subscribers to the fund for support of the kindergarten, which is raised in Cambridge every year through the loving care and unremitting efforts of Mrs. Louis Agassiz, the noble and large-hearted granddaughter of Col. Thomas H. Perkins. Mr. Hooper was quite apart from the ordinary run of men. He seemed to have been cast in an antique mould. Like a Greek, of the olden time, he dealt at first hand with men and things. Hellenic was also his passionate and sincere love for the beautiful. He united in equal measure the ideal, the æsthetic, the poetical and the spiritual with the soundest common sense. Born in the purple of Boston society and culture, he has been closely associated with the leading citizens of his native town and was extremely fond of the company of those who earnestly follow liberal callings or professions. Nevertheless he considered nothing human alien to himself. He was unfailingly courteous to all persons. He bestowed kindness with an exquisite tact, which made the receiver feel that it was he himself who was conferring the favor. He was calm and undemonstrative; but beneath his quiet manner there lay an intensity of temperament, which he had so well

in hand that few suspected its existence. Outwardly, he was a representative of his time, a Bostonian of the familiar type. Inwardly he was a man of world-wide sympathy and keen sensibility to spiritual things. His nature was well-fitted for the highest duties, and yet he was glad indeed to take upon himself the humblest tasks, if only he might serve his friends and humanity. He was eminently charitable, and in all relations of life his generosity, his sense of honor and his devotion to duty were matched by his fervent desire to render help to those of his fellow-men who were in need of his assistance.

He loved to feel when sinks the sun  
That there is something he had done  
For which the world is better.

MISS REBECCA S. MELVIN died at her residence, Hotel Brunswick, in Boston on the twelfth day of May, 1901. She was the embodiment of goodness, benevolence and consecration to duty. She possessed all the qualities of strength and loveliness, of graciousness and holiness which are characteristics of her sex. Her quiet, simple way, her unostentatious manner, her readiness to assist any deserving cause, and the splendid look of her eyes and face, all made her a woman to be constantly missed and never forgotten. She lived an exemplary life, and her loss is mourned by a large number of people. Miss Melvin has been for years an active and generous friend of the kindergarten and, in disposing of her worldly possessions by will, she made it a residuary legatee of one-eighth of her estate. The little sightless children and those who are wholly devoted to the promotion of their cause will always cherish and bless the memory of



this modest and unassuming benefactor and will associate with her earthly career and mark in her numerous charitable deeds —

The holy pride of good intent,  
The glory of a life well spent.

The cause of the little blind children has sustained a very severe loss in the death of Mrs. MARY J. PHIPPS, widow of John Alfred Phipps, which took place in Colorado Springs on the twenty-sixth day of April last. She was a generous and unfailing contributor to the fund for the support of the kindergarten and her annual gifts to it were terminated by a legacy of \$2,000, which she bequeathed to it by her will. Mrs. Phipps had a clear mind, a resolute independence of character and an ardent desire to bestow help upon deserving causes. Her heart was filled with sympathy and pulsed with tenderness. Everything that was lovely, kindly and of good report found an abiding place in her great soul. The glory of her life was in her love for truth, in her devotion to the principles of right and justice, in the extent of her mercy and the quantity of her charities; it was in the fidelity with which she did the simplest things and in the earnestness which she threw into the discharge of the lowliest duty. Her decease is mourned by a large number of people who have been benefited by her unostentatious bounty and who rise up to call her blessed and to bear grateful testimony to her generosity.

When hearts, whose truth was proven,  
Like hers, are laid in earth,  
There should a wreath be woven,  
To tell the world their worth.

The death of the widow of Edward Pickering, Mrs. CHARLOTTE PICKERING, which occurred at her residence in Mt. Vernon street, Boston, on the twelfth day of May last, has taken from the community a woman widely respected for her numerous virtues and excellent qualities of mind and heart and has robbed the kindergarten of one of its most sincere friends and most constant contributors to its funds. She was of sound old Puritan stock, full of good works and scrupulously upright, just and merciful. Her sweet disposition, her unassuming manners and her kindly sympathy and gentle courtesy endeared her to those who were fortunate enough to come within the sphere of her influence. In describing her characteristics in as few words as possible, it is eminently proper to say that she verily was —

Patience, abnegation of self and devotion to others.

The death of Mrs. GEORGIANA CROWNINSHIELD SALTONSTALL, which took place at her home in Commonwealth avenue, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1901, was a great loss to the cause of the little sightless children. She was one of the typical women of Boston,—liberal, benevolent, gentle, gracious, sympathetic. Imbued with the spirit of true charity and following the promptings of her heart, she performed many deeds of kindness and generosity in a quiet manner and filled her life with earnest endeavor and with perfect trust. Like her late husband, Mr. Henry Saltonstall, she was a regular contributor to the support of the kindergarten and always ready to give assistance to the needy and afflicted members of the human family. She was noted for her love of justice and for the unfailing kindness of her dis-

position. These qualities, together with her warm and sympathetic nature, gave her a consecrated place in the affections of those who knew her best and left with them memories, which will continue to be a precious possession. Of her it may be truly said that, although she has left us,—

The generous deed, the gentle word,  
 The private act of pure benevolence,  
 Unseen by men, but marked by angel eyes —  
 These are not lost.

In the death of Miss REBECCA P. WAINWRIGHT which occurred at her home, No. 409 Marlborough street, Boston, on the first day of January, 1901, a firm and devoted friend of the kindergarten has gone from among us. She was a woman of marked nobility of character, of absolute sincerity, of perfect loyalty to truth and of the most kindly disposition. She was endowed with the spirit and energy of love, shown in her eagerness to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy and in that charming spirit which, in all things, large or small, puts self entirely out of the account. She will be sadly missed by the little blind children and their friends in whose hearts she had gained a warm place. For many years she was a regular subscriber to the fund for the maintenance of the kindergarten, and her annual contributions to it have been rendered permanent by a legacy of one thousand dollars, which the executor of her will has already paid to our treasurer. Miss Wainwright commanded admiration for her earnest desire to benefit her fellow-men, as well as for her fine power of discernment, and the words of the poet seem to be eminently fitted to describe her: —

Her eyes were anointed to see  
The beautiful and true,  
And her hands seemed ever ready  
All blessed deeds to do.

From the date of the foundation of the kindergarten, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Watson of Weymouth, Mass., have been among its best friends and have taken a profound interest in its prosperity. They have contributed liberally to its endowment fund, and at the same time they have implanted and cultivated in the hearts of their children a spirit of sympathy with the tiny victims of one of the severest of physical calamities. Accompanied by their mother, the four children,—Thomas, Helen, Ralph and Esther,—called at the kindergarten, when they were very young, and saw our little pupils and what was done to rescue them from the bondage of their infirmity. Their visit made a deep impression upon their minds and touched their feelings, and, a few years later when they learned that the little institution was in need of funds, they immediately proposed to save what money belonged to them and give it to the little sightless children. Their father encouraged them in their resolve by promising to add to their contribution an amount equal to that which they might raise, and a good sum was sent to us by them. Thus, these dear children were baptized during the tender years of their lives in the spirit of active philanthropy and were brought up not to think wholly of themselves and to care solely for their personal comforts and pleasures, but to be unselfish, generous, public-spirited, benevolent and helpful to those upon whom the burden of affliction is heavily laid. It is always a cause of rejoicing to us when we see young people

growing up in the right way and fitting themselves to be of service to their fellow-men. We consider them as the coming ministers of mercy and as the embodiment of the hope and promise for the future welfare of society. Our hearts were bowed with grief when we received the sad news last August that RALPH, the second son of Mr. Watson, had been ruthlessly cut down, like a flower in the fulness of its bloom, by the cruel hand of the grim reaper. Or, to borrow a more appropriate expression from Shakespeare,—

Death lies on him like an untimely frost  
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

Our warmest sympathy goes out to the parents of the dear boy in their mournful bereavement, and we use no formal phrase in saying that we share their sorrow most sincerely. In memory of her beloved son, Mrs. Watson has sent to the kindergarten all his savings from gifts, and small earnings, amounting to \$237.92. This sum will be entered in the list of permanent funds with the name of Ralph attached to it, and it will be kept there as his memorial for all time to come.

In the death of Mrs. MARIA GILL WILSON, the beloved wife of Mr. William R. Wilson of Boston, which occurred in Nahant on Sunday, the second of June, 1901, a generous woman has been taken from us, whose sympathy with the little blind children was evinced in a most substantial manner and whom no one could know without realizing her sweet disposition, her charitable temperament, her native goodness and her self-abnegation. As daughter, sister, wife and friend she performed her duty well, never sparing herself in her devotion to her parents and younger

sisters. She was noted for her unfailing kindness, for the wisdom of her counsels and for her unostentatious benevolence: for her faithfulness in every relation of life and for the cheerfulness with which she bore her illness of more than five years' duration and the enforced idleness so foreign to her temperament. Hers was a nature "true to the kindred points of heaven and home." She lived so nobly that when she was summoned to join the innumerable caravan, which moves to a mysterious realm, she was ready and sustained and soothed —

By an unfaltering trust, approached her grave  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Again the axe has been laid at the root of a stately tree, and a choice cedar in Lebanon has fallen in all its beauty, grace and strength. The ex-governor of Massachusetts, Hon. ROGER WOLCOTT, died at his home, No. 173 Commonwealth avenue, on the twenty-first day of December, 1900, at the age of fifty-three years. The decease of this distinguished son of Boston was a terrible blow to his family and friends and an irreparable loss to the citizens of the state. He was an admirable example of the man who employs to the full his education, his ability and his renown in the service of the public, displaying that robust sense of obligation to the community, which characterized his ancestry and the survival of which is the most hopeful augury for the future of our institutions. He was of a type of character of which Washington was the peerless personification, simple and modest, quiet and conservative, but capable of great energy when need was. In dignity, in courtesy, in

strength of will and in manly bearing he was unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries. The charm of his tall and strikingly handsome figure, the indescribable grace of his manner which put everyone at ease, the purity of his thought and the rectitude of his purpose marked him as a man to be trusted, honored and admired,—a politician without a stain, a statesman without reproach. To him parents might point as a model for their sons in everything that was honorable and virtuous and manly. He was an ornament to society and a leader of men. He sprang from the very best of New England stock, but his rise in political life and in the highest public esteem was due to his own worth. He was wealthy without a shadow of vulgarity, sturdy and independent without pride or ostentation, conspicuously just yet without severity, in every station to which he was called. Standing where men are liable to incur envy and enmity, he lived without detraction and died unassailed by hostile criticism. His ideals were lofty and his every act was in keeping with them. He held no office which did not receive as much honor from him as it conferred upon him. In the cause of the little blind children he took a very deep interest and was always ready to aid it whenever he was asked to do so. Throughout his career he stood forth prominently as one of the ablest, truest and most earnest sons of Massachusetts, and he left behind him a record of sterling character, of invaluable public service and of supreme devotion to duty that constitutes a more enduring monument to his memory than any bronze statue or granite shaft that can be raised by popular subscription. It is very hard to have such a rare man taken away from us in his prime, when he

should long have served as a model for our young men.

What? Could not death, with unsunned wings, forbear  
 Across his brow its icy breath to sweep?  
 Why should he lie in such majestic sleep  
 Whose feet were set earth's highest peaks to dare?

The kindergarten lost another valued friend in the person of BENJAMIN EDWARD WOOLF, who died in his residence, No. 169 West Brookline street, Boston, on the seventh day of February, 1901. He was born in London, England, on the sixteenth day of February, 1836, and was brought to this country three years later. He was of Jewish ancestry. He possessed a rare native capacity which he had cultivated by wide reading. As he grew to manhood he developed an artistic talent and an intellectual strength and versatility rarely surpassed. He was a natural musician, playing easily upon several instruments, and had a share of knowledge of almost every subject. He had long been distinguished for his independence of judgment and for the unhesitating expression of his opinions. When the kindergarten was opened in May, 1887, his attention was called to it, and he was so deeply impressed with the beneficence of its work and the urgency of its needs that he lent to it from time to time the aid of his forceful and scholarly pen. Several powerful and touching appeals in behalf of the infant institution, written by him, were published in the columns of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, in the editorial department of which his was the ruling spirit. In thinking of Mr. Woolf's voluntary service to the cause of the blind and of the quiet way in which he rendered it, we can readily imagine that the best and noblest features of his life were —

His nameless, unnumbered acts  
 Of kindness and love.



Another great bereavement has befallen the kindergarten in the death of CHARLES L. YOUNG, which occurred in Beverly Farms on Monday, the ninth of September. He was born in Boston seventy years ago and belonged to an old family characterized by intelligence, refinement, gentleness and benevolence. He possessed many fine qualities which made him a model citizen and a man of rare character. The constant aim of his life was to do good and to aid those who were in need of help, and many are the poor and suffering, who will rise and call him blessed. Upright and honorable, sincere and liberal, thoughtful and modest, he was held in the highest esteem in the community and enjoyed the most implicit confidence of those who knew him well. He was always courteous in manners and speech in his intercourse with others, and his uniform good temper and amiable disposition were the natural expressions of a kindly heart and sweet nature. His funeral took place in the Arlington street church on Wednesday noon, the eleventh of September, and the attendance of relatives and friends was very large. The Rev. James DeNormandie, D.D., of the first religious society of Roxbury, conducted the services, and from his brief but excellent eulogy of the deceased we quote the following words: "In the midst of our activities how sweet, helpful and reassuring it is to look back upon a life which stood for fidelity, integrity, honor, charity and glory." Like his brother Alexander, who had many a time used his facile and elegant pen in furtherance of the cause of the little blind children, Mr. Young was one of the warmest friends of the kindergarten and contributed liberally to its funds, unsolicited. Not infrequently our public appeals for

assistance found their way to his heart and purse and a substantial response was given quietly and without ostentation. He was strongly averse to show and publicity of any kind.

Noiseless as light that melts the darkness is,  
 He wrought as duty led and honor bid.  
 No trumpet heralds victories like his,  
 The unselfish worker in his work is hid.

All these departed friends and great benefactors of the little blind children were persons who by generous deeds and a long life of integrity and usefulness had won the respect and confidence of their fellow men in a marked degree. Their high and well merited standing in the community in which they lived and died, their large-heartedness and active benevolence, their deep interest in the unfortunate and least favored members of the human family, all these rendered their connection with the kindergarten of especial advantage to its progress and to the efficiency of its ministrations. They gave freely and without stint of their means and of their influence to secure the development and promote the well-being of the little boys and girls committed to our care. May the descendants of these remarkable men and women fill worthily the places made vacant by the decease of their distinguished ancestors and may they imbibe their philanthropic spirit and continue to perform in the best possible manner the educational and humane work, which constitutes the glory of Boston and is one of the most precious jewels in the crown of Massachusetts!

Man can invent nothing holier than humanity.

## ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE KINDERGARTEN.

They are welcome all; let them have kind admittance:  
 Music, make their welcome.

— SHAKESPEARE.

On the 22nd of April occurred the annual reception held by the ladies of the visiting committee at the kindergarten. As on the previous year, Dame Nature was in a frowning mood, and no rival attractions of sunlit and verdure clad lawns called the attention of the guests from those little centres of happiness and cheerful content, the children, each of whom drew around him his own planetary system of interested friends who soon found themselves almost unconsciously reflecting the brightness of these little ones. They chatted gaily over their work and enjoyed to the full this novel change from daily routine

In the pleasant school-rooms, whose windows, filled with beautiful plants, threw a soft light over the interior, the low tables were surrounded by busy little folk, each intent upon his allotted task and eager to present a finished article, which should merit a word of commendation from teacher or visitor. Here the tiniest fingers of all were engaged in some delightful kindergarten occupation; there an older boy or girl read aloud the story from embossed print, which his rapidly moving fingers traced out, or showed his skill in writing the "square-hand" or the Braille system. Here again little hands plied the needles under which grew some useful article, to be exhibited with pride by its little manufacturer; there, the older boys, promoted to the use of harder materials, were wielding hammer and saw, chisel and plane, engrossed in the

successful completion of their models. On all sides were healthful life and fruitful industry.

Everywhere the work was proceeding along its accustomed lines, impressing the visitors with the fact that this was no mere show, without relation to every-day life, but was simply one period of the daily programme, lifted out of its ordinary setting for the entertainment of the friends of the kindergarten. Everything spoke of growth and development and the proper training of childish activities, while so agreeable and interesting were their tasks that not one iota of happiness or of naturalness was lost,— a happiness which could be theirs nowhere in the world save in this beautiful garden of childhood.

At 3.30 o'clock, both the guests and the little hosts and hostesses of the occasion were gathered in the hall where the exercises arranged for the afternoon took place. The following programme was rendered by the children:—

SONG, <i>Morning Invitation.</i>	Veazie.
By the Boys and Girls.	
FLUTE SOLO, <i>Theme and variations.</i>	Weber.
John Wetherell.	
SONG, <i>Sleep little Baby of Mine.</i>	Dennee.
Ludge Jean.	
RECITATION, <i>The Alder by the River.</i>	Mrs. Thaxter.
Three Kindergarten Boys.	
PIANOFORTE SOLO, <i>Scherzo in F.</i>	Kullak.
Edward Ray.	
SONG, <i>The Lambs.</i>	Roeske.
Five Kindergarten Boys.	
QUARTETTE FOR VIOLINS AND PIANOFORTE.	Weiss.
Four Kindergarten Boys.	
SONG, <i>The Voices of Spring.</i>	Labbett.
The Kindergarten Boys.	
SONGS AND RECITATIONS, <i>The Coming of Spring.</i>	
By the Girls.	
MAZURKA. By the Kinder Orchestra.	

Their happy voices and sunny faces added to the blithesomeness of their songs and recitations, and the excellence of their performance upon pianoforte, violin or flute proved that a good foundation in musical knowledge had been laid, while to their hearers it brought satisfaction in the thought that here was one art, which offered perfect pleasure to these little ones, without reminding them of their deprivation.

The principal feature of the programme was the delightful address of the speaker of the afternoon, the Rev. Edward Cummings, who was introduced by Mr. Anagnos in the following words:—

Not very long ago I was honored with a friendly invitation to dine at one of the leading clubs of the city of Boston, where I met a company of distinguished men. Among these there were presidents and professors of colleges and universities, ministers of different denominations, editors of newspapers, lawyers, physicians, bankers, financiers and merchants of every description. The occasion was a brilliant one, and the provision for the satisfaction of the physical man was more than ample; it was sumptuous. When the material part of the banquet was over, there followed a luxurious feast of reason. The speakers were numerous and vied with one another in the display of eloquence and in learning; but, with the exception of a few remarks made by one of them on the subject of racial traits, the general tone of the addresses was that of commercialism and industrialism. They treated of the material and natural resources of the domain of the United States, of the expansion of business, of the opening of new markets for the mechanical and agricultural products of the country and of the funds that are needed for colleges and polytechnic schools to give to young men a practical scientific education, which will enable them to become mining engineers, metallurgists, electricians, manufacturers, clerks, brokers, wealth-gatherers. There seemed to be a perfect unanimity of views and ideas concerning these subjects, a clear understanding and uniform exposition of the thoughts and aspirations, which are characteristic of the present times. In this harmonious chorus of

praise and supplication for material blessings there was but a single jarring voice. Only one of the orators of the evening struck a keynote entirely different from those which had been already sounded. He rose far above the summits of commercialism and urged the importance of maintaining high social and moral ideals in the community. He spoke fervently of the commanding duties of a citizen, of his obligations to his fellow-men, of his earnest coöperation in all movements relating to the reform and purification of the political and civic organism, of the active part which he must take in the management of the public schools, and of the personal service which he must render whenever it is needed. These remarks came with peculiar freshness to me and elicited my cordial appreciation and sincere admiration of their author. When he had finished speaking I said to myself, "here is a man of heart and of deep feeling, who ought to be asked to plead the cause of the little blind children at some public gathering." There and then I made up my mind to call upon him at the very first opportunity that might present itself. I carried out this decision, and as the result I have the privilege and the great pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Edward Cummings.

The announcement of the name of the speaker was received with earnest applause. When this had died away Mr. Cummings spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS BY REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS.

It is very pleasant to be allowed to come and hear all this entertainment. But I am under almost more obligation for the entertainment given me before I came into this room; although I have enjoyed everything very much, and wondered a great deal that you were able to do so well. I went first to another room where some girls were reading; and one of the things they read about after I went in was a kind of fairy bridal party, which some insect had on one occasion. Perhaps some of you girls remember about that. And I could not help wondering whether you had in those wonderful printed books of yours another story that I used to have when I was a child. I wonder whether you have in your books the story about the enchanted princess — the princess who did something she was told she must not do; whereupon she fell

asleep, and so did all the people around her, and all her pets at the very same moment. I wonder if you have read that story anywhere. She fell asleep for about a hundred years. Everybody stopped doing the thing he was doing just where he was. Somebody was spinning; and she stopped spinning right there and slept for about a hundred years. It seems a pretty long time, we think. But they enjoyed it. Her pet dog was just going to say, "Bow-wow"; and he just got to "Bow" and left off. And the parrot was going to say, "Polly wants a cracker," and he got as far as, "Polly wants—" and stopped right there. Somebody was playing to the princess on the piano, and got right in the middle of a bar, and stopped; and went right on a hundred years afterward. Somebody was reading to her—about that same firefly you read to me about, very likely,—and got to the point when they were trying to climb over the will-o'-the-wisp,—and went right to sleep. Everything stopped for about a hundred years. Only they had a hedge around the palace, and that kept on growing. After they all went to sleep there wasn't anybody to cut the hedge down, and it grew so high no one could see the princess's palace at all, and no one knew it was there. So by and by, there came along a fine prince, a very fortunate young man, handsome and courageous; and he broke through the hedge and went in and he found the whole household asleep:—the pussy cat that had said "Me—" and had left off the—eow, and the princess's page who had been playing on the piano and had left off in the middle of a note; and those who had been singing. He found them all asleep. So he went up and looked at the princess; and she was very beautiful, and he loved her greatly. So he bent over her and kissed her. Whereupon she woke right up and said she was very glad to see him; and straightway the cat said "—eow", and the polly said "—a cracker", and the dog said "wow", and the boy went right on with the music, and everybody went on doing the thing he or she had been doing when they all went to sleep, a hundred years before. So the prince and the princess married; and they lived happy ever afterwards.

At this time of year I am always reminded of that fine story about the prince and the princess, because, as you were singing in your song, everything is waking at this time of the year. You go into the woods, and you find all these pussy willows growing, and all the flowers blooming, and all the blades of grass and the trees

and everything else waking up out of the long sleep of winter. And I rather think that the earth is like the enchanted princess. The earth has been asleep, not a hundred years, but about a hundred days. And then this warm sun, this beautiful prince comes and kisses her; and she wakes; and you have the fragrant flowers and the singing of the birds.

Just recall how it all happened. Last autumn everything was going along out of doors just as nicely as could be;—beautiful leaves on the trees, and fragrant flowers and beautiful colors everywhere. And there were lots of beautiful creatures running round in the grass. Those frogs you were talking about were singing; and there were flies and bats, and all sorts of things. Then suddenly along came Jack Frost,—and touched them; and they all fell asleep, and slept a hundred days. The flowers just bowed down their heads and went off to sleep; and the fruits stopped growing and went to sleep; and the grasshoppers—I don't know what they did do—they hopped off to other parts—and went where it was warmer, and disappeared. You can remember how it was in the winter; how after they fell asleep, the snow came to spread a beautiful white cloak to cover them all up warm. Then after a hundred days, along came the beautiful prince in the spring time; and he kissed the earth; and she woke from her sleep. The flowers bloomed with all their fragrance, and the birds began again to sing,—only I think they sing better now than they did last autumn; and the trees began to bud again. Now the beautiful world is awake again. Every day you may go out, and find more and more birds singing, and plants growing, and new leaves on the trees, and flowers;—all perfectly happy, just as they used to be.

I don't know that I ought to be allowed to explain fairy stories; but I always had a fancy that it was this hundred days sleep of winter that they were telling about in that old fairy story; and that the princess, the enchanted and beautiful sleeping princess was the earth.

But I had another reason for telling you this. For this fairy story describes the work that the teachers and all the other people who help us, and love us, and work for us, do for our minds. You see there are all kinds of things that sleep in one's mind,—all kinds of seeds of ideas that might grow into kind words and loving deeds if they are only wakened into life. That is precisely



what your teachers do, isn't it? They let in the light, and warmth; and give you the love; and quicken the soul into life. That is what all your beautiful books do.

I cannot help thinking, also, that you who are privileged as patrons to participate in this work, by helping Mr. Anagnos and these faithful teachers, must feel that you have a chance here to do what we so often wish we could do,—a chance to be fairy godmothers or princes, and to perform some great miracle such as the story books of our youth used to describe to us. For that is precisely what it is your privilege to do. Here stand these men and women who are able to work really little short of the kind of miracle which love wrought for the sleeping princess:—who are really able to bring to life, to bring to new and more joyous and useful life, these sleeping minds and sleeping hearts; to bring sunshine, and love and music to them; to bring capabilities for usefulness and enjoyment; to develop their souls; to resurrect them, almost, as the spring resurrects the earth after the sleep of winter. This is your noble opportunity. And I can conceive of no more inspiring opportunity.

The speech was punctuated throughout by the laughter and exclamations of the little people, which brought answering smiles to the lips of their elders even while their eyes were filled with tears at the pathos surrounding the lives of these blighted blossoms of humanity and at the fresh sense of personal responsibility so keenly brought home to them by Mr. Cummings' words.

In truth, as we have previously said, it is not for these that the tears should flow, but rather for those denied the blessed privileges of the kindergarten, for lack of room. So hard is it in the face of actualities to realize conditions which, though their existence is recognized, are largely unknown to the mass of the people, that one could wish for an object lesson here and now. With a word we would sweep away these joyous little singing birds and living flowers and in their

stead we would place the little blind children who now wait in their homes, only too often neglected and forlorn, for a chance to share this happy life. In appearance the difference may not be striking, save that the smiles are quite wanting and that dull apathy takes the place of alertness and eager effort. But where now is the merry song? Ah, these little ones are more accustomed to harsh and unlovely tones, and how then should they know any childish songs? Let us set them to the fascinating work of clay-modelling. But the inert little hands can not even grasp tightly the clay, and knowing naught of leaf or flower, of bird or nest, how can they shape things they never saw? Shall we interest them by a story? They will not understand it. Their untrained little minds cannot follow your meaning; your allusions are lost upon them; your simplest words transcend their experience. This is indeed the starting-point of training, the initial step in the path of education. If this work can not be undertaken at once, for lack of accommodations, what an irreparable loss, what an unspeakable deprivation, it will be,—what a crime against trusting childhood! Then indeed may sympathy be wisely given; but better still, and best of all, may it take the form of substantial assistance in this present difficulty.

The specific needs of the little school were presented in the following plea addressed to the audience at the close of the entertainment:—

ADDRESS BY MR. ANAGNOS.

I thank you most heartily for your kindness in braving this inclement weather and coming out here to witness the exercises of our little children. I am deeply grateful to you both for your attendance and for the lively interest which you are so very good

as to manifest in the kindergarten and its work. I can not presume to speak impressively in behalf of these boys and girls, because, be my appeal ever so strong, it cannot possibly equal that which the children themselves make to you. I have no doubt that the presence of these little ones, their recitations, their vocal and instrumental music and the pathos of their condition, all go directly to your hearts and arouse your warm interest in them. The only reason for which I stand before you is because I deem it necessary to say a few words about the specific needs of the institution, which are just now relentlessly pressing upon us, and to indicate the way in which these can be supplied.

The kindergarten owes its existence and its present flourishing condition to the benevolence of the people of Boston and of the neighboring towns, and especially to that of women and children. They have been the most liberal givers to this beneficent cause and its staunchest supporters. When we look into the accounts we find that the greater part of the funds, which have been raised for this enterprise, has been contributed by them. As this audience consists principally of the benefactors and helpers of the cause of the blind, I do not hesitate to come before you again and state that we find ourselves in very great perplexity.

So far as the boys' side of the house is concerned, thanks to your generosity, we are all right. There we have two buildings, — one for the kindergarten and the other for the primary department. As soon as a pupil is through with the course of training pursued in the former, he is transferred to the latter, and thus there is enough room made for the prompt admission of every new applicant. This arrangement is perfectly satisfactory, and many are the blessings resulting therefrom. Through it we are enabled to keep the boys in this beautiful and wholesome place until they are thirteen or fourteen years of age. Thus most of them continue to live in the atmosphere of the kindergarten, to breathe pure and fresh air, to exercise freely on the extensive and well protected grounds, to enjoy the benefits of a home-like family life and to be trained in accordance with the fundamental principles of Froebel's system of education. Furthermore, they have an excellent opportunity to grow so strong physically, mentally and morally as to be able to resist all the temptations and evil influences, to which they may be exposed when they are thrown among older young men with formed habits.

The case is entirely different in the girls' part of the establishment. Here we have only one building, which is filled to overflowing. In order to save some of the tiny applicants, whose condition was so pitiful as to demand immediate attention, we have been forced to put a few cribs among the beds; but we can crowd in no more of these. Hence the want of accommodations makes it utterly impossible for us to receive just at the proper time all who seek admission. On account of lack of room, we are obliged to turn away a number of little girls who are eager to enter the kindergarten and whose removal from their present environment ought not to be delayed a single day. These stricken lambs of the human fold are just at the tender age at which the soil of their minds and hearts can be advantageously cultivated and freed entirely from the seeds of weeds and tares before these germinate and take deep root. A few years later it will certainly be hard work, perhaps impossible to accomplish for the redemption of these hapless human beings what can now be done so easily and with a good prospect of success. Yet, in spite of these urgent reasons for their admission, many little girls are left out in the cold, because we have no place for them. They appeal touchingly to our sense of compassion, but no door is opened to them; they must remain where they are regardless of the woes and perils which surround them and of the sorrow and misery which threaten to become their companions for life.

This state of things is not only wrong, it is wholly inexcusable. It might be overlooked and allowed to exist in some insignificant and remote part of the country, but not in an enlightened community, renowned for its liberality. It must not be tolerated much longer. It must be rectified at once, and its radical cure can be effected by the erection of a primary building. We have no money at our disposal to pay for this. We deem it very unwise to act upon the suggestion, which has been repeatedly made to us, namely, that we should take sixty-five or seventy thousand dollars from the endowment fund for this purpose. Verily, it would be a suicidal policy to lessen the permanent sources of the income of the institution while we are increasing its annual current expenses by at least eight thousand dollars, which additional amount will be required for the support of the new family as soon as this is organized. The only safe and proper way to deal with this perplexing question is to raise the means which are





THOMAS STRINGER.

needed for the construction and furnishing of the proposed edifice. This remedy you have abundantly in your hands. Will you apply it?

Thus another of these pleasant yearly events passed into memory, leaving its impress upon the children in its renewal of friendships and cordial greetings, upon the teachers in the fresh impetus given to their work by a kind word of encouragement or a warm clasp of the hand, upon the guests in a deeper appreciation of the holiness of the work for these sightless little ones and a firmer purpose to uphold it and enlarge its scope until not one stricken lamb is barred out from the fold.

#### THOMAS STRINGER.

He is complete in feature and in mind,  
With all good grace to grace a gentleman.

— SHAKESPEARE.

From year to year the story of the education of this remarkable boy has been fully told in these pages. Here was given the first authentic account of the helpless and most distressing condition of this child at the time of his admission to the kindergarten in April, 1891. Here were minutely explained the means and processes used to penetrate the thick walls within which his mind was imprisoned and to open a way of communication between it and the outer world. Here were faithfully recorded the initiative steps taken to rouse him from a state of torpidity and inertia and to lead him to one of motion and normal child-life. Here were described with scrupulous care and absolute correctness the various stages of his physical and intellectual development, as well as the methods em-

ployed in training his faculties and in fostering his creative powers and natural aptitudes.

It is no exaggeration to say that Froebel's philosophic system of rational education, seconded by the humane and refining influences that reign supreme in the kindergarten, has done more for Tom



TOMMY SPRINGER AS HE APPEARED  
SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING  
IN BOSTON.

than for any other child that has come to us. It has brought him out of the tomb of awful darkness and stillness into light. It has awakened his dormant brain, vivified his languid energies, nurtured his mental functions, cultivated his imagination, imparted strength to his muscles and dexterity to his hands and engendered in him the habit of learning by doing. Through its agency a marvellous transformation has been accomplished. Out of a puny,

dull, spiritless little creature, with flabby muscles, flaccid flesh and elementary animal instincts, not unlike those of a puppy, has been triumphantly evolved a noble boy of fine physical form, endowed with many virtues and with mental qualities of a high order.

The likeness of Tom on this page represents him just as he appeared in April 1891. Compare this with the one which was taken last year, and which is placed



at the beginning of this account, and then say whether or not a veritable educational miracle has been performed in his case.

Indeed, Tom is a remarkable lad, a splendid specimen of human development. He has a superb physique for a boy of his age. He is five feet four inches and a half tall and weighs one hundred and twenty-four pounds. He is well proportioned, erect and of fine presence. He has a shapely head, reddish brown hair and symmetrical features. Both vigor and alertness are shown in his bearing and manner, while he is very particular about his dress and personal appearance. His chest is broad, his hand strong and his step firm. He enjoys excellent health and is as playful as a lamb and as happy and cheerful as the day is long. The sun, which has no effect whatever upon his darkened eyes, shines constantly into his heart. He is fresh, naïve, unspoiled and full of fun, mischief, life and spring. He possesses great ingenuity and uncommon manual dexterity and a decided turn for mechanics.

Tom's face is decidedly of the intellectual and studious type, and not infrequently is illumined by the radiance of a pleasant thought, an earnest purpose, an absorbing endeavor. He is very keen in his perceptions and possesses a fair share of imagination. While his hands are constantly busy in giving concrete expression to some technical conception of his clever brain,—

His mind seems soaring upward  
As if on eagle's wings.

He is bright and quick to learn, and his knowledge of a great variety of subjects connected with physics and mechanics is both extensive and accurate. The electric light, the telegraph, the telephone, the steam

engine, the locomotive and numerous other wonderful inventions are no longer mysteries to him.

The programme of the commencement exercises could not be regarded as complete, if it did not contain some example of Tom's work during the preceding year. These occasions enable one whose personal knowledge of the boy may be limited to this yearly exhibition to note the progress, which he has exhibited on each successive annual appearance, and the firmer mental grasp which his systematic and symmetrical training has induced. This year a great stride was perceptible from his former descriptions of objects, graphic as these were, to the clear and lucid explanation of some phases of cause and effect, which he presented, fully illustrated by the use of apparatus, as follows:—

#### HOW THE OCEAN DOES ITS SHARE OF THE WORLD'S WORK.

The ocean is one of our great helpers. Three-fourths of the earth is covered by it. It is like a path between the continents, and ships are the messengers that ride over it. The ocean's share in the world's work is to carry these messengers. If the ocean did not do its work we could not go to the countries on the other side of the world, and Columbus would not have found America. It can do its work because it has wonderful power, which floats a sea-weed or an ocean steamer upon its surface. With this ball [*exhibiting it*] we can prove the ocean's secret. [*Working with apparatus.*]

1. Let this cylinder of water represent the ocean; this ball, a ship. Measure the depth of the water in the tube before the ball is placed in the water, and mark.
2. Place the ball in the water. We find it floats.
3. Since two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, some of the water here (in the cylinder) must be displaced now that the ball is in the water.
4. Measuring, we find this true.
5. To prove that a floating body displaces its own weight of water:—

FIRST. Balance the empty beaker.

NEXT. Compare the weight of the water displaced, with that of the ball [*drawing of the water and weighing it*]. We find that the weight is equal.

*Therefore* :— Any floating body displaces its own weight of water, and that is why a ship will float.

The first man to learn the ocean's secret was a Greek, two thousand years ago.

The strength and excellence of Tom's moral character are even more remarkable than his physical and mental vigor. He is upright, honorable, faithful in all things, absolutely truthful and entirely free from low desires and evil propensities. From all outward seeming, his soul is as white as a lily, and holiness is becoming the fixed habit of his life. He is thoroughly shielded from all deceitful and hypocritical influences, which tend to produce vanity, self-conceit, falsity, jealousy and envy. He lives in a world of goodness and righteousness and has no inclination to do wrong, feels no remorse, experiences no want and is wholly a stranger to pain and to the blemishes caused by sin. He has implicit faith in his fellow-men and his views concerning human nature are eminently optimistic. He is exceedingly fond of his associates and friends and thoughtful of their feelings. Indeed kindness to others is the finest trait of his character; it is love working in various delicate ways. Nevertheless he is a boy in the full sense of the word.

Tom is continuing his studies at the Lowell public grammar school in Roxbury with strict regularity and marked success. The principal, the teachers and the pupils of that institution are as kind to him and as deeply interested in his welfare and progress as ever, leaving nothing undone which could contribute to his comfort and convenience. We owe a great

debt of gratitude to one and all of them for their friendliness towards him. At the opening of the present school year he was promoted to a higher grade, and he is striving to keep up with his classmates in every particular and to graduate with them. In order to facilitate the accomplishment of this purpose we have found it necessary to allow him to make his home at the primary department of the kindergarten, instead of transferring him to South Boston. This arrangement will enable him to be near his school and to attend to his work without any loss of time.

Miss Helen S. Conley, Tom's devoted teacher and beloved friend, is inseparable from him. She accompanies him everywhere, sits by him in his classroom, interprets for him, assists him in the study of his lessons, advises him, answers all his questions concerning worldly or spiritual affairs in a judicious manner and guides him in the pathway of honor and goodness. She keeps a diary, in which she records with great care his movements, his doings and his sayings, and from her own notes she has compiled an excellent account of his life and education during the past year, which is given below:—

An apt comparison likens the process of education to the slow and toilsome ascent of a spiral stairway,— so much effort that seems but repetition and yet a constant progress. This simile affords the briefest possible record of Tom's work and development during the past year. No startling changes or significant events can be chronicled of these twelve months, but it is apparent that Tom has made advancement, that the unseen forces have wrought upon his mind no less than upon his body. Like the average normal boy, far removed from the wonderful or miraculous, Tom has developed simply

and naturally, with an alert mind, a keen understanding and an active interest in all about him. "Will you tell me everything?" was a recent question which, although pathetic in its acknowledgment of his dependence upon others for enlightenment, is an encouraging indication of his attitude toward knowledge and of his fear lest some fact should escape his eager mind.

With the opening of the school year Tom resumed work at the Lowell school, entering the next higher grade, and his interest and application have been well sustained. The same unfailing kindness and consideration, which marked the previous year, have been continually shown by the teachers and principal, and to them is due, in no small measure, Tom's happiness in his school-life. He is now passing through a period of foundation work when much of the required study seems drudgery, but for the most part Tom's interest has been in his work. Once make a study a living truth, infuse it with your enthusiasm, and Tom's attention is unfailingly assured. Over the thorny path of fractions, he has passed to the more complex one of interest and percentage. When Tom began the study of grammar so universally disliked by children, his teacher felt many misgivings, but, ignorant of the opprobrium cast upon it, he is deluded enough to regard it as "a nice little game." A result of this work has been a decided improvement in his power of expression. Constant drill in synonyms has been of value in enlarging his vocabulary, although such work presents many a pit-fall, as when Tom, having been told that "business" meant the work in which one was engaged, remarked that he had "businessed with his tools."

For the purpose of strengthening his memory and inducing appreciation of the fine descriptive passages, Tom has been encouraged to learn several standard poems. The cultivation of a taste for poetry seems particularly desirable in view of his limitations, but it is somewhat up-hill work. After a vivid explanation of the lines —

A band of exiles moored their bark  
On the wild New England shore,

Tom's token of responsiveness was the question: "How big an anchor did it take to moor the Mayflower?" But, on the other hand, a word or expression once comprehended is not forgotten and is often unexpectedly used. Asked to suggest a suitable name for a ship, he at once gave "The Ocean Eagle," a phrase treasured from the poem he had last learned.

After his trip by boat to New York, Tom was anxious to use the nautical terms, acquired on that occasion. While riding his wheel one day, soon after his return, he was endeavoring to impress upon his companion his ability to furnish all the motive power necessary to propel it. "Do not work," said he earnestly, "you may be the pilot, but I will be the engine."

A memorable event of Tom's life was a second visit to Philadelphia during the Easter holidays. Through the kindness of Mr. O. T. Taylor, transportation by the Fall River line was again furnished, and a day in New York gave opportunity for a trip to Central Park and the obelisk, a first ride on the elevated road, a visit to the aquarium and an acquaintance with some of the buildings. As Tom neared the top of one of the twenty-three-storied structures, he inquired: "Does the roof touch the sky?"

The year's work in history had prepared Tom for the appreciation and enjoyment of some of the historical places in Philadelphia, and the week spent there, through the untiring interest and efforts of his good friend, Mr. William T. Ellis, brought a succession of varying pleasures. Doubtless, Tom would have counted as among the greatest his afternoon at the Cramps' shipyard. Here his mechanical bent revelled in the construction of the great vessels; and his countless questions, such as "how can the ocean float such heavy ships?" exhibited an interest through which his exercise for commencement day was developed.

Through the medium of geography and reading Tom has travelled delightedly in many other lands, but an actual journey, surpassing anything which he had ever known or even dreamed, was entailed by his visit to Buffalo and the exposition, a veritable sojourn in wonderland.

Through the generosity of one who finds his greatest pleasure in ministering to these children of affliction, Mr. William Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, this delightful trip was planned and carried out, and, as a result, eight deaf-blind students, with their teachers, spent ten long-to-be-remembered days together at Buffalo. To attend the exposition, with eyes and ears sealed to the beauties and the wonders on every hand, might seem to some a well-nigh profitless experience, but to follow these children from day to day, as they went from one exhibit to another, could leave no vestige of doubt in the mind of even the most sceptical, as to the keen pleasure and boundless benefit which they were constantly receiving. Because of the actual observation of the people and products of other countries, their reading and study will always be invested with a better understanding of these and a keener interest, while the teacher's task has been wonderfully lightened, since the statement, "I know. I saw it in Buffalo," often obviates the necessity for a difficult and tedious explanation.

It was interesting to note the individuality of the children as evinced by their widely differing preferences among the exhibits. The government building was, perhaps, the most fascinating of all to Tom. Tales of the sea, previously heard, became very real when the perfect models of lighthouses and buoys were his to examine. The hours spent with the coast survey and life-saving crew were filled with absorbing interest, and Tom, climbing into the breeches-buoy for a practical demonstration of its use, imagined himself for that short time a ship-wrecked sailor.

The midway certainly possessed a charm of its own, and the children usually begged for a daily visit there. That "touch of nature" which "makes the whole world kin," — a chivalrous sympathy, — overcame the barriers of nationality and speech, and Arab and Turk, African and Japanese vied with each other in their generous efforts to give the children pleasure. Unfailing kindness and ever-ready courtesy from all with whom they came in contact, exhibitor and porter alike, were shown to the children on every hand and rendered the experience one never to be forgotten.

A day was spent at Niagara, and, although the only tangible facts to them were the mighty jarring of the earth beneath their feet and the spray falling on their faces, they listened with intense interest to the description given to them, and glory in the thought that they have "seen Niagara."

Perhaps no lesson among all with which Tom has struggled during this year has been harder to learn than that of self-control, but he has manfully made the effort to conquer the quick temper which is his inheritance. During a talk on this subject one day, a simile was sought, which would appeal to Tom, and the one of a horse, which must be held in check lest it should run away with its rider, was used. Evidently impressed with the idea, Tom replied, after a moment of deep thought: "Yes, it might kill me." Then, with sudden determination, he added: "I must hold it tight." More than once since then, when a flash of resentment threatened, he has checked it with the words: "No, I will hold it tight."

Thus, step by step, Tom is gaining the knowledge gleaned from books and also the harder lessons in the larger school of life. The old, familiar story of a chosen people, guided, in spite of obstacles innumerable, into a promised country with but the one command, "go forward," might be made the parallel of Tom's short history. In those early years of oblivion he passed through his wilderness, and now have come the obstacles. With the dawning of intelligence he heard the words that bade him, too, "go forward," and his whole nature answered in glad responsiveness. Standing now on the border line, with childhood almost behind him, he sees and dreams of a promised land before him and longs to enter in and possess it.

On his return from Buffalo Tom went directly to Wrentham, where he was received with open arms in the family of his dear friend, the Rev. William L. Brown, and treated as its youngest member. There he spent his summer vacation in happy usefulness,



assisting his landlord in taking care of the property, making repairs on different parts of the house and on the fences of the farm, working on the sloyd bench, which was provided for him through the unfailing generosity of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, and riding for exercise and recreation on the double bicycle, which was purchased for his personal use by his thoughtful friend, Mrs. William H. Slocum of Jamaica Plain. Next to the kindergarten Wrentham is the most attractive spot on earth to Tom. During his stay there he has had the valuable advantage of the company and guidance of his former teacher and wise adviser, Miss Laura A. Brown, who has written the following statement of his life and doings while under her father's roof:—

The record of Tom's vacation varies little from that of past midsummer holidays. The same activities occupied the all too fleeting hours, for Tom was never idle, except, occasionally, on Sunday when he would sit still, but with busy mind if with quiet body.

From the generous friend, who made possible the wonderful trip to Buffalo, to which Tom often referred, came additional benefaction in the form of a fine chest of tools. Tom was too happy for words, but his radiant face and eager manner showed how much he appreciated this splendid gift. Realizing the fact that the tools were "very nice," he expressed his intention of taking good care of them, and most faithfully has he kept his word, for among Tom's many traits is an earnest disposition to accept the responsibility of his belongings. As he examined his new possessions he bethought himself of the injury which he had done to Mr. Brown's brace the year previous, rendering it almost useless. He decided that this was his opportunity to right the wrong, so, selecting one from his set, he gave it to Mr. Brown to replace the injured brace.

Hardly a day passed when the tools were allowed to remain unused. One of the first of Tom's undertakings was the making of a small screen door for an opening between the attic and shed. The inserting of a lock required aid, but after the mortise had been cut, Tom completed the door and hung it, making the crack *wasp proof*, for well he knew that the attic was a favorite place for the wasps' nests. Now the heated atmosphere of the garret would be cooled while these unpleasant visitors would be barred out. At the opposite end of the attic was a door opening into Tom's sleeping room, and he liked to enter his room by way of the stairs in the shed rather than using those in the house. The eleventh of September was set as the proper date for removing the screen door and rehangng the "winter one" as Tom called it, and the change was duly effected on that day.

The little building which he is allowed to use freely was again the scene of many hours of toil. Some of the improvements, which he had considered "very nice" last year, now seemed crude to the more mature mind of the fifteen-year-old boy, so these were removed or altered according to his later ideas.

Not all of his plans were practicable, but he was usually allowed to attempt the work, since experience must be his best teacher. One important piece of carpentering was a partition wall in the already small space of his "playhouse." Tom labored hard and long to make it firm and satisfactory, only to find the corner thus shut off too small for service. Nothing daunted, Tom pulled the wall down and set about some new scheme.

A wooden packing-box was nailed to the outside wall and a pipe therefrom was led into the building, so that, when the box had been filled with water, Tom might draw from this tank to wash his hands. A reserve box was secured to the top of the roof, with pulleys arranged for drawing up the pails of water needed to supply it. Tom wanted a faucet for his pipe, but he soon contrived a simple but effective means of checking the flow of the water at will. This was a cork,

with a wire attached, which was led through the pipe and terminated in a spring, inside the box.

Tom's plans were laid for weeks in advance, but as school-time approached it became evident that his calculations were correct, for his work and vacation ended together. Everything about the little building was put in good order a short time before the holidays were over, and Tom brought two baskets, piled high with chips, into the shed, asking anxiously if he had cleared them all away from the playhouse and from the ground outside.

Tom's time was not all spent in seeking his own pleasure. He was often called upon to render such services as a strong, willing boy of his age is capable of doing, and as he has done formerly he housed a large pile of wood. Twice he picked a pailful of blueberries and gave them to a dear friend.

Every day, for a time lasting from an hour and a half to two hours, Tom studied, practising reading or writing or working with his type-slate. Sometimes the period was prolonged by his own desire, in order to enable him to correct some sum or complete some other lesson.

Thus he returned to school strong in body and active in mind, ready, as he wrote to a friend, "to study hard to become a wise man."

Briefly but very accurately the foregoing statements tell the story of Tom's life and work at school and at his summer home in Wrentham and also of his visit to Buffalo with his impressions of the various features of the great fair and his perceptions and sensations at Niagara Falls. The narrative of his doings and experiences during the past year forms a most interesting chapter in the history of his evolution and education.

We cannot refrain from stating that, so far as achievement of results is concerned, Tom's record surpasses that of all other persons of his condition. It bears convincing testimony to the remarkable de-

velopment of his intellectual and moral powers, the steadily growing amiability of his disposition and the constant gaining of his character both in strength and sweetness. Marvellous success has crowned the earnest efforts, which have been put forth to arouse and stimulate his mental faculties and to raise him from the depths of lethargy to the higher rounds of the ladder of human intelligence. In saying that this wonderful work could nowhere else be so well done as it has been at the kindergarten for the blind in Jamaica Plain, we claim no more credit for the little institution than the facts in the case show to be its due. If the unfortunate child had not been received here, he would have been sent to an almshouse and he would have been there today, leading the miserable existence of an animal. The school for the blind in Pittsburgh, which is not very far from his native town, was not able to do the least thing for his deliverance from his sad condition.

The greater part of the money needed for the support and education of Tom has been raised in Boston and the neighboring towns among the friends of the kindergarten. The most prominent contributors, to whose unfailing generosity the accomplishment of the work done is mainly due, are a dearly beloved anonymous friend, who has cheerfully paid from time to time the amount needed over and above the subscriptions to pay his annual expenses and upon whom we shall be obliged to call this year for \$191, Mr. Joseph B. Glover, Mrs. Warren B. Potter, Mrs. George W. Wales, Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, Miss Sarah M. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace L. Pierce, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. William H. Slocum, "A. B.," Mrs. John Jay Chapman of New York, Mrs. Lucia A. Dow of

Milton, The Junior Children's Aid society of Washington county, Penn., Miss Susan Day Kimball, Mrs. J. Conklin Brown of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, Miss Eleanor G. May, trustee of the Lydia Maria Child fund, Miss Flora E. Rogers of New York, Mrs. M. Abbie Newell, Miss Mary D. Sohier, Mr. Robert Swan, Mrs. A. A. Ballou of Detroit, Mich., Mrs. B. L. Young and many others, whose names are printed in full in another part of this report. All these generous and kind-hearted givers have ample reason to rejoice over the splendid results which have been obtained by the help of their gifts. Through their unfailing liberality Tom has been restored to human fellowship, and is enjoying the benefits of a thorough education and the blessings of domestic life. Nay more, he takes a deep interest in all that goes on about him, so thoroughly has his mind been aroused.

Feeling that a surer and more permanent source of income than that supplied by annual subscriptions ought to be procured for the dear boy, while the intelligent and well-to-do members of our community are still manifesting both a profound interest in him and his work and a disposition to lend him a helping hand, we have decided to take immediate action for the accomplishment of this end. Hence a movement has been inaugurated to raise a fund, which shall be large enough to yield an annual interest of five hundred dollars at least, with the distinct and explicit understanding that only the net income of this fund is to be given to Tom so long as he is not provided for in any other way and is unable to earn his living. At his death or when he ceases to be in need of this assistance, the income of this fund is to be applied

to the support and education of some child, who is both blind and deaf and for whom there is no provision made either by the state or by private individuals.

The total amount of money, contributed for this purpose during the past year, is \$2,356.22.

We are exceedingly glad to state that Mrs. William McCracken, Jr., and the *For Others* circle of King's Daughters of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have shown an active interest in this movement. Through the efforts of these kind ladies there was given last spring an excellent musical entertainment for Tom's benefit. This was patronized by the leading people of the city and proved highly successful both in a financial and in a social point of view. When it was announced by the newspapers that a good sum of money had been realized for the unfortunate boy, everybody rejoiced at the results of the concert. The only unhappy man in the community was the superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania school for the blind, Mr. H. B. Jacobs. He was highly displeased with what has been accomplished by a society of benevolent women in behalf of an afflicted child and spoke in a most unseemly way against it. His utterances, published in the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* and copied extensively by the daily papers of Boston, gave the impression that the trustees of his institution were planning to take Tom away from us. This report created a feeling of uneasiness among the devoted friends of the lad, and we received innumerable expressions of deep regret at the new misfortune, which was threatening to overtake the poor fellow. At first we were inclined to attribute some seriousness to the matter; but soon afterwards we deemed it beneath our contempt and dropped it,

because we became thoroughly convinced that the statements published in the newspapers did not represent the deliberate thoughts of a responsible board of gentlemen, but were the irresponsible utterances of an individual, who, for reasons which we can only guess, did not hesitate to circulate, through the public prints, injurious misstatements, ascribing mercenary motives to the managers of the kindergarten for the blind and calculated to mislead the public and lessen the prospects of securing a reliable source of income for the support of a hapless lad.

We seize this opportunity to state most emphatically that Tom came to us not from the school for the blind in Pittsburgh — he never was inside of it,— but from the Allegheny general hospital. The arrangements for his admission to the kindergarten were made by the late William McGreery, then president of the board of trustees of the hospital, and by the writer of this account. There was no promise nor agreement of any kind to send him back to Pittsburgh; nor have we at a later period nor under any circumstances made an avowal to this effect. All statements to the contrary are absolutely false. The dear boy is perfectly contented and happy under our care. He is pursuing a regular course of training with remarkable success, and we mean to keep him with us until he is through with it. We love him too well to allow him to go to Pittsburgh and share the fate of Margaret O. Castor,—a girl who has been at the Western Pennsylvania school for the blind since the twenty-fourth day of February, 1896, and is still there. Poor Margaret! Of more than a dozen blind-deaf children, who are being educated in schools in different parts of the country, she is the only one who, with the ex-

ception of a few disconnected words, has never been taught the use of language even in its elementary forms.

We appeal most earnestly to the public in general and to Tom's loyal friends and benefactors in particular, asking them for gifts toward this permanent fund, as well as for a sufficient number of annual subscriptions to pay his current expenses, and we fervently hope that this request will meet with a favorable response.

From the depths of the dense darkness and awful stillness in which he is plunged, the unfortunate boy is as incapable of pleading his own case in eloquent words as he is of singing a song of glee or a carol of joy. His voice can be of no service to him in portraying his condition or in presenting his claim to a thorough education, which is to him the veritable bread of life and therefore of infinitely greater importance than to children possessed of all their faculties. In all probability he does not realize fully the extent of his indebtedness to his benefactors, and therefore he does not take up his pencil to write a few words to them, acknowledging their goodness towards him and expressing his sentiments of high appreciation and of profound gratitude to them for what they have done for him. Nevertheless, he is gradually becoming conscious of the inestimable value of the aid which they bestow upon him, and, although mutely and unostentatiously yet touchingly and earnestly,—

He sends a prayer from his heart's deep core,  
And flings a plea upwards to heaven's door,

for their spiritual well-being, as well as for their happiness and continued prosperity.



In the whole range of humble and pathetic supplications is there one, which can reach the throne of glory more quickly or will be heard more attentively than that, which emanates from the white soul and the sealed lips of Tom Stringer?

LET US STRIVE TO REACH PERFECTION.

The higher Nilus swells,  
The more it promises.

— SHAKESPEARE.

Thus runs the story of the kindergarten, its work and needs, as well as of the aspirations and struggles of its friends and promoters. It is told in a straightforward unadorned manner.

This brief review of the excellent work which has been accomplished during the past year, added to the annual accounts of a similar character published in former reports, cannot fail to convince the reader that the little school is a most beneficent one and that the opportunity and facilities, which it affords for the redemption and early development and training of the victims of one of the direst of human afflictions, are of inestimable value to them.

Encouraged by what has been so well accomplished in the past, we must strive to achieve still greater results in years to come.

Both the imperative duty of rescuing as large a number of hapless children as possible from the doom of misery and wretchedness and the marked success, with which our humble endeavors in this direction have met, urge us to go on with our task and inspire us to put forth more strenuous efforts in serving the cause of suffering humanity.

The kindergarten has now better prospects before it and a more cheering outlook than ever before. It has thus far been growing very steadily and doing a splendid work; yet the possibilities of its development are by no means exhausted. Let us then cultivate its growth with care and earnestness, and —

Wait until the unseen flower blows;  
Wait till the jewels hang in precious fruit.

Respectfully submitted by .

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

## WORK OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

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### *Extracts from the Reports of the Teachers.*

The following extracts, taken from the accounts written by the teachers in the different departments of the kindergarten, give a clear idea of the daily life in the little school and of the work which is therein done for the mental development of the children and the upbuilding of their character.

GIRLS' SECTION. *Kindergarten.* The beneficence of Froebel's work in behalf of little children is nowhere more fully exemplified than in our kindergarten for the blind, and, if the great man could have seen the buds in our garden, expanding under the genial rays which never before had touched their petals, finding here the interpretation of the world of nature to their hungry minds and thirsty hearts, he would indeed have tasted of the fruits of his labors and been satisfied. These little ones may be likened to blossoms which have sprouted in dark places. They are weak and colorless, and if they remain there, they must droop lower and lower until they touch the mire and lose all possibility of beauty and purity; but if saved from this fate before it is too late, by being transplanted into our sunny garden, they will soon regain strength and vigor, the tint of health will steal into their pallid cheeks, sad silence will give way to laughter and the merry chatter of childhood, and happiness will obliterate all memory of former joylessness. Ah! it is when

the rescue does not come in time, when a place to grow and to rejoice in the sunshine must be denied for lack of room, that the sympathies should be stirred and the heart should be deeply moved. Not for the sightless children gathered in the kindergarten fold, but for those who have blindness *with mental and moral starvation*, let the tears flow.

Miss Alice E. Shedd gives the following account of her little charges and their progress: —

The twenty-sixth of June, 1901, brought to an end another year of school-life at the kindergarten for the blind. It had been a period of much anxiety on account of illness and of irregular attendance by the children, but the work followed the regular course as nearly as possible.

Of the eighteen children belonging to the kindergarten classes, not more than sixteen gathered at the morning hour at any time during the year, while for some weeks in the winter there were only eight present in the class. As one by one the chairs were left vacant, a sense of the seriousness of the situation was expressed on the children's faces, and many were the questions asked concerning their sick friends. When the circle began to grow larger, their joy was delightful to see. Each returning playmate was treated like a new pupil, and attentions were lavished upon her. New toys were exhibited, new work or games were eagerly explained, the stories which they had heard in her absence were re-told, and she was assisted in every way to recover lost ground.

The daily work of the year followed much the same lines as in preceding years. The hours spent in the class-room were enriched by healthful impressions of outdoor life, gained by many walks in the park near by. If one of the party had seen a bird singing on a slender twig or a squirrel eating his meal in a tree-top, the effect on the others was as if each had been able to see it, too; and the incident was not lost. In the morning circle, in the games or at the table with gift or occupation it would re-appear, to be embodied in the children's work. Near the end of the spring term one little girl said: "I did not know there was so much out of doors."

Individual progress has been satisfactory, and four little girls were advanced to the primary class at the end of the year.

*Primary Class.* When the little hands have learned to tell to the childish mind the story of what they rest upon and are no longer limp and listless as at first, their owners take the first proud step to the primary class, where a new world is opened before them. Miss Alice M. Lane has furnished the following report of the year's work with these little girls:—

In the primary class of the girls' department the pupils have received daily instruction, in periods of forty-five minutes each, in arithmetic, writing, reading, use of language, study of nature and gymnastics.

On Saturday mornings, spelling and the reading of poetry and history were introduced, the latter beginning with English history and extending to that of our own country. These novel features aroused such enthusiasm among the little girls that they looked forward eagerly to that day of the week. Dr. Hale's book, *The Family Flights Abroad and at Home*, was read aloud to the children. It not only interested them, but increased their store of historical and geographical knowledge.

The little girls have been willing and conscientious in their daily tasks, and in most cases the progress has been very satisfactory.

*Music Department.* There are no dullards when the time for music comes around, for these children enjoy the "concord of sweet sounds" as much as those who see, if not more, and all are eager for its pleasures. They vie with each other in giving voice to the joy which is in their hearts or in sounding forth the strains which reëcho their happiness. Miss Effie M. Fairbanks, the teacher of this department, thus recounts the year's achievements:—

Satisfactory results have been attained by the pupils in the music department during the past year. Thirteen little girls have received instruction in playing on the pianoforte and two on the violin. The latter joined the orchestra during the winter and although their practice was much interrupted, the good effects of the *ensemble* playing were shown in all their musical work.

The interest in music shown by the older girls was most gratifying, some of them having to be restrained from devoting too much time to that branch of study.

All the children have taken part in the daily singing. The girls of the primary class found a source of much pleasure in several three-part songs which were taught to them. Lessons for the training of the ear and in elementary harmony have been regularly given.

**BOYS' SECTION. *Kindergarten.*** The little children who come to the kindergarten are usually sadly deficient in knowledge of the great world about them and in appreciation of the beauties of nature, for "communion with her visible forms" is impossible to those whose lives are spent for the most part within brick walls. Thus, the actual instruction in the school-room forms a small part of the benefit derived by them from the little school, for fresh air and sunshine, grass and trees, birds and bees all have a share in the development of these little ones. Miss Ellen Reed Mead gives the following account of the little boys in her charge:—

Excellent work has been accomplished by the eleven boys belonging to the kindergarten class, both with the gifts and in the occupations, in spite of the illness which proved so serious a hindrance. The three little new pupils, who joined us after the spring recess, proved to be interesting and interested children who have made remarkable progress during their short stay.

Nature and all God's wonderful works appeal deeply to these little ones, and fresh delights are discovered by them on each of the daily walks. One day, while visiting the park, one child cried :

"O, please wait a minute. What is it? Listen!" It was the wind in the trees, and the little boy stood wrapt, trying to distinguish the tones in the music. Many times during the walk we were begged to stop and listen. Sometimes the children bring home insects and enjoy feeling the motion of these within the enclosure of their hollowed hands.

The work among these children is most interesting and full of possibilities, for, although they have not eyes, yet they see. This pleasant school-home admits a literal interpretation of the great injunction — "come, let us live with the children."

*Primary Class.* The successful completion of the kindergarten work brings the children naturally to this higher class, through which the transition stage is so easily passed that they fail to realize that more of play and less of work has been exchanged for less of play and more of work. Miss L. Henrietta Stratton speaks as follows of the children's progress: —

The course of study pursued by the primary class of 1901 has been the same as that of preceding years. Although the work has been so interrupted by illness that the results are not so satisfactory as could be desired, yet some compensation for this is found in the individual attention, which could be given to those who were able to continue their school-work.

The tasks of writing and reading have been very creditably performed. A child who learns to read at the age of seven years becomes a more rapid reader than one who does not have such an opportunity until he is twelve. The latter never becomes so proficient and does not care for reading as the younger boy does. It has been noticed that the boy who has musical talent makes a better reader and speller than the lad who has none.

The work of modelling in clay has done more than any other feature of this department to prove that the blind pupil understands the lesson. The question is often asked: "How do you know that this child comprehends what you are explaining to him?" The best answer to this is the completed model. An ear of corn, a bunch of grapes, a pear or an apple, well moulded

by the hands of a child, after the object has been explained to him, shows that he has grasped the correct idea of form and size through the sense of feeling. Clay is also the medium for a study of the contour of the land, since it is more pliable than sand and keeps its shape better.

Our walks in the open air have been instructive as well as pleasant to the children, for they have learned how the park roads are made, have listened to the different bird-notes and have noted the distinguishing features of the several varieties of trees.

They are so happy and grateful for any little favor shown to them that it is a pleasure to make their lives as joyous as possible, so that in later years their memories of school-life may be most pleasant ones,—especially those of their kindergarten days.

*Music Department.* The happiness of every heart in the child-garden finds fullest expression in the songs, which break forth from the children's throats and in the melodies evoked from instruments by their tiny fingers. Of this delightful occupation the teacher, Miss Eleanor Maud Hamilton, speaks as follows:—

The work in music has proceeded along the lines of the *Fletcher musical simplex method*, as in previous years. A class of five pupils, the average age of whom was seven years, began the study at the opening of the school-year. At its close they were perfectly well acquainted with the keyboard of the pianoforte; they could read the notes of both staves, could distinguish different rhythms and could count simple ones from dictation. Four of them had learned the Braille musical notation.

The older classes began to build upon the foundation already laid by this method, by studying more difficult music. In harmony they made very satisfactory progress. The history of music and the training of the ear have formed important adjuncts to the practical work.

Two boys received instruction on the violin and became greatly interested in that instrument. A third began the study of the cornet but was obliged to discontinue it on account of illness.

In spite of the interruptions through sickness, a marked im-



provement in almost every case may be noted as a result of the year's work.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING. This most important branch of the instruction and training, afforded to our little boys and girls by the kindergarten, has been carried on with indefatigable zeal and with a full recognition of its value in the development of the childish mind. Here is Miss Laura A. Brown's account of what has been accomplished in this direction:—

In spite of the serious drawbacks through sickness, the record of the year's work shows progress in this department. Eighty-five pieces of work were completed by the nineteen little boys under instruction, while the thirty-one little girls knitted two hundred and seventy-one pieces of work. A good report may also be made of the advance in sewing. Some of the boys in the primary building, who had entered too late to receive instruction in this branch, expressed a desire to learn to knit. A class was formed for their benefit, which met as often as was permitted by their other work. It is gratifying to know that the little hands of both boys and girls were often busily employed in knitting or sewing during the summer vacation.

#### WORK OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

With the promotion from the kindergarten building to the next higher grade, the primary department, the boys feel themselves to be leaving behind them childish things, and with a new earnestness they lend themselves to the conquest of their daily tasks. These must necessarily entail some patient plodding in laying the foundation of knowledge, although their labor is lightened by the delights, which music and studies from nature afford them, and by the dawning appreciation of the fact that all things, even those involving

tiresome drudgery, are related and will one day blend together into a perfect whole. A satisfactory record is given of the work of this department, which showed fruition at the end of the year in the transference of five boys to a more advanced grade of work at South Boston. Their places did not remain vacant for six little boys were promoted to this department from the kindergarten building.

*Classes in the common branches of study.* Excellent results are the outcome of the natural methods used in giving these boys a start on the road to learning. The benefits of these are found in the alert minds of the pupils, in their spirit of investigation and in the logical sequence of their thoughts. Miss Bertha G. Hopkins, the principal teacher in this department, thus speaks of the year's work : —

The twenty boys belonging to this department were divided into four classes, in each of which the amount of work accomplished was fully equal to that of preceding years and even, in some directions, slightly in advance of it.

The chief aim has been not only to give the boys a fundamental knowledge of common subjects, but also to afford them a mental and moral training which shall furnish a foundation for growth in wisdom and strength of character.

*Music Department.* The study of music is eagerly undertaken by these boys who find in the "concord of sweet sounds" as in no other art a satisfaction of their æsthetic craving. They gladly set themselves to the diligent practice, which the mastery of an instrument demands and which has been so happily arranged for young students by Miss Fletcher's *musical simplex system*. Miss Minnie C. Tucker has thus summarized the work of her pupils in music : —

During the past year eleven boys have had lessons in playing on the pianoforte, one on the violin, one on the flute, one on the oboe, two on the clarinet and three on brass instruments. All have evinced interest, and progress has been made by each according to his ability. Musical notation has been taught by the use of the models belonging to the *Fletcher musical simplex system*, which has proved to be of great value in the training of our boys.

Attention has been given to simple harmony and the training of the ear. A daily class in singing has been held, in which, in connection with vocal culture, simple two-part songs were taught.

Most of the boys were old enough to realize the advantages afforded them and seemed to appreciate these.

*Department of Manual Training.* Wood sloyd is the medium employed in the education of these boys, to foster manual dexterity, while at the same time concentration of mind, prompt decision and independence of action are inculcated. The boys find great pleasure in completing the series of models in due course, exhibiting with pride those they have made and planning happily for the future use of their skill in this direction. Miss Martha E. Hall has presented the following report of this work:—

The progress of the twenty boys who received instruction in sloyd varied fully as much as in previous years, but a further advance may be noted, since third-year work was for the first time introduced among our pupils.

The independence developed by the boys in the highest class was very gratifying. Two of them had some experience in gluing two kinds of wood together,—a work requiring much patient care in planing the pieces true so as to secure tight joints. One boy became discouraged and wished to omit that model; but, after his perseverance had been crowned with success, he was glad that he had not been allowed to give it up.

Some of the little boys, who had recently entered from the kindergarten, were not well fitted physically for the work, and therefore advanced slowly.

The majority of the pupils showed so much interest in the course that it was a pleasure to teach them.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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To the many friends, who hold the little blind children in tender remembrance and who contribute so largely to their comfort and happiness, we beg to express our heartfelt thanks and to record here the benefactions, which they have bestowed upon the inmates of the kindergarten during the past year.

Several of our pupils, whose removal to the children's hospital in Huntington avenue was made imperative by severe illness, were most kindly received and tenderly cared for by the officers, physicians and employés of that institution. We are deeply grateful for these favors, which have been given to us free of charge, in the spirit of true charity.

One of our little boys was greatly benefited through the generous interest of Miss Helen W. Aubin, who arranged for him to pass two months at the Children's Island Sanitarium in Marblehead, while another was enabled by the kindness of Rev. M. R. Deming to spend several weeks of convalescence at the boys' home in Sharon.

A delightful concert was given at the hall of the kindergarten under the auspices of the "Hospital Music Fund," through Dr. John Dixwell, and it afforded very great pleasure to the children, as did also the flowers which were presented to them.

Flowers were also sent to the kindergarten from the "Herford Club" of the Arlington Street Church; and on Easter Sunday each child was remembered by the gift of a plant from the Unitarian Church of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. John M. Rodocanachi has remembered the children with a generous supply of figs and dates, and they appreciate these annual gifts most heartily and bless the giver.

Fruit and vegetables have been most gratefully received from Mrs. W. H. Slocum and Mrs. Gill, both of Jamaica Plain, from Mrs. George Miller of North Chester, Mrs. F. B. Allen of Longmeadow and Mrs. John C. Gray of Boston.

The children were made very happy by gifts of ice-cream from Mrs. Warren B. Potter, Mrs. E. Preble Motley and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, and by confectionery from Miss M. J. McDonald of Brookline and, at Christmas time, from Mrs. Joseph Curtis. Toys were donated for the children's pleasure by Mrs. Wm. H. Reed of Boston.

An unknown friend supplied the means for a feast of strawberries in June. Money has also been received from Mrs. J. W. Kirkham of Springfield, Mrs. O. H. Stevens of Marlborough and Miss Mary C. Learned who gave twenty dollars for the benefit of the little school. Mrs. Walter C. Baylies again added to the children's happiness by donating ten dollars for Christmas gifts.

Mrs. O. H. Stevens also sent clothing for the children, bountiful supplies of which and of household linen have come from the "Ninety-nine Sewing Circle," through Miss Mary S. Hoague, from Mrs. Maurice Stevens of Brookline, Miss Alice Russell of Cambridge, Miss Atwood of Chelsea, and the "Needlewoman's Friend Society" of Boston.

The work of the classes in knitting was greatly assisted by a gift of yarn from Mr. T. D. Whitney, of Whitney's Linen Store.

A music box, presented by the Rev. A. T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain, became a source of infinite pleasure to the little boys. Two musical instruments were added to the equipment of the school through the generous action of the pupils of Miss Scandlin's school in Boston.

A stuffed owl from Miss Alice M. Lane and a plaster cast of the head of the young Augustus from Miss L. Henrietta Stratton were valuable accessions for the objective teaching of the children.

The library has been further enriched by welcome gifts of books from Mrs. S. B. Jackson, from Miss Isabel Greeley who gave *Jolly Good Times*, from Mrs. A. A. Ballou of Detroit who sent *A Wonder Book* and from Miss L. Henrietta Stratton who added *Rollo in Paris* and *Beautiful Joe* to our collection.

Mrs. C. C. Briggs of Newtonville kindly gave a year's subscription to *Little Folks*, and the *Lend a Hand Record* and *Jamaica Plain News* have been sent regularly to the school through the kindness of their publishers.

## LIST OF THE CHILDREN.

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Abbott, Edna May.	Walsh, Annie.
Anderson, Elizabeth.	Watts, Kate.
Barabesic, Lucy.	Adler, Morris.
Boland, Annie.	Anderson, Adolf A.
Brannick, Elizabeth.	Bardsley, William E.
Brayman, Edith I.	Bates, Harold W.
Burns, Nellie.	Bixby, Charles A.
Clark, Helen F.	Blood, Howard W.
Curran, Mary I.	Casey, Frank A.
Driscoll, Margaret.	Corliss, William A.
Finnegan, Alice.	Cotton, Chesley L.
Fisk, Mattie E. L.	Crandall, Daniel L.
Flaudo, Rena.	Curran, Edward.
Flynn, Marie E.	Curran, John.
Foss, Jessie E.	Ellis, John W.
Goldrick, Sophie E.	Farley, Charles.
Goodale, Elcina A.	Gibson, Leon S.
Gray, Nettie C.	Gosselin, Arthur.
Guild, Bertha H.	Goyette, Arthur.
Hamilton, Annie A.	Graham, William.
Holbrook, Carrie F.	Hamlett, Clarence S.
Hussey, Lilla B.	Hart, D. Frank.
Knap, Mary G.	Hawkins, A. Collins.
McGill, Marie.	Holbrook, William F.
Miller, Gladys.	Jean, Ludge.
Miller, Margaret.	Jordan, John W.
Miller, Mildred H.	Kettlewell, Gabriel.
Minahan, Annie E.	Marshall, Joseph.
Noonan, Marion L.	McDonough, William.
Parcher, Flora M.	McQueeney, William.
Perella, Julia.	Musante, Anthony.
Randall, Helen I.	Nelson, Charles S.
Smith, Elena.	Pepper, John F.

Pierce, Charles F.  
Rawson, Willey.  
Rodrigo, Joseph L.  
Ryan, Michael J.  
Sacco, Nicola.  
Safford, Robert F.  
Stringer, Thomas.  
Sullivan, Thomas B.

Tobin, Paul.  
Tousignant, Arthur.  
Tyner, Edward T.  
Wallochstein, Jacob.  
West, Paul L.  
White, Thomas E.  
Woods, Richard E.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1901.

*Receipts.*

Cash on hand September 1, 1900, . . . . .	\$25,893.61	
LEGACIES:—		
Benjamin Sweetzer, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Miss Caroline T. Downes, . . . . .	11,799.68	
Mrs. Olive E. Hayden, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	200.00	
Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00	
Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .	2,000.00	
GIFTS:—		
Fund in memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund (additional), . . . . .	900.00	
Endowment fund, . . . . .	\$5,681.31	} 7,369.31
Endowment fund, through Ladies' Auxiliary Society, . . . . .	1,688.00	
Annual subscriptions through Ladies' Auxiliary Society, . . . . .	7,031.63	
Donations for girls' primary building, . . . . .	1,085.00	
Board and tuition, . . . . .	7,900.71	
Rents, . . . . .	1,082.12	
Income from investments, . . . . .	16,929.37	
		<u>\$89,084.35</u>

*Expenses.*

Maintenance, . . . . .	\$21,587.10	
Expense on houses let, . . . . .	494.80	
Bills to be refunded, . . . . .	168.97	
Taxes and annuity, Jackson estate, Wachusett street, . . . . .	630.59	
Excavating, etc., . . . . .	693.55	
Invested, . . . . .	23,000.00	
		<u>\$46,575.01</u>
Balance September 1, 1901, . . . . .		42,509.34
		<u>\$89,084.35</u>

## PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . . . .	\$13,000.00
Nancy Bartlett fund, . . . . .	500.00
Miss Helen C. Bradlee fund, . . . . .	90,000.00
Miss Harriet Otis Cruft fund, . . . . .	6,000.00
Mrs. Helen Atkins Edmands fund, . . . . .	5,000.00
Eugenia F. Farnham fund, . . . . .	1,015.00
Albert Glover fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
Moses Kimball fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund, . . . . .	26,000.00
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund, . . . . .	8,500.00
	<u>\$152,015.00</u>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$152,015.00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$152,015.00
Mary Lowell Stone fund,	500.00
Mrs. George W. Wales fund,	10,000.00
Ralph Watson fund,	237.92
LEGACIES:—	
Mrs. Harriet T. Andrew,	5,000.00
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker,	2,500.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker,	9,000.00
Sydney Bartlett,	10,000.00
Thompson Baxter,	200.00
Robert C. Billings,	10,000.00
Samuel A. Borden,	4,250.00
Mrs. Sarah Bradford,	100.00
John W. Carter,	500.00
Benjamin P. Cheney,	5,000.00
George E. Downes,	3,000.00
Miss Caroline T. Downes,	11,799.68
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight,	4,000.00
Mary B. Emmons,	1,000.00
John Foster,	5,000.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay,	7,931.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford,	5,000.00
Mrs. Josephine S. Hall,	3,000.00
Mrs. Olive E. Hayden,	3,000.00
Mrs. Ann E. Lambert,	700.00
Elisha T. Loring,	5,000.00
Augustus D. Manson,	8,134.00
Miss Sarah L. Marsh,	1,000.00
Mrs. Richard Perkins,	10,000.00
Edward D. Peters,	500.00
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps,	2,000.00
Mrs. Caroline S. Pickman,	1,000.00
Francis S. Pratt,	100.00
Miss Dorothy Roffe,	500.00
Miss Edith Rotch,	10,000.00
Miss Rebecca Salisbury,	200.00
Joseph Scholfield,	3,000.00
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour,	5,000.00
Benjamin Sweetzer,	2,000.00
Mrs. Cornelia V. R. Thayer,	10,000.00
Mrs. Delia D. Thorndike,	5,000.00
Mrs. Betsey B. Tolman,	500.00
Royal W. Turner,	24,082.00
Mrs. Mary B. Turner,	7,574.00
Mrs. Charles E. Ware,	4,000.00
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright,	1,000.00
Mary H. Watson,	100.00
Mrs. Julia A. Whitney,	100.00
Miss Betsey S. Wilder,	500.00
Miss Mary W. Wiley,	150.00
Miss Mary Williams,	5,000.00
Almira F. Winslow,	306.80
Transcript ten-dollar fund,	5,666.95
Funds from other donations,	61,564.65
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Real estate subject to annuity,	\$427,712.00
Cash in the treasury,	8,500.00
Land, buildings, and personal property in use of the kindergarten, Jamaica Plain,	42,509.34
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	258,382.00
	<hr/>
	\$737,103.34

## KINDERGARTEN ENDOWMENT FUND.

### LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

From August 31, 1900, to September 1, 1901.

A friend, through Miss Hamilton, . . . . .	\$1.00
Ahl, Mrs. Daniel, . . . . .	25.00
Allan, Mrs. Bryce, . . . . .	25.00
All Souls' Sunday-school of Roxbury, . . . . .	25.00
Anderson, Mrs. Larz, Brookline, . . . . .	100.00
Bacon, Mrs. F. E., . . . . .	10.00
Bissell, H., West Medford, . . . . .	15.00
Blake, Dehon, . . . . .	5.00
Brett, Miss Anna K., Avon, . . . . .	20.00
Brewster, Miss Sarah C., . . . . .	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N., . . . . .	10.00
Bryant, Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, . . . . .	20.00
Bullard, Miss Katherine E., . . . . .	15.00
Cabot, Mrs. Francis, . . . . .	10.00
Caldwell, Miss A. E., . . . . .	2.00
Channing, Miss Eva, . . . . .	1.00
Children of Mrs. Nancy C. Sweetser's kindergarten at West Newton, . . . . .	5.00
Children of the primary class in the Sunday-school of Harvard Church, Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Clapp, Mrs. Channing, . . . . .	5.00
Codman, Mrs. Charles R., . . . . .	10.00
Codman, Edward W., . . . . .	5.00
Downer, Mrs. Samuel, Dorchester (since died), . . . . .	50.00
Draper, Mrs. George A., . . . . .	50.00
Drew, Frank, Worcester, . . . . .	2.50
Ellis, George H., . . . . .	75.00
Emmons, Mrs. Henry, . . . . .	3.00
Employés of the Boston Ice Company, . . . . .	50.00
Fairbanks, Miss C. L., . . . . .	10.00
Farnham, the Misses, . . . . .	5.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .	1,000.00
Friend, H. H. F., . . . . .	100.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$1,664.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$1,664.50
Goddard, Mrs. Thomas, . . . . .	3.00
Haven, Miss Rebecca, Philadelphia, . . . . .	2.00
Hemenway, Miss Clara, . . . . .	20.00
Howe, Mrs. James Henry, . . . . .	5.00
Hunnewell, F. W., . . . . .	100.00
Iarchy Club of the Milton High School, . . . . .	1.50
In memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	50.00
In memory of Miss Alice M. C. Matthews, . . . . .	100.00
In memory of Miss Eliza F. Wadsworth, . . . . .	50.00
In memory of Dr. Frederick W. Vogel, . . . . .	10.00
Jackson, Mrs. Mary J., Westwood, . . . . .	8.00
Kendall, Miss H. W., . . . . .	50.00
Knapp, George B., . . . . .	25.00
Lee, Elliot C., . . . . .	125.00
Lend-a-hand Society of the First Unitarian Church, Worcester, . . . . .	5.00
Lombard, the Misses, . . . . .	10.00
Lord, John, Methuen, . . . . .	50.00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B., . . . . .	1,000.00
Metcalf, Mrs. Isabel Harris, Providence, R.I., . . . . .	5.00
M. M. D., . . . . .	100.00
Morse, Mrs. Leopold, . . . . .	100.00
Motley, Mrs. E. Preble, . . . . .	25.00
Moulton, Mrs. Louise Chandler, . . . . .	25.00
Moulton, Miss Maria C., . . . . .	25.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, . . . . .	40.00
Nichols, Miss Sarah H., . . . . .	10.00
Otis, Mrs. William C., . . . . .	20.00
Parkman, George F., . . . . .	500.00
Parsons, Miss Georgiana, . . . . .	10.00
Peabody, the Misses, Cambridge, . . . . .	50.00
Peabody, F. H., . . . . .	100.00
Pennies given by some children, . . . . .	3.00
Peyraud, Mdle. Rosalie J., . . . . .	5.00
Pierce, Wallace L., . . . . .	100.00
Primary Department, First Congregational Sunday- school, Cambridge, . . . . .	17.10
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$4,414.10</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$4,414.10
Primary Department of the Union Church Sunday-school of Weymouth and Braintree, . . . . .	14.00
Proceeds of fair given by the young folks of Crow Point, Hingham, through Mrs. J. D. Scudder, . . . . .	278.39
Proceeds of fair held in Cambridge by Evelyn Bolles, Josephine Dorr, H. Elizabeth Ellis, Mary Gardner, Marion Kavanaugh, Edith Rogers, Ethel Rogers, Lucy Rogers, Winifred Rogers and Emily Sibley, . . . . .	40.72
Proceeds of entertainments given by the pupils of Perkins Institution, February 22d, . . . . .	113.92
Raymond, Master Fairfield Eager. . . . .	5.00
Roby, Mrs. Cynthia C., . . . . .	5.00
Rogers, Miss Clara B., . . . . .	10.00
Rogers, Miss Catharine L., . . . . .	15.00
Rogers, Mrs. J. F., . . . . .	3.00
Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett. . . . .	15.00
Sargent, Joseph, . . . . .	25.00
Schmidt, Arthur P., . . . . .	10.00
S. E. A., . . . . .	1.00
Seabury, the Misses, New Bedford. . . . .	25.00
Sears, Mrs. F. R., . . . . .	20.00
Shepard, Mrs. Otis, Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Sohier, the Misses, . . . . .	50.00
Story, Mrs. G. O., . . . . .	2.00
Sunday-school of the First Church, Boston. . . . .	87.18
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas H., . . . . .	3.00
Toffey, Mrs. Annie S., . . . . .	10.00
Vose, Miss C. C., Milton, . . . . .	10.00
Walnut avenue Y. P. S. C. E., Roxbury. . . . .	3.00
Welch, Charles A., . . . . .	50.00
Wetherbee, Mrs. John F., . . . . .	1.00
White, C. J., . . . . .	25.00
Whitehead, Miss Mary, Roxbury (\$10 annual). . . . .	210.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B., Cambridge, . . . . .	10.00
Whitney, Miss Elizabeth J., . . . . .	5.00
Williams, Miss, . . . . .	15.00
Williams, Miss Ruth, . . . . .	100.00
Young, Charles L. (since died). . . . .	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,681.31

## GIRLS' PRIMARY BUILDING FUND.

Anonymous friend from Roxbury, . . . . .	\$2.00
"Aunt Mary," . . . . .	25.00
Bartol, Miss Mary, . . . . .	25.00
Batchelder, Miss Isabel, . . . . .	5.00
Bullard, Mrs. William S., . . . . .	10.00
Chandler, Mrs. S. C., Cambridge, . . . . .	2.00
Cobb, Mrs. Darius, Newton Highlands. . . . .	1.00
Coffin, Mrs. C. C., Brookline, . . . . .	2.00
Constantinides, M. M., . . . . .	11.00
Curtis, Miss Isabella P., . . . . .	10.00
Drummond, Mrs. E. A., . . . . .	5.00
Farnam, Mrs. Henry, New Haven, . . . . .	25.00
Friend C., . . . . .	100.00
"From a friend," . . . . .	150.00
From a lady at the Boston Theatre, . . . . .	1.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph, . . . . .	100.00
Leeds, Miss Caroline E., Cambridge, . . . . .	1.00
Loring, the Misses, . . . . .	100.00
Loud, Miss Sarah P., . . . . .	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F., . . . . .	50.00
Phillips, Mrs. John C., . . . . .	100.00
Quincy, Mrs. George H., . . . . .	15.00
Rotch, Mrs. William J., New Bedford, . . . . .	25.00
Russell, Miss Marian, . . . . .	200.00
Ward, Miss Ellen M., . . . . .	5.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B., Cambridge, . . . . .	10.00
Young, Mrs. B. L., . . . . .	100.00
	\$1,085.00.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Annual subscriptions through the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Miss S. E. Lane, treasurer, . . . . .	\$5,713.50
Cambridge Branch, through Mrs. E. C. Agassiz, treasurer, . . . . .	655.13
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$6,368.63

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$6,368.63
Dorchester Branch, through Mrs. J. Henry Bean, treasurer, . . . . .	170.00
Lynn Branch, through Mr. L. K. Blood, . . . . .	135.00
Milton Branch, through Mrs. William Wood, treasurer, Worcester Branch, through Mrs. Gilbert H. Harrington, treasurer, . . . . .	142.00
	216.00
	<hr/> \$7,031.63

*All contributors to the fund are respectfully requested to peruse the above list, and to report either to EDWARD JACKSON, Treasurer, No. 53 State Street, Boston, or to the Director, M. ANAGNOS, South Boston, any omissions or inaccuracies which they may find in it.*

EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

NO. 53 STATE STREET (ROOM 840), BOSTON.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THOMAS STRINGER.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1900, TO AUGUST 31, 1901.

A. B., . . . . .	\$10.00
A friend, . . . . .	3.00
Bancroft, Miss Elizabeth Hope, . . . . .	2.00
Beaumont, Mademoiselle, . . . . .	1.00
Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. W. M., Minneapolis, Minn., . . . . .	2.00
Brown, Mrs. J. Conklin, Berkeley, Cal., . . . . .	10.00
Chapman, Mrs. Elizabeth W., New York, . . . . .	25.00
Children of the first grade of Winthrop School, Brookline, through Miss Anna M. Taylor, . . . . .	1.00
Children of Miss Clark's private kindergarten at Northampton, . . . . .	1.60
Dow, Miss Lucia A., Milton, . . . . .	20.00
Downes, Mrs. Lilla A., Roxbury, . . . . .	2.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .	50.00
George, Mrs. A. J., . . . . .	1.00
Heath, Mrs. Sarah A., . . . . .	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<hr/> \$133.60

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$133.60
Hudson, Miss Mary R., . . . . .	2.00
Income from house in Washington, Pa., through A. Leggate and Son, . . . . .	54.55
Infant class Lend-a-Hand Club of Howard Sunday- school, Bulfinch Place, Boston, . . . . .	3.05
Jackson, Mrs. Mary J., . . . . .	2.00
Junior Children's Aid Society of Washington County, Pa., . . . . .	20.00
Kimball, Miss Susan Day, . . . . .	25.00
Kindergarten at Florence, through Miss Mary I. Smith, . . . . .	5.00
Lilly Kindergarten at Florence, through Miss Mar- garet Smith, . . . . .	3.40
Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland, . . . . .	10.00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B., . . . . .	50.00
May, Miss Eleanor G., trustee of Lydia Maria Child fund, . . . . .	35.00
McKean, Mrs. H. S., Cambridge, . . . . .	1.00
Morse, Mrs. E. Rollins (annual), . . . . .	5.00
Peyraud, Mademoiselle Rosalie J. (annual), . . . . .	1.00
Primary department of Immanuel Sunday-school, through Miss Antoinette Clapp, . . . . .	10.00
Rogers, Miss Flora E., New York, . . . . .	100.00
Sohier, Miss Mary D., . . . . .	25.00
Stanton Street Kindergarten, Buffalo, through Miss Ella C. Elder, . . . . .	1.00
Sunday-school of First Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., through Mr. Frank A. Foight,	17.25
Swan, Mr. Robert, in memory of Mrs. Robert Swan,	10.00
Sylvia, Miss Elizabeth L., Nantucket, . . . . .	5.00
Tisdale, Miss Mattie, East Middlebury, Vt., . . . . .	7.00
Wales, Mrs. George W., . . . . .	50.00
Young, Mrs. B. L., . . . . .	10.00
Zakrzewska, Dr. Marie, . . . . .	5.00
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	\$590.85
A friend, to make up the deficit in the account of the previous year, . . . . .	\$86.00

## PERMANENT FUND FOR THOMAS STRINGER.

[This fund is being raised with the distinct understanding, that it is to be placed under the control and care of the trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and that only the net income is to be given to Tom so long as he is not provided for in any other way, and is unable to earn his living, the principal remaining intact forever. It is farther understood, that, at his death, or when he ceases to be in need of this assistance, the income of this fund is to be applied to the support and education of some child who is both blind and deaf and for whom there is no provision made either by the State or by private individuals.]

A. B., . . . . .	\$200.00	
A friend, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Ballou, Mrs. A. A., Detroit, Mich., . . . . .		10.00
Children of Mrs. Moore's class in Sunday-school of First Methodist Protestant Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., . . . . .		5.18
Conant, Miss Grace W., Wellesley Hills, . . . . .		5.00
Eckersley, Mr. James, Plattsburgh, N.Y., collection from Tom's boy-friends:		
A friend, London, England, . . . . .	\$2.44	
Alnwick, Fred, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	1.30	
Barnekor, Jefferson, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.00	
Bradley, Wilbur, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	2.10	
Clark, LeRoix, Rouse's Point, N.Y., . . . . .	5.00	
Crooks, Benjamin, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	5.00	
Dale, J. Elkins, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	1.15	
Dubois, Leo, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.55	
Embler, Warren, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.50	
Gaston, George, New York, N.Y., . . . . .	5.00	
Gordon, Sidney, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	2.00	
Gowrie, William, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	5.50	
Graves, Harry, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	2.00	
Kinnicutt, Harry, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.75	
Klock, Frank D., Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	1.15	
Ladue, Glendon, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	2.50	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$40.94	\$1,220.18



<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$40.94	\$1,220.18
Madden, Harry, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	2.50	
Magnor, Tom, Burlington, Vt., . . . . .	1.00	
McDougall, Allen, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	1.50	
Merrill, Seymour, Bennington, Vt., . . . . .	1.00	
Moore, George, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.50	
Munger, Clement, Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	1.70	
Myers, John P., Plattsburgh, N.Y., . . . . .	5.00	
Parrott, Will, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.00	
Rose, Raymond, Newburg, N.Y., . . . . .	1.00	
Smart, Percy, Boston, Mass., . . . . .	10.00	
Staniland, Alfred, Buffalo, N.Y., . . . . .	5.00	
Tom's friend, . . . . .	10.00	
Young, Harry O., New York, N.Y., . . . . .	5.00	
Total of contributions below one dollar, . . . . .	<u>4.08</u>	\$91.22
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .		200.00
"For Others" Circle of King's Daughters, Pitts-		
burgh, Pa., through Mrs. William McCracken, Jr.,		124.82
Friend C., . . . . .		100.00
"From a friend," . . . . .		150.00
Gunaris, Mr. Andrew, . . . . .		100.00
Income from the Glover Fund, . . . . .		50.00
Lee, Mr. Elliot C., . . . . .		100.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F., . . . . .		100.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, . . . . .		10.00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B., . . . . .		100.00
Wing, Mr. George, Brookline, . . . . .		10.00
		<u>\$2,356.22</u>

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#### DONATIONS THROUGH THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

A friend, . . . . .	\$1.00
Allan, Mrs. Bryce, . . . . .	25.00
Anonymous, . . . . .	1.00
Anonymous, . . . . .	1.00
Bailey, Miss Elizabeth H., Peterborough, N.H., . . . . .	5.00
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth, . . . . .	<u>5.00</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$38.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$38.00
Barr, Mrs. A. W., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Bartlett, the Misses, Roxbury,	5.00
Basto, Mrs. Mary A., Roxbury.	5.00
Baylies, Mrs. Walter C.,	10.00
Bennett, Mrs. M. S.,	5.00
Bigelow, Miss Mary A.,	10.00
Black, Mrs. George N.,	50.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W., Brookline,	5.00
Blanchard, Mrs. W. G., Roxbury,	1.00
Bowditch, Mr. William I.,	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Thomas C., Brookline,	5.00
Cabot, Mrs. George E.,	5.00
Cabot, Mrs. Joseph S.,	5.00
Cabot, Miss Mary E., Brookline,	5.00
Carruth, Mr. Frank H., Roxbury,	5.00
Cary, Miss Georgiana S.,	4.00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	9.00
Cheney, Mr. C. W., Brookline.	25.00
Chester, Mrs. H. C., Brookline.	2.00
Church, Mrs. C. A., Brookline.	1.00
Clark, Miss Eleanor J.,	25.00
Cochran, Mrs. A. F.,	5.00
Collar, Mr. William C., Roxbury,	3.00
Colman, Mrs. Moses, Lexington,	10.00
Coolidge, Mrs. H. S., Brookline,	1.00
Cotting, Mrs. C. E.,	5.00
Crafts, Mrs. James M.,	30.00
Cram, Mrs. W. A., Hampton Falls, N.H.,	1.00
Crane, Mrs. James B., Dalton,	10.00
Crane, Mrs. Z. Marshal, Dalton,	35.00
Crocker, Mrs. Uriel H.,	10.00
Cross, Dr. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P., Jr.,	5.00
Cushing, Mrs. J. W., Brookline,	1.00
Dabney, Mr. Lewis S.,	25.00
Dabney, Miss Roxana L.,	3.00
Dehon, Miss Cornelia,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$381.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$381.00
DeSilver, Mrs. E. B.,	5.00
Drummond, Mrs. James,	5.00
DuBois, Mrs. L. G.,	10.00
Ernst, Mrs. H. C., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Every little helps,	1.00
Eustis, Mr. W. Tracy, Brookline,	2.00
Evans, Mrs. Glendower,	5.00
Farnam, Mrs. Henry, New Haven, Conn.,	25.00
French, Miss C. A.,	25.00
Galloupe, Mr. Charles W.,	25.00
Gardner, Mr. George A.,	10.00
Gavett, Mrs. S. E., Roxbury,	1.00
Glover, Mr. Joseph B.,	100.00
Gooding, Mrs. T. P.,	1.00
Gordon, Miss Regina,	5.00
Green, Mr. Charles G., North Cambridge,	10.00
Greene, Miss Emily, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Grew, Mr. Edward S.,	25.00
Guild, Miss Harriet J.,	5.00
Guild, Mrs. S. Eliot,	10.00
Hall, Miss Laura E.,	5.00
Hallowell, Miss Henrietta T., Milton,	1.00
Hayden, Miss Esther F.,	5.00
Hill, Mrs. Lew C.,	5.00
Hodges, Mrs. W. T.,	5.00
Hollings, Mrs. H., Roxbury,	2.00
Hooper, Mrs. N. L.,	4.00
Hooper, Mrs. William,	10.00
Howe, the Misses, Brookline,	10.00
Keep, Mrs. F. E., Brookline,	2.00
Kimball, the Misses, Longwood,	25.00
Leavitt, Mr. Frank M., Roxbury,	5.00
Lincoln, Mr. A. L., Jr., Brookline,	5.00
Loring, the Misses,	100.00
Loring, Mrs. Augustus P.,	10.00
Lowell, Mrs. George G.,	20.00
Lusher, Mrs. N. E., Bermuda,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$876.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$876.00
Mason, Mrs. E. L., Brookline,	5.00
Monks, Mrs. George H.,	15.00
Morrill, Miss Amelia,	50.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Fanny E.,	50.00
Morse, Mrs. Rebecca,	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F.,	5.00
Murphy, Mrs. Frank S.,	1.00
Nowell, Mrs. George M.,	10.00
Peabody, Mr. Francis H.,	90.00
Perry, Mrs. C. F.,	2.00
Pickering, Mrs. Edward (since died),	5.00
Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.,	10.00
Potter, Mrs. William H., Brookline,	5.00
Putnam, Mrs. James J.,	5.00
Putnam, Mrs. J. Pickering,	10.00
Rice, Mrs. W. B., Quincy,	3.00
Rodman, Mrs. Alfred,	10.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.,	5.00
Sampson, Mr. C. P.,	10.00
Sargeant, Mr. S. D.,	10.00
S. E. A.,	1.00
Sears, Mrs. Philip H.,	10.00
Shearer, Mrs. W. L.,	10.00
Sherwin, Mr. Edward,	10.00
Shumway, Miss Ethel N., Dorchester,	1.00
Shumway, Mrs. Nelson, Dorchester,	1.00
Slocum, Mrs. William H., Jamaica Plain,	40.00
Spalding, Miss Dora N.,	25.00
Spaulding, Mrs. Mahlon D.,	100.00
Sprague, Mrs. Charles F., Brookline,	15.00
Sprague, Dr. Francis P.,	10.00
Stetson, Mr. Amos W.,	20.00
Stevenson, Miss Annie B., Brookline,	10.00
Stowell, Mrs. H. B.,	3.00
Swift, Mrs. E. C.,	20.00
Tapley, Mrs. Anna S.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,473.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,473.00
Thayer, Mr. Byron T.,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. R.,	10.00
Townsend, Mrs. William E.,	5.00
Tucker, Mrs. A. E., Roxbury,	1.00
Turner, Mr. Alfred T., "Thanksgiving offering,"	3.00
Turner, Miss Esther Parkman, Brookline,	1.00
Upham, Mr. George P.,	20.00
Vialle, Mr. C. A.,	5.00
Ware, Miss Charlotte L., Cambridge,	15.00
Ware, Miss Mary L.,	25.00
Warner, Mr. R. L.,	3.00
Watson, Mrs. Thomas A., Weymouth,	10.00
Weld, Mrs. Charles G.,	25.00
Wesson, Miss Isabel,	5.00
Whitman, Mr. James H., Charlestown.	10.00
Whitman, Mrs. James H., Charlestown,	10.00
Whitney, Miss Kate A.,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Maria D.,	5.00
Willson, Miss Lucy B., Salem,	5.00
Windram, Mrs. Westwood T.,	10.00
Winthrop, Mrs. Thomas Lindall,	25.00
Wood, Mrs. R. W., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Woodman, Mr. Stephen F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Young, Mr. Calvin, Dorchester (since died).	2.00
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	\$1,688.00

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Through the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Miss S. E. LANE, *Treasurer.*

Abbot, Miss A. F.,	\$1.00
Abbot, Miss G. E.,	1.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward M., Brookline,	1.00
Abbott, Mrs. J.,	5.00
Abel, Mrs. S. C., Roxbury,	1.00
Adams, Mrs. Charles H., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Adams, Mr. George, Roxbury,	1.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$15.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$15.00
Adams, Mrs. Hannah P.,	5.00
Adams, Mrs. James, Longwood,	1.00
Adams, Mrs. Waldo,	5.00
Adams, Mr. Walter B.,	10.00
Alford, Mrs. O. H., Longwood,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. F. R.,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. Thomas,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. W. H.,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. W. L., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Alley, Mrs. John R., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Ames, Rev. Charles Gordon,	10.00
Ames, Mrs. Frederick L.,	50.00
Ames, Miss Mary S.,	50.00
Amory, Mrs. Charles W.,	100.00
Amory, Mrs. William,	5.00
Anderson, Miss Anna F., Lowell,*	2.00
Anderson, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Anthony, Mrs. Nathan, Brookline,	1.00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed,	5.00
Appleton, Miss Fanny C.,	2.00
Appleton, Mrs. William,	5.00
Archer, Mrs. Ellen M. H., Charlestown,	1.00
Armstrong, Mr. George W.,	10.00
Arnold, Mrs. Henry H.,	5.00
Atkins, Mrs. Edwin F., Belmont,	5.00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward, Brookline,	10.00
Ayer, Mrs. James B.,	5.00
Ayer, Mrs. Monroe,	2.00
Bacon, Miss Ellen S., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Bacon, Miss Julia, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Bacon, Miss Mary P., Roxbury,	5.00
Badger, Mrs. W. B., Brookline,	2.00
Bailey, Mrs. Hollis R., Cambridge,	2.00
Balch, Miss Elizabeth A.,	2.00
Balch, Mrs. F. G.,	5.00
Baldwin, Mr. E. L.,	1.00
Bancroft, Mrs. J. C.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$373.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$373.00
Bangs, Miss Edith,	10.00
Barnard, Mrs. Mary C. E., Dorchester,	2.00
Barnes, Mrs. Amos,	2.00
Barnes, Mrs. Charles B.,	10.00
Barstow, Miss C. A.,	5.00
Bartlett, Miss Mary H.,	5.00
Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H.,	10.00
Bass, Mrs. Emma M., Newtonville,	10.00
Basto, Mrs. Mary A., Roxbury,	3.00
Batcheller, Mrs. A. H.,	5.00
Batcheller, Mr. Robert,	2.00
Bates, Messrs. W. and S. W.,	2.00
Batt, Mrs. C. R.,	5.00
Bayley, Mrs. M. R.,	1.00
Beal, Mrs. Boylston A.,	5.00
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur,	25.00
Bemis, Mrs. A. F.,	5.00
Bemis, Mr. J. M.,	5.00
Bemis, Mrs. John W.,	2.00
Berlin, Dr. Fanny,	1.00
Berwin, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Alanson, Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Bigelow, Mrs. A. O.,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. G. T.,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. J. S.,	10.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Brookline,	10.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Jr., Brookline,	5.00
Billings, Mrs. J. B.,	2.00
Blacker, Miss Eliza F., Allston,	5.00
Blackmar, Mrs. W. W.,	5.00
Blake, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Blake, Mr. Francis S.,	15.00
Blake, Mr. George F.,	5.00
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman,	5.00
Blake, Mr. William P.,	5.00
Boardman, Miss E. D.,	2.00
Boardman, Miss Madeleine,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$581.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$581.00
Boland, Dr. E. S., South Boston.	5.00
Bolster, Mrs. Wilfred, Roxbury.	1.00
Bond, Mrs. Charles H.,	10.00
Boody, Mr. J. H., Brookline,	5.00
Bowditch, Dr. Henry P., Jamaica Plain.	2.00
Bowditch, Dr. Vincent Y.,	2.00
Bowker, Mrs. W. H.,	2.00
Bradford, Mrs. C. F.,	10.00
Bradt, Mrs. Julia B.,	1.00
Bramhall, Mrs. William T., Brookline.	2.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L.,	10.00
Brewer, Mr. Edward M.,	5.00
Brewer, Miss Lucy S.,	10.00
Brown, Miss Abby C.,	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Atherton T., Roxbury.	10.00
Brown, Miss Augusta M.,	5.00
Brown, Mr. C. H. C., Brookline,	10.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth Bowen, Roxbury.	5.00
Brown, Miss Rebecca Warren,	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N.,	5.00
Browne, Miss Harriet T.,	10.00
Bruerton, Mrs. James, Malden.	10.00
Bryant, Mrs. J. D.,	2.00
Bullard, Mr. Stephen,	10.00
Bullard, Mrs. William S.,	10.00
Bullens, Miss C. L., Newton,	1.00
Bullens, Mrs. G. S., Newton,	1.00
Bumstead, Mrs. Freeman J., Cambridge,	10.00
Bunker, Mr. Alfred, Roxbury,	2.00
Burgess, Mrs. George, Brookline,	5.00
Burkhardt, Mrs. Pauline W., Brookline.	10.00
Burnham, Mrs. H. D.,	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. John A., Jr.,	5.00
Burr, Mrs. Allston, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Burr, Mrs. C. C., Newton Centre,	10.00
Burr, Mrs. I. Tucker, Jr., Readville.	10.00
Burrage, Mrs. J. C., West Newton,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$799.00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$799.00
Butler, Mrs. Charles S.,	2.00
Butler, Mrs. William S.,	2.00
Cabot, Dr. A. T.,	5.00
Cabot, Mr. John H., Brookline,	5.00
Cabot, Miss Mary E., Brookline,	5.00
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C., Brookline,	10.00
Calkins, Miss Mary W., Wellesley,	3.00
Capen, Mr. Samuel B., Jamaica Plain,	3.00
Carlton, Mrs. John, Roxbury,	2.00
Carr, Mrs. Samuel,	10.00
Carter, Mrs. George E., Brookline,	5.00
Carter, Mrs. John W., West Newton.	5.00
Carter, Miss M. Elizabeth,	10.00
Carter, Mrs. William S., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Cary, Miss Ellen G.,	20.00
Cary, Miss Georgiana S.,	1.00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	1.00
Caryl, Miss Harriet E.,	2.00
Case, Mrs. James B.,	5.00
Cate, Mr. Martin L., Roxbury,	2.00
Cate, Mrs. Martin L., Roxbury,	10.00
Center, Mr. Joseph H., Roxbury,	5.00
Chamberlain, Mrs. M. L.,	5.00
Chandler, Mrs. Cleaveland A., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Chandler, Mrs. Frank W.,	5.00
Channing, Miss Blanche M., Brookline,	1.00
Channing, Mrs. Walter, Brookline,	5.00
Chapin, Mrs. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Chapman, Miss E. D., Cambridge,	1.00
Chapman, Miss J., Cambridge,	2.00
Chase, Dr. H. Lincoln, Brookline,	2.00
Cheney, Mrs. Arthur,	5.00
Chick, Mrs. I. W.,	2.00
Choate, Mr. Charles F.,	10.00
Clapp, Miss Antoinette, Roxbury,	2.00
Clapp, Dr. H. C.,	2.00
Clapp, Miss Helen, Charlestown, N.H.,	3.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$969.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$969.00
Clark, Mr. B. Preston, in memory of Mrs. B. C. Clark,	5.00
Clark, Miss Eleanor J.,	10.00
Clark, Mrs. Frederick S.,	10.00
Clark, Mrs. J. J.,	2.00
Clark, Mrs. John T., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Clark, Miss Mary,	2.00
Clark, Miss Sarah W., Beverly,	10.00
Clement, Mrs. Hazen,	5.00
Clerk, Mrs. W. F., Roxbury,	3.00
Cobb, Mrs. Francis D.,	1.00
Coburn, Mrs. George W.,	25.00
Cochrane, Mrs. Alexander,	5.00
Codman, Mrs. Charles R.,	10.00
Codman, Mrs. J. Amory,	5.00
Codman, Mr. Robert (since died),	5.00
Coffin, Mrs. C. C., Brookline,	2.00
Coffin, Mrs. George R., Brookline,	2.00
Cole, Mr. B. E.,	5.00
Collamore, Miss,	5.00
Conant, Mrs. William M.,	2.00
Conrad, Mrs. David, Brookline,	2.00
Converse, Mrs. C. C.,	5.00
Converse, Mrs. E. S.,	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. Algernon,	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph,	10.00
Coolidge, Mr. John T.,	10.00
Cordis, Mrs. Edward, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Corey, Mrs. H. D., Newton,	2.00
Cotton, Miss Elizabeth A., Longwood,	5.00
Covel, Mrs. A. S.,	5.00
Cowing, Mrs. Martha W., Brookline,	25.00
Cox, Mrs. William E., Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Craig, Mrs. D. R.,	5.00
Craigin, Dr. G. A.,	5.00
Crane, Mrs. Aaron M.,	5.00
Crane, Mr. Zenas, Dalton,	50.00
Crehore, Mrs. G. C.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,252.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,252.00
Crocker, Miss Sarah H.,	5.00
Crosby, Mrs. S. V. R.,	5.00
Cummings, Mrs. Charles B., Jamaica Plain.	2.00
Cummings, Mrs. Charles A.,	5.00
Cummings, Mr. George W., Brookline.	2.00
Curtis, the Misses, Roxbury,	2.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P.,	20.00
Curtis, Mr. George W., Roxbury.	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. H. G.,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Curtis, Mr. William O., Roxbury.	5.00
Cushing, Mrs. H. W.,	5.00
Cushing, Miss Sarah P.,	5.00
Cutler, Mrs. C. F.,	1.00
Cutler, Mrs. E. G.,	2.00
Cutter, Master Edward L., Dorchester.	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. Ellen M.,	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. Frank W., Dorchester.	1.00
Cutts, Mrs. H. M., Brookline.	1.00
Dabney, Mrs. F. L.,	25.00
Dale, Mrs. Eben,	5.00
Dana, Mr. Samuel B.,	10.00
Dane, Mrs. E. S., Longwood.	2.00
Danforth, Mr. James H.,	10.00
Daniell, Mrs. Henry W.,	5.00
Dary, Mr. George A., Roxbury,	2.00
Davis, Mrs. James H., North Andover Depot.	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Joseph E.,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Simon,	3.00
Day, Mrs. Lewis, Norwood.	2.00
Day, Mrs. L. W.,	2.00
Dehon, Miss Cornelia,	5.00
Deland, Mrs. Thomas W., Roxbury,	5.00
Dennison, Mrs. E. W., Brookline,	5.00
Dennison, Mr. Henry B., Roxbury,	5.00
Denny, Mrs. Arthur B., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Denny, Mrs. H. M.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,432.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,432.00
Denny, Mrs. W. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	2.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket,	5.00
Dewey, Miss Mary E.,	2.00
Dexter, Miss Elsie,	2.00
Dexter, Miss Rose L.,	15.00
Dexter, Miss Sarah V.,	10.00
Dillaway, Mrs. Charles K., Roxbury,	2.00
Doe, Miss E. L.,	5.00
Doliber, Mrs. Thomas, Brookline,	5.00
Draper, Dr. F. W.,	5.00
Driscoll, Mrs. Dennis, Brookline,	2.00
Drost, Mrs. C. A., Brookline,	2.00
Drummond, Mrs. James,	5.00
Dunbar, Mrs. James R., Brookline,	5.00
Dunn, Mrs. E. H.,	2.00
Dwight, Mrs. Thomas,	1.00
Eager, Mrs. G. H.,	5.00
Edmands, Mr. H. H. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Edmands, Mrs. M. G., Brookline,	10.00
Edwards, Miss Hannah M.,	5.00
Edwards, Mr. John C., Brookline,	10.00
Eldredge, Mrs. J. T.,	10.00
Eliot, Mrs. Amory,	2.00
Ellis, Mrs. Caleb,	1.00
Elms, Mrs. Edward C., Newton,	2.00
Elms, Miss Florence G., Newton,	1.00
Elms, Mr. James C., Newton,	2.00
Elms, Mrs. James C., Newton,	2.00
Ely, Mrs. Harriet E.,	5.00
Emerson, Miss Elizabeth, Brookline,	1.00
Emerson, Dr. N. W.,	5.00
Emerson, Mrs. William P., Brookline,	3.00
Emery, Mrs. Mark, North Anson, Me.,	1.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d,	20.00
Ernst, Mrs. C. W.,	2.00
Estabrook, Mrs. Arthur F.,	5.00
Estabrook, Mrs. George W.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,597.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,597.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	5.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. L., Brookline,	5.00
Evans, Mrs. Charles,	2.00
Everett, Mrs. Caroline F., Roxbury,	5.00
Fairbairn, Mrs. R. B.,	2.00
Fairbanks, Mrs. C. F.,	5.00
Fairbanks, Mrs. Horace, St. Johnsbury, Vt. (since died),	10.00
Farnsworth, Mrs. Edward M., Brookline,	2.00
Farwell, Mrs. Susan W.,	5.00
Faulkner, Mrs. Charles (since died),	15.00
Faulkner, Miss Fannie M.,	15.00
Faxon, Mrs. William,	1.00
Fay, Mrs. Dudley B.,	10.00
Fay, Mrs. Joseph S.,	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah B.,	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M.,	10.00
Ferrin, Mrs. M. T. B., Newton,	5.00
Ferris, Mrs. Mortimer C., Brookline,	5.00
Ferris, Miss M. E., Brookline,	5.00
Fessenden, Mrs. Sewall H.,	2.00
Field, Mrs. D. W., Brockton,	5.00
Fisher, Mrs. James T., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Fisher, Miss Laura,	1.00
Fisk, Mr. Lyman B., Cambridge,	10.00
Fiske, Miss Elizabeth S.,	10.00
Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N.,	5.00
Fitch, Miss Carrie T.,	10.00
Flagg, Mrs. Augustus,	6.00
Flint, Mrs. Caroline E., Brookline,	5.00
Flint, Mrs. D. B.,	2.00
Flood, Mrs. Hugh, Brookline,	2.00
Folsom, Miss Ellen M.,	2.00
Foote, Mr. Henry W.,	10.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H., Jamaica Plain,	3.00
Forster, Mrs. Henry, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Foss, Mrs. Eugene N., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,814.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,814.00
Fottler, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Frank, Mrs. Daniel,	2.00
Freeland, Mr. James H., Bangor, Me.,	5.00
Freeman, Mrs. A. Forbes,	2.00
Freeman, Mrs. Dean G., Winthrop,	5.00
Freeman, Mrs. Louisa A.,	2.00
French, Mrs. E. A.,	5.00
French, Mrs. John J.,	5.00
Friedman, Mrs. Max, Roxbury,	5.00
Friedman, Mrs. S., Roxbury.	5.00
Frothingham, Miss Ellen,	10.00
Frothingham, Mrs. L. F.,	2.00
Fry, Mrs. Charles,	10.00
Fry, Mrs. E. V. Sheridan, New York,	5.00
Fuller, Mrs. R. B.,	5.00
Gardner, Mrs. John L.,	5.00
Gaston, Mrs. W.,	5.00
Gates, Mr. Gardiner P.,	5.00
Gay, Mrs. Albert, Brookline,	1.00
Gay, Dr. Warren F.,	5.00
Gilbert, Mr. Joseph T.,	5.00
Gill, Mr. Abbott D., Roxbury.	2.00
Gill, Mrs. George F.,	1.00
Gillett, Mr. S. Lewis, Roxbury,	3.00
Gilmore, Mrs. K. M., Lexington,	5.00
Ginn, Mr. Edwin,	10.00
Gleason, Mrs. Cora L., South Boston,	2.00
Goodhue, Mrs. George H., Chestnut Hill,	1.00
Goodwin, Mr. Frank,	1.00
Gorham, Mrs. W. H.,	5.00
Grandgent, Prof. Charles H., Cambridge.	5.00
Grandgent, Mrs. Lucy L., Cambridge,	5.00
Grant, Mrs. Robert,	5.00
Graves, Mrs. J. L.,	5.00
Graves, Mr. J. L.,	10.00
Gray, Mrs. John Chipman,	10.00
Gray, Mrs. Joseph H.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,993.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,993.00
Gray, Mrs. Morris, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Gray, Mrs. Reginald, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Greeley, Mrs. R. F.,	5.00
Greene, Mrs. J. S. Copley,	2.00
Greenleaf, Mrs. L. B.,	5.00
Greenough, Mrs. A. A., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Grew, Mrs. H. S.,	10.00
Griggs, Mr. B. F., Roxbury,	1.00
Gunnison, Miss Mary E., Roxbury,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Anthony D.,	2.00
Hall, Miss Fanny,	1.00
Hall, Mr. George G.,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Jacob,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Solomon, Dorchester,	10.00
Hall, Mr. William F., Brookline.	5.00
Hammond, Miss E.,	5.00
Harding, Mrs. E.,	10.00
Hardy, Mrs. A. H.,	3.00
Harrington, Mrs. F. B.,	5.00
Harrington, Dr. Harriet L., Dorchester,	2.00
Harris, Miss Frances K., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Hart, Mrs. Thomas N.,	2.00
Harwood, Mrs. George S., Newton,	5.00
Haskell, Mrs. C. A., Newton,	2.00
Haskell, Miss Louisa P.,	2.00
Hastings, Mr. Arthur E., Brookline,	1.00
Hastings, Miss Emily A., Brookline.	1.00
Hastings, Mrs. L. W., Brookline,	1.00
Hayden, Mr. Charles H. (since died),	10.00
Hayden, Mrs. C. R.,	5.00
Hayes, Miss Lydia Y., Somerville,	1.00
Head, Mrs. Charles,	25.00
Healy, Miss Helen R.,	1.00
Heard, Mrs. J. Theodore,	5.00
Heath, Mrs. Sarah A.,	2.00
Hemenway, Mrs. C. P.,	10.00
Herman, Mrs. Joseph M.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,157.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,157.00
Herrick, Miss A. J.,	1.00
Hersey, Mrs. Alfred H.,	5.00
Hersey, Miss M. T.,	1.00
Higginson, Mrs. F. L.,	5.00
Higginson, Miss E. C., Brookline,	5.00
Higginson, Mrs. Henry L.,	15.00
Hill, Mrs. C. W., Roxbury,	1.00
Hill, Mrs. S. A., Brookline,	1.00
Hill, Mrs. William H., Brookline,	5.00
Hills, Mrs. E. A.,	5.00
Hills, Mrs. S. E., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Hoadley, Mrs. John C., Roxbury,	2.00
Hoague, Mrs. I. T. (since died),	2.00
Hobbs, Mrs. Warren D.,	2.00
Holbrook, Mrs. Walter H., Newton,	2.00
Hollander, Mrs. Louis P.,	5.00
Hood, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Hooper, Miss Adeline D.,	5.00
Hooper, Mrs. James R.,	10.00
Hooper, Mrs. N. L.,	1.00
Hooper, Mrs. R. C., Sr.,	10.00
Hopkins, Mrs. Charles A.,	10.00
Horton, Mrs. E. A.,	2.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.,	10.00
Houston, Mr. James A., Roxbury,	5.00
Howe, Mrs. Arabella,	2.00
Howe, Mrs. George D.,	5.00
Howe, Mr. George E.,	2.00
Howe, Mrs. J. S., Brookline,	5.00
Howes, Mrs. Osborn,	2.00
Howland, Mrs. D. W., Brookline,	2.00
Hoyt, Mrs. J. C.,	5.00
Hubbard, Mrs. Eliot,	10.00
Hudson, Mrs. John E.,	5.00
Hunneman, Miss Elizabeth A., Roxbury,	3.00
Hunneman, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,327.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,327.00
Hunnewell, Mr. H. H.,	50.00
Hunnewell, Mr. Walter,	10.00
Hutchins, the Misses,	3.00
Hutchins, Mrs. Constantine F.,	5.00
Hyde, Mrs. J. F. C., Newton Highlands,	1.00
Hyde, Miss Mary E., Newton Highlands,	.50
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar,	10.00
In memory of Mrs. Charles Lowell Thayer,	3.00
Ireson, Mrs. S. E.,	5.00
Jackson, Mrs. J. B. S.,	20.00
Jelly, Dr. George F.,	10.00
Jenkins, Mr. Charles,	5.00
Jenney, Mrs. Annie S., Weston (since died),	2.00
Jennings, Miss Julia F., Wellesley,	1.00
Jewett, Miss Annie,	2.00
Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne, South Berwick, Me.,	5.00
Johnson, Miss,	5.00
Johnson, Mr. Arthur S.,	5.00
Johnson, Mrs. Edward,	2.00
Johnson, Mr. Edward C.,	10.00
Johnson, Miss Fanny L., Wollaston,	1.00
Johnson, Mrs. F. W.,	2.00
Johnson, Mr. Wolcott H.,	10.00
Jolliffe, Mrs. T. H., Brookline,	5.00
Jones, Mrs. B. M.,	10.00
Jones, Miss Ellen M.,	10.00
Jones, Mrs. Jerome, Brookline,	10.00
Jordan, Mrs. Eben D.,	5.00
Josselyn, Mrs. A. S.,	5.00
Joy, Mrs. Charles H.,	10.00
Keene, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	5.00
Kellen, Mrs. William V.,	50.00
Kenerson, Mr. Austin H., Roxbury,	2.00
Kenney, Miss E. I.,	2.00
Kettle, Mrs. C. L.,	1.00
Kidder, Mrs. Henry P., Milton,	5.00
Kidner, Mrs. Reuben,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,616.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,616.50
Kimball, Mrs. D. P.,	25.00
Kimball, Mr. Edward P., Malden.	10.00
Kimball, Mrs. Marcus M.,	50.00
Kimball, Miss Susan Day,	2.00
King, Mrs. D. Webster,	2.00
Kingsbury, Miss Mary E., Brookline.	1.00
Klous, Mr. Isaac, Roxbury.	2.00
Koshland, Mrs. Joseph,	10.00
Kuhn, Mrs. Grace M.,	10.00
Lamb, Miss Augusta T., Brookline.	1.00
Lamb, Mr. Henry W., Brookline.	1.00
Lamson, Mrs. J. A.,	1.00
Lancaster, Mrs. W. B., West Newton,	5.00
Lane, Mrs. Benjamin P., Roxbury.	1.00
Larkin, the Misses,	2.00
Lavalle, Mrs. John,	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Abbott,	5.00
Lawrence, Mr. Charles R., Brookline.	5.00
Leavitt, Mrs. George R., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Lee, Mrs. George C.,	10.00
Lee, Mrs. Henry, Brookline.	20.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph,	100.00
Leeds, Miss Caroline T., Cambridge,	1.00
Leland, Mrs. Mary E.,	2.00
Levy, Mrs. B., Brookline.	2.00
Lincoln, Miss C. K. T.,	1.00
Linder, Mrs. G.,	10.00
Lins, Mrs. Ferdinand, Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Livermore, Mr. Thomas L., Jamaica Plain.	10.00
Locke, Mrs. Charles A., Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Loring, the Misses,	30.00
Loring, Mr. W. C.,	25.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C.,	25.00
Lothrop, Miss Mary B.,	5.00
Lothrop, Mrs. Thornton K.,	50.00
Lothrop, Mrs. W. S. H.,	5.00
Loud, Miss Sarah P.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,069.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,069.50
Lovering, Mrs. C. T.,	10.00
Lovett, Mr. A. S., Brookline,	5.00
Lovett, Mrs. A. S., Brookline,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. Edward J.,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. John, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. John, Jr., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Lyman, Mr. John Pickering,	10.00
Lyman, Mrs. Theodore, Brookline,	20.00
Mack, Mrs. Thomas,	5.00
Mackintosh, Mrs. W. H., Roxbury,	3.00
Magee, Mr. J. L., Chelsea,	10.00
Mallory, Mrs. F. B.,	2.00
Mandell, Mrs. S. P.,	5.00
Mansfield, Mrs. George S., Malden,	5.00
Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland,	10.00
Marsh, Mrs. Robert,	2.00
Marshall, Mrs. J. P. C.,	10.00
Martin, Mrs. Alex.,	1.00
Mead, Mrs. S. R.,	10.00
Means, Mrs. James,	5.00
Means, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
Meredith, Mrs. J. H.,	5.00
Merriam, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Merriam, Mr. Frank,	10.00
Merrill, Mrs. J. Warren, Providence, R.I.,	10.00
Merritt, Mrs. Mary E.,	1.00
Messenger, Miss Susan D., Roxbury,	1.00
Meyer, Mrs. George von L.,	25.00
Mixter, Miss M. A.,	1.00
Mixter, Mrs. William,	1.00
Monks, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Monroe, Mrs. George H., Brookline,	5.00
Morison, Mr. George B.,	5.00
Morison, Mrs. John H.,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	5.00
Morrill, Mrs. Ellen A., Roxbury,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,306.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,306.50
Morrill, Miss Fanny E.,	5.00
Morris, Mrs. Frances Isabel, Westchester, N.Y. City,	5.00
Morse, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Morse, Mr. John T.,	5.00
Morse, Miss Margaret F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Morss, Mrs. Anthony S., Charlestown,	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F.,	5.00
Munroe, Miss Mary F., Cambridge,	2.00
Murdock, Mrs. Joseph, Roxbury,	1.00
Nathan, Mrs. Jacob, Brookline,	2.00
Nazro, Mrs. Fred H., Roxbury,	2.00
Nazro, Miss Mary W., Roxbury,	2.00
Neal, Miss Caro F., Charlestown,	5.00
Newell, Mrs. James W., Brookline,	2.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M., Roxbury,	5.00
Newton, Mrs. E. Bertram,	1.00
Nichols, Mrs. E. H., Brookline,	2.00
Nichols, Mrs. Fred S.,	5.00
Nichols, Mr. Seth, New York,	5.00
Nickerson, Mr. Andrew,	10.00
Nickerson, Miss Florence S.,	1.00
Nickerson, Miss Grace E.,	1.00
Nickerson, Miss Isabel J.,	1.00
Niles, the Misses,	5.00
Niles, Mrs. G. E.,	2.00
Norcross, Miss Edith C., Roxbury,	1.00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis,	5.00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr.,	5.00
North, Mrs. J. N., Brookline,	2.00
Norton, Mrs. Frank L.,	5.00
Noye, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Oliver, Miss Martha C., Philadelphia, Pa.,	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. Anna F., Pittsfield, Me.,	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. John,	2.00
Osgood, Mrs. John Felt,	15.00
Page, Mrs. Calvin Gates,	2.00
Paine, Mrs. William D., Brookline,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,439.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,439.50
Parker, Mrs. Charles W.,	2.00
Parker, Miss Eleanor S.,	5.00
Parkinson, Mrs. John,	20.00
Parks, Mrs. John H., Plymouth,	1.00
Parsons, the Misses, Roxbury,	10.00
Payne, Miss S. A., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
P. B. S.,	1.00
Peabody, Mrs. Anna P.,	25.00
Peabody, Mr. F. H.,	10.00
Peabody, Mrs. Oliver W.,	5.00
Peabody, Mrs. S. Endicott,	10.00
Pearson, Mrs. C. H., Brookline,	5.00
Pecker, the Misses Annie J. and Mary L.,	10.00
Peirce, Mrs. Silas, Jr., Brookline,	2.00
Peirson, Mrs. Charles L.,	10.00
Penfield, Mrs. James A.,	2.00
Perry, Mrs. Claribel N., Roxbury,	5.00
Peterson, Mrs. B. D., Brookline,	1.00
Pfaelzer, Mrs. F. T.,	5.00
Pfaff, Mrs. Jacob,	10.00
Phelps, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Philbrick, Mrs. E. S., Brookline,	2.00
Phillips, Mrs. Anna T.,	25.00
Phipps, Mrs. Mary J. (since died),	25.00
Pickert, Mrs. Lehman, Brookline,	1.00
Pickman, Mrs. Dudley L.,	25.00
Pierce, Mr. Phineas,	5.00
Plumer, Mrs. Avery,	1.00
Poor, Mrs. C. C. (since died),	1.00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A.,	25.00
Pope, Drs. C. A. and E. F.,	2.00
Porteous, Mrs. John,	4.00
Porteous, Miss M. F.,	1.00
Porter, Mrs. A. S.,	1.00
Porter, Miss Nellie E., North Anson, Me.,	1.00
Porter, Mrs. P. G., Cambridgeport,	1.00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B.,	100.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,805.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,805.50
Poulsson, Miss Emilie,	1.00
Poulsson, Miss Laura E.,	1.00
Prager, Mrs. Philip,	3.00
Pratt, Mrs. Elliott W.,	3.00
Prendergast, Mr. James M.,	10.00
Prescott, Dr. W. H.,	2.00
Preston, Mrs. G. H.,	2.00
Prince, Mr. C. J.,	1.00
Proctor, Miss Ellen O., Brookline,	10.00
Proctor, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Punchard, Miss A. L., Brookline.	2.00
Putnam, Mrs. George,	5.00
Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell,	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. C. F., Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Quincy, Mrs. George H.,	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. H. P.,	5.00
Ramsdell, Mrs. E. A.,	1.00
Ranney, Mr. Fletcher,	5.00
Ratshesky, Mrs. I. A.,	5.00
Raymond, Mrs. Henry E.,	5.00
Raymond, Mrs. T. C., Cambridge.	5.00
Reed, Mrs. William H.,	20.00
Revere, Mrs. Henry, Brookline,	2.00
Revere, Mrs. Paul J.,	1.00
Reynolds, Mr. Walter H.,	5.00
Rhodes, Mrs. Albert H.,	5.00
Rhodes, Miss Florence R.,	2.00
Rhodes, Mrs. James F.,	5.00
Rhodes, Mrs. S. H.,	5.00
Rice, Mr. David, Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Rice, Mrs. David, Jamaica Plain,	15.00
Rice, Mrs. David Hall, Brookline,	2.00
Rice, Mrs. Henry A.,	5.00
Rice, Mrs. N. W.,	5.00
Rice, Mrs. W. B., Quincy,	2.00
Rich, Mrs. Isaac B.,	1.00
Richards, Miss Alice A., Brookline,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,985.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,985.50
Richards, Miss Annie Louise,	20.00
Richards, Miss C.,	5.00
Richards, Mrs. C. A.,	25.00
Richards, Mrs. Dexter N., Brookline,	10.00
Richardson, Mrs. E. C.,	2.00
Richardson, Miss Eva M., Somerville,	1.00
Richardson, Mrs. F. A., Burlington, Vt.,	5.00
Richardson, Mr. Spencer W.,	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. Mary R., Newport, R.I.,	10.00
Ridgway, Miss H. B. (since died),	2.00
Riley, Mr. C. E., Newton,	10.00
Ripley, Mr. Frederic H.,	2.00
Robbins, Mrs. F. A.,	1.00
Robinson, Mrs. Henry H., Brookline,	2.00
Robinson, Miss H. M.,	25.00
Robinson, Miss Helen S. (since died),	1.00
Roby, Mrs. C. C.,	10.00
Rochford, Master Francis J., Newton Lower Falls,	1.00
Rodman, Mr. S. W.,	10.00
Roeth, Mrs. A. G.,	1.00
Rogers, Miss Anna P.,	10.00
Rogers, Mrs. Henry M.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. J. F.,	3.00
Rogers, Miss Susan S.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. William B.,	3.00
Rosenbaum, Miss Elsa,	1.00
Rosenbaum, Mrs. L.,	1.00
Ross, Mrs. Waldo O.,	5.00
Rotch, Mrs. C. M., New Bedford,	20.00
Rotch, Miss Mary R., New Bedford,	5.00
Rotch, Mrs. T. M.,	2.00
Rothwell, Mrs. W. H., Longwood,	5.00
Russell, Mrs. Eliot,	2.00
Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence, R.I.,	25.00
Russell, Mrs. Isaac H., Roxbury,	5.00
Russell, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,245.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,245.50
Rust, Mrs. Nathaniel J.,	2.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.,	10.00
Sabin, Mrs. Charles W., Brookline,	2.00
Sabine, Miss Catherine, Brookline,	2.00
Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline,	2.00
Sacker, Miss Amy M., Brookline,	5.00
Sacker, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	2.00
Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett, Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Sampson, Mrs. Edwin H., Cambridge,	1.00
Sampson, Miss H. H.,	1.00
Sampson, Mrs. O. H.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. E. P., Brookline,	2.00
Sargent, Mrs. F. W.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. L. M.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop,	50.00
Sawyer, Mrs. Timothy T.,	5.00
Scaife, Miss Helen,	2.00
Schouler, Mrs. James,	5.00
Scott, Mrs. William M.,	2.00
Seamans, Mr. James M., Brookline,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. A. P., Brookline,	1.00
Sears, Mr. Frederick R.,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. Herbert M.,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Philip H.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Willard T.,	5.00
Sever, Miss Emily,	5.00
Severance, Mrs. Pierre C.,	5.00
Shapleigh, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	2.00
Shattuck, Mrs. G. B.,	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. Benjamin S.,	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland,	10.00
Shaw, Mrs. George R.,	2.00
Shaw, Mrs. Henry Russell,	10.00
Shepard, Mrs. L. H., Brookline,	5.00
Shepard, Mr. O. A., Brookline,	3.00
Shepard, Mrs. Thomas H., Brookline,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,506.50



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,506.50
Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence, R.I.,	25.00
Sherburne, Mrs. C. W.,	2.00
Sherburne, Mrs. F. S.,	5.00
Sherman, Mrs. George M., Brookline,	2.00
Shuman, Mrs. A.,	5.00
Sigourney, Mr. Henry,	10.00
Simons, Mrs. S. B., Wellesley,	2.00
Simpkins, Miss Mary W., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Skinner, Mrs. William, Holyoke,	5.00
Slatery, Mrs. William,	1.00
Slocum, Mrs. William H., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Smith, Miss Anne E., Roxbury,	2.00
Smith, Mr. Azariah,	2.00
Smith, Mr. Charles Gaston, Jr., Roxbury,	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Samuel,	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Thomas P., Brookline,	2.00
Snow, Mrs. F. E.,	20.00
Snow, Mr. William G.,	5.00
Soren, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	1.00
Sowdon, Mr. A. J. C.,	10.00
Sprague, Mrs. Charles,	1.00
Sprague, Mrs. Edward H., Brookline,	2.00
Stack, Mrs. James H., Brookline,	1.00
Stackpole, Miss Roxanna,	5.00
Stadtmitter, Mrs. F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H., Brookline,	30.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. H.,	10.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. S., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Steese, Mrs. Edward, Brookline,	5.00
Steinert, Mrs. Alex.,	3.00
Stetson, Miss Sarah M.,	10.00
Stevens, Mrs. H. H.,	5.00
Stevenson, Mrs. Robert H.,	5.00
St. John, Mrs. J. A., Brookline,	5.00
Stockton, Mrs. Mary A.,	3.00
Stone, Mrs. Edwin P.,	5.00
Stone, Mrs. Frederick,	20.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,755.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,755.50
Storer, the Misses,	4.00
Storrow, Mrs. J. J.,	10.00
Strauss, Mrs. Louis,	2.00
Strauss, Mrs. Philip,	2.00
Strong, Mrs. Alex.,	10.00
Sturgis, Mrs. John H.,	5.00
Swan, Mr. Charles H.,	5.00
Swan, Miss Elizabeth B., Dorchester,	5.00
Swan, Mr. Robert, Dorchester,	10.00
Swann, Mrs. John, Stockbridge.	10.00
Sweetser, Mr. Frank E.,	5.00
Sweetser, Mrs. Frank E.,	5.00
Sweetser, Miss Ida E.,	10.00
Sweetser, Mr. I. Homer.	10.00
Symonds, Miss Lucy Harris,	5.00
Taft, Mrs. E. W.,	1.00
Taft, Mrs. L. H., Brookline,	5.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas, North Billerica,	25.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas Palmer, Ashmont,	1.00
Tappan, Miss Mary A.,	15.00
Tarbell, Mrs. J. P.,	5.00
Taylor, Mrs. Charles H., Jr.,	10.00
Taylor, Mrs. E. B.,	5.00
Thacher, Mrs. H. C.,	10.00
Thacher, Mrs. Lydia W., Peabody.	10.00
Thayer, Miss Adela G.,	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. Bayard,	50.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. C., Keene, N.H.,	10.00
Thayer, Miss Harriet L.,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. William G., Southborough,	10.00
Thomas, Miss Catharine C.,	2.00
Thomson, Mrs. Arthur C., Brookline.	5.00
Thorndike, Mrs. Augustus,	5.00
Tilton, Mrs. Joseph B.,	5.00
Tilton, Mrs. William S., Newtonville.	5.00
Topliff, Miss Mary M.,	2.00
Townsend, Mrs. Thomas D.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,051.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,051.50
Tucker, Mrs. James,	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. J. Alfred, Newton,	1.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S.,	4.00
Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph,	10.00
Tyler, Mr. E. Royall,	5.00
Tyler, Mrs. J. H.,	5.00
Van Nostrand, Mrs. Alonzo G.,	5.00
Vickery, Mrs. Herman F.,	5.00
Vogel, Mrs. Frederick W.,	5.00
Vose, Mr. Frank T., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.,	5.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. Clarence S.,	10.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. O. F.,	5.00
Wales, Mrs. George W.,	5.00
Walker, Mrs. J. Albert,	2.00
Walsh, Master Fred. V. (for 1900 and 1901),	2.00
Ward, Miss Ellen M.,	5.00
Ward, Mrs. Henry V. (since died),	5.00
Ware, Miss Harriot, Brooklyn, N.Y.,	2.00
Warner, Mrs. F. E.,	5.00
Warren, Mrs. Frederick,	5.00
Warren, Mrs. Susan C. (since died),	10.00
Warren, Mrs. William W.,	25.00
Washburn, Mrs. Rufus A.,	1.00
Wason, Mrs. E., Brookline,	5.00
Watson, Mrs. C. Herbert, Brookline,	5.00
Watson, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Wead, Mrs. Leslie C., Brookline,	2.00
Webster, Mrs. F. G.,	5.00
Weeks, Mrs. A. G.,	10.00
Weeks, Mr. A. G., Jr.,	5.00
Weld, Miss Alice B., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Weld, Mrs. A. Davis, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Weld, Mrs. A. W., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Weld, Mrs. Samuel M., North Chatham,	2.00
Weld, Mrs. William. F.,	20.00
Weston, Mrs. H. C.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,267.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,267.50
Whalen, Mrs. J. E., Melrose Highlands,	1.00
Wheeler, Mrs. G. H.,	1.00
Wheelwright, the Misses,	2.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. Edward,	5.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. G. W.,	10.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. J. W.,	10.00
Whidden, Miss Georgia M.,	25.00
Whipple, Mrs. J. Reed,	10.00
Whipple, Mrs. S. L., Brookline,	10.00
White, Miss A. B.,	1.00
White, Mrs. C. T.,	3.00
White, Miss Eliza Orne, Brookline,	5.00
White, Mrs. F. J., Brookline,	2.00
White, Mr. George A.,	25.00
White, Miss G. R.,	1.00
White, Mrs. Jonathan H., Brookline,	10.00
White, Mrs. Joseph H., Brookline,	2.00
White, Mrs. W. H., Brookline,	25.00
Whiteside, Mrs. A.,	3.00
Whiting, Mrs. J. K., Longwood,	5.00
Whiting, Miss Susan A., Newton,	5.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B., Cambridge,	10.00
Whiting, Mrs. W. S., Brookline,	5.00
Whitman, Mrs. Henry,	25.00
Whitney, the Misses,	2.00
Whitney, Mrs. Edward, Belmont,	25.00
Whitney, Mrs. George,	2.00
Whitney, Mrs. H. A.,	5.00
Whitney, Mrs. Henry M., Brookline,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Mary,	1.00
Whittemore, Mrs. Augustus, Brookline,	2.00
Whittington, Mrs. Hiram, Roxbury,	2.00
Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick A.,	5.00
Whitwell, Miss S. L.,	15.00
Willard, Mrs. A. R.,	5.00
Willard, Miss Edith G.,	2.00
Willcomb, Mrs. George,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,544.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,544.50
Willcutt, Mr. Levi L., Brookline,	10.00
Williams, the Misses,	2.00
Williams, Miss Adelia C., Roxbury,	10.00
Williams, Mrs. Charles A., Brookline,	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Harriet C.,	25.00
Williams, Mrs. Jeremiah,	2.00
Williams, Mr. Moses,	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Moses,	5.00
Williams, Mrs. T. B.,	5.00
Wilson, Miss Annie E., Brookline,	5.00
Wilson, Mrs. Edward C., Brookline,	5.00
Wilson, Miss Lilly U., Brookline,	5.00
Winkley, Mrs. Samuel H.,	25.00
Winslow, Miss Helen M.,	1.00
Winsor, Mrs. Ernest, Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Withington, Miss Anna S., Brookline,	1.00
Wolcott, Mrs. Roger,	5.00
Wood, Mrs. E. S.,	2.00
Wood, Mr. Henry, Cambridge,	5.00
Woodbury, Mrs. John P.,	5.00
Woodworth, Mrs. A. S.,	10.00
Worthley, Mrs. George H., Brookline,	2.00
Wright, Miss M. A.,	3.00
Young, Miss, Brookline,	5.00
Young, Mrs. Benjamin L.,	10.00
Young, Mr. Calvin, Dorchester (since died),	2.00
Young, Miss Lucy F., Groton,	2.00
Ziegel, Mr. Louis, Roxbury,	5.00
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	\$5,713.50

## CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

Through Mrs. E. C. AGASSIZ.

Abbot, Miss Anne W.,	\$10.00
Abbot, Mrs. Edwin H.,	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward,	2.00
A friend,	10.00
Agassiz, Mrs. E. C.,	10.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$42.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$42.00
Agassiz, Mr. Max,	10.00
Ames, Mrs. James B.,	10.00
Anonymous,	2.00
Bartlett, Mrs. John,	1.00
Batchelder, Miss I.,	5.00
Beard, Mrs. Edward L.,	1.00
Bigelow, Mrs. J. W.,	2.00
Bradford, Miss Edith,	5.00
Brewster, Mrs. William,	5.00
Bright, Mrs. H. O.,	5.00
Brooks, Miss Martha W., Petersham,	5.00
Buttrick, Miss Anne,	1.00
Cary, Miss E. F.,	2.00
Carey, Mrs. A. A. (donation),	2.00
Chandler, Mrs. S. C.,	1.00
Chapman, Miss Anna B.,	2.00
Chapman, Mrs. Lucy,	2.00
Child, Mrs. F. J.,	1.50
Cooke, Mrs. J. P.,	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. I. T.,	1.00
Cushman, Miss Edith W.,	1.00
Dana, Mrs. R. H., Jr.,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. W. M.,	2.00
Deane, Mrs. Walter,	1.00
Emery, Miss Octavia B.,	2.00
Eustis, Mrs. Frank I.,	1.00
Everett, Mrs. Emily,	10.00
Everett, Miss Mildred,	10.00
Farlow, Mrs. William G.,	5.00
Fish, Mrs. F. P.,	10.00
Fisk, Mrs. James C.,	5.00
Foster, Mrs. F. C.,	100.00
Francke, Mrs. Kuno,	2.00
Gale, Mrs. Justin E., Weston,	5.00
Goodale, Mrs. G. L.,	1.00
Goodwin, Miss A. M.,	5.00
Goodwin, Mrs. H. B.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$280.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$280.50
Goodwin, Mrs. W. W.,	5.00
Green, Miss E. W.,	1.00
Green, Miss M. A.,	1.00
Greenleaf, Mrs. James (donation),	100.00
Hayward, Mr. J. W.,	5.00
Hedge, Miss Charlotte A., Brookline,	5.00
Henchman, Miss A. P.,	5.00
Horsford, Miss Katherine,	5.00
Houghton, the Misses,	10.00
Howe, Miss Sara R.,	5.00
Kennedy, Mrs. F. S.,	3.00
Kettell, Mrs. Charles W.,	5.00
Lamb, Mrs. George (donation),	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. William,	5.00
Leavitt, Miss Margaret,	5.00
Longfellow, Miss Alice M.,	10.00
Longfellow, Mrs. W. P. P.,	5.00
Lyon, Mrs. D. G.,	2.00
McKean, Mrs. H. S.,	5.00
Morison, Mrs. R. S.,	2.00
Noble, Mrs. G. W. C.,	5.00
Norton, Prof. C. E.,	10.00
Paine, Miss J. W.,	5.00
Palfrey, the Misses,	5.00
Palfrey, Mrs. C. (since died),	2.00
Peirce, Prof. J. M.,	2.00
Perrin, Mrs. Franklin (for 1900-01),	2.00
Read, Mrs. William,	1.00
Richards, Mrs. J. R.,	2.00
Richards, Mrs. R. H.,	1.00
Saville, Mrs. H. M.,	1.00
Scudder, Mrs. Horace E.,	1.00
Scudder, Mr. Samuel H.,	1.00
Sharples, Mrs. S. P.,	2.00
Simmons, Mrs. M. E.,	1.00
Sleeper, Mrs. C. M.,	2.00
Smith, Mrs. Horatio S.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$514.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$514.50
Spelman, Mrs. I. M.,	5.00
Stark, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Swan, Mrs. S. H.,	5.00
Taft, Mrs. Charles H.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. J. B.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. J. H.,	2.00
Thorp, Mrs. J. G.,	10.00
Toffey, Mrs. A. S.,	10.00
Toppan, Mrs. R. N.,	5.00
Vaughan, Mrs. Benjamin (for 1900-01),	20.00
Wesselhoeft, Mrs. W.,	2.00
White, Mrs. J. Gardner,	5.00
White, Mrs. M. P.,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Maria,	5.00
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	10.00
Willson, Mrs. R. W.,	5.00
Winlock, Mrs. J.,	1.00
Woodman, Mrs. C. W.,	25.00
Woodman, Mrs. Walter,	2.00
Yerxa, Mr. Henry D.,	5.00
Interest,	15.63
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	\$655.13

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DORCHESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. J. HENRY BEAN.

Atherton, Mrs. Samuel, Boston,	\$1.00
Barnard, Mrs. C. F.,	1.00
Barry, Mrs. Elizabeth S.,	1.00
Bartlett, Mrs. S. E., Boston,	1.00
Bates, Mrs. Henry L.,	1.00
Bean, Mrs. J. Henry,	1.00
Bennett, Miss M. M., Wellesley College,	1.00
Bird, Mrs. John L.,	1.00
Bradford, Mrs. Martin L.,	2.00
Brigham, Mrs. Frank E.,	1.00
Burdett, Mrs. Charles A.,	5.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$16.00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$16.00
Callender, Miss,	1.00
Callender, Mrs. Henry,	1.00
Churchill, Mrs. J. R.,	1.00
Clark, Mrs. A. C.,	1.00
Conant, Mrs. James S.,	1.00
Copeland, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Cushing, Miss Susan T.,	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. D. J.,	1.00
Dillaway, Mrs. C. O. L.,	1.00
Downer, Mrs. Samuel (since died),	5.00
Eaton, Mrs. Albert,	1.00
Eliot, Mrs. Christopher R., Boston,	2.00
Estabrooks, Miss,	1.00
Everett, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Faunce, Mrs. Sewall A.,	1.00
Fay, Mrs. M. C. T., Milton,	2.00
Forrest, Mrs. R. M.,	1.00
Hall, Miss Adelaide,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Henry,	1.00
Hawkes, Mrs. S. L., Mattapan,	1.00
Hearsey, Miss Sarah E.,	1.00
Hemmenway, Mrs. Edward A.,	1.00
Howland, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Humphreys, Mrs. R. C.,	2.00
Jordan, Mrs. H. J., Hingham, Centre,	1.00
Joyslin, Mrs. L. B., Wakefield,	1.00
Knight, Mr. Clarence H.,	1.00
Laighton, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Lanning, Mr. Charles D.,	5.00
Lee, Mrs. Charles J. (donation),	10.00
Lee, Mrs. L. M.,	1.00
Miller, Dr. C. H.,	5.00
Moore, Mrs. L. M., Lexington,	1.00
Murdock, Mrs. Harold,	5.00
Nash, Mrs. Edward, Boston,	1.00
Nash, Mrs. Frank,	1.00
Nichols, Mrs. Smith W.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$87.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	\$87.00
Nightingale, Mrs. C.,	1.00
North, Mrs. F. O.,	1.00
Noyes, Miss Mary E.,	1.00
Peabody, Mrs. Charles K., Cambridge,	1.00
Phillips, Mrs. John G.,	1.00
Phillips, Miss Mary N.,	1.00
Pierce, Miss Henrietta M.,	1.00
Pratt, Mrs. Laban,	2.00
Preston, Mrs. John,	1.00
Rhodes, Mrs. T. M.,	1.00
Rose, Mrs. Mary L.,	1.00
Sayward, Mrs. W. H.,	2.00
Sharp, Mr. Everett H.,	5.00
Sharp, Miss E. S. (donation),	2.00
Shepard, Mrs. John, Jr., Brookline.	1.00
Smith, Mrs. W. H. L.,	1.00
Stearns, Mrs. Albert H.,	1.00
Stearns, Master A. Maynard,	1.00
Stearns, Master A. T., 2d.,	1.00
Stearns, Master Henry D.,	1.00
Stearns, Miss Katherine,	1.00
Stearns, Mrs. Fred P.,	2.00
Swan, Mrs. Joseph W.,	3.00
Swan, Miss M. E.,	1.00
Tanner, Mrs. J. A.,	2.00
Thacher, Mrs. A. C.,	1.00
Thacher, Mrs. Charles A.,	2.00
Thacher, Miss Elizabeth M.,	1.00
Thacher, Miss M. H.,	1.00
Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge,	10 00
Turner, Mr. William H.,	1.00
Vinson, Miss Ellen H.,	2.00
Waite, Mrs. William Gay.	1.00
Warner, Mrs. F. H.,	2.00
Whiton, Mrs. Royal,	1.00
Wilder, Miss Grace S.,	2.00
Willard, Miss Ellen E.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward.</i>	<u>\$148.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$148.00
Willard, Mrs. L. P.,	1.00
Wood, Mr. Frank,	5.00
Wood, Mrs. Frank,	5.00
Wood, Mrs. William A.,	1.00
Wright, Mr. C. P.,	5.00
Young, Mrs. Frank L.,	5.00
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	\$170.00

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LYNN BRANCH.

Through Mr. L. K. BLOOD.

Averill, Miss M. J.,	\$1.00
Bancroft, Mrs. Thomas,	1.00
Berry, Mrs. B. J. and son,	5.00
Blood, Mr. E. H.,	5.00
Blood, Mr. and Mrs. L. K.,	5.00
Breed, Mrs. A. B.,	1.00
Caldwell, Mrs. Ellen F., Bradford,	1.00
Chase, Mr. Philip A.,	5.00
Earp, Miss Emily A.,	1.00
Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. V. J.,	5.00
Frazier, Mrs. Lyman B.,	2.00
Haven, Miss Cassie S.,	1.00
Heath, Mrs. Caroline P.,	2.00
Hollis, Mrs. S. J.,	10.00
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Luther S.,	5.00
Lee, Mrs. Nehemiah (for 1900),	5.00
LeRow, Mrs. M. H., Roslindale,	1.00
Little, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Lovejoy, Mrs. Dr.,	1.00
Melcher, Mrs. Angelia O.,	1.00
Morgan, Mrs. William F.,	5.00
Newhall, Mr. Charles H.,	25.00
Newhall, Mrs. Dr. Edward,	5.00
Pevear, Mr. Waldo L.,	5.00
Pickford, Mrs. Anna M.,	5.00
Purinton, Mrs. H. S.,	1.00
Sheldon, Mrs. Mary L.,	5.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$110.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$110.00
Spaulding, Mr. Roland A. (donation),	2.00
Spinney, Mr. B. F.,	5.00
Sprague, Mr. Henry B.,	5.00
Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F.,	5.00
Thomson, Mr. Elihu, Swampscott (donation),	5.00
Usher, Mrs. Roland G.,	1.00
Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles,	2.00
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	\$135.00

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MILTON BRANCH.

Through Mrs. WILLIAM WOOD.

Baldwin, Miss Alice W.,	\$1.00
Barnard, Mrs. James M.,	1.00
Breck, Mrs. C. E. C.,	1.00
Brewer, Miss Eliza,	5.00
Brewer, Mrs. Joseph,	5.00
Briggs, Miss S. E.,	1.00
Brooks, Mrs. Edward, Hyde Park,	1.00
Channing, the Misses,	3.00
Clarke, Mrs. D. O., East Milton,	1.00
Clum, Mrs. Alison B.,	1.00
Dow, Miss Jane F.,	2.50
Dow, Miss Lucia A.,	2.50
Emerson, Mrs. W. R.,	1.00
Forbes, Mrs. J. Murray,	5.00
Gilbert, Mrs. H. J.,	1.00
Gilmore, Miss Mary E., North Easton,	1.00
Glover, Mrs. T. R.,	1.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Readville,	25.00
Hicks, Miss Josephine,	1.00
Hinckley, Miss Mary, Mattapan,	1.00
Hollingsworth, Mrs. Amor,	3.00
Hollingsworth, Mrs. P. R., Mattapan,	5.00
Jaques, Mrs. Francis,	5.00
Jaques, Miss Helen,	10.00
Klous, Mrs. Henry D.,	1.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$85.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$85.00
Ladd, Mrs. William J.,	5.00
Mackintosh, Mrs.,	1.00
Perkins, Mrs. Charles E.,	5.00
Pierce, Mrs. M. V.,	1.00
Pierce, Mrs. W. L.,	1.00
Pierce, Mr. Walworth,	1.00
Richardson, Miss Nettie,	2.00
Richardson, Miss S. H.,	1.00
Rivers, Mrs. George R. R.,	1.00
Roberts, Miss Rachel,	1.00
Roberts, Mrs. R. H.,	1.00
Rotch, Miss Johanna,	1.00
Safford, Mrs. N. M.,	2.00
Tilden, Mrs. George,	2.00
Tilden, Mrs. William P.,	1.00
Tileston, Miss Edith, Mattapan,	1.00
Tileston, Miss Eleanor, Mattapan,	1.00
Tileston, Mrs. J. B., Mattapan,	5.00
Tucker, Miss R. L., Hyde Park,	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. Stephen A., Hyde Park,	1.00
Vose, Miss Caroline C.,	2.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. E. D.,	1.00
Ware, Mrs. Arthur L.,	2.00
Weston, Mr. William B.,	2.00
White, Mrs. F. B.,	1.00
Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T.,	1.00
Whitwell, Mrs. F. A.,	1.00
Whitwell, Miss Natalie S.,	1.00
Wood, Mr. William,	1.00
Wood, Mrs. William,	10.00
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	\$142.00

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WORCESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. GILBERT H. HARRINGTON.

Allen, Miss Katherine,	\$5.00
Allen, Mrs. Lamson,	1.00
Ball, Miss Helen,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$8.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$8.00
Ball, Mrs. Phineas,	2.00
Barber, Miss F. Lillian,	1.00
Bigelow, Miss Mary F.,	1.00
Blake, Miss,	1.00
Brigham, Mrs. John S.,	1.00
Clark, Miss Harriet E.,	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Henry,	50.00
Comins, Mrs. E. I.,	1.00
Curtis, Mrs. Edwin P.,	1.00
Davis, Mrs. Charles H.,	1.00
Day, Mrs. John E.,	2.00
Denholm, Mrs. W. J.,	1.00
Fay, Mrs. H. B.,	2.00
Fobes, Mrs. Celia E.,	1.00
Gage, Mrs. Homer,	5.00
Gage, Mrs. Thomas H.,	1.00
Gates, Mrs. Charles L.,	1.00
Gross, Mrs. Henry J.,	1.00
Harrington, Mrs. C. G.,	2.00
Harrington, Mrs. G. H.,	5.00
Hoar, Mrs. George F.,	2.00
Hoar, Miss Mary (for 1900-01),	10.00
Johnson, Mrs. W. W.,	1.00
Knowles, Mrs. F. B.,	5.00
Leland, Mrs. L. K.,	1.00
Lincoln, Mrs. Winslow S.,	1.00
Lowell, Mr. A. S.,	5.00
Moore, Mrs. Jessie,	1.00
Morse, Mrs. E. D. F.,	1.00
Murdock, Mrs. Julia T.,	1.00
Newton, Mrs. George,	1.00
Newton, Mrs. George L.,	1.00
Norcross, Mrs. O. W.,	1.00
Pratt, Mrs. Henry S.,	10.00
Putnam, Mrs. Otis,	1.00
Richardson, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Robinson, Mrs. J. H.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$137.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$137.00
Rogers, Miss Nellie,	1.00
Russell, Mrs. Herbert,	1.00
Russell, Mrs. J. M.,	2.00
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen,	10.00
Scofield, Mrs. J. M.,	5.00
Sinclair, Mr. J. E.,	1.00
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. Adin,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. D., Jr.,	10.00
Torrey, Mrs. L. H.,	1.00
Washburn, Mrs. Charles G.,	25.00
Wellington, Mrs. F. W.,	1.00
Wesson, Mrs. James E.,	1.00
Wesson, Mr. Walter G.,	1.00
Wheeler, Mrs. Leonard,	1.00
Whipple, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Winslow, Mrs. Samuel,	2.00
Witter, Mrs. Henry M.,	3.00
Wood, Mrs. E. M.,	6.00
Wyman, Miss Florence W.,	1.00
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	\$216.00





SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE TRUSTEES  
•  
OF THE  
PERKINS INSTITUTION

AND  
Massachusetts School for the Blind,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

AUGUST 31, 1902.

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BOSTON  
PRESS OF GEO. H. ELLIS CO., 272 CONGRESS STREET  
1903



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
SOUTH BOSTON, October 17, 1902.

To the Hon. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of State*, Boston.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the use of the legislature, a copy of the seventy-first annual report of the trustees of this institution to the corporation thereof, together with that of the treasurer and the usual accompanying documents.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

*Secretary.*

# OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

1902-1903.

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FRANCIS H. APPLETON, *President*.  
AMORY A. LAWRENCE, *Vice-President*.  
EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer*.  
MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Secretary*.

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## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE, <i>Chairman</i> .	N. P. HALLOWELL.
MELVIN O. ADAMS.	J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.
FRANCIS H. APPLETON.	FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.
WM. LEONARD BENEDICT.	GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
WILLIAM ENDICOTT.	WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.
CHARLES P. GARDINER.	RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

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## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### Monthly Visiting Committee,

*whose duty it is to visit and inspect the Institution at least once in each month.*

1903.	1903.
January, . . . MELVIN O. ADAMS.	July, . . . J. THEODORE HEARD.
February, . . . FRANCIS H. APPLETON.	August, . . . FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.
March, . . . WM. L. BENEDICT.	September, . . . GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
April, . . . WILLIAM ENDICOTT.	October, . . . WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON.
May, . . . CHARLES P. GARDINER.	November, . . . RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.
June, . . . N. P. HALLOWELL.	December, . . . S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

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### Committee on Education.

GEORGE H. RICHARDS.  
FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.  
MELVIN O. ADAMS.

### House Committee.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
CHARLES P. GARDINER.  
GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

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### Committee on Finance.

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.  
WILLIAM ENDICOTT.  
WM. LEONARD BENEDICT.  
N. P. HALLOWELL.

### Committee on Health.

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

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### Auditors of Accounts.

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.  
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Director.*

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

### Boys' Section.

ALMORIN O. CASWELL.  
MISS CAROLINE E. McMASTER.  
MISS JULIA A. BOYLAN.  
MISS JESSICA L. LANGWORTHY.  
LINCOLN ROYS.  
EDWARD K. HARVEY.  
MISS ELLEN B. EWELL.

### Girls' Section.

MISS GAZELLA BENNETT.

MISS SARAH ELIZABETH LANE, *Librarian.*  
MISS LAURA M. SAWYER, *Librarian.*  
MISS ANNA GARDNER FISH, *Clerk.*

MISS SARAH M. LILLEY.  
MISS FRANCES S. MARRETT.  
MISS IRENE MASON.  
MISS ELLA J. SPOONER.  
MISS JULIA E. BURNHAM.  
MISS ETHEL M. STICKNEY.  
MISS GRACE E. TAFT.  
MISS VINA C. BADGER.  
MISS AMELIA W. DAVIS.  
MISS LILIAN MABEL FORBUSH.

## DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

### Boys' Section.

EDWIN L. GARDINER.  
MISS FREDA A. BLACK.  
MISS HELEN M. ABBOTT.  
MISS MARY E. BURBECK.

W. LUTHER STOVER.  
JOHN F. HARTWELL.  
JOHN M. FLOCKTON.  
AUGUSTO VANNINI.  
AUGUST DAMM.

### Girls' Section.

MISS LILA P. COLE.  
MISS MARY E. RILEY.  
MISS LOUISA L. FERNALD.

MISS ANNA L. GOODRICH.  
MISS BLANCHE ATWOOD BARDIN.

GEORGE W. WANT.  
EDWIN A. SABIN.

## TUNING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE E. HART, *Instructor and Manager.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

JOHN H. WRIGHT.  
JULIAN H. MABEY.  
ELWYN C. SMITH.  
MISS MARY B. KNOWLTON, *Sloyd.*

MISS ANNA S. HANNGREN, *Sloyd.*  
MISS FRANCES M. LANGWORTHY.  
MISS M. ELIZABETH ROBBINS.  
MISS GRACE E. SNOW.

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

ELISHA S. BOLAND, M.D.,  
*Attending Physician.*  
FREDERICK A. FLANDERS, *Steward.*  
MRS. FRANCES E. CARLTON, *Matron.*  
MISS ALICE CARY, *Assistant.*

### Housekeepers in the Cottages.

MRS. M. A. KNOWLTON.  
MRS. CORA L. GLEASON.  
MISS JESSIE BENTLEY.  
MRS. SOPHIA C. HOPKINS.  
MISS FLORENCE E. STOWE.

## PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

DENNIS A. REARDON, *Manager.*  
MRS. ELIZABETH L. BOWDEN, *Printer.*

MISS LOUISE CHISHOLM, *Printer.*  
MISS ISABELLAG. MEALEY, *Printer.*

## WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

EUGENE C. HOWARD, *Manager.*

MISS ESTELLE M. MENDUM, *Clerk.*

MISS ELLEN B. WEBSTER, *Book-keeper.*  
MISS MAYBEL J. KING, *Assistant.*

## MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

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- Abbott, Mrs. M. T., Cambridge.  
Adams, John A., Pawtucket, R.I.  
Adams, Melvin O., Boston.  
Agassiz, Mrs. E. C., Cambridge.  
Ahl, Mrs. Daniel, Boston.  
Alger, Rev. William R., Boston.  
Amory, C. W., Boston.  
Anagnos, Michael, Boston.  
Anderson, Mrs. John F., Boston.  
Appleton, Gen. Francis H., Boston.  
Appleton, Mrs. R. M., New York.  
Appleton, Dr. William, Boston.  
Appleton, Mrs. William, Boston.  
Apthorp, William F., Boston.  
Atkinson, Edward, Boston.  
Bacon, Edwin M., Boston.  
Baker, Mrs. Ezra H., Boston.  
Baker, Miss M. K., Boston.  
Baldwin, S. E., New Haven, Conn.  
Baldwin, William H., Boston.  
Balfour, Miss M. D., Charlestown.  
Ballard, Miss E., Boston.  
Barbour, E. D., Boston.  
Barrett, William E., Boston.  
Barrows, Hon. S. J., New York.  
Barrows, Mrs. S. J., New York.  
Bartlett, Francis, Boston.  
Bartlett, Miss F., Boston.  
Bartlett, Mrs. John, Cambridge.  
Bartlett, Mrs. Mary E., Boston.  
Bartlett, Miss Mary F., Boston.  
Bates, Arlo, Boston.  
Baylies, Mrs. Charlotte U., Boston.  
Beach, Rev. D. N., Denver.  
Beach, Mrs. Edwin H., Springfield.  
Beal, James H., Boston.  
Beebe, E. Pierson, Boston.  
Beebe, J. Arthur, Boston.  
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur, Boston.  
Benedict, Wm. Leonard, Boston.  
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Brookline.  
Binney, William, Providence.  
Black, George N., Boston.  
Blanchard, G. D. B., Malden.  
Boardman, Mrs. Edwin A., Boston.  
Bourn, Hon. A. O., Providence.  
Bowditch, Alfred, Boston.  
Bowditch, Dr. H. P., Jamaica Plain.  
Boyden, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
Brackett, Mrs. Henry, Boston.  
Brimmer, Mrs. Martin, Boston.  
Brooke, Rev. Stopford W., Boston.  
Brooks, Edward, Hyde Park.  
Brooks, Rev. G. W., Dorchester.  
Brooks, Peter C., Boston.  
Brooks, Mrs. Peter C., Boston.  
Brooks, Shepherd, Boston.  
Brown, B. F., Boston.  
Brown, Mrs. John C., Providence.  
Browne, A. Parker, Boston.  
Bryant, Mrs. A. B. M., Boston.  
Bullard, Mrs. William S., Boston.  
Bullock, George A., Worcester.  
Bumstead, Mrs. F. J., Cambridge.  
Bundy, James J., Providence.  
Burgess, Mrs. S. K., Brookline.  
Burnham, Miss Julia E., Lowell.  
Burnham, William A., Boston.  
Burton, Dr. J. W., Flushing, N.Y.  
Cabot, Mrs. Joseph S., Boston.  
Cabot, Mrs. Samuel, Boston.  
Cabot, Walter C., Boston.

- Callahan, Miss Mary G., Boston.  
 Callender, Walter, Providence.  
 Carpenter, Charles E., Providence.  
 Carter, Mrs. J. W., West Newton.  
 Cary, Miss E. F., Cambridge.  
 Cary, Miss Ellen G., Boston.  
 Cary, Mrs. Richard, Boston.  
 Case, Mrs. Laura L., Boston.  
 Center, Joseph H., Boston.  
 Chace, James H., Valley Falls, R.I.  
 Chace, Hon. J., Valley Falls, R.I.  
 Chadwick, Mrs. C. C., Boston.  
 Chamberlin, E. D., Boston.  
 Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar, N.Y.  
 Chapin, E. P., Providence.  
 Cheever, Dr. David W., Boston.  
 Cheever, Miss M. E., Boston.  
 Claffin, Hon. William, Boston.  
 Clark, Miss S. W., Beverly.  
 Clarke, James W., New York.  
 Clement, Edward H., Boston.  
 Coates, James, Providence.  
 Cochrane, Alexander, Boston.  
 Coffin, Mrs. W. E., Boston.  
 Colt, Samuel P., Bristol, R.I.  
 Cook, Charles T., Detroit, Mich.  
 Cook, Mrs. C. T., Detroit, Mich.  
 Coolidge, Dr. A., Boston.  
 Coolidge, J. Randolph, Boston.  
 Coolidge, Mrs. J. R., Boston.  
 Coolidge, John T., Boston.  
 Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Boston.  
 Cotting, C. U., Boston.  
 Cowing, Miss Grace G., Brookline.  
 Cowing, Mrs. M. W., Brookline.  
 Crafts, Mrs. J. M., Boston.  
 Crane, Mrs. Zenas M., Dalton.  
 Crosby, Joseph B., Boston.  
 Crosby, Sumner, Brookline.  
 Crosby, William S., Brookline.  
 Cross, Mrs. F. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Cruft, Miss Harriet O., Boston.  
 Cummings, Mrs. A. L., Portland, Me.  
 Cummings, Charles A., Boston.  
 Cunniff, Hon. M. M., Boston.  
 Curtis, C. A., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Charles P., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Mary S., Boston.  
 Dalton, C. H., Boston.  
 Dalton, Mrs. C. H., Boston.  
 Darling, Cortes A., Providence.  
 Davis, Miss A. W., Boston.  
 Davis, Mrs. Edward L., Boston.  
 Dexter, Mrs. F. G., Boston.  
 Dillaway, W. E. L., Boston.  
 Doliber, Thomas, Boston.  
 Dow, Miss Jane F., Milton.  
 Draper, Eben S., Boston.  
 Draper, George A., Boston.  
 Dunklee, Mrs. John W., Boston.  
 Durant, William, Boston.  
 Duryea, Mrs. Herman, New York.  
 Earle, Mrs. T. K., Boston.  
 Eliot, Rev. Christopher R., Boston.  
 Elliott, Mrs. Maud Howe, Boston.  
 Ellis, George H., Boston.  
 Endicott, Miss Clara T., Boston.  
 Endicott, Henry, Boston.  
 Endicott, Miss Mary E., Beverly.  
 Endicott, William, Boston.  
 Endicott, William C., Jr., Boston.  
 Ernst, C. W., Boston.  
 Evans, Mrs. Glendower, Boston.  
 Everett, Mrs. Emily, Cambridge.  
 Fairbanks, Miss C. L., Boston.  
 Farnam, Mrs. Ann S., New Haven.  
 Faulkner, Miss Fannie M., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. Dudley B., Boston.  
 Fay, H. H., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. H. H., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. Joseph S., Boston.  
 Fay, Miss Sarah B., Boston.  
 Fay, Miss S. M., Boston.  
 Fenno, Mrs. L. C., Boston.  
 Ferguson, Mrs. C. H., Dorchester.

- Ferris, Mrs. M. E., Brookline.  
 Ferris, Miss Mary E., Brookline.  
 Fields, Mrs. James T., Boston.  
 Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N., Boston.  
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott, Boston.  
 Folsom, Charles F., M.D., Boston.  
 Foote, Miss M. B., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Miss C. P., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Mrs. E. W., Hartford, Conn.  
 Foster, Francis C., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Mrs. Francis C., Cambridge.  
 Freeman, Miss Harriet E., Boston.  
 Fry, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Fuller, Mrs. Samuel R., Boston.  
 Galloupe, C. W., Boston.  
 Gammans, Hon. George H., Boston.  
 Gardiner, Charles P., Boston.  
 Gardiner, Robert H., Boston.  
 Gardner, George A., Boston.  
 Gardner, Mrs. John L., Boston.  
 George, Charles H., Providence.  
 Gill, Mrs. Francis A., Boston.  
 Glidden, W. T., Boston.  
 Goddard, William, Providence.  
 Goff, Darius L., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Goff, Lyman B., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Goldthwait, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Gooding, Rev. A., Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Goodwin, Miss A. M., Cambridge.  
 Gordon, Rev. G. A., D.D., Boston.  
 Gray, Mrs. Ellen, New York City.  
 Green, Charles G., Boston.  
 Greenleaf, Mrs. James, Cambridge.  
 Grew, Edward W., Boston.  
 Griffin, S. B., Springfield.  
 Hale, Rev. Edward E., Boston.  
 Hall, Mrs. F. Howe, Plainfield, N.J.  
 Hall, Miss L. E., Boston.  
 Hall, Miss Minna B., Longwood.  
 Hallowell, Col. N. P., Boston.  
 Hammond, Mrs. G. G., Jr., Boston.  
 Hammond, Mrs. G. W., Boston.  
 Hanscom, Dr. Sanford, Somerville.  
 Haskell, Edwin B., Auburndale.  
 Haskell, Mrs. E. B., Auburndale.  
 Head, Charles, Boston.  
 Head, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Heard, J. T., M.D., Boston.  
 Hearst, Mrs. Phebe A.  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Boston.  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Chas. P., Boston.  
 Henshaw, Mrs. Harriet A., Boston.  
 Herford, Rev. Brooke, England.  
 Hersey, Charles H., Boston.  
 Higginson, Frederick, Brookline.  
 Higginson, Henry Lee, Boston.  
 Higginson, Mrs. Henry L., Boston.  
 Hill, Dr. A. S., Somerville.  
 Hill, J. E. R., Boston.  
 Hill, Mrs. T. J., Providence.  
 Hoar, Gen. Rockwood, Worcester.  
 Hodgkins, Frank E., Somerville.  
 Hodgkins, William H., Somerville.  
 Hogg, John, Boston.  
 Hollis, Mrs. S. J., Lynn.  
 Holmes, Charles W., Canada.  
 Holmes, John H., Boston.  
 Horton, Mrs. William H., Boston.  
 Hovey, William A., Boston.  
 Howard, Hon. A. C., Boston.  
 Howard, Hon. Henry, Providence.  
 Howe, Henry Marion, N.Y.  
 Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, Boston.  
 Howe, Mrs. Virginia A., Boston.  
 Howland, Mrs. O. O., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, Francis W., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, Mrs. H. S., Boston.  
 Hutchins, Mrs. C. F., Boston.  
 Iasigi, Miss Mary V., Boston.  
 Ingraham, Mrs. E. T., Wellesley.  
 Jackson, Charles C., Boston.  
 Jackson, Edward, Boston.  
 Jackson, Mrs. J. B. S., Boston.  
 Jackson, Patrick T., Cambridge.  
 James, Mrs. C. D., Brookline.  
 Jenks, Miss C. E., Boston.



- Johnson, Edward C., Boston.  
 Jones, Mrs. E. C., New Bedford.  
 Jones, Miss Ellen M., Boston.  
 Joy, Mrs. Charles H., Boston.  
 Kasson, Rev. F. H., Boston.  
 Kellogg, Mrs. Eva D., Boston.  
 Kendall, Miss H. W., Boston.  
 Kennard, Martin P., Brookline.  
 Kent, Mrs. Helena M., Boston.  
 Kidder, Mrs. Henry P., Boston.  
 Kilmer, Frederick M., Somerville.  
 Kimball, Mrs. David P., Boston.  
 Kimball, Edward P., Malden.  
 Knapp, George B., Boston.  
 Knowlton, Daniel S., Boston.  
 Kramer, Henry C., Boston.  
 Lamb, Mrs. Annie L., Boston.  
 Lamson, Miss C. W., England.  
 Lang, B. J., Boston.  
 Lang, Mrs. B. J., Boston.  
 Lawrence, Amory A., Boston.  
 Lawrence, James, Groton.  
 Lawrence, Mrs. James, Groton.  
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm., Boston.  
 Lee, George C., Boston.  
 Lee, Mrs. George C., Boston.  
 Lillie, Mrs. A. H., Richmond, Eng.  
 Lincoln, L. J. B., Hingham.  
 Linzee, J. T., Boston.  
 Littell, Miss S. G., Boston.  
 Livermore, Thomas L., Boston.  
 Lodge, Hon. Henry C., Boston.  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.  
 Lord, Rev. A. M., Providence, R.I.  
 Loring, Mrs. W. Caleb, Boston.  
 Lothrop, John, Auburndale.  
 Lothrop, Mrs. T. K., Boston.  
 Lovering, Mrs. Charles T., Boston.  
 Lowell, Abbott Lawrence, Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Amy, Brookline.  
 Lowell, Charles, Boston.  
 Lowell, Francis C., Boston.  
 Lowell, Mrs. George G., Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Georgiana, Boston.  
 Lowell, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy, Boston.  
 Lyman, Arthur T., Boston.  
 Lyman, J. P., Boston.  
 Manning, Mrs. M. W., Brooklyn.  
 Marrett, Miss H. M., Standish, Me.  
 Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland.  
 Marvin, Mrs. E. C., Boston.  
 Mason, Miss E. F., Boston.  
 Mason, Miss Ida M., Boston.  
 Mason, I. B., Providence.  
 Matchett, Mrs. W. F., Boston.  
 Matthews, Mrs. A. B., Boston.  
 May, F. W. G., Dorchester.  
 May, John J., Dorchester.  
 Merriam, Charles, Boston.  
 Merriam, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Merriman, Mrs. D., Cambridge.  
 Merritt, Edward P., Boston.  
 Meyer, Mrs. George von L., Boston.  
 Minot, J. Grafton, Boston.  
 Minot, The Misses, Boston.  
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine C., Boston.  
 Morgan, Eustis P., Saco, Me.  
 Morgan, Mrs. Eustis P., Saco, Me.  
 Morison, John H., Boston.  
 Morison, Mrs. John H., Boston.  
 Morse, Mrs. Leopold, Boston.  
 Morse, Miss M. F., Jamaica Plain.  
 Morss, A. S., Charlestown.  
 Moseley, Charles H., Boston.  
 Motley, Mrs. E. Preble, Boston.  
 Moulton, Miss Maria C., Boston.  
 Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, Boston.  
 Nichols, Mrs. Frederick S., Boston.  
 Nichols, J. Howard, Boston.  
 Nickerson, Andrew, Boston.  
 Nickerson, Miss Priscilla, Boston.  
 Nickerson, S. D., Boston.  
 Norcross, Grenville H., Boston.  
 Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr., Boston.  
 Noyes, Hon. Charles J., Boston.

- Oliver, Dr. Henry K., Boston.  
 Paine, Robert Treat, Boston.  
 Palfrey, J. C., Boston.  
 Palmer, John S., Providence.  
 Parker, Richard T., Boston.  
 Parkinson, John, Boston.  
 Parkinson, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Parkman, George F., Boston.  
 Peabody, Rev. Endicott, Groton.  
 Peabody, F. H., Boston.  
 Peabody, Frederick W., Boston.  
 Peabody, Mrs. R. S., Boston.  
 Peabody, S. E., Boston.  
 Perkins, Charles Bruen, Boston.  
 Perkins, Mrs. C. E., Boston.  
 Phillips, Mrs. John C., Boston.  
 Pickman, D. L., Boston.  
 Pickman, Mrs. D. L., Boston.  
 Pierce, Mrs. M. V., Milton.  
 Pope, Mrs. A. A., Boston.  
 Porter, Charles H., Quincy.  
 Potter, Isaac M., Providence.  
 Potter, Mrs. Warren B., Boston.  
 Powars, Miss Mary A., Boston.  
 Pratt, Elliott W., Boston.  
 Prendergast, J. M., Boston.  
 Proctor, James H., Boston.  
 Proctor, Mrs. T. E., Boston.  
 Quimby, Mrs. A. K., Boston.  
 Rand, Arnold A., Boston.  
 Rantoul, Robert S., Salem.  
 Reardon, Dennis A., Boston.  
 Reed, Mrs. Wm. Homer, Boston.  
 Reynolds, Walter H., Boston.  
 Rice, Mrs. Henry A., Boston.  
 Richards, Miss Elise, Boston.  
 Richards, George H., Boston.  
 Richards, Mrs. H., Gardiner, Me.  
 Richardson, John, Boston.  
 Richardson, Miss M. G., New York.  
 Richardson, Mrs. M. R., Boston.  
 Richardson, W. L., M.D., Boston.  
 Roberts, Mrs. A. W., Boston.  
 Robinson, Henry, Reading.  
 Rodman, S. W., Boston.  
 Rodocanachi, J. M., Boston.  
 Rogers, Miss Clara B., Boston.  
 Rogers, Miss Flora E., New York.  
 Rogers, Henry M., Boston.  
 Rogers, Mrs. William B., Boston.  
 Ropes, Mrs. Joseph A., Boston.  
 Ropes, Joseph S., Boston.  
 Russell, Henry G., Providence.  
 Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence.  
 Russell, Henry S., Boston.  
 Russell, Miss Marian, Boston.  
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S., Boston.  
 Russell, Mrs. William A., Boston.  
 Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline.  
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett, Newton.  
 Saltonstall, Richard M., Newton.  
 Sanborn, Frank B., Concord.  
 Sayles, F. C., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Schaff, Capt. Morris, Pittsfield.  
 Schlesinger, Sebastian B., Boston.  
 Sears, David, Boston.  
 Sears, Frederick R., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. Fred. R., Jr., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. P. H., Boston.  
 Sears, Willard T., Boston.  
 Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland, Boston.  
 Shaw, Henry S., Boston.  
 Shaw, Quincy A., Boston.  
 Shepard, Harvey N., Boston.  
 Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence.  
 Sherwood, W. H., Boston.  
 Shippen, Rev. R. R., Brockton.  
 Sigourney, Henry, Boston.  
 Slafter, Rev. Edmund F., Boston.  
 Slater, Mrs. H. N., Boston.  
 Slater, H. N., Jr., Providence.  
 Snelling, Samuel G., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss E. D., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss Emily L., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss M. D., Boston.

- Sorchan, Mrs. Victor, New York.  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Mahlon D., Boston.  
 Spencer, Henry F., Boston.  
 Sprague, F. P., M.D., Boston.  
 Stanwood, Edward, Brookline.  
 Stearns, Charles H., Brookline.  
 Stearns, Mrs. Charles H., Brookline.  
 Stevens, Miss C. Augusta, N. Y.  
 Stewart, Mrs. C. B., Boston.  
 Sturgis, Francis S., Boston.  
 Sullivan, Richard, Boston.  
 Swan, Mrs. Sarah H., Cambridge.  
 Taggard, Mrs. B. W., Boston.  
 Talbot, Mrs. Isabella W., Boston.  
 Tapley, Mrs. Amos P., Boston.  
 Temple, Thomas F., Boston.  
 Thaw, Mrs. Wm., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Thayer, Miss Adele G., Boston.  
 Thayer, E. V. R., Boston.  
 Thayer, Rev. George A., Cincinnati.  
 Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel, Boston.  
 Thomas, Mrs. Joseph B., Boston.  
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop, Boston.  
 Tilden, Miss Alice Foster, Milton.  
 Tilden, Miss Edith S., Milton.  
 Tilden, Mrs. M. Louise, Milton.  
 Tingley, S. H., Providence.  
 Tompkins, Eugene, Boston.  
 Torrey, Miss A. D., Boston.  
 Tower, Col. William A., Boston.  
 Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S., Boston.  
 Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph.  
 Underwood, Herbert S., Boston.  
 Upton, George B., Boston.  
 Villard, Mrs. Henry, New York.  
 Vose, Miss Caroline C., Milton.  
 Wales, Joseph H., Boston.  
 Warden, Erskine, Waltham.  
 Ware, Miss C. L., Cambridge.  
 Ware, Miss M. L., Boston.  
 Warren, J. G., Providence.  
 Warren, Mrs. Wm. W., Boston.  
 Washburn, Hon. J. D., Worcester.  
 Watson, Thomas A., Weymouth.  
 Watson, Mrs. T. A., Weymouth.  
 Weeks, A. G., Boston.  
 Weld, R. H., Boston.  
 Weld, Mrs. William F., Boston.  
 Wesson, J. L., Boston.  
 Wheelock, Miss Lucy, Boston.  
 Wheelwright, A. C., Boston.  
 Wheelwright, John W., Boston.  
 White, C. J., Cambridge.  
 White, Mrs. Charles T., Boston.  
 White, G. A., Boston.  
 Whitehead, Miss Mary, Roxbury.  
 Whitford, George W., Providence.  
 Whiting, Albert T., Boston.  
 Whitman, Mrs. Sarah W., Boston.  
 Whitney, Miss Anne, Boston.  
 Whitney, Henry M., Brookline.  
 Whitten, Mrs. Elizabeth S.  
 Whitwell, S. Horatio, Boston.  
 Whitwell, Miss S. L., Boston.  
 Wigglesworth, Thomas, Boston.  
 Wightman, W. D., Providence.  
 Williams, Mrs. H., Boston.  
 Winslow, Mrs. George, Roxbury.  
 Winsor, Mrs. E., Chestnut Hill.  
 Winsor, J. B., Providence.  
 Winthrop, Mrs. John, Stockbridge.  
 Winthrop, Mrs. Thos. L., Boston.  
 Woodruff, Thomas T., Boston.  
 Young, Mrs. Benjamin L., Boston.

# SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

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SOUTH BOSTON, October 8, 1902.

The annual meeting of the corporation, duly summoned, was held today at the institution, at 3 P.M.

Mr. S. Lothrop Thorndike was called to the chair.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read by the secretary and declared approved.

The annual report of the trustees was presented, accepted and ordered to be printed with the usual accompanying documents.

The report of the treasurer was read, accepted and ordered to be printed.

The corporation then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were unanimously elected:—

*President*—Gen. FRANCIS H. APPLETON.

*Vice-President*—AMORY A. LAWRENCE.

*Treasurer*—EDWARD JACKSON.

*Secretary*—MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

*Trustees*—Francis H. Appleton, William Leonard Benedict, William Endicott, Charles P. Gardiner, J. Theodore Heard, M.D., George H. Richards, Richard M. Saltonstall and S. Lothrop Thorndike.

Mr. John J. May of Dorchester was afterward elected a member of the corporation.

The meeting was then dissolved, and all in attendance proceeded, with the invited guests, to visit the various departments of the school.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
SOUTH BOSTON, October 8, 1902.

*To the Members of the Corporation.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: — The undersigned trustees, to whose charge the management of the institution has been committed by you and the executive of the commonwealth, have the honor to present the following report for the financial year ending August 31, 1902: —

We take great pleasure in being able to give a favorable account of our stewardship and to state that the work of the school has gone forward without interruption and that the efforts of both teachers and pupils have been rewarded with good results.

The institution has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and its work has grown in all directions.

At the beginning of the year which has just closed the number of blind persons registered in the various departments of the establishment, including the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain, was 270. Since then 42 have been admitted and 34 have been discharged, making the present number 278.

The general health of the school has been exceedingly good. None of the contagious diseases which have been more or less prevalent in the community

have invaded our premises; nor have any cases of death occurred within the walls of the institution itself. Nevertheless we mourn the loss of three scholars who passed away during the past year. One of them, Annie F. Bennett, was stricken down with pneumonia while she was staying with her mother in Worcester. The other two, Clara E. Stone of Brattleborough, Vermont, and Florence G. Smith of Charlestown, Massachusetts, died of spinal meningitis, the former on the twenty-first of May last in the Massachusetts General Hospital and the latter on the twenty-fifth of the same month at her own home.

#### EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS LAID BY DR. HOWE.

The institution has just completed the seventieth year of its existence. In the life of a school the period of three score and ten years does not tell the same tale as it does in that of a human being. For the building and the development of an educational establishment require a much longer time than the growth and maturity of a man.

In many of its principal points the school was modelled by Dr. Howe after those which he visited and examined in Paris and Great Britain; but in some of its most essential characteristics it differed so radically from its prototypes and formed such a peculiar departure from their standards that its foundation marked a distinct era in the intellectual, moral and social elevation of the blind of America.

Thus, while Dr. Howe copied many of the pedagogical features and mechanical processes of the European asylums, he imbued his work with a spirit widely different from theirs. With far reaching wis-

dom and great care he strove to make his pupils self-reliant and to develop in them an earnest desire for individual independence and for the acquisition of those qualities which make for true manhood and womanhood. The idea of self help and of entire freedom from the taint of alms permeated so thoroughly his system of training and was so deeply rooted in all his plans and arrangements for the physical, mental and moral development of the blind, that from it sprang up in the course of time a stately tree of education, which is bearing noble fruit.

The school built by Dr. Howe has served as a model in the organization of all kindred institutions in this country and has led the way in every important movement. It has kept abreast of the times, introducing new appliances and making important improvements on those already in use, and has become a potent force in the amelioration of the condition of the blind. Moreover, it has rendered great service to the cause of general education, while in its special field of operations it has achieved results, which not only invite admiration for their intrinsic worth but give promise of greater things to be accomplished in the future. The fact that the work of all the American institutions for the blind is still carried on upon the principles, which were planted in the New England institution by its founder seventy years ago, bears convincing testimony to the excellence and soundness of those principles and to the sagacity and foresight of the man who chose them.

Thus through the strenuous efforts of Dr. Howe a new order of things has been created for the blind in America. A system of rational education has been developed for their benefit, whereby their intellectual

and moral status has been raised to a higher plane, their sense of self respect has become firmer and their appreciation of the dignity of man has increased correspondingly.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DR. HOWE.

Few persons of any rank or station are so dear to their fellow men as to have their memory honored by a public celebration long after they have passed away. Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the distinguished founder of this institution and for nearly forty-four years its director, is one of the small number to receive such a tribute.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since the death of this renowned philanthropist; yet his great work in the cause of liberty and in the field of humanity is universally admired and continues to be a source of inspiration to others. His memory has been kept green and is fondly cherished not only by those to whose welfare and happiness he devoted the greatest part of his noble life, with unabating enthusiasm and exemplary self-forgetfulness, but by the community at large, whose educational, charitable and sociological interests he served with rare wisdom, absolute disinterestedness and wonderful success. This was clearly shown by an event of special significance, the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, which took place in Tremont Temple on the eleventh of November, 1901.

The idea of holding a public meeting in commemoration of the natal day of Dr. Howe originated with the blind, and they carried it into execution. Realizing how whole-souled was his consecration to their



cause and how assiduously he labored in season and out of season to ameliorate their condition and to raise them to a higher intellectual, moral and social plane than that in which he found them, they decided to express in a suitable manner their sense of gratitude to him for what he had done for them as individuals and as a class. To this end they worked earnestly, planned wisely, contributed generously and asked no one to do for them what they could accomplish themselves.

The programme of the exercises was so arranged as to illustrate in a brief time the distinct phases of the many-sided genius and energy of Dr. Howe. The attendance was a notable one. No more remarkable audience has gathered in the city for many years than that which filled Tremont Temple to do honor to the memory of the "Cadmus of the blind." As a notice in one of the newspapers said with truth, one witnessed in this assembly "the passing of a generation, the last of a fast disappearing Boston." The proceedings were both suggestive and interesting to an unusual degree. Senator Hoar was introduced in a few well-chosen words by the chairman of the Howe memorial committee, Miss Lydia Young Hayes and presided at the meeting with his wonted dignity and graciousness. He opened the exercises with a brief speech of deep feeling and great eloquence, the keynote which he struck being followed in the addresses of the succeeding speakers, each of whom presented the part assigned to him or her with excellent taste and in a forcible and scholarly manner.

Both as a whole and in every one of its details the celebration proved to be a great success. Indeed, it was a most appropriate recognition of the valuable

services rendered by a man of heart to sufferers of every description and a fitting tribute to the memory of the great champion of the cause of the blind. Dr. Howe deserved all that was attributed to him or said about him and his work. He was the embodiment of the highest and best features of the New England character. He was an original thinker, a practical sociologist, a sane idealist, a chivalrous lover of liberty and one of the noblest and bravest ministers of benevolence. Every power of his mind, heart and soul was dedicated to the lofty ideals of freedom and humanity and to their embodiment in the forces of the onward progress of mankind. His genius shone brilliantly in every form of public charity. In devising ways and means for the amelioration of the condition of the defective and dependent members of the human family he showed sound judgment and much ingenuity, and in urging their adoption he spoke with authority and resistless force. His views and convictions on these subjects, formed by much meditation and study and steadied by an uncommonly keen and strong reasoning faculty, were never vagrant nor fantastical but always clear, positive, firm. When he died it was said that there was nothing good in the charities of Massachusetts which he had not planned or greatly assisted and promoted. Human freedom, education, philanthropy, reform, all were causes which he had earnestly espoused and effectively served or powerfully helped both by eloquent advocacy and by laborious, practical leadership and heroic toil. But, in the midst of these many interests and varied labors, the uplifting and happiness of the blind constantly occupied his thoughts, and his work at this institution was the great work of his life.

## TEACHING BLIND ADULTS AT THEIR HOMES.

The work of teaching the adult blind at their homes, which was undertaken at the expense of the state nearly two years ago, has been prosecuted with great efficiency and with very satisfactory results.

The number of sightless persons who have shown an earnest desire to avail themselves of the advantages, offered to them free of cost, has steadily increased, and many of the difficulties with which the path to success seemed at the beginning of the enterprise to be beset have gradually vanished.

According to the plan which was prepared by the director of this institution and revised and approved by the state board of education, three teachers have been regularly employed, each of whom has given lessons in reading, writing and in some simple handicraft to as many persons as he or she could reach and attend to. During the latter part of the past year the applicants for instruction were so numerous that they could not be served promptly and the visits to some of them were not so frequent as they might have been under more favorable circumstances. We are glad to say that this difficulty does not exist any longer since the legislature at the last session increased the annual appropriation sufficiently to enable us to employ a fourth teacher.

Owing to the extent of the territory, which the instructors are obliged to traverse, they have labored under most serious disadvantages, and many were the obstacles which they have had to surmount; yet they have worked with great assiduity and perseverance and have met with marked success. They have carried intellectual light and comfort, solace and en-

couragement to a large number of men and women, whom they found sitting idle in darkness, grieving for their deprivation and mourning over their affliction.

We look forward to the greater usefulness and beneficence of this educational undertaking in the years to come, and we are not assuming too much in saying that, just in proportion as it progresses towards the realization of its possibilities, will the clouds of gloom and despair that envelop the victims of the loss of sight be dissipated. Nay, more. It is earnestly hoped that the full development of this movement will enable most of the adult blind to live in their homes with their kith and kin or to reside in their native towns among their neighbors and friends. Thus they will be kept in touch with the communities to which they belong and will avoid the danger of being segregated from ordinary society and gathered together in huge receptacles or retreats, which in the natural order of things cannot but be cheerless and dismal abodes for the inmates and prolific sources of degradation and humiliation for the whole class of their fellow sufferers. It may be said with confidence that this undertaking will help more effectively than any other agency to solve in a humane and satisfactory manner one of the most perplexing problems which confront and embarrass those who are earnestly striving to uplift the blind.

#### FINANCES.

The report of the treasurer for the past year is herewith submitted. It gives a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures, which for the sake of convenience may be condensed as follows: —

Cash on hand September 1, 1901, . . .	\$76,674.59
Total receipts during the year, . . .	<u>340,950.94</u>
	\$417,625.53
Total expenditures and investments, . . .	<u>373,936.55</u>
Balance in the treasury August 31, 1902,	\$43,688.98

The financial affairs of the institution have been judiciously managed, and no unnecessary outlays of money have been made. While the needs of the school have been well supplied and everything that seemed to be required for the care, the comfort and the thorough training of the pupils has been provided, the current expenses have been kept within the limits of the income, and no encroachment upon the permanent fund has been made.

#### LEGACIES.

The immense debt of gratitude, which we owe to the revered memory of the late Miss Helen Curtis Bradlee for several large gifts, has been vastly increased during the past year by a new one. During her life this great benefactress of suffering humanity manifested a warm sympathy with the blind, and in arranging for the disposition of her brother's estate, which was practically left under her control, she directed those who were in charge of its administration to give a part of it to our institution. Accordingly the surviving trustee of the estate, Col. William H. Hodgkins, acting upon Miss Bradlee's recommendation, sent to our treasurer the sum of \$50,000, which, added to the fund bearing the name of J. Putnam Bradlee, brings it up to \$100,000. This is the largest bequest which has ever come to the institution from a single source, and in recording it we seize the

opportunity of expressing again our sense of obligation to Col. Hodgkins for his unfailing interest in the cause of the blind and of assuring him that we appreciate very highly his unceasing efforts in their behalf.

A legacy of \$5,000, left to the institution by the late Charles Loring Young, has been paid to it by the executors of his will. Liberal, unassuming, benevolent, high-minded and public-spirited, Mr. Young was a typical product of the New England spirit and life. By his death the cause of the blind has lost a staunch friend, and Boston one of its noblest and most generous citizens.

The late Miss Mary N. Loring of Boston belonged to that class of New England women who are noted for their benevolence, their generosity, their modesty, their clear common sense and their practical wisdom. She was full of good works and very active in benevolent enterprises; but, of all the causes to which she devoted her attention, the one which enlisted her interest most strongly and gained the mastery of her feelings was that of the education of the blind. Through careful observation she became thoroughly convinced that the institution was doing a noble work and that it has a great mission to fulfil. Thus in testimony of her earnest appreciation of the valuable ministrations of the school she bequeathed to it a certain sum of money, which was placed under the control of her sister, Miss Elizabeth P. Loring, and which was to become available after the death of the latter. This event took place on the 8th of February, 1901, and the amount of \$15,000 has been recently paid to our treasurer by the heirs at law. In accordance with Miss Loring's directions this legacy will always be

known as "the Maria Spear bequest for the blind" and will stand forever as a conspicuous monument to the honored memory of the testatrix.

The amount of \$2,500, bequeathed to the institution by the late Isaac W. Danforth of Cambridge, has been received from the trustee of his estate, Mr. Joseph B. Russell. Both Mr. Isaac W. Danforth and his brother, Mr. James H. Danforth, who died last March, were deeply interested in the cause of the blind, and in making their wills they remembered it very generously.

Miss Mary Bartol, like her distinguished brother, the late Dr. Cyrus Augustus Bartol, was always a warm friend of the blind. At her death, which occurred on the twenty-first of June last, she left to the institution a legacy of \$300, which has been promptly paid by the executrix of her will, Miss Elizabeth H. Bartol.

In addition to the amount of \$200, which was recorded in our last annual report, we have received from the Hon. Charles T. Gallagher, executor of the will of the late Thompson Baxter, the sum of \$122.50, making a total of \$322.50.

In acknowledging the receipt of these legacies we desire to pay a tribute of profound gratitude to the memory of the noble men and women who have showed so emphatically their appreciation of the work which the institution is doing for uplifting the blind and who have contributed so liberally to the means which are needed for its continuance and progress.

#### THE HOWE MEMORIAL PRESS.

During the greater part of the past year the printing department has been chiefly occupied with re-

placing the books which were so seriously damaged by the fire in the Howe building in the winter of 1901 as to be rendered entirely useless. The work of embossing whole editions of a large number of publications is very extensive and will not be completed for some time. Nevertheless it is steadily progressing, while new books also are being printed.

The most important works which have been added to our list of publications in the course of the past year are two in number,— *The Opera*, an excellent book written by an English author, Mr. R. A. Streatfeild of London, and the first volume of Duruy's *General History of the World*, translated and revised by Prof. E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College. The remaining three volumes of this work will be published as soon as possible. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sense of obligation to the authors and owners of the copyright of these books for allowing us to reprint them.

The platen-press, which was expressly designed and manufactured for the use of our printing establishment in 1879 and which has ever since rendered very good service, is worn out, and arrangements will soon be made to build in its stead a new one of the cylinder pattern.

For want of adequate accommodations the work of the Howe memorial press is performed under most serious disadvantages. The use of machinery and of various mechanical appliances is very much restricted by this lack of sufficient room, and many are the inconveniences and not a few the difficulties which result from this limitation and which can be entirely removed only by the erection of a new building.



## WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

This shop has neither organic nor any other connection whatsoever with the school, being an entirely separate establishment. Its work is purely industrial or mechanical and is carried on in a suitable building for the sole purpose of providing profitable employment for a number of blind persons whose character is blameless and who are both able and eager to earn their living through their own exertions.

The transference of our salesroom and office to No. 383 Boylston street has proved decidedly beneficial to this department. Since this change of location took place there has been a steady increase in the business of the shop, and the time of all persons therein employed has been fully occupied. The ledger has been closed with a balance of \$1,001 in favor of the department.

Constant efforts have been put forth to facilitate the sale of useful and fancy articles made by blind women, most of whom are graduates of the school and live in their own homes.

We earnestly recommend the work which is done in our shop to the notice of the public, and we beg to ask all fair-minded persons to examine it carefully and to patronize the establishment not on the ground of charity or favor but as an act of justice on their part and as a matter of business pure and simple. The materials used are precisely such as they are represented to be, and our customers may confidently rely on being supplied with good and well made articles at fair prices.

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

A widespread interest in the commencement exercises of this institution was very apparent when, upon the opening of the doors at the entrance of the Boston Theatre on the afternoon of Tuesday, the third of June, a throng of the good friends of the school gained access to that spacious auditorium, and at 3 o'clock, the hour for the exercises to begin, the house was well filled by an interested and appreciative assemblage.

President Appleton occupied the seat of honor upon the platform and inaugurated the proceedings of the afternoon by the following speech of cordial greeting to the audience: —

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* — In behalf of the trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind I bid you welcome to these exercises. We greet many of you in this vast assembly as old friends whom it is a great delight to see again. We greet yet more those on whose faces we now for the first time have the pleasure to look. We welcome all, young and old, and we assure you that your presence here today is a source of gratification to us and of encouragement to the pupils.

Before proceeding farther with my remarks I desire to thank most heartily the proprietor of this spacious theatre, Mr. Lawrence McCarty, for his great generosity and unfailing kindness in giving to our school the use of this magnificent temple of art, free of charge, and in adding to his generous gift every facility which might contribute to the comfort of the pupils and to the success of their exercises.

Of the work accomplished by the parent school at South Boston and of the development of the kindergarten at Jamaica Plain I need not say much. Others will speak of these in the course of the exercises. Nevertheless I must call your attention to the fact that the kindergarten, which started from small beginnings in 1887, has already become a large institution and is still growing

with astonishing rapidity. Several extensive additions have been made to its accommodations, but new ones are constantly demanded, and we are striving to supply these as fast as the means placed at our disposal will allow. The kindergarten receives no pecuniary aid either from the state or from any city. What is done under its roof to save the little blind children early in life from the horrors of neglect or from the pernicious influences with which their environment is pregnant, and to bring them up in the best and most humane and rational manner, is wholly due to your generosity and to that of the people of Boston and of the neighboring towns in general. Our need both of your active sympathy and of your material assistance is greater now than ever before, and we must ask you most earnestly for their continuance. May we hope that our appeal, or the more powerful and pathetic one which the presence of these children makes to you, will touch the chords of your hearts and produce the desired results? But I must say no more and will call upon the orchestra to open the exercises by playing Mozart's piece, which forms the first number of the programme.

Upon this announcement of Mozart's *Divertimento in D*, by the orchestra, the young men came forward on the stage and rendered the selection so sweetly and with such true musical feeling that it awoke responsive chords in the hearts of their hearers and gave them the truest pleasure. The *ensemble* work of these young musicians is of the utmost importance to them, and one could feel that in their own enjoyment of the harmonious strains, they were reaping a rich reward for the individual labor which was necessary in order to attain such a result.

The attention of the audience was then devoted to the work of the kindergarten, which is duly recorded in the special report of that department. When the little children had left the stage, the two girls of the graduating class read by touch selections from Irving's *Sketch Book*, printed in embossed characters

for their use. An absolute hush and wrapt attention were accorded to these young women as, in clear tones, with distinct enunciation and charming modulations, their voices gave utterance to the words upon which their delicate fingers rested with instantaneous recognition.

The song *Warblers of the Forest* which was next rendered is especially adapted to female voices and was sung charmingly and with rare sentiment by the chorus of young girls, accompanied upon the pianoforte by the teacher who had trained them in concert work.

The second part of the programme was opened with an exercise by Thomas Stringer, entitled *Air: One of the great forces of nature. Our dependence upon it: The laws which govern it.* This is elsewhere given in full. Instead of a little child, there came to the front a stalwart, manly boy, and as he proceeded with his work in a confident, straightforward manner the entire audience must have been impressed by his intelligent comprehension of his subject, the practical common sense, which he showed in handling it, and the direct simplicity of his presentation thereof. Tom's teacher does well in calling his attention to the elements around him and to the common phenomena, which are not removed from his daily life and through which he may reach farther into more complex and abstract wonders of science. Tom's keen interest was evident in his treatment of his text and in his painstaking care in illustrating the facts which he presented. The remarkable progress on Tom's part, shown by these yearly occasions, affords intense gratification to his many friends who watch him with a personal pride in his achievements

and gladly aid in supplying the means for his further education.

At the conclusion of his exercise Mr. Anagnos stepped forward upon the stage and made the following terse but telling explanation:—

REMARKS BY MR. M. ANAGNOS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*— Boston is justly famous for numberless grand deeds and especially for its philanthropy and for its unalterable devotion to the cause of liberty and humanity; but one of the best and noblest things which will stand to its everlasting credit is the hospitality which Tommy Stringer has received at the hands of its citizens and their liberality in supplying the means for freeing him from the captivity of a terrible affliction and for arousing his mind from its lethargic slumbers.

When we consider the high degree of development, which this remarkable boy has already attained, and compare it with the very low and most deplorable condition in which he was at the time of his admission to our juvenile school, we are perfectly justified in saying that a veritable miracle has been performed in his case. Through the rational training and most excellent care which he received at the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain a fine boy has been evolved from a drowsy, helpless, puny little creature. This marvellous transformation is partly due to the generosity of the people of Boston, who, joined by a few friends scattered in various parts of the country, contributed the necessary funds for his maintenance and for the continuance of his education. Without this assistance Tom would have remained prisoner within a fortress of darkness and silence. In all probability he would have been dropped into an almshouse in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he would have dragged out a miserable existence, not unlike that of a little animal. Fortunately the murky clouds which hung over his childish life began to vanish from the moment that the doors of the kindergarten were opened to him. He is now surrounded by a flood of intellectual and moral light and is thriving under its beneficent influence.

But I am deeply grieved to be obliged to say that, like many of those persons about whose welfare very large numbers of people

are concerned, poor Tom is suffering the penalty of being well known and popular. His popularity seems to be a hindrance to his prosperity. He has hosts of friends but few subscribers either to the fund for current expenses or the permanent fund, which we are striving to raise for his benefit and place in the hands of the trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, so that he may have a reliable source of income for his support as long as he lives. So far only a small amount of money has been received for these purposes, and I fear that there will be, at the end of the financial year, a large deficit in the account for his expenses. Many of those who are deeply interested in his welfare and encourage him to go on with his work are confident that there will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining all that is required for him and leave it to others to make the contributions. Thus everybody thinks that some one else will surely do what is to be done in the matter and reserves his own gifts for some other object which appeals more directly to him. This is exceedingly unfortunate for Tom and extremely disadvantageous to him. It stands as a most serious obstacle in the way of raising the means for his support and of securing a permanent fund, upon the income of which he could depend during his life.

I have briefly stated the facts in the case of this remarkable boy to a Boston audience. Need I say anything more in his behalf?

I crave your indulgence for a few words more. Twelve months ago I stated from this platform that Mr. Lawrence McCarty, the lessee and manager of this historic and splendid theatre, was known to have in his large heart a warm spot for his blind friends and that this fact led us to believe that he would not deny them the inestimable privilege of holding their commencement exercises here this year. As you see, this prediction has been fully realized, and I can hardly find words to express adequately our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. McCarty for the courtesy with which he heard our request and for the readiness with which he granted it. But great as was the gift of the use of the theatre in itself, its value has been vastly enhanced by the evident pleasure with which it was made and by the kindness which has been shown to us by him, his assistants and his employés, when we were making our preparations for these exercises. They have given us every facility, and I use no exaggerated form of speech in saying that

they could not do enough for our convenience and for the comfort of our pupils. May the generous spirit of Mr. McCarty be rewarded by signal success and by the abundant prosperity of his undertaking. For the continuance of his goodness and of the tenderness of his heart there is neither cause for anxiety nor need of special prayer.

These remarks were followed by the entrance of a score of the younger girls of the school, clad in their pretty gymnastic suits of white and red. At the command of their teacher they performed various exercises with a perfection of bodily poise and an absolute uniformity, which seemed no less than marvellous to the keen-eyed observers and elicited from them the heartiest applause. The stage, left vacant by their departure, was immediately filled again by a company of young men, whose marching and drill were characterized by all the precision and swift obedience of a corps of soldiers.

In the absence of President Appleton who had been obliged to withdraw before the completion of the exercises, Mr. Charles P. Gardiner, a member of the board of trustees, acting in their behalf, presented the diplomas to the two girls of the graduating class, Jeannette Foss and Nellie Edna Reed.

The closing number on the programme, *The Bridal Rose*, by Lavallée, was rendered with fine effect by the military band of the school and served to dismiss the audience in the best of spirits. A graceful tribute to the performance of this number was paid by the tiny sprite who, in complete unconsciousness of onlookers, gravely intent upon her own movements, danced up and down the aisle in little steps and figures of her own invention. One could but wish that the musicians could be aware of the pretty compliment thus paid to their work.

Thus the exercises play an important part in the life of the school, affording pleasure to the lovers of music and material to the students of pedagogy, awakening interest in newly found friends and strengthening associations with those of past years, furnishing sure proof of the steady progress of the school in every branch of its curriculum and showing the high intellectual attainments possible for blind scholars. In one direction alone lies now the hope of the sightless,—in a broad, liberal and comprehensive education.

### In Memoriam.

JOSEPH BEAL GLOVER.

It is with keen sorrow and most unfeigned regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. Joseph Beal Glover, which took place at his home, No. 132 Commonwealth avenue, on the twelfth day of August, 1902, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Dorchester on the fifth day of March, 1815, and was the son of James Glover, a member of the family for which that district of the town, known for years as Glover's Corner, was named. His educational opportunities were far from being equal to those afforded to our boys and girls today, and he reached the summit of his successful career by the rugged paths of toil and self-discipline. He was a self-made man in the best and truest sense of that word. Intelligence, industry, integrity and enterprise, these were the means whereby he secured prosperity.

Mr. Glover resided in Dorchester until he was fourteen years old when he moved into Boston and worked for a firm of wholesale grocers. He was



thoughtful, energetic and trustworthy; therefore he gained the confidence and appreciation of his employers. After an apprenticeship of several years' duration he took up the business of commission merchant and had as partners in it at different times men who were then, or became afterwards, prominently identified with the commercial pursuits of Boston. Gradually he won his way to competence and finally to wealth. He began his career as an errand boy, and he ended it as an honored merchant.

Mr. Glover may be justly regarded as a citizen of the type which has been invariably honored in our community and in which Boston has always taken pride. He was a man of strongly marked character, of sturdy independence in thought and action, of healthy and robust conscience, of absolute fidelity to every trust and in all his relations, of unsullied integrity, of unswerving uprightness and of scrupulous honor. The simplicity and straightforwardness of his whole nature were seen in his open, frank and cordial manners. Although he was strongly attached to his friends and very appreciative of their achievements, he was inclined to be undemonstrative. He did not "wear his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at," and because of this temperamental characteristic it may be that some judged him to be cold. This was far from being the case. Like most reserved people he was ardent enough when there was occasion, and those who knew him best had the highest opinion of him.

Mr. Glover was always deeply interested in all branches of charitable and philanthropic work, and no worthy cause was ever brought to his notice that he did not aid substantially. He was a true exponent of

the gospel of love to man. He contributed largely to the increase of human happiness and to the relief of human suffering. It would be difficult to recount the benevolent and educational enterprises which he assisted. The number of bequests included in his will shows clearly the largeness of his mind, the kindness of his heart and the benevolence of his nature. Forty-eight different organizations and institutions have been most generously remembered by him, the legacies left to them amounting to nearly \$400,000. The list of the recipients of his benefactions is too long to be inserted here; it comprises schools for the blind and seeing, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Museum of Fine Arts, hospitals for the sick and the insane, homes for old men and women, for boys and girls, for crippled and deformed children and for social outcasts.

He was deeply attached to this institution and gave to it liberally not only pecuniary aid but his time and most efficient personal service. He watched over its progress and prosperity with single-minded devotion and with unalterable faith. Advanced age had no power to abate his enthusiasm for it or to prevent him from active participation in the management of its financial affairs. Very rarely did he miss a meeting of the board while he was able to be about, and frequently he attended when the state of his health or other considerations of self-interest might have suggested a reason for absence. Thoroughness characterized all his work, from which it followed naturally that he had little tolerance for carelessness and inaccuracy in others. The school was fortunate in commanding the fealty of such a friend.

Mr. Glover led a life of activity and usefulness.

He was constantly busy, and the end came to him, as he always wished that it might, without any slackening of the pulse of his toil and without any failure caused by the weakness of old age. He dreaded to live until he could not work or do something for others. So the angel of death touched him just at the right time, and his sleep was painless and peaceful.

At the quarterly meeting of our board, held on the second day of October, Mr. Thorndike offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed: —

WHEREAS we have learned with great sadness that one of our honored associates, Mr. Joseph Beal Glover, died at his home in Commonwealth avenue on Tuesday, the twelfth day of August, 1902, therefore be it —

RESOLVED, that this board is deeply sensible of the serious loss which it has sustained in the removal from this life of one of its honored members, whose loyalty to the interests of the institution was strikingly manifested during the twenty-nine years that he was a trustee. Our colleague discharged the duties of his office with untiring diligence, unvarying thoroughness and exemplary fidelity. He was ever ready to render service, and as long as his health permitted it, he was very regular in his attendance upon the meetings of the board and upon those of the committee on finance, to the special work of which he devoted much of his time and energy. His sound judgment as a capable and prudent man of business and his accurate knowledge and large experience in all matters relating to real estate were placed at the disposal of the establishment with readiness and evident pleasure. His love for the kindergarten and for children suffering both from blindness and deafness is gratefully recalled and was shown by the generous help given to them during his life time and by the liberal provision made for them in his will. We rejoice in his extended and useful career both as a public-spirited citizen and as a man of business, who living to a great age carried down to the present day the traditions of the Boston merchants of a generation now disappearing. We admire his benevolence and his warm sympathy with all classes of sufferers, as shown in the way in which he disposed of a

great part of his estate for their benefit, and we are gratified to have had him for so many years connected with the corporation and the board of trustees of this institution. We regret his loss; we honor his life; we cherish his memory.

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be entered upon our records as a testimonial of esteem and affection, and that the secretary be directed to transmit a copy thereof to the relatives of the deceased.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

We are pained to report that the ranks of the friends and benefactors of the blind have again been assailed by death, and that nineteen of the highly esteemed and valued members of the corporation have passed away during the past year. In the list of the deceased are included the following honored names:—

Miss MARY BARTOL died at Lancaster, Massachusetts, on the twenty-first day of June, 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years and six months. Born in a typical New England home and reared under its wholesome influence, she was possessed of its virtues and refinement. Her mind was keen, her interest in public affairs unabating and her unfailing sweetness of disposition was a benediction to all who came in contact with her. Up to the end of her life she found pleasure in quiet, thoughtful acts of kindness and in deeds of beneficence. The legacy of \$300, which she left to the institution and of which mention has already been made in the foregoing pages, bears convincing testimony to her active sympathy with the cause of the blind.

Miss HARRIET TILDEN BROWNE, daughter of the late Charles and Isabella Tilden Browne, died at her residence, No. 52 Commonwealth avenue, on the

tenth day of December, 1901. She was a friend and helper of many deserving causes and her works praise her. She was widely known for her goodness and wisdom, for her interest in higher things and for her firmness in standing by the right. She has left behind her the record of a noble life and spotless character and of numerous deeds of benevolence. Her memory will be revered and cherished by those to whom her generosity was a frequent visitor.

URIEL HASKELL CROCKER died suddenly from heart trouble at his residence, No. 247 Commonwealth avenue, on the eighth day of March, 1902, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born in Boston on the twenty-fourth of December, 1833, and his early education was acquired in private schools. He afterwards attended the Latin school in this city, where he was fitted for college, and entering Harvard graduated in the class of 1853. He then studied law and became one of the ablest and best-known lawyers of Massachusetts; he was the author of several of the most widely used American books on legal subjects. He was a member of the Boston common council for several years and of many societies and clubs. He served also as president, treasurer or director in a large number of business corporations and benevolent institutions.

Mrs. ELIZABETH TAYLOR DOW, widow of Moses Arnold Dow, died at her home in Brookline on the fourteenth day of November, 1901, in the ninety-first year of her age. She was born in Boston on the seventh of July, 1811, and married in Andover, on the twentieth of October, 1834, to Mr. Dow, who was later the founder of the *Waverley Magazine* and one of the foremost public men of Charlestown.

Brought up under the Andover theology of her day, Mrs. Dow's religious views were very conservative, her character was strong and her influence penetrating. To the last day of her life her mind was active and clear. She was elected a member of the corporation in 1887 on the recommendation of one of her friends in Charlestown, where she then resided.

WILLIAM STORER EATON died suddenly at his residence, No. 62 Commonwealth avenue, on the first day of June, 1902, in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Boston on the second day of April, 1817, and always made this city his home. He never aspired to public office and devoted himself very closely to his personal affairs. He was a faithful supporter of his church and gave much of his time to its charities. He became a member of the corporation of this institution through a contribution to the printing fund.

MISS ELLEN FROTHINGHAM died at her home on the eleventh day of March, 1902, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, having been born in Boston on the twenty-fifth of March, 1835. She was possessed of rare qualities of mind and heart and exercised with gracious tact and modesty her unusual intellectual talents, her fine culture and her sound judgment. She early gained prominence as a translator and to her literary gifts and training we owe a closer acquaintance in English with Lessing's *Nathan the Wise* and *Laocoön*, with Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea* and Auerbach's *Edelweiss*, with Grillparzer's Greek Dorothea and the poems of Therese. Miss Frothingham's life was one of purity in its high ideals and of simplicity in its sweet and gentle methods. Dignified in appearance, refined in manner, extremely courteous

in speech, she was able to strengthen the weak, comfort the bereaved and inspire confidence in the despondent. She has left behind her a priceless and imperishable legacy in the memory of a gracious and strong womanhood.

Mrs. LUCIA M. GOODNOW died at her home, No. 336 Broadway, Cambridge, on the twenty-second day of May, 1902, at the age of seventy-nine years. She was a woman of strong character, of broad sympathies and of many excellent qualities of mind and heart. Her home was filled with kindness, mercy, faith and hope and its prevailing atmosphere was one of benevolence. She was actively interested in various good causes, among which that of the blind was included.

Mrs. ADELINE DENNY HOOPER, widow of Robert C. Hooper, died at her residence, No. 276 Beacon street, on the eighth day of April, 1902, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She was born in Leicester on the twenty-first of June, 1825, and was the daughter of Major General James W. Ripley and Sarah Denny. Mrs. Hooper possessed many fine social and domestic qualities as well as the true spirit of benevolence, which she inherited in full measure from her ancestors. Not only as a wife, mother, neighbor and friend was she highly esteemed and justly admired, but she was also greatly honored and sincerely loved for her unostentatious philanthropy and for numerous beneficent deeds, which were calculated to make the world better, brighter and nobler.

HORATIO HOLLIS HUNNEWELL, one of the best known men and most public spirited citizens of Boston, died at his country home in Wellesley, Massachusetts, on the twentieth day of May, 1902. He was born in Watertown on the twenty-seventh of

July, 1810, and was the son of Dr. Walter Hunnewell. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native town and of Lexington. In 1825, when he was only fifteen years old, he crossed the ocean and entered the banking house of Welles and Company in Paris. In 1835 he was admitted as a partner in the firm; but a few years later the banking house was seriously affected by the commercial crisis of that time and failed, and he came back to his native land. Here he began a new career, which proved to be from its commencement to its close a blessing to himself, to his family and to the community at large. Mr. Hunnewell's life in Boston was one of uninterrupted good fortune, in which his exemplary honesty and absolute integrity played a most essential part. However well he came to be known for other things, his sublime sense of honor and sterling qualities of character were his greatest achievements and most valuable possessions. It may be truly said that he was the embodiment of the highest type of an American man of affairs. He was one of the last of a group of gentlemen, who half a century ago gave a certain dignity and weight to the title of a citizen of Massachusetts. He was deeply interested in everything that related to the welfare of mankind. He took an active part in the administration of many educational, benevolent, scientific and charitable institutions. To all calls for help, whether they came to him from near home or from afar, he responded generously. He gave not only regularly and persistently, but gladly as though it were a privilege to assist a worthy cause, as it surely is. His beneficent deeds had the peculiar charm of being the incidental expressions of a nature simple, modest, cheerful, cour-



teous and perfectly sincere. Doubtless Mr. Hunnewell left an abundant fortune to his descendants, but he bequeathed to them and to his country a more precious legacy than this in the nobility of his manhood, the purity of his life and the loftiness of his character.

MATTHEW LUCE died suddenly at his home, No. 61 Marlborough street, on the tenth day of February, 1902, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was born in New Bedford in 1844, and his early education was obtained at the Friend's academy in that city. He came to Boston in 1860 and entered the employ of a mercantile house. Later he was instrumental in founding the firm, in which he was first a partner and finally the senior member. He was a man of strict honesty, absolute integrity and great business ability. His genius for hard work and his mastery of details were a wonder to all who were associated with him. His untimely death was a severe shock both to his family and to the community, in which he had been prominent for many years. Among the large number of sorrowing people, who filled the spacious church where the funeral service was held, were many young men, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and attention. As executor of the will of the late Robert C. Billings, Mr. Luce and his associates, Messrs. Thomas Minns and Joseph S. Kendall, deserve the highest praise for the admirable manner in which they managed the vast estate committed to their care.

Mrs. SARAH MINOT PRATT, widow of George Langton Pratt, and mother of Mrs. Charles F. Sprague of Boston, died at her country home in the Allendale district, Jamaica Plain, on the fourth day of June,

1902, in the seventieth year of her age. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Weld, who were in their day among the best known people of Boston on account of their prominence in the social and business circles. Mrs. Pratt was a type of all that is good and kind, noble and sympathetic in the New England life, and her loss is sincerely mourned by a large number of relatives and friends who were strongly attached to her.

ROYAL ELISHA ROBBINS died at his summer home in Prides Crossing on the twenty-second day of July, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was practically the founder of the Waltham Watch Company, and was prominently identified with the interests of the city in which his manufacturing concern was established. The remarkable growth and success of this enterprise is due in a great measure to his guidance and judicious management; it stands today as a monument to his foresight, perseverance and administrative ability. Mr. Robbins enjoyed a wide reputation as a man of affairs and was highly esteemed by those who stood near him in business and in private life.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH SLOCUM, widow of William Henry Slocum, died suddenly of heart failure at her home in Jamaica Plain on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1901, at the age of seventy-six years, four months and twenty-eight days. She was the daughter of Moses Williams and Mary Blake Williams and spent her entire life within the confines of Boston. She was a woman of sensitive conscience, of modest demeanor, of purity of purpose and of rare beauty of character. Those who knew her well held her in the highest esteem for her generosity, benevolence, sin-

cerity, love of truth and elevation of spirit. Throughout her long and useful life she counted it a privilege and a pleasure to be able to help and comfort the poor and the needy, to strengthen the weak and to encourage the unfortunate. She was prominently identified with many good works and took a deep interest in various philanthropic movements. We wish to record our sense of the great loss, which the cause of the blind has sustained in the death of this noble woman.

ROBERT SWAN died suddenly at his home, No. 29 High street, Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, on the first day of June, 1902, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born on the twenty-eighth of November, 1821, on the land where he drew his last breath, and received his education in the local schools. He was master of the Winthrop grammar school on Tremont street from 1856 to the close of his earthly career. Although brought up in the old methods of pedagogy, he kept abreast of the times and was ever ready to embody new ideas in his teaching. He had the courage and energy to become the pioneer and champion of manual training, and it was mainly through his efforts that the present system of sewing and cooking was introduced into the grammar schools of the city. A noble-minded man, honest, sincere and courteous in his dealings, he won the respect and love of his pupils, many of whom became his assistants in his chosen work. His life was honorable and well-rounded on all sides, a rare one in these days. The value of his public service has been long recognized and fully appreciated by every intelligent and well informed citizen, and his familiar name is one of the most esteemed and revered in our community.

To the cause of the blind he was a loyal friend and constant helper.

Prof. JAMES BRADLEY THAYER, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the faculty of the law school at Harvard, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, No. 5 Phillips place, Cambridge, on the fourteenth day of February in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born on the thirteenth of January, 1831, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where his father edited a newspaper. When he was four years old the family removed to Philadelphia. Five years later they returned to Massachusetts. He attended the public schools till his fourteenth year, and then, without the aid of a tutor, finished his preparation for college. He graduated from Harvard in 1852 and entered its law school in 1854. Two years later he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and practised law until 1874 when he was appointed professor at the law school of his *alma mater*. Prof. Thayer was a man of wide interests, as well as large attainments, and was in close touch with the problems of the day. He was the soul of probity and honor. The students who received instruction from him were brought in contact with a mind, in which "simple truth was the utmost skill." His teaching afforded to them a noble ideal of the office of the law as the handmaid of justice. He was a diligent and accomplished scholar, ever learning and always classifying his knowledge to make it the more intelligible and useful. His mind was capacious, receptive, candid and generous. His literary sense was keen and appreciative and his range of reading was extensive. He wrote with care and modesty, yet his opinions were firmly held and clearly presented, although with due deference to

those who might not agree with him. He had long been recognized as an authority on the law. Those who knew him well could see in him the qualities and virtues, which he enumerated in an address on Chief Justice Marshall, namely, sagacity, candor, lucidity, breadth of view, and above all "a large sweet nature that all men loved and trusted." In all public affairs, the high issues of national politics, as well as the more intimate relations of municipal life Prof. Thayer took a deep interest. Not aspiring to hold office, he was exemplary in his conscientious performance of the duties of a citizen. Above all, he was a blameless gentleman, sympathetic with the poor and the afflicted, earnest-natured, cultivated, modest, courteous and true.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LORING TILTON, widow of General William S. Tilton, died at Newtonville on the third day of July, 1902. She was a daughter of Caleb G. Loring and an extremely modest and unassuming woman, never pushing herself into public notice. She was so true to her convictions, so unswerving from what she believed to be right, so faithful and loyal to her friends, so charitable to the needy and poor, that she endeared herself to a large number of persons, and her death is deeply mourned by them and by all who knew her well.

Mrs. MARIA W. WALES, widow of George Washington Wales, died suddenly on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of September, 1902, at the Hotel Vendome where she was temporarily a guest. Owing to the condition of her health, which had been steadily failing during the summer months, she closed her home in Newport and came to Boston the day previous to her decease, accompanied by a maid. She was born

in this city of old New England stock on the twenty-ninth day of September 1816, and was the daughter of the late Samuel Dow and Dorothea Wharton Knapp Dow. Her father was one of the merchants of the old school, who were widely known and justly admired for their uprightness, their sense of honor and their public spirit. He was associated in business first with William Gray and afterwards with Horace Gray, the son of William. He died when he was about sixty-one years of age and left his widow with five daughters to mourn his loss. Mrs. Wales was a woman of absolute integrity and purity of character and strictly faithful in the performance of all her duties. Her tastes were congenial with those of her husband, and their married life was a long and happy one. She was strongly attached to her relatives and friends, and despite the sorrow occasioned by Mr. Wales' death her old age was tranquil and serene. Like her husband, who served as a member of our board from 1875 to the day of his death, she was thoroughly devoted and absolutely loyal to the institution, endeavoring at all times to promote its interests and speaking often of the excellence of its work.

Miss LOUISE HARDING WILLIAMS, daughter of Alice and the late Thomas B. Williams, died at Cohasset on the eighth day of August, 1902. Although quiet and unpretending in manner, a young girl of singular gentleness and simplicity of character, she possessed broad sympathies, great public spirit and a heroic power of self abnegation. She was as faithful and as devoted to the cause of humanity as she was generous and self-sacrificing. She took a most profound and active interest in the improvement of the condition of the poor and struggled persistently

to solve for them the momentous problem that confronts them, namely how to live with economy and comfort on small means. She died of overwork in this field of labor while still on the threshold of life, and she has left behind her an inspiring record of public philanthropic service and of private worth.

HENRY WOODS, one of the most prominent merchants of Boston, died of apoplexy at his home, No. 69 Mt. Vernon street, on the thirty-first day of December, 1901. He was born in Barre, Massachusetts, on the third of October, 1820. He entered the employment of Messrs. C. F. Hovey & Co., and on the first day of August, 1850, became a partner in the firm together with Mr. William Endicott and the late Samuel Johnson. Mr. Woods descended from a plain, sturdy, honest, patriotic New England stock. He was a man of varied and cultivated tastes, appreciative of the best music, a great reader with an active mind always interested in the important questions of the day. He was of sterling integrity and his word would never have been questioned by anyone who knew him. As one of his most intimate friends has said, he never would have been able to conduct his business otherwise than in a straightforward and honest way. The vigor and incorruptibility of his character corresponded well with the erectness and strength of his physical form. That upright figure of his expressed qualities of mind and heart, which demanded and received honor and respect from the community in which he lived. He was invariably forgetful of himself and thoughtful of others. To his career as a merchant he added that of a public-spirited citizen and a generous philanthropist. His private and public benefactions were many and widespread, and he often made

large gifts for educational purposes. To his native town he was extremely loyal and especially generous. He presented Barre with a library, a high school building and a hotel. He also gave to the congregational society a chapel or vestry attached to the church. He will be long remembered as a gentleman, whom it was a privilege and an inspiration to know.

The death of so many distinguished members of the corporation during the period of one year is a great loss to the institution, and it will be very difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to find suitable persons to fill the places that have been left vacant.

All which is respectfully submitted by

MELVIN O. ADAMS,  
 FRANCIS H. APPLETON,  
 WILLIAM LEONARD BENEDICT,  
 WILLIAM ENDICOTT,  
 CHARLES P. GARDINER,  
 N. P. HALLOWELL,  
 J. THEODORE HEARD,  
 FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,  
 GEORGE H. RICHARDS,  
 WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
 RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL,  
 S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

*Trustees.*



## THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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Look forward — never back ward — heart,  
The past comes not again.  
The sunbeams on the mountain dart,  
Though clouds o'erhang the plain.  
Up, higher yet! The risk is great?  
The prize is what you will.

— CHARLES E. BANKS.

### *To the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:— In the report of the director, which I have the honor to present herewith for your consideration, I beg leave to give an account of the work and progress of the institution, to suggest some improvements and to touch upon such points as bear directly upon the education of the blind and seem to require immediate attention.

The year just closed has in many respects been one of the most successful in the annals of the establishment. The regular course of the school has been pursued without interruption from illness or from any other cause, and every one of the departments has kept the “even tenor of its way.”

Whether we consider its early history or that of recent years, the work of the institution presents the same features of high purpose and persistent effort, of steady application and thorough performance, of untiring industry and entire freedom from friction.

The prospects of the school were never more cheering and promising than they are at the present time. The demand for improvements and for opening to the

blind wide avenues for a broad and liberal education is greater now than ever before.

Despite the gifts and bequests which the institution has received from time to time, it needs much more money than it has in order that it may be able to maintain adequately the various branches of education, which it has already inaugurated, and to add to these as many new ones as experience may suggest and the complete development of the physical powers, the intellectual faculties and the moral and æsthetic nature of the blind may require.

### ENROLMENT OF BLIND PERSONS.

Then thundered forth a roll of names.

—SCOTT.

Our record books show that at the opening of the year under review the number of blind persons, registered in the various departments of the institution as pupils, teachers, employés, and work men and women, was 270. Since then 42 have been admitted and 34 have been discharged, making the total number at present 278. Of these 169 are at the parent school in South Boston, 90 at the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain and 19 in the workshop for adults.

The first division includes 156 pupils, 10 teachers and other officers and 3 domestics; the second comprises 90 little boys and girls, and the third 19 men and women employed in the workshop for adults.

The prominent position which the institution occupies among all establishments of its kind and the excellence of the educational advantages which it affords to its scholars cause frequent applications to be sent to us from different parts of the country for the ad-

mission of pupils of both sexes, who are eager to come to Boston and pursue under our roof a course of advanced studies. This recognition of the superior value of the work of our school is very pleasant, and we sincerely wish it were in our power to render it accessible to every young man or woman who desires to profit by the advantages offered here. But, owing to the rapid increase of our numbers and to the lack of ample accommodations, we are obliged to receive only those who reside in the New England states and to give a negative reply to the requests of all others.

### THE RECORD OF HEALTH.

The first wealth is health. Sickness is poor-spirited.

— EMERSON.

The school has been favored during the past year with absolute immunity from contagious or epidemic diseases, and good health has generally prevailed in all its departments. Yet we are grieved to be obliged to report the death of three of our pupils, Annie F. Bennett of Worcester, Massachusetts, Clara E. Stone of Brattleborough, Vermont, and Florence G. Smith of Charlestown, Massachusetts. The first was attacked by pneumonia while she was under her mother's care, and she passed away on the eighth day of February. The other two were smitten with spinal meningitis and died of that disease, one in the Massachusetts general hospital on the twenty-first of last May and the other at her home in Charlestown four days later.

These girls were possessed of rare sunniness of nature and sweetness of disposition, and they will be greatly missed both by their teachers and by their

schoolmates. To their afflicted parents and friends we offer our heartfelt sympathy in the saddest of all bereavements, the loss of a beloved child, and we earnestly hope that they may be enabled to bear their sorrow with fortitude.

### THE AIM OF OUR SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

From endeavor to endeavor,  
 Journeying with the hours forever,  
 Or aspiring or acquiring,  
 This, O man, is life in time.

— CHARLES HARPUR.

The course of instruction and training pursued in our school is rational and methodical in its plan, explicit in its purpose and positive in its requirements. Its aim is not to amuse and divert the pupils or to cram them with haphazard information and load their memory with the heavy luggage supplied by the text-books, but to develop them physically, mentally and morally; to teach them to observe attentively, to think rationally and to judge correctly; to broaden their intellectual horizon and enlarge the sphere of their activity and usefulness; to refine their sentiments and improve their moral nature; to cultivate in them a taste for work and increase their executive ability; to strengthen their will and encourage them to face obstacles squarely and strive to surmount these successfully; to bring out what is best in their nature and to build up and strengthen their character.

The work of the school is characterized by a definiteness and straightforward earnestness, which are unchangeable. Every student is required to go through the prescribed course, taking up in regular order all the branches of study that enter into it. No

pupil is allowed to have his or her choice by omitting this or that part of the curriculum and putting something else in its place. The elective system, which has already played so much mischief in many universities and colleges and which is reaching down from them to the public schools, has no place in our institution. This innovation, by which a life's programme is permitted to be formed out of petty caprices, boyish inclinations and indolent whims, is destined to have a most disastrous effect upon the soundness of secondary education. It affords no opportunity for assiduous exertion and serious training. Habits of industry, readiness to attack or undergo distasteful drudgery, a firm attitude in facing obstacles and unwavering persistency in overcoming them, all these are the product of school teaching and discipline. The young acquire these if they are freed from the weight of chance desires and of aversion to labor and if they are led through the rugged paths of earnest application and unremitting toil. Yielding to their casual notions or accidental fancies and encouraging them to mistake their youthful yearnings for inspirations will never produce this result. No one can attain power to perform any of the tasks of life without honest effort to surmount difficulties. Work along the lines of least resistance undermines virility and is bound to produce not sturdy and vigorous scholars, eager to battle and able to conquer, but weak and soft-tempered ones, who are irresolute in action and "flabby of mind and will."

Although its faithful execution involved the exercise of grim patience and of firm resolution, our plan of education has been carried out in all its details. That the results obtained from strict adherence to it

are very satisfactory may be shown by a review of the work which has been accomplished in the various departments of the school during the past year.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Infirmity doth still neglect all office,  
 Whereto our health is bound; we are not ourselves  
 When nature, being oppressed, commands the mind  
 To suffer with the body.

— SHAKESPEARE.

Physical education in its various aspects has become a very prominent feature in our school and forms an integral part of its curriculum. Our pupils are required to go through bodily exercises in some form every day, and these have for their aim and object the harmonious development of all the different elements and constituents of the corporeal structure according to well defined physiological, psychological and pedagogical laws.

Physical exercise affects the whole being and not only one side of the child's nature since it is a potent agent for mental development as well as for the training of nerve and muscle. While it corrects the defects and the functional disturbances of the various organs of the body, it blocks the way to the incursion of ailments and diseases. It animates large areas of cells and tissues by promoting the circulation of the blood through them and at the same time it invigorates and puts in good working order every nerve and muscle, vein and artery. A tremendous influence is exerted upon the brain and consequently upon the intellect. Conducted in conjunction with daily bathing, the requisite amount of sleep, proper alimentation and pure air, it promotes health, which is the most

precious of all earthly blessings and constitutes the solid foundation upon which mental energy and moral excellence can be safely built. Without it nothing that is great and of permanent value can be obtained.

Having spoken repeatedly in former reports of gymnastic exercises and cleanliness and of their effects upon the human constitution, we propose at the present time to treat briefly of sleep, food and pure air.

*I.—Sleep as a Factor of Health.*

O magic sleep ! O comfortable bird  
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of mind  
Till it is hush'd and smooth !

— KEATS.

Sleep is a state of quiescence, characterized by entire or partial unconsciousness, inactive condition of the body and general diminution of the vital functions. It is accompanied by a total relaxation of the physical frame. It is the perfection of repose, the most complete rest. Its salient feature is cessation of the automatic activity of the brain. Illustrious physicians, poets and philosophers have extolled its virtues and sung its praises both in verse and in prose. Hippocrates, whom we recognize as the "father of medicine," speaks emphatically of its importance as a means of preserving health. Menander, the immortal Greek dramatist, maintains that it is possessed of such healing qualities that it may be considered a natural cure for all diseases. Shakespeare described it most felicitously in the well-known lines : —

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,  
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,  
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,  
Chief nourisher in life's feast.

Goethe names it the balmy blessing of nature. Sir Philip Sidney calls it "the poor man's wealth and the prisoner's release." Southey characterizes it as "the friend of woe." Dryden declares it —

Of all the powers the best.  
O peace of mind, repairer of decay!  
Whose balm renews the limbs to labors of the day.

Cervantes invokes blessings on him who first invented it, for "it covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak." Young defines it as "tired nature's sweet restorer." Wordsworth denominates it "the twinkling of oblivion," and Jean Ingelow addresses it in these words: —

O sleep, we are beholden to thee, sleep;  
Thou bearest angels to us in the night,  
Saints out of heaven with palms. Seen by thy light,  
Sorrow is some old tale.

During sleep the operations of the senses are suspended in whole or in part, so that in profound slumber no messages come to the brain, but the functions necessary to life continue in action; the heart beats and the lungs respire, with greater regularity but with less vigor; the stomach, the intestines and their accessory organs digest, the skin exhales vapor and the kidneys secrete urine. With the central nervous system, however, the case is very different; for while some parts may retain the power of receiving impressions or developing ideas, others have their actions diminished, exalted, perverted or altogether arrested. It is on the nutritive regeneration of the tissue, which takes place during true, healthy sleep, that the refreshing power of the latter and its value to the living organism depend.

It is a law of nature that all animals shall suspend



their action and sleep. The alternation of day and night harmonizes with this want of the living body and affords seasons of activity and of repose. Man needs to follow this natural indication and let the hours of sleep and of waking alternate daily. He should retire and take his rest when all is darkest and most silent and the motions and vibrations of the outer universe are most effectively lulled.

The quantity of sleep required by different individuals is not the same in all cases, from seven to nine hours being the average amount necessary for an adult. Children need much more than this, in order to have their exhausted energies restored, so that they may awake refreshed and strong, to grow into healthy, vigorous and happy men and women.

Firmly believing in the beneficence of rest, we deem it of the utmost importance not only to give our pupils ample time for it, but to enable them to have a sufficient amount of sleep at the natural hours and to allow nothing to interfere with their rest either at its beginning or at its ending each day.

## *II.—Food and its Importance to Health.*

And bodies spent in toil renew  
With wholesome food and country mirth.

— DRYDEN.

Proper food is essential to human existence and to the maintenance of a perfect standard of health. It consists of the substances, which, taken into the stomach, are susceptible of animalization by means of digestion. It supplies the body with power for work and provides material for the construction or production of new living tissue which is needed to replace that which is wasted or to make good such losses as are incident to the ordinary course of life.

Health and alimentation go so closely hand in hand that we may recognize in some characteristic series of healthy conditions the qualities of food on which they are sustained. We may also judge equally well from the evidences of certain forms of physical weakness that either deficiencies of nutriment or unnatural kinds of materials are present in the diet of the sufferers.

Proper nourishment is indispensable not only to physical well-being but to intellectual exertion and spiritual tranquillity. Without it no serious mental effort can be sustained and become fruitful in good results. Moleschott asserts that "courage, good will and love of work depend upon healthful, sufficient food, while hunger lays waste the head and the heart." It is beyond doubt that inadequate diet if long continued produces weakness and degeneracy.

The general truth that body and mind form an indissoluble union and that they must go forward or backward together was understood as long ago as the time of the earliest Greek philosophers. Pythagoras forbade his disciples to eat certain things, while the laws of Moses were emphatic on the subject of dietaries. Down to the present day the Hebrews claim that their health depends on rigid adherence to the Mosaic sanitary prescriptions. The Hindoos, who reject every trace of animal food, develop wholesome bodies and metaphysical brains on vegetables and curry. The most stalwart races of Europe are not the most highly fed. The Scotchman lives mostly on oatmeal, while the Swiss sustain their strength as climbers of mountains chiefly on bread and honey and butter, eating little meat.

But be this as it may, the main point for our con-

sideration is, what kinds of food will afford the best and most suitable nourishment for school children and teachers. It has been found that for both these classes of persons the dietary should be made up partly of starchy foods, which, when digested, are converted into carbohydrates and furnish heat to the body, but principally of those which are rich in albumen and supply both the muscles and the brain with the needful power. Careful examination and analyses have shown what these are and the precise nutritive value of each of them. Broadly speaking, we may state that the ideal dietary for brain workers would consist in large measure of lean fresh beef, fish of different kinds, beans and peas, cereals of every description,—especially wheat, corn and oats,—vegetables, cheese, gelatine, eggs and milk.

Much time and trouble have been expended by sanitarians in the effort to determine the proper amount and proportions of the various articles of food necessary to keep an average human being in health. The best rules for diet, based upon the results of thorough investigation, are stated as follows by an English physician, Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson :—

*First.* Pure water is the only natural beverage, and under ordinary circumstances a person does not require more than twenty ounces of it as a minimum and forty as a maximum in twenty-four hours.

*Second.* Of solid food, animal and vegetable combined, the same number of ounces, minimum and maximum, is also sufficient.

*Third.* Not more than one-third of solid food needs to be of the animal, muscle-feeding class, leaving the vegetable, starchy and oily or heat-supplying substances to make up the remaining two-thirds.

*Fourth.* The foods should be themselves pure, of a healthy origin, and should be cooked so as to be freed from rawness, with-

out being reduced to tenderness or shreds or hardness by over-cooking.

*Fifth.* The gratification of the gustatory sense should be made secondary to the actual requirements of the body,—the taste being kept as neutral as that of the young child who feeds on the most natural and at the same time the most neutral of all foods, milk.

The human body, as compared with that of other animals, is of a finer tissue and higher degree of vibrations and therefore cannot take coarse and dense substances into its system.

In selecting foods we should give preference to substances that nourish the corporeal organization and not to delicacies that tempt the palate.

The foods used in the various departments of this institution are simple, nutritious and of the best quality afforded by our market. They are carefully selected, well prepared and properly served.

### *III.—Fresh Air as an Ally of Health.*

The air breathes upon us here most sweetly.

— SHAKESPEARE.

Pure air is another indispensable condition of human existence, and its chemical properties and constituent parts have a potent influence on all the vital functions of the human system. By the ancient philosophers it was considered one of the four elements, and Zoroaster placed it above all the others. Anaximenes calls it "the soul of man." Galen believes that even good morals depend upon it. Mavor asserts that it contains the principles of life and vegetation. Grindon characterizes it as "the great physician of the world," and Florence Nightingale considers it an efficient curative for most diseases.

Air is unquestionably the first food of man and of everything that lives, and the scientific world nowadays recognizes it to be such. It nourishes the debilitated, invigorates the weak, animates the languid and refreshes the weary. We are restored from fatigue and enlivened by the genial stimulus of fresh air, hence more willing to refuse the evil and choose the good. Health confides in it as its most faithful friend. The old saying about the chameleon,—

Stretched at its ease the beast I viewed,  
And saw it eat the air for food,—

is thus no poet-jingler's fancy but a fact. The air then is a kind of food, and we should undoubtedly regard it as such if it were not for the reason that we require it constantly instead of taking it at stated intervals, as is the case with the more solid articles of our diet.

Atmospheric air is a compound of oxygen, the life-giving principle of nature, and nitrogen, an inert gas, apparently added merely to dilute the more active and stimulating ingredient. The proportion in the composition of these two elements is about twenty-one parts of the former to seventy-nine of the latter. The oxygen is very powerful and is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. It is the essential element, which imparts to the atmosphere its power to support life and combustion. It is the food of the corpuscles of the blood, and thus the process of respiration is one of alimentation. Circulating with the blood in every part of the body it sustains all acts of nutrition, helps to build up new tissue and assists to remove the old. The chemical phenomena of life are in fact described in the term oxygenation. When-

ever we bring into the air we breathe any agent, which reduces the activity of the oxygen, we subject ourselves, though we may not by any sensual perception be conscious of the fact, to an influence which depresses our vitality.

It is of supreme importance to human beings to breathe at all times pure and well oxygenated air. For when this is vitiated and unwholesome, poisoned and impregnated with noxious exhalations and loaded with foul emanations and worn-out refuse, it has a most distressing effect upon the system. Weariness, restlessness, impatience and pain arise from its defilement. Under the influence of impure air the senses grow dull, the nervous power is diminished, irritability and peevishness take the place of calmness and placidity, and the blood which is sent to the muscles is impure and cannot strengthen them to support the body. Nay, more. The brain is fed by the same corrupted and corrupting fluid and consequently, instead of being enlivened, is made inactive and heavy, working languidly or refusing to work at all. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that in all localities, where large numbers of people are crowded together and where no adequate attention is paid to ventilation, much of the feebleness and of the depression of the vitality of the young is mainly due to the deterioration and impurity of the air.

Thus systematic exercise, daily bathing, sound sleep, proper nourishment and pure air, are the five fingers of the right hand of health. Every teacher ought to study the laws of hygiene with care and to know them thoroughly, and every pupil ought to be made to believe firmly in their beneficence and to grow under their influence.

## DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

The eye to see, the ear to hear,  
The working hand to help the will.

— OWEN MEREDITH.

This department is a very important factor in our scheme of education, and its value is demonstrated every year by the excellent results which are shown in the work of the different classes of the school.

A system of manual training, arranged on pedagogical principles, is of great assistance in a variety of ways in the education of children and youth. It stimulates the brain, improves the condition of the nervous system and has a marked effect both upon the thinking apparatus and upon the activity of the body. It makes the muscles firm and pliant, the fingers flexible and the arms strong. It furthers the cultivation of the intelligence and the elevation of the moral faculties. Finally it promotes manual dexterity and the acquisition of habits of order, regularity, industry and exactness, which not only are of the greatest use in after life but have a great deal to do with the formation of character.

Of the various forms of manual training which are now in vogue both in this country and in Europe, that of sloyd is unquestionably best adapted to the needs and special requirements of the blind.

This system is one of the most efficient means of formative education. Its purpose is not to initiate children into a trade, but to unfold their physical, mental and moral powers, to strengthen their wills and to render these capable of sustained effort and of directing the hand. It teaches them to observe, to think, to work and to create. It aims at ethical

rather than technical or mechanical results, at general or organic development rather than special skill. It seeks to improve the physical health and carriage and to give power of brain and dexterity of hand, making the latter an adept executor of the plans and orders of the former. It cultivates self-reliance, the love of labor, the sense of form, accuracy, patience and perseverance. It trains the faculties of attention and concentration and fosters cleanliness and neatness. It affords excellent opportunities for muscular exercise and encourages the use of both the left and the right side of the body thus preventing a one-sided development. The methods employed in the practice of sloyd are such as are best fitted to secure these ends.

This system was incorporated into our school curriculum ten years ago and continues to be a most valuable auxiliary in the development and training of our pupils of both sexes.

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Culture's hand  
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;  
And smiles and fragrance rule serene  
Where barren wilds usurped the scene.

— BROWNING.

The work of this department has been prosecuted with great earnestness and with gratifying success.

The various branches of study, which are included in the school curriculum, have received their due share of attention, and in most of the classes the subjects have been presented in such a simple and natural way as to excite the curiosity of the learners, enlist their interest and thus readily reach their understanding.



The methods of teaching conform strictly to the requirements of modern pedagogy and are calculated to carry out to its logical conclusion the principle of "learning by doing," which was first enunciated by Froebel in the kindergarten. The pupils are placed under the care and guidance of diligent and capable instructors and are given good opportunities to gain knowledge through their own exertions, to acquire habits of industry and research and to become thorough students, closely attentive and keenly observant, exact in their recollections and logical in their judgment, clear in their thinking and accurate in the expression of their thoughts and ideas.

We deem it of the utmost importance to pay constant attention to the development and thorough training of the reasoning faculties of the scholars. For the attainment of this end everything is directed toward creating in them a habit of thinking for themselves and of applying their own analytical powers to all problems in the class room. They are not made to acquire, by a mere effort of memory, a list of facts which have no meaning to them, but are encouraged and required to pursue a rational course of investigation in every study and to learn the "why" for all things as they go along. They are thus engaged in actual intellectual exercise, and they can use intelligently what knowledge they accumulate. The result of this is a real awakening and growth of the mental faculties.

Our collections of books, of educational appliances and apparatus and of tangible objects and specimens of various kinds have been largely increased and have become powerful auxiliaries in furtherance of the work of the school in all its branches but especially

in natural history, geography, anatomy, physiology, chemistry and physics.

The library has been enriched by the addition of many volumes and has been made to serve a distinct educational purpose just as surely as the lessons given in the school-rooms. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in filling its capacious shelves with books of every description and in rendering it a fountain head of knowledge and of wisdom, an active and far-reaching force, the principal function of which is to stimulate both pupils and teachers and to inspire them with a love for sound learning and the best literature.

Four changes in the personnel of the corps of instructors have occurred during the past year. Mr. Albert Marshall Jones, who has been head master in the boys' department since 1897, withdrew from the service of the institution for the purpose of entering upon a wider field of work, wherein he could have ample opportunity for the exercise of his executive ability and his talent for commercial pursuits. He has our best wishes for a complete success in his new career. The vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Jones was filled by the appointment of Mr. Almorin Orton Caswell, a graduate of Dartmouth College, who has served as principal of the high school in Williamsburg for several years and who has a high appreciation of his chosen profession and a clear understanding of its duties and requirements. Two of the assistant instructors, Messrs. Malcolm C. Sylvester and Louis B. Allyn, declined a reelection at the close of the school year, and Messrs. Edward K. Harvey and Lincoln Roys have been chosen in their stead. Both these young men are graduates of col-

leges, the former of Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia and the latter of Bates College in Maine.

In the girls' department there has been only one change. Miss Alice B. Dearborn, who has rendered faithful and efficient service since 1895, resigned her position at the expiration of her engagement and has been succeeded by Miss Irene Mason, a graduate of Wellesley College and a young woman of good health and of earnest purpose.

### DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Music waves eternal wands,  
Enchantress of the souls of mortals.

— STEDMAN.

Music is a living movement of the spirit and the study of this art one of the most valuable branches of education. It quickens the perceptive faculties through exercise in rapid discovery, recognition and concentration, sharpens the power of discernment, awakens delicacy of insight, cultivates the memory and the judgment, engenders the appreciation and love of the beautiful in art and promotes the development of the æsthetic nature and the formation of character, which are the most important objects aimed at by education. According to Berlioz, this art alone speaks at once to the senses, the mind, the imagination and the heart.

It is unquestionable that the blind as a class are exceedingly fond of music. This fondness of theirs is easily explained by the limitations which their infirmity imposes upon them in their relations with the outer world. Cut off as they are from the many pleasures and activities of life and from the innumer-

able objective attractions and diversions, which the sense of sight affords to its possessors, they find in the "concord of sweet sounds" a most congenial occupation, a solace in their affliction and an exhaustless source of mental culture and of artistic knowledge and spiritual enjoyment, which they cannot obtain otherwise. Melody, harmony and rhythm enter into the hidden recesses of their souls and leave therein a strong and lasting imprint. Furthermore, music is the only means which not only introduces the blind into the fascinating world of harmonious sound and its numberless combinations, but is the sole agency by which they can be lifted up to the purer and serener atmosphere of art and given an insight into its ideals.

For these reasons music holds a very prominent place in our school curriculum and forms one of the most valuable factors in our scheme of education.

The department devoted to this art has made marked progress in every particular during the past year. The instruction given to the pupils has been very thorough. The training which they receive is such as to foster in them a true musical spirit and an artistic taste, thus enabling them to appreciate compositions of a high order.

Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner, the principal teacher in the boys' section of the music department, has furnished the following account of the work which has been done under his direction :—

Fifty-one pupils have received instruction in music during the year just closed. All these have studied the pianoforte ; six, the pipe organ ; eight, the violin ; and two, the violoncello. Of the pupils who played the wind instruments, one has practised on the oboe, two have practised the flute, ten on the clarinet, and thir-

teen various brass instruments. Instruction in playing the various instruments of percussion has been given to three boys.

We have had two general classes in the study of harmony, the work being confined principally to the study of intervals, scales and chord formations and to the connecting of triads, while the more advanced pupils in this subject have received private lessons. The work, as a whole, has been very creditable.

Two classes in musical reading were formed. The first, composed of all the younger pupils, has met on Monday evenings and listened to the reading of biographies of the famous musicians. The other class has comprised all the older scholars, and the selections for reading have been taken largely from the current musical literature.

The class in singing has been smaller than in previous years, and on account of the lack of tenor voices we have been unable to do satisfactory *ensemble* work. In a few individual cases substantial progress has been made in solo singing.

Our military band has also been at some disadvantage, owing to a scarcity of players on the brass instruments and to the large number of young and inexperienced pupils who to a large extent make up the present membership of the organization. In spite of these difficulties, however, we have made a fair record for the year, and the outlook for the coming term is considerably improved.

The orchestra, which numbers twenty players, has made very satisfactory progress and is now a prominent feature in the musical life of the school. Not only is a greater proficiency in technique noticeable but there has been a decided gain in the quality of tone, in the proper phrasing and in general musical interpretation. The selections for study were made from the work of the master writers of orchestral music and included an *Air* by Bach, the entire *Military* symphony by Haydn, a part of Mozart's *Jupiter* symphony and the *Divertimento* in D by the same composer. A *Serenade* in D by Heinrich Hofmann, the *Holberg* suite and *To the Spring* by Grieg complete the list of the more important pieces.

The growing appreciation among the pupils of the classical music and their general desire to practise only compositions of the highest order furnish a good augury for the future and are very great encouragement to the instructors.

The following statement, prepared by Miss Lila P. Cole, the head teacher in the girls' section of the music department, gives an idea of the work which has been accomplished under her supervision : —

During the past year the work of the girls in the music department has been attended by good results, and in many cases a marked improvement has been made. Much interest has been shown in the various studies pursued.

Sixty-one girls have studied the pianoforte and nineteen have received instruction in singing. Five have studied the violin ; one, the violoncello ; and one, the pipe organ.

Two classes in harmony have done satisfactory work, the first harmonizing basses and melodies and the second adding to this the study of the different positions of triads. A class of little girls, meeting once a week, has made a special study of rhythm, keyboard work, scales and other fundamental principles.

The classes in the history of music have made very good progress. One of them finished the study at the close of the second quarter, and another was then formed, comprising eleven of the younger girls.

A chorus class has assembled three times a week for the study of duets, trios and quartets, while the whole school has devoted one hour each week to the singing of hymns.

Every Monday evening books or articles relating to music have been read aloud to all the girls.

Pupils' recitals have been given every month, in which nearly all the girls have taken part. These have been of great benefit, especially to the younger students.

Thanks to the diligence and earnest efforts of the instructors in this department, its work has reached a high degree of excellence and is generally admired and greatly praised by competent judges. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, than whom no living person is more familiar with the playing and singing of the blind,—as she has listened from time to time to their music for more than half a century,—attended a concert

given in our hall on the twenty-second day of February last and was so deeply impressed with the superiority of the performance that she wrote the following appreciative note: —

The recent celebration of Washington's birthday by the pupils of the Perkins Institute for the Blind gave occasion to observe the great improvement of the classes under the tuition of Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner. The programme included several pieces of classical music, which were rendered with spirit and precision. Chopin's difficult *Ballade* was finely played by Clarence Addison Jackson. The choral numbers also were well given, and the concert, remarkable as the performance of those who are lacking in sight, was very enjoyable.

An indispensable feature to the thorough equipment of the students of music is the opportunity of attending concerts of a high order and of listening to eminent artists while these interpret the masterpieces of the great composers. By this means the ear is made acute, the sense of rhythm is quickened, the artistic taste is developed, the critical acumen is fostered, a strong stimulus to technical improvement is supplied and glimpses of unusual possibilities are obtained. Through the unfailing kindness and unstinted liberality of many earnest and loyal friends of the institution, our pupils have been generously favored in this respect by having been admitted without charge to numerous musical performances of a superior character. For these privileges, as well as for a number of concerts, lectures and other entertainments given in our own hall by musicians and literary people of high standing in the community, we are deeply grateful to the kind friends whose names are thankfully recorded in the list of acknowledgments and whose thoughtful remembrance of our pupils is cordially appreciated.

The list of the graduates of the New England Conservatory of Music, who received their diplomas last June, contained the names of two of our pupils, Julia Marion Bertha Roeske and Clarence Addison Jackson. The former was a member of the class in pianoforte playing and the latter of that in playing the organ. Both these students worked assiduously side by side with a large number of young men and women who possess all their senses, and the marked success which they have achieved in keeping up well with their classmates is a credit to themselves and a source of encouragement to those of their fellow-sufferers, who may desire to follow their example and pursue their professional education in the best schools for seeing youth.

I am glad to be able to state that this department is in possession of unsurpassed facilities for the study and practice of the different branches of music. Its equipment has been thoroughly replenished during the past year, and many additions have been made to our stock of instruments. Indeed, this has been so much increased as to be equal to that of a good conservatory. As it now stands, it includes sixty-eight pianofortes, sixty-six band instruments, fifteen stringed instruments, one pipe organ with three manuals and four reed organs.

The special library attached to this department has also been enlarged by the addition of many new pieces of music which have been either issued by our own press or purchased from other institutions. We are constantly printing musical compositions of a high order and we hope to be able before the end of the year to add to our collection a large number of the best works of the great masters.



## TUNING DEPARTMENT.

HORTENSIO. Madam, 'tis now in tune.

LUCENTIO. All but the base.

— SHAKESPEARE.

In this department steady progress has been made during the past year, and we have every reason to be well satisfied with the character of the instruction given to the pupils in the art of tuning and with the marked success, which has in most cases attended their efforts to earn their own living when the course of their training is finished and they go forth into the world.

The work of this department is carried on in a suite of sunny and pleasant rooms which are abundantly supplied with grand, upright and square pianofortes, models of every kind of action in use, acoustic apparatus and tools and appliances of all sorts.

The course of training therein pursued is thorough, systematic and complete in every particular. It includes the general study of pitch and of the relation of musical intervals together with their application to tuning, the theory of scales, harmonies and beats, and the acquisition of a knowledge of the structure of temperament and of the construction of the mechanism of the pianoforte.

The methods employed in carrying out this course were chosen from among those which had given the best results in previous years.

Twenty-three pupils have received instruction in the art of tuning. Most of these devote special attention and much of their time to this work. They realize fully that it is only by constant practice and arduous labor that the ear can be adequately trained

and become keen in distinguishing sounds and that the hand and wrist can gain the elasticity and delicacy of motion, which are necessary for giving to the musical tone its fine shades.

The unusual opportunities offered by this department appeal strongly not only to our pupils but to persons who are not connected with our school, and many are the applicants who are eager to receive instruction and training in the art of tuning. But in order to help the blind tuners to establish firmly for themselves a fair reputation in the community and to enable them to win the confidence of the public and secure its patronage, we must resist this pressure strenuously. We must see to it that their ranks are not overcrowded nor filled by unworthy craftsmen, addicted to objectionable habits and lamentably lacking in morals, manners, uprightness and strength of character.

The pianofortes in the public schools of Boston are still tuned, repaired, cleaned and kept in good condition by our tuning department. In 1877, when we took charge of this work, there were only 128 instruments in the schools. Since then their number has been increased to 245. Under the efficient supervision and able management of the head master of the tuning department, Mr. George E. Hart, our tuners take excellent care of these instruments at the lowest possible cost to the city and show that they are thoroughly reliable and well fitted to do work of a superior quality.

We cannot close this section and pass on to another without expressing our sense of deep gratitude to the patrons of this department, who continue to employ our tuners to take care of their pianofortes.

## ENTERTAINMENTS ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Teach them the sacred trust to keep,  
 Like true men, pure and brave,  
 And o'er them, through the ages, bid  
 Freedom's fair banner wave.

— S. F. SMITH.

With their customary zeal and unremitting personal devotion, the pupils of this institution again engaged enthusiastically in preparations to entertain their friends on Washington's Birthday. Owing to a heavy snow-storm, their success cannot be gauged by the number present or by the amount which was gained through their efforts for the kindergarten fund. It should rather be measured by the real merit of each performance and by the sincere appreciation and hearty commendation of those who braved the elements for the sake of witnessing the boys and girls in their holiday guise.

On this occasion the play chosen for the girls' presentation was *Undine*, and it was indeed admirably adapted to their abilities. The young girls entered with enthusiasm into the spirit of the piece, and showed a true dramatic sense in their rendition of the lines and in their interpretation of the characters.

The parts were thus assigned:—

<i>Undine, a water spirit,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Flora I. Mather.</i>
<i>Bertalda, a lady of rank,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Ida A. Cross.</i>
<i>Huldbrand, the Knight of Ringstetten,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Ellen A. Gavin.</i>
<i>Father Heilman, a priest,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Etta F. Knowlton.</i>
<i>Hulda, the wife of a fisherman,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Rose E. Traynor.</i>
<i>Rudlieb, a fisherman,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Sophia J. Muldoon.</i>
<i>Kuhleborn, a water spirit,</i>	. . . . .	<i>G. May Cooper.</i>
<i>Rolf, a page,</i>	. . . . .	<i>Rose M. Durant.</i>

Every detail of costume and stage-setting played its part in making the little drama a realistic, vivid and beautiful picture. Great credit is due to everyone of the young actors as well as to those whose labors behind the scenes ensured the smoothness of the performance and the great enjoyment of the audience before the curtain. It is gratifying to note that these strenuous efforts are amply repaid by an awakened appreciation in the pupils of the meaning of dramatic art and of the portrayal of simulated characters.

The gymnastic exercises by the boys, which followed the play, were necessarily brief but were performed with vigor and accuracy and exhibited excellent control of the muscles and ease of motion.

In the afternoon the following interesting programme was rendered by the boys:—

#### PART I.

GUILMANT. Triumphal March, for the organ.

WILBUR DODGE.

BACH, J. S. Air for the G string, quintet accompaniment.

VIOLIN CLASS.

MENDELSSOHN. The Cheerful Wanderer. MALE CHORUS.

GADE. Allegro molto vivace, from "Fantasiestücke," Op. 43, for the clarinet.

HARRY KENYON.

CHOPIN. Ballade in A flat, for the pianoforte.

CLARENCE JACKSON.

HAYDN. Finale, from Symphony No. 11 in G.

ORCHESTRA.

#### PART II.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL. "The Idle Boy," reading.

THOMAS STRINGER.

GRIEG. Gavotte, from the "Holberg" Suite.

STRING ORCHESTRA.

HILDACH. Passage Bird's Farewell, duet for tenor and baritone.

CHARLES FORRESTER AND GEORGE HENRY.

MOZART. Minuet, from the "Jupiter" Symphony.

ORCHESTRA.

REICHARDT. Image of the Rose.

TENOR SOLO AND MALE CHORUS.

FLOTOW. Potpourri, from the opera "Martha."

MILITARY BAND.

In giving this musical treat to their friends and patrons, the boys showed themselves perfectly at home in this best-beloved branch of their regular work. The spirited performance proved their own pleasure in the harmonies which they evoked from the different instruments at their command and won the interest and applause of their auditors.

As the orchestra is of recent organization, its work was brought into prominence for the first time and it deserves especial commendation. The selections for its execution have been made with care, with due reference to the present attainments of the young musicians. The pieces chosen are however worthy of their earnest endeavors to give fitting expression to the music and so interesting as to inspire them to do their best work. The growth and higher development of this band of music students may be confidently expected.

The recitation by Thomas Stringer was listened to with the closest attention and deepest interest by all present, for the opportunity of seeing for one's self something of the progress of this remarkable boy occurs at long intervals, since it is not often permitted that his regular course of study in the Lowell grammar school shall be interrupted by such outside duties. It was a great pleasure to note Tom's fine, manly

bearing and his own enjoyment of the story which he read from the Braille copy, prepared by himself, and spelled in the manual alphabet to his teacher who recited aloud Tom's words as he proceeded.

Instead of the gymnastic exercises which usually follow the entertainment by the boys, a repetition of *Undine* was very kindly given by the girls, greatly to the gratification of the guests who were thus enabled to witness the work of both departments.

Thus the day may be accounted a complete success for the pupils, both in giving and in deriving pleasure and benefit from their entertainments and in proving anew their loyalty to the interests of the kindergarden department.

#### BLIND DEAF-MUTES.

My prison walls cannot control  
The flight, the freedom of the soul.

— MADAME GUYON.

There is no class of persons who are more imperatively in need of the light of education and who derive therefrom greater and more essential benefit than the blind deaf-mutes.

Deprived of the two principal avenues of communication with the outer world, these hapless human beings are entirely isolated and secluded from it. They are cut off from all companionship and association with their fellow men and live in a state of total darkness and absolute stillness, which is terrible to contemplate. They breathe, move and vegetate and do nothing more. They have no conception of what is going on around them, nor do they feel within themselves the pulsations of awakening and developing intelligence. The germs of their mentality are



THOMAS STRINGER.

EDITH THOMAS.

MARION ROSTRON.

ELIZABETH ROBIN.

CORA ADELIA CROCKER.





buried in a sort of sepulchre and remain dormant for the lack of air and sun and contact with vivifying influences. Their lot in life is grievous beyond measure.

Long ago, the sadness of their condition attracted the attention of wise men, eminent thinkers and warm-hearted philanthropists, who discussed the possibility of the deliverance of these victims of affliction from their imprisonment and of the discovery of the ways and means for effecting their emancipation, but did nothing further. They confined themselves to speculation and made no attempts to solve the problem.

This work was reserved for Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe to do, and to his genius alone belongs the credit of releasing the blind deaf-mutes from their bondage and of placing them in happy and helpful relations with human society. Before his time no one tried to educate these unfortunate members of the human family. Hence, when he found Laura Bridgman in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1837, and undertook the Herculean task of liberating her from her captivity, he had no examples to follow, no precedents to use as guides, no indices to point out to him the right course to pursue. He was entirely in the dark, surrounded by apparently insurmountable obstacles. He not only had the difficulties inherent in such a new and thorny path to confront, but he was obliged to contend against the still more disheartening fact that a number of foremost scholars and distinguished scientific men of the day, after examining James Mitchell, a blind deaf-mute living in England, and investigating his case, concluded that nothing could be done for a person in his situation.

This verdict Dr. Howe reversed triumphantly, and the marvellous success which crowned his wonderful perseverance and ingenuity in Laura's case was one of the most remarkable achievements of the nineteenth century and secured for him a high place in the pantheon of the great benefactors of mankind. He was the pioneer and pathfinder in this work. He hewed the rocks and constructed a broad roadway, and his followers and disciples have simply walked in it, and that, too, without making any material improvements in the methods, which he devised.

The first state in the world, which fully recognized the importance of Dr. Howe's discovery and provided by law the means for the education of the blind deaf-mutes, was the one in which this champion of humanity and freedom was born and to the fame of which his deeds added not a little lustre. The noble example set by the general court of Massachusetts has already been followed by the legislatures of New York, Ohio, Illinois, South Dakota, Texas and Mississippi, and it is earnestly hoped that ere long every state in the union will fall into line and do likewise.

Mr. William Wade of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, one of the truest and most generous friends of the blind deaf-mutes, published two years ago a full and accurate record of them in a very elaborate monograph, to which he has recently added an excellent supplement. These publications are rendering good service to the cause of these unfortunate persons.

In the following pages we give a brief account of the work which has been accomplished during the past year by those of our pupils who are deprived of the senses of sight and hearing.





EDITH M. THOMAS.

## EDITH M. THOMAS.

There is magic in the power  
 Of an unbending will,  
 That makes us stronger every hour,  
 For greater efforts still.

— ELIZA COOK.

Edith has pursued the course of her studies with unflinching regularity and satisfactory results. In the school-room, as well as in the manual training department and in the gymnasium, she has performed the tasks assigned to her with great earnestness and marked fidelity.

Edith has succeeded in keeping up with the class to which she belongs in the various branches of her work and has made good progress in them. As she is not gifted in a high degree either with mental acuteness or with intellectual keenness and brightness of parts, the success which she has achieved is mainly due to constant perseverance and unremitting toil. To use Emerson's words, it was —

Built of furtherance and pursuing,  
 Not of spent deeds but of doing.

This lack of brilliant endowment has in the end proved beneficial to Edith, for it has brought to the surface all her latent energy and power of volition and helped to develop in her that tremendous force of character, which she inherited from her ancestors and which distinguishes her from those of her fellow sufferers who are the lineal descendants of a more pliable stock than that of New England.

Edith's moral nature is as sturdy as her physical organization is vigorous. She holds fast to her ideals of right and wrong with unswerving pertinacity, and no inducement of any kind can sway her from them.

She loves truth and straightforwardness and detests pretense and duplicity. She is indeed totally deaf to external sounds, but in the stillness of her soul she hears with perfect distinctness the "still, small voice" and the warnings of her conscience which is the "sentinel of virtue" and the "chamber of justice," and she never disregards them. She is independent in spirit, resolute in purpose, strong in will and firm in her convictions. She is not very prepossessing in appearance, but under her sober and grave exterior there beats a large heart, full of lively compassion and tender feelings. Although she is not very talkative nor does she, like —

Blind British bards, with volant touch,  
 Traverse loquacious strings,

her words, few in number, are pictures of her thoughts and exact interpreters of her ideas and sentiments. Her expressions of kindness toward and of sympathy with all sufferers are born of deep and genuine interest in them and not of conventional insincerity nor of empty affectation.

We take pleasure in inserting here a brief account of what this interesting girl has accomplished during the past year, as well as of the way in which she discharges the duties of her school life. This statement, like those which have been published annually since 1893, has been prepared with scrupulous care and absolute accuracy by one of the most valued and devoted teachers in the girls' department, Miss Frances S. Marrett, who tells as follows the story of Edith's work and its results: —

When Edith entered upon her school work last September, the accumulated sunshine of a glad summer amid the delights

of country and seaside radiated toward friends and books in the glow of hearty good will.

The studies of our literary department which have enlisted her efforts during the year are American literature, algebra and English composition.

Edith's interest in the lessons in literature has been well sustained, as she has traced in their course the chain of our national growth and learned that the spirit of a race may be as truly reflected in its literature as in its history.

Washington Irving was the first of our representative authors whose writings received especial attention for their purely literary value. Edith's mental rigidity was slow to yield to the humorous influence of selections from the *History of New York*; but at length, though sometimes perplexed by subtle strokes of wit, she laughed in spite of herself at the inimitable sketches of Dutch life and manners. This forced surrender to the claims of drollery prepared her to find pleasure in *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, *Rip Van Winkle* and the delightful Christmas stories. Her enjoyment of selections from the *Alhambra* led to the reading of the entire book during recreation hours.

It has been in the study of the works of the poets that Edith has experienced her greatest difficulties. In order to grasp the simplest rhythmic thoughts and to acknowledge the poet as an interpreter of truth, she has had need to learn, as it were, a new language in a new spirit. Whittier and Longfellow are the poets whom Edith has named as her "favorites." Her affectionate interest in the former was thus expressed: "I like his poems and his faith."

In Lowell's poems of nature Edith has been free to confess her delight. She said of *Pictures from Appledore*: "It makes me think of the sea and feel its waves." The exquisite sunset picture impressed her very much, and she asked many questions concerning the beauty and the wonder of the glow of an evening sky. Her glad appreciation of Lowell's tribute to the dandelion was thus shown: "Dandelions always mean spring to me. It is nice to have poets say beautiful things about what we love for us."

She was deeply interested in the study of Emerson's essay on friendship. The tests of a true relationship of friend to friend were eagerly applied in her thought to her association with her dearest schoolmate, Elizabeth Robin, and the conviction of an enduring affection was thus simply put into words: "Yes, Elizabeth will always be my friend."

Strangers seldom see the best side of Edith's nature. One morning, when guests were in the class room, she made no attempt to share in the recitation of the hour. Her explanation was, "I could not say a word because I knew of the company. Company always silences me."

Edith's natural indifference to the requirements of social life undoubtedly restricts her circle of friends; but it is a winsome and loyal affection which shines for those whom she knows best.

The chief gain which Edith has derived from the literature lessons, consists in a better understanding of what we owe to books.

For two hours of each day during the past year Edith has applied herself with patient diligence to the study of algebra, and she has succeeded in completing with her class the prescribed work in this subject. The measure of satisfaction derived from the accurate results of thoughtful, independent effort has been a sufficient stimulus to each new task, and through increased concentration Edith has gained the power to think more clearly and quickly. She has found correct answers for  $79\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the problems included in the year's work. They have required a thorough knowledge of factoring, the greatest common divisor, the least common multiple, fractions, square and cube root and the subjects studied during the previous year.

Continued heedlessness in the use of language was the cause of Edith's being placed last September in a class for daily practice in English composition. A careful study of the paragraph and much practice in paraphrasing emphasized the importance of definite statements. Edith applied herself closely to the tasks set before her, and the change from the



routine of technical work to the writing of themes derived from her own thought and experience, was a most refreshing one. The joy of such emancipation is suggested by the freedom of the following sentences :—

Christmas is to me the most beautiful season of the year. It is a time when I feel as if I should like to do something for every one and I am always glad when it comes ; for then I have happiest thoughts.

These paragraphs reveal clearly Edith's genuine love of plants :—

Because I love Mother Nature so much, I like to have a garden each year, and take care of plants. I always plant pansies ; because they are easy to take care of and last as long as I am here to attend to them, and because the word "pansies" means thoughts.

I have fifteen plants this year. I get up early in the morning and go to see my garden every day because it is an attraction. I water it every morning unless it rains. I pull up the weeds and pick off the broken stems. I find many blossoms nearly every time I visit my garden, and I pick them to share the pleasure of them with others.

One of the themes from the year's work in English is here given in full :—

#### MY EXPERIENCE IN FISHING.

While I was at Marblehead last summer one of my occupations was fishing. I have often wondered what people did when fishing, and I was glad to have an opportunity to experiment at it myself.

I have seen two kinds of fishing-lines which are used ; one is a wire attached to a long rod and has several sharp hooks, while the other is simply a very long string cord with a heavy weight and one sharp hook attached to it and is held by the hand. I used the latter.

My youngest brother and I, with a little friend of his, got into a boat and rowed a good distance from the shore. We each had

a fishing line and dropped it into the sea. I held the line in my right hand and let it hang at the side of the boat, and whenever I felt a nibble at the heavy piece at the end of the line, up quickly as a flash I pulled the line; for then I knew that I had caught a fish! While I was pulling on the line each fish would give a vigorous shake in the water, and when I got him in the boat I would count out loud, "One!" until I had caught a certain number.

I gave each fish to my brother and he took it off the hook for me. Those were flounders that I caught. I caught seventeen in all and ate some of them for my meals. When I was fishing I felt like a regular fisher-girl and it required a great deal of courage.

Through daily practice in composition Edith has learned to express her thoughts more freely, as well as to pay more attention to the form of her sentences.

Edith's work in the gymnasium has been attended by the usual amount of interest, pleasure and earnest effort. The benefit which she has derived from the regular exercises is most evident in firmer positions and in a stronger control of her body in the balance movements.

The hours which she has spent in the department of manual training have been chiefly devoted to the study of dress-making. The drafting of patterns and the cutting, fitting and finishing of various garments are features of Edith's school programme which by reason of their aid in the development of natural gifts are never dreary tasks. Even arithmetical problems are performed with surprising alacrity when measurements must be taken for an accurate pattern and an estimate made of the amount of cloth and of trimmings necessary to meet its requirements.

In closing this brief sketch of Edith's education during the past year, we may say that her moral attitude toward all the duties of her school life has been one of cheerful perseverance, and her mental progress, though seemingly slow, has been marked by sure advance through new strength of purpose and increase of interest.





ELIZABETH ROBIN.

Miss Edith Moultrie Thurston, who has been an efficient tutor and a wise adviser of Edith since the autumn of 1896, was obliged to decline a reappointment at the end of the last school year, in order that she might obtain a position near to her invalid father who lives in North Carolina. Miss Grace Emilie Taft, late of the school for the deaf in Jacksonville, Illinois, has been chosen to succeed Miss Thurston. Miss Taft is a teacher of superior ability.

### ELIZABETH ROBIN.

The light of love, the purity of grace,  
The mind, the music breathing from her face.

— BYRON.

Elizabeth is one of the finest and most attractive girls in our school. She is tall in stature, symmetrical in form, graceful in carriage and beautiful in face and figure. Her appearance is so winsome and her presence so striking that —

Nature herself her shape admires.

The charming effect produced by her comely figure and handsome face is greatly enhanced by the grace of her bearing, the amiability of her disposition and the courtesy of her manners. She is always bright and cheerful, and neither frets under the load of her deprivations nor grieves at her loss nor pines away on account of her misfortune. Her life seems filled with a spirit of joy, peace, gentleness and goodness, which manifests itself also in her work.

Although Elizabeth loves dearly her home in Texas and likes very much to live with her family in her native state, of the territorial extent of which she is very proud, nevertheless she is strongly attached to

her friends in Boston and is thoroughly loyal and truly grateful to the school. She has received here during the last eleven years educational advantages of great value, without any cost to her people, and the influence of these upon her life and character is deep and abiding.

The story of the instruction and training of this beautiful girl and of the work done by her during the past twelve months is as interesting and instructive as similar accounts have been in the past. It has been carefully written by Miss Anna Gardner Fish, who has spared no pains in examining and sifting the materials contained in the diary of Elizabeth's teacher and in arranging the facts obtained therefrom in a clear and straightforward narrative which can hardly fail to commend itself to all students and which reads as follows:—

Out of a wealth of incidents illustrative of school-girl life, a few may be selected to show briefly some phases of Elizabeth's progress during the past year.

It has been a period of richness and added strength. The work of the class room has proceeded quietly and pleasantly from day to day, and as time has passed it has been evident that a finer polish has been acquired by many facets of her character.

Elizabeth's life in the school differs in no wise from that of her young companions, and never through them is she made conscious of greater misfortunes or limitations than those under which they all alike must struggle.

Her regular studies, this year, have been Latin, physiology, reading and algebra, the last of which was begun in October after a careful review in geography. Physical training in the gymnasium and manual training in the workroom, with plenty of healthful outdoor exercise and social intercourse have completed her days and filled them with satisfaction.

It was decided that an hour every Saturday morning should be spent by Elizabeth with the teacher of the class in each of these studies, reviewing the work of the preceding week, ascertaining

what had been retained and strengthening weak points. This partook so largely of the nature of a weekly examination that Elizabeth was much dismayed by the prospect, but she bravely set aside her misgivings and met the ordeal cheerfully and courageously.

She has been quick to recognize the necessity for extraordinary labor where her path is beset with unusual difficulties, and of her own volition has arranged her time so as to meet the need. During the reading hour after tea, on one night for which no plans had been made, Elizabeth approached the teacher in charge to say: "I would like to look over my paper on respiration with you, and I think I do not understand the lymphatic system. May we have it tonight?" Such a desire for thorough comprehension and ability to plan for its consummation may well be noted as a progressive step on the young girl's part. At one time, when an invitation to go to walk came just as Elizabeth had settled herself to an allotted task of hemming, she replied, after a momentary hesitation: "Perhaps I had better sew, although I thank you for inviting me." Her nature is so sunny and her love of society so strong that there need be no fear of asceticism, and such a determination may be regarded as a helpful bit of self-discipline.

Her eagerness to keep up with her classes has been marked, and, although her vivacity and good spirits outside of the class room are unabated, they are not allowed to conflict with the serious labor which she willingly expends upon her studies. The orderliness which has hitherto manifested itself in the care of her personal belongings seems now to show its effect upon her mental processes and renders anything less than the full completion of her duty an annoyance to Elizabeth. Indeed, beyond the laudable ambition to keep up with her class and to perform the daily tasks properly and creditably, she has exhibited this year, in a marked degree, the true student's zest for learning and spirit of investigation, which have not hitherto been perceptible in her attitude toward her lessons.

A notable example of this is found in her work in physiology in which, in strong contrast to her manner when she was engaged in the study of botany, she has quite risen above her natural distaste for handling anything which is disagreeable to the touch and has willingly examined the specimens in a thorough manner,

thrusting her fingers into their interstices without hesitation, even though the proceeding left her fingers greasy and unpleasant for use in talking.

Her interest in this work has led her to inquire the reason for her own misfortunes of blindness and deafness and why the optic and aural nerves should refuse to carry messages to her brain.

An incident which may be traced to this new purpose in her school work occurred late in the year. After a strenuous period in the study of Latin, which had caused Elizabeth no little uneasiness, she said to her teacher, with some diffidence: "I think I ought to tell you that Latin is growing easier to me." This was evidently the expression of a conscientious desire to set herself right in her teacher's eyes and to give only an exactly true impression.

This stressful season had followed the completion of the course in Latin grammar, when a thorough review was undertaken, preparatory to an examination upon the subject. Elizabeth was filled with anxiety over this feature of the work and utilized every available hour not only in covering the ground of the review with her classmates but also to fit herself thoroughly for the requirements of the test. It is probable that she retained a vivid recollection of the discipline of the previous year, when she had been required to repeat the course in a lower class, for she said: "There is no other class for me to fall back into if I do not pass." So hard did she work and so worried did she grow over the outcome of the examination that it became necessary to curtail her zeal and divert her attention to other matters.

When the examination was finally over it was found that Elizabeth had barely passed. This was a bitter disappointment to her after her sustained effort to reach a high standard, but she tried to accept the decision bravely and, with quivering lips but repressed tears, applied herself to the task of correcting such errors as she could rectify and making a list of those upon which she needed help. Her low mark was more the effect of slow work than of ignorance of the subject, for of course she lacked in examination the benefit of extra time for the attainment of satisfactory results. Through the remainder of the school year, which was spent principally in reading from *Via Latina*, Elizabeth's work was uniformly good and adequate to the daily demands.

It is difficult for one to realize how serious are the limitations



of the deaf-blind in respect to gaining a full knowledge of the complicated uses of language, and little instances constantly show these difficulties in Elizabeth's case. On one occasion she encountered in a problem this sentence: "A and B received by will \$3600." Over this she pondered long and then asked: "Did they determine to receive it?" This incident suggests how time may be lost and work impeded by perplexity over a commonplace phrase.

More than ever before have the hours devoted to reading contributed to Elizabeth's real enjoyment. For the daily lessons characteristic selections have been made with care from several authors, with the view to studying their different styles and art of expression; and Hawthorne, Irving, Dickens, Scott and Goldsmith were chosen for this purpose. Elizabeth has exhibited greater power than ever before in penetrating into the writer's meaning and in following the plot, although she is still confused by the dialogue and by such digressions as those in which Dickens indulges. She was only slightly interested in his account of a visit to the institution in South Boston and of Laura Bridgman, betraying here as on several other occasions a decided dislike for any classification of the deaf-blind *per se* and evidently preferring to feel herself a unit in the great mass of humanity and a partaker of the ordinary experiences of life.

In reading *The Lady of the Lake* Elizabeth has shown a true appreciation of the beautiful setting of the picture and the exquisite word-painting of the poem, showing in this a decided advance over her work in *Hiawatha* during the previous year, when she failed repeatedly to separate the descriptive part from the narrative.

It is certainly in the line of normal, school-girl development that Elizabeth should have reached an age of exaggeration. "I have to go miles to get my book," she remarked as she seated herself for the reading lesson after going the length of the school-house and back again. At another time she assured a friend that she had "to ask every other word in reading," and when she began the tale of *Ivanhoe* she sighed despairingly: "Three big volumes! I can't finish them in ten years."

This work was undertaken as a preparation for the duties incident to membership in the *Howe Reading Club*, to which Elizabeth had long desired entrance but which she was invited to

join this year for the first time. Strangely enough she received with apathy the news that the barriers had been removed and was inclined to weigh all considerations carefully before accepting the honor. She was somewhat overcome by the thought of presenting before the society her opinion of some book which had been selected for study and discussion. When asked why she was not more enthusiastic she said: "I should not like to join and then leave the club." Nevertheless after due thought of the matter she entered the society, and at its first meeting, which took the form of a character party, Elizabeth utilized the idea of *Babes in the Wood*, by carrying two dolls wrapped in a piece of bark.

An honor which she appeared to esteem above admission to the *Howe Reading Club* was her election to membership in the *Ruby Seal*, that mystical society among the girls from which no echoes reach those beyond its circle. Elizabeth has resisted several teasing attempts to penetrate its secrets through her and has cleverly turned the tables upon her interlocutors with great enjoyment on her own part.

Twice during the year Elizabeth has attended public gatherings where her own services were of assistance,—once when she spent two days in knitting and sewing at a fair, and again when she joined with her classmates in giving gymnastic exercises at a school exhibition in the city. She did not appear unduly elated over her participation in these events, although she did her best on each occasion, performing her tasks very creditably and bearing herself gracefully and modestly.

Among the many little journeys to places of interest in the city or suburbs, by which Elizabeth's school-life has been so pleasantly supplemented, was one to the "Sheltering Home for Stray Animals," whither she and Cora Crocker went one afternoon accompanied by their teachers. The two girls conversed together happily during the ride out to the home, but after reaching the place they found too much to examine and ascertain for any desultory talk. Greatly to Elizabeth's delight they found there, in good condition, several of the stray cats which had been sent thither earlier in the year by institution friends. Elizabeth asked many questions as to the life of the cats, their food, the compartments in which they sleep and their yard accommodations; then turning to Cora, in language which she deemed best suited to her young companion's powers of comprehension, she explained fully

all that she had learned. It was a memorable visit, and in expressing her enjoyment of it Elizabeth added that she was glad Cora had gone too. "Of course she did not behave so well as a girl who has had more experience," said Elizabeth critically. "She is so lively — but I like it, only girls with more experience wouldn't do it."

The climax of the happy year came at its close when, through the kindness of friends, Elizabeth was permitted to visit her far-distant home in Texas and spend there her summer vacation. The golden opportunity offered a rich reward for many hours of patient, painstaking toil, which had been lightened and brightened by the hope of this pleasure in store for her, and it afforded the finest possible preparation for the new school-year in complete rest and change, amid healthful surroundings under the sweet influences of home love.

A letter, written by Elizabeth to her good friend, Mr. Wade, entirely of her own volition and without correction, is pleasantly suggestive of her happy summer vacation and offers a most cogent proof of the value of the methods of education which are employed in her behalf. It serves also as a vivid illustration of her ability to enter naturally into the normal life and interests of the seeing and hearing people about her when she is placed in their midst. The letter is here printed in full.

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 6, 1902.

DEAR MR. WADE, Mamma and I were greatly surprised when Mrs. Barrett wrote that through your kindness we were to visit Ruby Rice. We had a delightful time with her and mamma joins me in thanking you most sincerely for your kindness.

In the month of September we all went to Aunt Lucy's in the wagon and stayed there all night; then we went to Albany, thirty-six miles from our home which is in Throckmorton. We stayed there all night and early in the morning my father, sisters and brothers went home and mamma and I took the train for Austin. It was four o'clock the next morning when we reached Austin and when we reached Mrs. Barrett's house, Mrs. Barrett was getting ready to go to the station to meet us. We were so glad to [see]

Ruby and all. Edgar is as mischievous as ever and Mrs. Barrett and her daughters Beirne and Wewe are jolly.

We went to see the state-house, insane asylum, university and we went to a place where we had some ice-cream.

My school commenced on the nineteenth of September but the superintendent of the school for the deaf wished us to visit his school and meet the pupils on the seventeenth of Sept. so we stayed and had a very good time. You may be sure that we were great chatterboxes and had great fun all the time. There are two fire-escapes and we had great fun going down one of them. The superintendent can get every one out of the building in three and a half minutes and there are about six hundred or more pupils there.

Ruby and I were together most of the time and we read to each other and played with Edgar and Addie sometimes but most of the time we talked to people.

Mamma and I left Austin on the same day that we visited the school for the deaf and reached Boston on the twentieth of September. We had a great deal to tell Mr. and Mrs. Whiting but we did not stay with them long as school had commenced. We went to South Boston the next day and they were surprised to see me because they did not expect us so soon but they were glad that we came. Miss Badger did not come until the next day because they did not know when we would come, but mamma stayed with us until Thursday the twenty-fifth of September and we had good times. Miss Badger is very well now. I did not have any trouble without her last year but I missed her.

Some of the teachers and my matron entertained mamma while I was in school in the afternoon. They took her to the public garden, fire-engine, opera and to meet Miss Badger at the station. Of course she visited the classes and enjoyed herself. She visited us four years ago and may do so again in four or five years when I graduate. She went to the point in South Boston and [to] ride on the elevated cars.

On Thursday she went to visit Mrs. Whiting and went to the mechanic's fair and a play and Mrs. Hadley, my first teacher and Gladys her little girl came to see her. I went there on Friday night instead of Saturday as mamma was going home in the morning. We saw her off and so did three of the teachers and then I went back with Mrs. Whiting for over Sunday. It

seemed lonesome without mamma but we may see each other before very long.

School closed on the twenty-fifth of last June and mamma and I had planned to start for home the next day if convenient but our passes were late in coming. Mamma received them the night before school closed, and she left home the next morning and reached Boston on the twenty-ninth of June. I was at Mrs. Whiting's when a telegram from her came and I was so glad when we met her.

We talked away and on Tuesday morning, the first of July we started for home. We went to St. Louis, Fort-worth, Albany and it was on Saturday the fifth of July when we reached Throckmorton. My father, sisters and brothers came to meet us in the wagon and we were so happy and not tired. They must have been glad to see mamma last Wednesday, the first of this month, five days after she left us.

My sisters Bonny and Mattie are nearly as large as I am and while mamma went away they kept house and they and my oldest brother, Robert, went to school while Albert and Lawrence went to the farm every day with my father.

Lawrence was three years old on my birthday. He is as amusing and sweet as he can be but sometimes he is a wild-cat because he will want to be a baby and then be a big boy and he will get into mischief.

While I was at home we had a great deal of company, went to church, visiting, bathing, fishing, horse-back riding, barn, pastures, hen-house, pig-pen, milked the cows, made candy, wrote, read, helped with the house-work, sewed, knit, moved from the farm to town for the winter, played games and had great fun.

When I graduate in four or five years, I may go home for good but I shall come back here to visit. We finished physiology and reading last year. This year we are in the first year of high school and we have sewing, ancient history, gymnastics, articulation, American literature, algebra, knitting, and crocheting. I am making a dish-apron and I hope to do it on the machine and crocheting a white shawl. I am getting along very well. Miss Taft is Edith's teacher and she has us both in articulation as she taught deaf people and we have great fun.

As this is rather long I will close now. Thanking you again for your kindness I am

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH.

## CORA ADELIA CROCKER.

'Tis nobleness to serve ;  
 Help them that cannot help again.

— EMERSON.

A decided improvement has taken place in the case of this unfortunate girl during the past year.

In April, 1901, when Cora was received as a pupil in this school and was placed under training in charge of a special teacher, she was of a very wayward, untamed and intractable disposition and gave little promise of surmounting the difficulties which surrounded her or of accomplishing anything of value. She had no self-control, was unruly and disobedient and showed no desire to receive instruction. She had a strong aversion to learning to talk with her fingers and was unwilling to exert herself in any way for the purpose of gaining knowledge.

Fortunately all this has been radically changed. After many unsuccessful trials and fruitless attempts to induce Cora to acquire the means of conversing with her teachers and schoolmates and of coming into social relations with those around her, she finally realized the importance of being able to accomplish this. Thus, as soon as her antipathy to the use of the manual alphabet was overcome, she proceeded at once to learn it thoroughly and has succeeded admirably well in doing so.

The favorable results of Cora's efforts in this direction have removed the barriers between her mind and the outer world, and have opened to her the way for work, for intellectual and moral development and for human fellowship. That she availed herself of this channel of communication with eagerness and has de-

rived great benefit therefrom is evident from what she has already accomplished and from the spirit which animates her in all her thoughts and actions. She has taken a deep interest in her manual occupations, and excels in them. Like Edith Thomas, she has a natural taste for these and is exceedingly skilful with her fingers. She has made satisfactory progress in reading and writing and has pressed on with earnestness in the study of language. Above and beyond all these she has begun to learn the valuable lesson of self-control and has steadily improved in her conduct and demeanor. From being perverse and petulant, she has become gentle, quiet and comparatively docile. She is less excitable and more energetic, less refractory and more obedient, less stubborn and more tractable. Indeed, she appears to be a different girl from what she was when she came to us.

Miss Amelia W. Davis, in whose charge Cora is placed and who has shown unfailing patience, great tact and excellent judgment in dealing with her pupil, has written the following account of the latter's school life and work during the past year:—

The past year has been a momentous one to Cora, for in it she has found the way back to free and natural intercourse with those about her, and has seen new paths of knowledge and achievement opened up. In reading, writing and number-work, as well as in manual training, she has made good progress. Above all, she has learned that she has a self to develop and control, and has already made conscious effort in that direction.

The manual alphabet has ceased to be a study pursued laboriously and with difficulty, and has come to be the indispensable means of carrying on work and play. Cora illustrates the fact that people often do not know what they really want, for she was very sure that she did not want the manual alphabet. Last April, however, just a year after she came to the school, she would not admit that she had ever disliked it. Since January, when the

fact of a connection between sound and spelling dawned upon her mind, her progress has been comparatively easy and rapid. It has surprised many of Cora's schoolmates to find that she can understand them. Her acquisition of the power to do so seems sudden and remarkable. In point of fact, it has been gradual. She has been working toward her present standing-place, where she knows all the words that a school-girl's vocabulary ordinarily requires. The enlargement of her vocabulary will go on naturally now, as she meets new words in reading and conversation.

Cora talks with her fingers when she is in a very noisy, or a very quiet place, such as a car, or a church. She often does it for fun, especially if she can catch her teacher in the dark. She is no longer afraid to talk to Elizabeth and Edith, but takes her full share in the conversation. When she is with Marion, something of the teaching instinct appears. At one time, Cora thought that any word that Marion did not know, should be taught to her immediately. She applies the methods that were used at the beginning of her own instruction. She wanted Marion to know her last name. "I will let her call me 'Cora *Cracker*,'" she said, and taught Marion *cracker* accordingly.

In spite of its difficulties, reading has interested Cora from the first even when it meant no more than distinguishing separate letters. "See how that *x* is made," she said one day. "That is what was making me cross!" It was found necessary to teach her the letters first, and then the words. When she came to realize that there were thoughts to be reached through the signs which her fingers had been trained to distinguish, a new world was opened to her. She has already found much there to delight her imagination, and to increase her knowledge. Her favorite book is that which contains Miss Poulsson's "Ned and Beppo" stories. They appeal strongly to her sense of humor. This was followed by *The Little Ones' Story Book* and selections from other books. Whittier's "Jack-in-the-pulpit" was not too difficult for her to understand and enjoy.

Number-work did not attract Cora, and she tried hard to remain ignorant of it, but she has become interested in spite of herself, and takes great pride in successfully working out little problems on her type-slate.

Writing was from the first Cora's favorite study, because it gave her something to do with her hands. Now that she is no







MARION ROSTRON.

longer obliged to concentrate her whole mind on the formation of the letters, but writes well enough to be able to express her thoughts, some carelessness is perceptible in the result. Cora's writing has character and legibility, but lacks exact precision. It is usually neat. Cora's dated and punctuated letters of today, with all their mistakes, are a great contrast to her printed scrawls of a year ago.

In manual training, Cora's work has been uniformly good. She has a natural taste for sewing and house work. Indeed, she is earnest in doing well whatever she undertakes to do.

Most gratifying has it been to see Cora's violent temper diminish, as she has come into rational relationship with the world, and it has become possible to explain to her the necessity for self-control. The appearance of untruthfulness caused much anxiety; but it appeared that Cora had no conception of the importance of being truthful. Since this has been impressed upon her, she has twice told the truth when it took much courage to do so.

Cora's character is positive. Her childish naughtiness is real naughtiness. Also, her goodness, her affection, her desire to do right, and her pride in her work are all very genuine.

### MARION ROSTRON.

This is to be alone; this is solitude!

— BYRON.

Marion is a healthy girl of active temperament and moderate abilities. She is kind-hearted, amiable, affectionate and sympathetic, but her power either of self-control or of discrimination between right and wrong is very small. She lacks application and perseverance and is easily discouraged when she meets with difficulties.

Marion is totally deaf but only partially blind. She possesses a considerable degree of sight and is inclined to use her eyes constantly. This is unquestionably very helpful to her in many ways, but at the same time it prevents her from giving close attention

to the cultivation of the sense of touch and to the practice of the manual alphabet.

Owing to these drawbacks Marion's brain has not been stimulated and developed to a marked extent, nor has her interest been thoroughly aroused and earnestly enlisted in any particular subject. She has drifted slowly in her work and has seemed disinclined to exert herself seriously in any direction.

Happily towards the end of the school year there was a perceptible change for the better in Marion's case, which was partly due to her intercourse with Cora. Since then her mind has been more active and alert, her vocabulary has steadily increased, and she has begun to give evidence of general improvement and to show a desire to acquire knowledge.

Miss Lilian Mabel Forbush, who continues to be Marion's teacher, helper and devoted friend, has written the following account of what her pupil has done during the past year: —

Marion Rostron has shown, in this first year of her education since her loss of hearing and partial loss of sight, that hers is still the child nature, but very slightly developed. In her we see the child's unreserved affection, ready sympathy and craving for love and for commendation mingled with lack of self-control and of discrimination between right and wrong. She has given evidence of a mind of fair intelligence and has shown perseverance, two factors which insure her progress when once her interest shall have been thoroughly roused.

The difficulties surrounding Marion's path to knowledge have been many. She possesses a considerable degree of sight, which, though helpful in many ways, has made the necessary development of her sense of touch a long hard struggle. A strong impression that no effort of hers is equal to the overcoming of her difficulties has often led her to a helpless sense of despair, from which it has been exceedingly hard to rouse her. She is just beginning, at the end of June, to appreciate a little the use to

which her determination may be put to bring about good results. The word, *try*, has proved one of the most helpful words of Marion's vocabulary. Her previous life had furnished her no training in application. Then, too, she was well pleased with her way of life before entering the school and seriously objected to the radical change, which her education rendered necessary. But greater than any of these drawbacks was her lack of any strong interest in any thing, whether it be work or play. Her usual attitude towards her lessons was one of carelessness, and consequently, the first difficulty which appeared in her way was the signal for her to relapse into unwillingness to make any further effort. Still Marion had occasional ambitious impulses and these together with her desire for praise and her affection for her mother, who, she knows, is anxious to have her make progress, have proved most helpful. These were the stimuli which stirred her out of her natural listlessness until, the first obstacles having been overcome, the lessons themselves might prove sufficiently interesting to encourage her further effort.

In spite of these barriers, interposed partly by her own nature, but due more largely to her physical and mental condition, Marion has made good if not remarkable progress.

Her attendance at a public school for at least one year, before her infirmities came upon her, had left the impress of a few of its lessons, such as the names of about one half of the letters of the alphabet, the knowledge of how to spell, *cat*, *rat*, *boy* and *man*, of how to count from one to twelve, and that "one and one are two."

Marion's re-entrance upon school life was a strange experience to her, and among the most puzzling of its lessons were those in the use of the manual alphabet. "What for?" was her constant, perplexed question, as, with the objects before her, *fan* and *ring* were spelled into her hand. But in a few days the purpose of the lesson began to dawn upon her mind, and within a week, *yes* and *no* spelled in her hand were substituted for the nod and shake of the head. A month had passed when she first showed her practical appreciation of the fact that this was really a method of talking. Then it was her little blind-deaf friend, Cora, who called forth Marion's first conversation in the manual alphabet. Seeing the other girls entering the school-house after a recess, Marion went to Cora and spelled *bell* into her hand, meaning to suggest that the bell had rung and that it was therefore time to go into

school again. To this suggestion Cora responded with *no*, but Marion insisted by spelling *yes* several times and finally convincing Cora, they entered the school-house together. From that day down to the present time (namely the month of June), when Marion had learned to spell about one hundred and fifty words, there has been a slow but certain progress. Her lack of interest has hindered her considerably because of its effect upon her efforts of memory. Although often ambitious enough to learn a word, she does not care to remember it. Cora's friendship has been of very great value in encouraging Marion to the use of the manual alphabet, and she often asks how to spell certain words that she may tell Cora of some occurrence. Such words are learned very quickly. A knowledge of Cora's progress has often fired Marion's ambition and her pleasure in learning something which Cora has learned is marked.

She now learns the meaning of new words more readily than formerly. She is no longer limited to those only which are capable of concrete illustration but by suggestions given her in the manual alphabet or by the use of the word in the sentence it may be brought to her mind and lips. Since the articulate speech which has been left to Marion from the days previous to her deafness is her principal means of expression, she does not consider that she knows any word until she can speak it, however clear its meaning may be to her. An idea of phonetics was therefore necessary to her learning of entirely *new* words. After much practice with lists of words in which the sound similarity was marked, as *cat, fat, mat*, and *can, fan, man*, the idea came to her gradually until on May the fifteenth she succeeded in pronouncing several syllables with nothing but her phonetic sense to guide her. From this time the progress of this idea in her mind has been marked until the end of June finds her list of words learned in this way numbering twenty-five. Her work with the manual alphabet is now carried on simply in connection with her reading lessons.

These began regularly on the second day of January. With the comprehension of the word *the*, Marion's way was opened to the understanding of other little words equally necessary to the construction of the sentence, such as *is, has, have, not*, and the like, and her reading of complete sentences was made possible. This important gain stimulated her interest somewhat but another and

more enduring impetus was received a little later when she realized that she was reading true stories. Since this discovery her comprehension of what she reads has steadily increased. Her appreciation of these simple stories, taken from primers and first readers, is shown by her many questions and her freely expressed opinions of approval or disapproval. The awakening of her interest has been among the most encouraging results of her lessons in reading. Her knowledge of numbers has steadily increased until it includes the names, value and formation of the numbers from one to one hundred, and a good understanding of the four simple processes. Her simple examples are done with figures and signs pinned on a cushion, and she counts out her results with blocks. The terms in which she describes the examples are not those usually employed but "seven take away three" must answer for  $7-3$  and "eight cut in fours" for  $8 \div 4$ .

Marion has learned to write the square hand nicely. She enjoys this work thoroughly and always writes with painstaking effort. She has learned something of the use of the period in a sentence and her definition of the interrogation point is "that's asking." She seems to consider the sole aim of this lesson to be the acquirement of the ability to write letters well. The writing and receiving of letters have opened to Marion a new and wholly delightful experience. The letters which she has written have improved much both in correctness of expression and in the amount of information which they convey.

Her manual work has been fairly well done. Her lack of application and her partial degree of sight have hindered her progress considerably, but she is gaining in her control of both mind and will, as well as in her enjoyment of the work.

In the gymnasium Marion has been helped to greater freedom of motion and better control of her muscles. The games played there have been an important agent in arousing her to activity. She has grasped something of the purpose of this training, her expression of it being: "It's to help us keep our backs up straight." This is her definition of a good position, evidently.

The close of the school-year finds Marion a changed individual. Her mind is filled with many new interests, and is therefore more alert. The light of intelligence begins to shine upon her face. The powers of mind and will which she has shown in her progress encourage us to believe that the coming years are to bring much of blessing to Marion in the development of mind and spirit.

## CONCLUSION.

Then the story aptly ends.

— SHAKESPEARE.

In telling the story of what has been done in the various departments of the school during the past twelve months, I have reached the utmost limits of my space and I must stop here.

I am glad to be able to state that there has been but one change in the personnel of the officers of the domestic department of the establishment. Miss Florence E. Stowe, late of the normal school at Framingham, has been appointed housekeeper in the Samuel Eliot cottage, in place of Mrs. L. Ada Mixer, who resigned her position in order to accept a more lucrative one in a private family. Miss Stowe is a lady of refinement and of considerable experience in the management of a large family of young women and promises to do as good work as that which was done by her predecessor.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without acknowledging the credit, which is due to my assistants for their hearty coöperation in all plans relating to the welfare and progress of the pupils. Industry, fidelity and a spirit of kindness have uniformly been exhibited by them in the discharge of their respective duties and in all their relations.

Encouraged by the success with which our humble efforts in this field of labor have been rewarded, we are determined to go on with our work and to look forward to the future with joyous faith and constant hope, striving to achieve results superior to those which have been reported in the foregoing pages.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.



## LIST OF PUPILS.

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Allen, Mary K.	Hinckley, Gussie P.
Anderson, Elizabeth.	Howard, Lily B.
Bailey, Minnie.	Hughes, Mattie.
Browne, Mary I.	Ingham, Beatrice E.
Burke, Norah.	Jones, Louise.
Burns, Nellie.	Jones, Maud E.
Campbell, Mabel.	Keegan, Margaret M.
Cole, Carrie W.	Kennedy, Annie M.
Coogan, Jennie.	Kennedy, Nellie A.
Cooper, Goldie May.	Knap, Mary G.
Crocker, Cora A.	Knowlton, Etta F.
Cross, Ida.	Langdon, Margarita.
Cummings, Elsie.	Lawrence, Anna.
Dart, M. Fernette.	Lee, Sarah B. K.
Deveau, Evelyn M.	Lewis, Jessie.
Diotte, Corinne.	Mather, Flora L.
Dodd, E. Elizabeth.	Matthews, Clara.
Dolan, Ellen.	Mattimore, Augustina E.
Durant, Rose M.	McClintock, Mary.
Elliott, Bessie M.	McKenzie, Ethel.
Elmer, Edith M.	McKenzie, Margaret.
Elwell, Gertrude.	Miller, A. Marion.
Flaherty, Margaret.	Miller, Mildred H.
Forbush, Vinnie F.	Montgomery, Ethel A.
Foss, Jessie E.	Muldoon, Sophia J.
Gavaghan, Annie.	Murphy, Frances A.
Gavin, Ellen A.	Newton, Eldora B.
Gilman, Lura.	Norton, Agnes E.
Goullaud, E. Edna.	O'Neal, Kate.
Griffin, Martha.	Ovens, Emily A.
Hamlet, Ethel.	Paine, Elsie G.
Heap, Myra.	Perella, Julia.
Hilgenberg, Johanna.	Puffer, Mildred E.

- Reed, Nellie Edna.  
 Ricker, Annie S.  
 Robin, Elizabeth.  
 Rostron, Marion.  
 Ryan, Margaret.  
 Sheehy, Margaret M.  
 Skinner, Maggie.  
 Smith, Nellie J.  
 Spring, Genevra S.  
 Stearns, Gladys L.  
 Thomas, Edith M.  
 Traynor, Rose.  
 Tye, Gertrude.  
 Viles, Alison P.  
 Wagner, M. Alice.  
 Wells, M. Esther.  
 Wigley, Florence M.  
 Wilde, Agnes.  
 Aberg, George H.  
 Amadon, Charles H.  
 Barnard, Richard J. C.  
 Bartlett, Joseph.  
 Black, Charles.  
 Bond, Samuel C.  
 Bradley, Edward F.  
 Butters, Albert W.  
 Carney, Frederick.  
 Casassa, Stephen.  
 Clark, George H.  
 Clenon, William T.  
 Cummings, Edwin.  
 Cunningham, James H.  
 Davison, Everett H.  
 Dewhurst, Henry.  
 Diamond, Francis.  
 Dodge, Wilbur.  
 Drew, Francis.  
 Fuller, Albert.  
 Furrow, George.  
 Fyrberg, Oscar A.  
 Gordon, Allen G.  
 Govereau, Edward.  
 Goyette, Arthur.  
 Hagopian, Kirkor D.  
 Harvey, Lyman K.  
 Heroux, Alfred N.  
 Henry, George G.  
 Hickey, Bernard.  
 Ierardi, Francesco.  
 Kirshen, Morris.  
 Levin, Barnard.  
 Lord, John W.  
 Lucier, George.  
 Lund, Olaf H.  
 Mills, George.  
 Moriarty, John.  
 Muldoon, Henry M.  
 Muldoon, Robert D.  
 Musante, Anthony.  
 Nilson, Frank.  
 O'Neill, Patrick.  
 Osborne, Patrick.  
 Paige, Franklin H.  
 Parks, Edson A.  
 Pierce, Charles F.  
 Rand, Henry.  
 Ransom, Francis.  
 Rawson, Willey.  
 Ray, Edward R.  
 Robinson, William E.  
 Rochford, Francis J.  
 Ryan, Edward D.  
 Sacco, Nicola.  
 Smith, Eugene S.  
 Stamp, Charles.  
 Sticher, Charles F.  
 Sticher, Frank W.  
 Stover, Alfred.  
 Stuart, Edwin.  
 Thompson, Robert.

Van Vliet, Henry.  
Vaughn, William M.  
Viggers, Frederick.  
Walsh, Frederick V.  
Walsh, William.

Washington, Arthur.  
Wetherell, John.  
Wilder, Charles H.  
Williams, Albert L.  
Winchell, Charles L.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Among the pleasant duties incident to the close of the year is that of expressing our heartfelt thanks and grateful acknowledgments to the following artists, *littérateurs*, societies, proprietors, managers, editors, and publishers, for concerts and various musical entertainments, for operas, oratorios, lectures, readings, and for an excellent supply of periodicals and weekly papers, books, and specimens of various kinds.

As we have said in previous reports, these favors are not only a source of pleasure and happiness to our pupils, but also a valuable means of æsthetic culture, of social intercourse, and of mental stimulus and improvement. So far as we know, there is no community in the world which does half so much for the gratification and improvement of its unfortunate members as that of Boston does for our pupils.

### *I.—Acknowledgments for Concerts, Operas, Recitals and Lectures.*

To Major Henry L. Higginson, for thirty tickets for the course of symphony concerts in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge.

To Mr. Franz Kneisel, for twelve tickets to the series of concerts by the Kneisel Quartet, through his manager, Mr. J. Sauerquell.

To Mr. Quincy Kilby, manager of the Bijou Theatre, and to Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mrs. R. E. Forbes, Mr. Frank G. Webster and several unknown friends, acting through Mr. Kilby, for a most generous supply of tickets to each of the following operas: — *Fra Diavolo*, *Carmen*, *Pirates of Penzance* and *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *Patience*, *Maritana*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and *Nanon*.

To the Cecilia Society, through its secretary, Mr. Edward A. Studley, jr., for eighteen tickets to each of three concerts.

To Mr. Richard Newman, for twenty-two tickets to each of eight recitals at Steinert Hall and for one hundred tickets to a concert by the Bowdoin Glee Club.

To Mr. Carl Faelten, for twenty-five tickets to one, and for thirty-four tickets to another of his pupils' recitals.

To Mr. George W. Chadwick, for a general invitation to the pupils to attend the final rehearsal of the oratorio *Judith*.

To Mr. J. B. Pond, for fifty tickets to a violin recital by Master Florizel Reuter at Symphony Hall.

To Mr. John M. Flockton, for a general invitation to a concert by the Verdi Orchestra.

To Mr. George Proctor, for twenty-five tickets to a recital by Miss Helen Frances Sawyer in Chickering Hall.

To Mr. George E. Whiting, for twenty tickets to an organ recital by his pupils at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church.

To the Boston Singing Club, through its secretary, Mr. Charles Delmont, for ten tickets to a concert.

To Mrs. A. M. Williams, for twenty-five tickets, and to Dr. E. S. Boland, for fifteen tickets to a concert in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South Boston.

To the Rev. Percy H. Epler, for eighty tickets to a course of lectures in Phillips Church, South Boston.

To Mr. M. L. King, manager, for a general invitation to the Food Fair.

## *II.—Acknowledgments for Recitals and Lectures given in our Hall.*

To Prof. Arlo Bates, for a lecture on "Old Ballads."

To Mr. Ernst Perabo, pianist, and Mr. Staats, clarinetist, for a recital.

To Mr. Carl Faelten and his pupils, for a recital.

To Mr. Frederick B. Hall, for a reading from *King Henry Fifth*.

To the Misses Marie Zelezny, Margaret Withers and Alice Seaver, pupils at the New England Conservatory of Music, for a recital.

To Mr. Edson W. Morphy, violinist, and to Mr. Albert J. Stephens, Mr. Homer C. Humphrey and Mr. John F. Hartwell, who assisted him, for a recital.

III.— *Acknowledgments for Periodicals and Newspapers.*

The editors and publishers of the following reviews, magazines and semi-monthly and weekly papers continue to be very kind and liberal in sending us their publications gratuitously, which are always cordially welcomed and perused with interest:—

The N. E. Journal of Education,	. . . . .	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
The Atlantic,	. . . . .	" "
Boston Home Journal,	. . . . .	" "
Education,	. . . . .	" "
Youth's Companion,	. . . . .	" "
Our Dumb Animals,	. . . . .	" "
The Christian Register,	. . . . .	" "
The Missionary Herald,	. . . . .	" "
The Well-Spring,	. . . . .	" "
Woman's Journal,	. . . . .	" "
The Century,	. . . . .	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
St. Nicholas,	. . . . .	" " "
Collier's Weekly	. . . . .	" " "
American Annals of the Deaf,	. . . . .	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
The Étude,	. . . . .	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>
The Mentor,	. . . . .	<i>Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, N. Y.</i>
Our Little People,	. . . . .	<i>Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, N. Y.</i>
The Silent Worker,	. . . . .	<i>Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Trenton, N. J.</i>
The Eye,	. . . . .	<i>Omaha, Nebraska.</i>
The California News,		<i>Inst. for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Berkeley, Cal.</i>
The Ohio Chronicle,	. . . . .	<i>Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Columbus, O.</i>
The N. Dakota Banner,	. . . . .	<i>School for the Deaf, N. Dakota.</i>
The Oregon Gazetteer,	. . . . .	<i>School for Deaf-Mutes, Salem, Ore.</i>
The Messenger,	. . . . .	<i>Ala. Academy for the Blind.</i>
The Tablet,	. . . . .	<i>West Va. School for Deaf-Mutes and Blind.</i>
The Washingtonian,	. . . . .	<i>School for the Deaf, etc., Vancouver.</i>
The Colorado Index,	. . . . .	<i>Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.</i>
The Sunday-School Weekly (embossed),	. . . . .	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>

We desire again to render the most hearty thanks, in behalf of all our pupils, to the kind friends who have thus nobly re-

membered them. The seeds which their friendly and generous attentions have sown have fallen on no barren ground, but will continue to bear fruit in after years ; and the memory of many of these delightful and instructive occasions and valuable gifts will be retained through life.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

EDWARD JACKSON, TREASURER, in account with the PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
for the Year ending August 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance on hand September 1, 1901, . . . . .		Drafts for general account, . . . . .	\$105,000.00
Income from Invested Funds, . . . . .	\$76,674.59	Less unexpended balance, . . . . .	7,144.93
	62,616.34		
<i>General Account.</i>		Drafts for kindergarten account, . . . . .	\$56,000.00
From state of Massachusetts, . . . . .	\$30,000.00	Less unexpended balance, . . . . .	3,062.21
Connecticut, . . . . .	4,976.53	Drafts for printing account, . . . . .	\$7,713.06
Rhode Island, . . . . .	4,052.57	Less unexpended balance, . . . . .	22.82
Maine, . . . . .	3,063.54		
New Hampshire, . . . . .	2,133.33	Paid Mrs. Mary J. Jackson annuity, . . . . .	7,690.24
Vermont, . . . . .	1,300.00	treasurer for clerk hire, . . . . .	500.00
Massachusetts for blind-deaf pupils, . . . . .	933.33	for stationery, . . . . .	50.00
Massachusetts for indigent pupils, . . . . .	168.63	Dunbar & Rackemann, . . . . .	19.05
Massachusetts for teaching adults in their homes, . . . . .	4,620.99	E. T. Redmond & Co., . . . . .	61.15
annuity from estate of Robert B. Brigham, . . . . .	1,000.00		150.00
legacy from estate of S. E. Sawyer, . . . . .	76.77		
" " Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	122.50	<i>Investment Account.</i>	
" " C. L. Young, . . . . .	5,000.00	Bought real estate, . . . . .	\$30,668.25
" " J. Putnam Bradley, . . . . .	50,000.00	20,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River Lake	
" " I. W. Danforth, . . . . .	2,500.00	Shore bonds, . . . . .	18,875.00
" " Mary N. Loring, . . . . .	15,000.00	70 shares Old Colony R.R., . . . . .	14,650.00
" " Mary Bartol, . . . . .	300.00	Loaned, . . . . .	170,000.00
amounts received through M. Anagnos, director, . . . . .	5,032.64		
donation, . . . . .	100.00	Cash on hand in New England Trust Co., . . . . .	234,173.25
	130,386.83		43,688.98
<i>Investment Account.</i>			
From mortgage collected, . . . . .	\$23,000.00		
sale of land, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	3,000.00		
sale of shares N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R., . . . . .	18,410.20		
rights of 15 Suffolk Real Estate Trust Company . . . . .	122.25		
	44,532.45		
<i>A mount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$314,204.21	<i>A mount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$417,625.53



<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$314,204.21	\$417,625.53
<i>Printing Account.</i>		
From sale of books and appliances, . . . . .	\$786.94	
donation, . . . . .	5.00	
<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>		
From donations, . . . . .		791.94
Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund (additional), . . . . .	\$3,913.65	
Mary Lowell Stone Fund (additional), . . . . .	1,000.00	
in memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	500.00	
from W. L. Benedict, . . . . .	950.00	
donations Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	742.00	
Ladies' Auxiliary Society, donations, . . . . .	8,726.37	
state of Maine, . . . . .	1,500.00	
" New Hampshire, . . . . .	1,800.00	
" Vermont, . . . . .	800.00	
" Rhode Island, . . . . .	3,000.00	
rents, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	838.50	
towns and individuals, . . . . .	867.81	
sundry amounts, . . . . .	19.00	
trustee of Thomas Stringer, for board and tuition, . . . . .	700.00	
legacy from estate of Matilda Goddard, . . . . .	300.00	
" " Rebecca S. Melvin, . . . . .	20,000.00	
" " J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . .	50,000.00	
" " Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . .	2,000.00	
" " Helen M. Parsons, . . . . .	500.00	
" " Jane H. Hodge, . . . . .	300.00	
" " Mary B. Turner, . . . . .	8.90	
" " Ellen M. Baker, . . . . .	4,040.65	
" " Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	122.50	
	102,629.38	
	\$417,625.53	

Boston, October 3, 1902.

Examined and approved.

HENRY ENDICOTT, } *Auditors.*  
 EDWARD W. GREW, }

EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL  
FOR THE BLIND, for the Year ending August 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
<i>I. Income.</i>			
From state of Massachusetts, appropriation, . . . . .	\$30,000.00	Bills paid by the treasurer:	\$500.00
“ Massachusetts, account of deaf and blind, . . . . .	933.33	For Mrs. M. J. Jackson, annuity, . . . . .	61.15
“ Massachusetts, for adult blind, . . . . .	4,620.99	Dunbar & Kackemann, professional services, . . . . .	19.05
“ Maine, kindergarten, . . . . .	\$3,063.54	rent of safe, . . . . .	50.00
“ Maine, kindergarten, . . . . .	1,500.00	clerk hire, . . . . .	500.00
“ New Hampshire, . . . . .	\$2,433.33	lease of 288, 200 Devonshire street, . . . . .	150.00
“ New Hampshire, kindergarten, . . . . .	1,800.00	interest on mortgage, . . . . .	113.25
“ Vermont, . . . . .	\$1,300.00		
“ Vermont, kindergarten, . . . . .	800.00		
“ Rhode Island, . . . . .	\$4,052.57		
“ Rhode Island, kindergarten, . . . . .	3,000.00		
“ Connecticut, . . . . .			
towns and individuals, . . . . .			
towns and individuals, kindergarten, . . . . .			
tuning, . . . . .			
“ Connecticut, . . . . .			
“ on loans, . . . . .			
“ New England Trust Company, . . . . .			
“ Illinois Steel Company, . . . . .			
“ Fitchburg R.R., . . . . .			
“ Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R., . . . . .			
“ Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R.R., . . . . .			
“ Chesapeake & Ohio R.R., . . . . .			
“ Consolidated R. R. of Vermont, . . . . .			
“ St. Paul & Manitoba R.R., . . . . .			
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$3,600.00	<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$71,645.56
	\$73,745.07		\$1,393.45

<i>A amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,600.00	\$73,745.07	<i>A amounts brought forward,</i>	\$71,645.56	\$1,393.45
From interest Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois Division,	1,000.00		383-385 <sup>2</sup> Centre street,		
" " Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois Division,	70.00		132 Hudson street, Somerville,	258.76	
" " Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R.,	350.00		expense of tuning department,	16,575.20	
" " Eastern R.R.,	120.00		expense of work department,	1,526.47	
" " Northern Pacific R.R.,	540.00		Harris beneficiaries,	1,020.25	
" " New York Central & Hudson River R.R.	350.00		bills to be refunded,	1,090.00	
dividends, Boston & Maine R.R.,	\$1,860.00	6,330.00	building fire escape,	4,155.93	
" " Boston & Albany R.R.,	1,750.00		expense on estate, corner of Day and Centre streets,	930.00	
" " Boston & Providence R.R.,	1,000.00		legal services,	761.66	
" " New York Central & Hudson River R.R.	287.50			150.00	
" " Fitchburg R.R.,	1,250.00		<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>		
" " Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R.,	310.00		For maintenance,	\$21,357.13	
" " West End Street Railway Company,	700.00		expense on houses let,	123.91	
" " Suffolk Real Estate Trust Company,		5,483.50	bills to be refunded,	219.25	
" " Ground Rent Company,		600.00	expense on estate, Wachuset street,	136.05	
" " United States Hotel Company,		35.00	new primary building,	11,100.85	
" " Albany Trust Company,		544.00			
" " Scollay Building Trust Company,		375.00	<i>Printing Account.</i>		
rents, 250, 252 Purchase street,	\$3,999.06	800.00	For expense of office and library,	32,037.79	
insurance for loss by fire,	20.00			7,690.24	
rents, 288 Devonshire street,	1,441.66		<i>Invested.</i>		
rents, 174-178 Congress street,	592.00		Paid mortgage on 542 Fourth street,	4,500.00	
" " 205-207 Congress street,	5,700.00		Bought New York Central & Hudson River R.R. bonds,	18,875.00	
" " 363 Boylston street,	5,250.00		Old Colony R.R. stock,	14,630.00	
return from contractors,	2,599.92		estate of Mary E. Curtis, corner of Day and Centre streets,	12,655.00	
rents, 383 Boylston street,	161.50		estate, 132 Hudson street, Somerville,	2,900.00	
" " 11 Oxford street,	2,199.96		estate, 383-385 <sup>2</sup> Centre street,	10,500.00	
" " 402 Fifth street,	600.00		Cash on hand August 31, 1902,	170,000.00	
" " 412-416 Fifth street,	45.00			43,688.98	
" " 424-428 Fifth street,	1,008.00		<i>A amount carried forward,</i>	\$417,625.53	
" " 430-440 Fifth and 103, 103 H street,	1,235.50				
" " 442 Fifth to 111 H street,	3,361.00				
" " 537, 541, 543 Fourth street,	1,562.00				
" " 555 Fourth street,	954.00				
	330.00				
<i>A amounts carried forward,</i>	\$31,146.70	\$89,912.57			



\$417,625.53

Amount brought forward, . . . . .

\$146,269.42

*Legacies.*

*General Account.*

From Samuel E. Sawyer (additional), . . . . . \$76.77  
 Thompson Baxter, . . . . . 122.50  
 C. L. Young, . . . . . 5,000.00  
 J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . . 50,000.00  
 I. W. Danforth, . . . . . 2,500.00  
 Mrs. Mary N. Loring (to be called "The Maria  
 Spear Bequest for the Blind"), . . . . . 15,000.00  
 Miss Mary Bartol, . . . . . 300.00

72,999.27

*Kindergarten Account.*

From Matilda Goddard, . . . . . \$300.00  
 Miss Rebecca S. Melvin, . . . . . 20,000.00  
 Mrs. Mary B. Turner (additional), . . . . . 8.00  
 Thompson Baxter, . . . . . 122.50  
 Mrs. Jane H. Hodge, . . . . . 300.00  
 Miss Helen M. Parsons, . . . . . 500.00  
 Mrs. Ellen M. Baker, . . . . . 4,040.95  
 J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . . 50,000.00  
 Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . . 2,000.00

77,272.05

3,000.00

18,410.20

23,000.00

76,674.59

\$417,625.53

city of Boston, land Jamaica Plain, . . . . .  
 Sold 115 shares of New York Central & Hudson River  
 R. R. stock, . . . . .  
 Collected mortgage note, . . . . .  
 Cash on hand August 31, 1901, . . . . .

\$417,625.53

## ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Meats, 36,886 pounds, . . . . .	\$3,916.30
Fish, 4,626 pounds, . . . . .	261.01
Butter, 6,675 pounds, . . . . .	1,668.72
Bread, flour, meal, etc., . . . . .	1,312.62
Potatoes and other vegetables, . . . . .	1,357.49
Fruit, fresh and dried, . . . . .	588.57
Milk, 36,653 quarts, . . . . .	1,993.89
Sugar, 10,932 pounds, . . . . .	508.35
Tea and coffee, 1,120 pounds, . . . . .	272.98
Groceries, . . . . .	1,230.54
Gas and oil, . . . . .	553.08
Coal and wood, . . . . .	2,389.83
Sundry articles of consumption, . . . . .	658.92
Wages, domestic service, . . . . .	8,064.42
Salaries, superintendence, and instruction, . . . . .	32,585.71
Medicines and medical sundries, . . . . .	83.21
Furniture and bedding, . . . . .	1,220.06
Clothing and mending, . . . . .	30.98
Expense of stable, . . . . .	563.58
Musical instruments, . . . . .	3,745.03
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	132.65
Stationery, printing, etc., . . . . .	2,105.52
Construction and repairs, . . . . .	4,958.94
Taxes and insurance, . . . . .	958.50
Travelling expenses, . . . . .	157.18
Sundries, . . . . .	327.48
	\$71,645.56

WORK DEPARTMENT.

*Statement for the Year ending August 31, 1902.*

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from sales, . . . . .	\$19,914.34		
Stock on hand and bills re- ceivable August, 1902, . . . . .	\$7,897.02		
Stock on hand and bills re- ceivable August, 1901, . . . . .	<u>7,418.59</u>		
		<u>478.43</u>	
			\$20,392.77

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$9,287.20		
Cash paid for rent, stock and sundries, . . . . .	<u>10,104.57</u>		
			<u>19,391.77</u>
Gain, . . . . .			\$1,001.00

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT, STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
For board and tuition, state of Maine, . . . . .	\$1,500.00	For maintenance, . . . . .	\$21,357.13
board and tuition, state of New Hampshire, . . . . .	1,800.00	expense on houses let, . . . . .	123.91
board and tuition, state of Vermont, . . . . .	800.00	bills to be refunded, . . . . .	219.25
board and tuition, state of Rhode Island, . . . . .	3,000.00	expense on estate, Wachuset street, . . . . .	136.05
board and tuition of Thomas Stringer, . . . . .	700.00	new primary building, . . . . .	11,100.85
From towns and individuals, . . . . .	586.81	annuity to Mrs. Jackson, . . . . .	500.00
rents, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	\$8,686.81		
rents, Wachuset street, . . . . .	838.50		
sale of land, . . . . .	148.12	Invested, . . . . .	42,977.00
Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund (additional), . . . . .	\$1,000.00	Loaned, . . . . .	70,000.00
Mary Lowell Stone Fund (additional), . . . . .	500.00	Cash on hand September 1, 1902, . . . . .	21,854.29
In memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	950.00		
from W. L. Benedict, . . . . .	742.00		
donations, Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .			
do " ladies' auxiliary:—			
for current expenses, . . . . .	\$7,135.37		
endowment fund, . . . . .	1,591.00		
other donations, endowment, . . . . .	8,726.37		
	3,913.65		
<i>Legacies.</i>			
Miss Matilda Goddard, . . . . .	\$300.00		
Miss Rebecca Melvin, . . . . .	20,000.00		
Mrs. Mary B. Turner (additional), . . . . .	8.90		
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	122.50		
Mrs. Jane H. Hodge, . . . . .	300.00		
Miss Helen M. Parsons, . . . . .	500.00		
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker, . . . . .	4,040.65		
J. Putnam Bradley, . . . . .	50,000.00		
Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . .	2,000.00		
income from invested funds, . . . . .	77,272.05		
profit on sale of stocks, . . . . .	17,712.37		
Cash on hand September 1, 1901, . . . . .	2,260.87		
	42,509.34		
	\$168,269.08		



PRINTING DEPARTMENT, STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1902.

		EXPENDITURES.	
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
From income from invested funds, . . . . .	\$5,068.12	For labor, . . . . .	\$2,566.19
profit on sale of stocks, . . . . .	865.02	stock, . . . . .	805.33
sale of books and appliances, . . . . .	786.94	electrotyping . . . . .	642.52
		binding, . . . . .	1,655.45
Balance, . . . . .		books, . . . . .	1,841.68
		express, postage, etc., . . . . .	119.07
			\$7,690.24
			\$7,690.24

The following account exhibits the state of the property as entered upon the books of the institution, September 1, 1902 :—

Building, 288-290 Devonshire street, . .	\$74,300.00	
Building, 250-252 Purchase street, . .	80,000.00	
Building, 172-178 Congress street, . .	92,800.00	
Building, 205-207 Congress street, . .	72,400.00	
Building, 363 Boylston street, . . . .	34,000.00	
Building, 383 Boylston street, . . . .	35,000.00	
House, 11 Oxford street, . . . . .	9,000.00	
House, 402 Fifth street, . . . . .	4,300.00	
Houses, 412, 414, 416 Fifth street, . .	9,300.00	
Houses, 424, 426, 428 Fifth street, . .	15,300.00	
Houses, 430-440 Fifth street and 103- 105 H street, . . . . .	47,200.00	
Building, 442 Fifth to 111 H street, . .	21,300.00	
House, 537 Fourth street, . . . . .	4,400.00	
Houses, 541, 543 Fourth street, . . . .	8,800.00	
House, 542 Fourth street, . . . . .	7,800.00	
House, 555 Fourth street, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Houses, 557-559 Fourth street, . . . .	14,900.00	
Houses, 583, 585, 587, 589 Fourth street,	19,300.00	
Houses, 591, 593, 595 Fourth street, . .	15,400.00	
Houses, 99 and 101 H street, . . . . .	3,500.00	
House, 527 Broadway, . . . . .	9,000.00	
House, 132 Hudson street, Somerville, .	2,900.00	
Building, 383-385 <sup>2</sup> Centre street, . . . .	5,400.00	
Real estate, 132 Day street, . . . . .	11,200.00	
		\$600,000.00
Real estate, St. Paul, Minnesota, . . . .		33,386.00
Real estate at Wachusett street, Forest Hills, left to the kindergarten by the will of the late Ezra S. Jackson, subject to a life annuity to Mrs. Jackson, . . .		8,500.00
<i>Real Estate used by the Institution.</i>		
Real estate, Broadway and Fourth streets,	\$322,124.00	
House, 418 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,100.00	
House, 422 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,700.00	
		328,924.00
Real estate used for school purposes, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .		251,973.00
Unimproved land, South Boston, . . . .		5,196.00
Mortgage notes, . . . . .		92,500.00
Loans, . . . . .		170,000.00
<i>Railroad Stock.</i>		
Boston & Providence R.R., 100 shares, cost, . . . . .	\$25,048.75	
Fitchburg R.R., preferred, 250 shares, cost, . . . . .	23,973.33	
Boston & Maine R.R., 31 shares, cost, .	3,938.96	
<i>Amounts carried forward, . . . . .</i>	\$52,961.04	\$1,490,479.00

<i>Amounts brought forward, . . .</i>	\$52,961.04	\$1,490,479.00
Boston & Albany R.R., 200 shares, cost,	41,254.08	
Old Colony R.R., 70 shares, cost, . . .	14,630.00	
West End Street Railway, 200 shares, cost, . . . . .	17,987.50	
Consolidated R.R. of Vermont, 4 shares,	400.00	
		127,232.62
<i>Railroad Bonds.</i>		
Eastern R.R., one 6% bond, cost, . . .	\$1,270.00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 25 5s, cost, . . . . .	24,190.00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois division, 2 bonds, cost, . . . .	2,000.00	
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R., 5 7s, cost, . . . . .	6,375.00	
St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba R.R., 10 4s, cost, . . . . .	8,800.00	
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R.R., 3 5s, cost, . . . . .	3,051.25	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., 10 4s, . . . . .	} cost, . . . . . 15,646.79	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., adjusted, 5 4s, . . . . .		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé } R.R., 62 shares, . . . . .		
Fitchburg R.R., 25 5s, cost, . . . . .	25,531.25	
Chesapeake & Ohio R.R., 20 5s, cost, .	23,628.60	
Consolidated R.R. of Vermont, 5 4s, cost,	4,006.25	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R., 21 bonds, . . . . .	13,818.04	
New York Central & Hudson River Lake Shore, 20 bonds, . . . . .	18,875.00	
		147,192.18
United States Hotel Company, 68 shares,		10,840.50
Ground Rent Trust Company, one share,		900.00
Suffolk Real Estate Company, 15 shares,		15,480.00
Albany Trust Company, 100 shares, . .		10,000.00
Scollay Building Trust Co., 200 shares, .		20,000.00
Illinois Steel Company, 35 5s, cost, . .		36,360.26
Cash, . . . . .		43,688.98
Household furniture, South Boston, . .	\$17,900.00	
Household furniture, Jamaica Plain, . .	13,400.00	
		31,300.00
Provisions and supplies, South Boston,	\$1,915.00	
Provisions and supplies, Jamaica Plain,	375.00	
		2,290.00
Coal, South Boston, . . . . .	\$522.50	
Coal, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	807.50	
		1,330.00
<i>Work Department.</i>		
Stock and bills receivable, . . . . .		7,897.02
<i>Amount carried forward, . . . . .</i>		\$1,944,990.56

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .		\$1,944,990.56
<i>Musical Department.</i>		
Sixty-eight pianos, . . . . .	\$10,750.00	
One large organ, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Four reed organs, . . . . .	100.00	
Sixty-six band instruments, . . . . .	1,300.00	
Fifteen stringed instruments, . . . . .	222.00	
Musical library, . . . . .	1,200.00	
		17,572.00
<i>Printing Department.</i>		
Stock and machinery, . . . . .	\$2,500.00	
Books, . . . . .	10,200.00	
Electrotype and stereotype plates, . . . . .	26,733.00	
		39,433.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
School furniture and apparatus, . . . . .		14,000.00
Library of books in common print, . . . . .	\$7,200.00	
Library of books in embossed print, . . . . .	22,258.00	
		29,458.00
Boys' shop, . . . . .		119.00
Stable and tools, . . . . .		325.00
		<u>2,045,897.56</u>

The foregoing property represents the following funds and balances, and is answerable for the same:—

INSTITUTION FUNDS.		
General fund of the institution, . . . . .	\$123,027.74	
Stephen Fairbanks fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Harris fund, . . . . .	80,000.00	
Richard Perkins fund, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Stoddard Capen fund, . . . . .	13,770.00	
In memoriam Mortimer C. Ferris, . . . . .	1,000.00	
LEGACIES:—		
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	322.50	
J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . .	100,000.00	
Robert C. Billings, . . . . .	23,750.00	
T. O. H. P. Burnham, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Mary Bartol, . . . . .	300.00	
Mrs. Eliza Ann Colburn, . . . . .	5,000.00	
I. W. Danforth, . . . . .	2,500.00	
John N. Dix, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Albert Glover, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Benjamin Humphrey, . . . . .	25,000.00	
Mrs. Susan B. Lyman, . . . . .	4,809.78	
The Maria Spear Bequest for the Blind, . . . . .	15,000.00	
Stephen W. Marston, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Edward D. Peters, . . . . .	500.00	
Henry L. Pierce, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Putnam, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Charlotte B. Richardson, . . . . .	40,507.00	
Mrs. Matilda B. Richardson, . . . . .	300.00	
Samuel E. Sawyer, . . . . .	2,174.77	
Joseph Scholfield, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mary F. Swift, . . . . .	1,391.00	
Alfred T. Turner, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Ann White Vose, . . . . .	12,994.00	
Joseph K. Wait, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Mary Ann P. Weld, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Thomas Wyman, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Charles L. Young, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .		\$560,346.79
		21,834.69
PRINTING FUND.		
Capital, . . . . .	\$108,500.00	
Additions, . . . . .	54,355.77	
		162,855.77
KINDERGARTEN FUNDS.		
Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . . . .	\$13,000.00	
Nancy Bartlett fund, . . . . .	500.00	
Miss Helen C. Bradlee fund, . . . . .	140,000.00	
In memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	1,000.00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$154,500.00	\$745,037.25

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$154,500 00	\$745,037.25
Miss Harriet Otis Cruft fund, . . . . .	6,000.00	
Mrs. Helen Atkins Edmands fund, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Sarah M. Fay fund, . . . . .	9,000.00	
Eugenia F. Farnham fund, . . . . .	1,015.00	
Albert Glover fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Moses Kimball fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Annie B. Matthews fund, . . . . .	9,000.00	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund, . . . . .	27,000.00	
George F. Parkman fund, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund, . . . . .	8,500.00	
Mary Lowell Stone fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Transcript ten dollar fund, . . . . .	5,666.95	
Mrs. George W. Wales fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
In memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92	
LEGACIES: —		
Mrs. Harriet T. Andrew, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker, . . . . .	13,040.65	
Sidney Bartlett, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	322.50	
Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Robert C. Billings, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Samuel A. Borden, . . . . .	4,250.00	
Mrs. Sarah Bradford, . . . . .	100.00	
John W. Carter, . . . . .	500.00	
Benjamin P. Cheney, . . . . .	5,000.00	
George E. Downes, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Miss Caroline T. Downes, . . . . .	11,799.68	
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Mary B. Emmons, . . . . .	1,000.00	
John Foster, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay, . . . . .	7,931.00	
Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Matilda Goddard, . . . . .	300.00	
Mrs. Jane H. Hodge, . . . . .	300.00	
Mrs. Josephine S. Hall, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Olive E. Hayden, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Ann E. Lambert, . . . . .	700.00	
Elisha T. Loring, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Augustus D. Manson, . . . . .	8,134.00	
Miss Sarah L. Marsh, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Miss Helen M. Parsons, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Richard Perkins, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Edward D. Peters, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Mrs. Caroline S. Pickman, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Francis L. Pratt, . . . . .	100.00	
Miss Dorothy Roffe, . . . . .	500.00	
Miss Edith Rotch, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Miss Rebecca Salisbury, . . . . .	200.00	
Joseph Scholfield, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Benjamin Sweetzer, . . . . .	2,000.00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$408,097.70	\$745,037.25

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$408,097.70	\$745,037.25
Mrs. Cornelia V. R. Thayer, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Mrs. Delia D. Thorndike, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Betsey B. Tolman, . . . . .	500.00	
Royal W. Turner, . . . . .	24,082.00	
Mrs. Mary B. Turner, . . . . .	7,582.90	
Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mary H. Watson, . . . . .	100.00	
Mrs. Julia A. Whitney, . . . . .	100.00	
Miss Betsey S. Wilder, . . . . .	500.00	
Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00	
Miss Mary Williams, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Almira F. Winslow, . . . . .	306.80	
Funds from other donations, . . . . .	74,269.60	
		540,689.00
Real estate subject to annuity, . . . . .		8,500.00
Cash in the treasury, . . . . .		21,854.29
Buildings, unimproved real estate and personal property in use of the institution, South Boston, . . . . .		463,261.52
Land, buildings and personal property in use of the kindergarten, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .		266,555.50
		<u>\$2,045,897.56</u>
Whole amount of property belonging to the kindergarten, . . . . .		\$837,598.79
Whole amount of property belonging to the institution proper, . . . . .		1,208,298.77
		<u>\$2,045,897.56</u>

## LIST OF EMBOSSED BOOKS

PRINTED AT THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR  
THE BLIND, BOSTON, 1902.

TITLE OF BOOK.	No. of Vols.	Price per Set.
<b>JUVENILE BOOKS.</b>		
Alcott, L. M. Little Women, . . . . .	3	\$9.00
Andersen, Hans. Stories and Tales, . . . . .	1	3.00
Arabian Nights, six selections by Samuel Eliot, . . . . .	1	3.00
Baldwin, James. Story of Siegfried, . . . . .	1	3.00
Burnett, F. H. Little Lord Fauntleroy, . . . . .	1	3.00
Child's Book, first to seventh, . . . . .	7	2.80
Children's Fairy Book, arranged by M. Anagnos, . . . . .	1	2.50
Chittenden, L. E. Sleeping Sentinel, . . . . .	1	.40
Coolidge, Susan. What Katy Did, . . . . .	1	2.50
Cyr, E. M. Interstate Primer and First Reader, . . . . .	1	.40
Eclectic Primer, . . . . .	1	.40
Ewing, J. H. Story of a Short Life, . . . . .	1	2.00
Greene, Homer. Blind Brother, . . . . .	1	2.00
Harte, Bret. Queen of the Pirate Isle, . . . . .	1	.40
Kingsley, Charles. Greek Heroes, . . . . .	1	2.50
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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND

AUGUST 31, 1902



BOSTON  
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1903



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DEAR FRIEND: — Are you thinking of making your will and of disposing of the whole or a part of your estate for educational and benevolent purposes? If so, do not forget the Kindergarten for the Blind in Jamaica Plain. Pray bear in mind the fact that this institution is doing a holy work for the needy little sightless children, its object being to mitigate the sad effects of their affliction, to improve their condition physically, intellectually and morally, and to free them from the fetters of helplessness and dependence.

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 FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

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I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind (here describe the real estate accurately), with full power to sell, mortgage and convey the same, free of all trusts.

---

*The Kindergarten for the Blind is located at the corner of Perkins and Day streets, Jamaica Plain.*

*The Jamaica Plain electric cars pass within ten rods of the building.*

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To the Members of the Corporation.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:— We take great pleasure in presenting both to you and all the other friends and benefactors of the little blind children a brief account of the events of the year, which has just closed.

Progress, peace and prosperity have characterized the experience of the past twelve months. A spirit of earnestness, harmony and industry has prevailed throughout the school.

The kindergarten has now been in operation for fifteen years and a few months, having been organized on the first day of May, 1887. During this period it has been generously supported by the people of Boston and of the neighboring towns, and at the same time it has proved by the character of the work done within its walls and by the prudent and economical administration of its affairs that it merits the assistance given to it and the confidence placed in its management.

During the past year the little school has been generously remembered by its friends, and the gifts and bequests, which have been received from them, have an especial interest and value, as coming from persons who are perfectly familiar both with its pressing needs and with the quality of its work.

The report of the director, which is herewith submitted, supplies much information as to the number and requirements of the children and the condition, wants and prospects of the school.

#### NATURE OF THE WORK OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

If there is a public institution which deserves the sympathy and hearty support of all citizens, irrespective of religious convictions and political affiliations, it is the kindergarten for the blind.

The little school is of the utmost importance in our scheme of education, constituting as it does the first and most valuable round in the ladder. It supplies the necessary means for the care, development and training of the little sightless children. It provides its tiny pupils with everything which is needful for building up their physique, promoting their health, increasing their strength, unfolding their mental faculties and stimulating their natural aptitudes. The moral atmosphere of its home life is pure, cheerful and bracing and goes far enough towards nipping in the bud or eradicating the evils of inheritance and counteracting the effects of neglect and of exposure to pernicious influences.

Under the genial roof of the kindergarten it is sought to develop and bring up the children in accordance with Froebel's system of rational education. They are not treated like blocks of marble, which are chiselled, hammered and pounded into what may be considered the proper shapes, but they are cultivated rather as plants with roots set firmly in the soil of circumstance, with peculiar tendencies of their own towards growth, naturally reaching outward and up-

ward to what was meant to be their blossoming. Their environment is kept in good and wholesome condition. They are surrounded with the needed sunshine, and their natural development is fostered and nourished in every possible way, while with a gentle and loving hand it is sought to remove any rank growth, should such arise.

The results obtained from this mode of supervision and training are most gratifying. Subscribers and friends are earnestly requested to call at the kindergarten and see for themselves the fruits of this system. A personal visit and inspection of the work done will give an adequate idea of the great good that has been accomplished. The bright looks, the merry appearance and the contented faces of the little boys and girls, whose minds are quickened while their fingers are trained, are sufficient justification for the outlay made and for the time and thought expended.

#### ERECTION OF A NEW BUILDING FOR GIRLS.

As the number of pupils has continued to increase steadily and with unabating rapidity, we have found it more and more difficult to open the doors of the kindergarten readily to all new comers and do justice to every one of them. Indeed, to our deep regret, it has been utterly impossible for us to receive all applicants promptly and to take proper care of them in accommodations which were not only entirely filled but severely overtaxed. This has been particularly the case in the department for little girls, which for several years has been crowded to its extreme limit.

This state of things was anything but satisfactory. On account of the lack of room the names of numer-

ous applicants of the right age had to be placed on the waiting list and retained there until vacancies should occur either by promotion or otherwise. This course we were forced to pursue against our own wishes and in spite of the earnest appeals of parents and guardians and of the urgent reasons for the immediate admission of children who were sorely neglected and in absolute need of protection and proper training. We could do nothing for them. Not only every available nook and corner in the building had been utilized, but it had been found necessary to resort to several expedients of overcrowding the rooms, which seriously interfered with the convenience and the comfort of the household; yet with all these the cry for more room was louder and more constant than ever.

In order to remedy this difficulty in a radical manner and to enable the kindergarten to keep its doors open to all children who are eagerly seeking the educational advantages therein afforded and who are both physically and mentally fitted to profit thereby, we concluded after careful consideration of the matter to undertake the construction of a building for the primary department for girls without further delay. As soon as this decision was made the director was authorized to proceed with the preparation of the plans and to obtain estimates of the exact cost of their execution. All these preliminary arrangements were promptly and satisfactorily completed, and, as they met with the entire approval of our board, ground was broken for the foundation of the new building in the early part of the summer.

The work on the building has progressed steadily and has been well done. The new edifice is a sub-

stantial one and in every particular similar to that which was erected four years ago for the use of the boys. It is fairly under way, and there is no doubt that it will be finished and made ready for occupancy before the end of the present school-year.

#### EXERCISES AT THE BOSTON THEATRE.

Would the Boston Theatre be so well filled on the occasion of the commencement exercises of graduates of the Perkins Institution if the little people from the kindergarten were not present, as well as the older pupils? That is an experiment which we would not care to try. With the little boys and girls assembled upon the stage there is sure to be a host of their warm-hearted friends in the auditorium, ready to smile in sympathy, and to applaud warmly in their enjoyment of the children's happiness.

On the afternoon of the third of June this year the full number of little pupils in festal attire held possession of the stage during the first part of the programme. After the opening musical number, two little boys and two little girls seated themselves at the low tables at the front of the stage and began their allotted task of modelling in clay, while a third little girl commenced to build with the blocks which she found awaiting her. While they were thus busily employed the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham was introduced as the speaker of the afternoon and delivered the following thoughtful address: —

#### ADDRESS OF REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,* I told the president that I thought it was very cruel of him to have me speak while these children were in front of you working, for I am pretty sure that

all the younger element, at least, will be looking at them much more than they will look at me, and a divided interest, you know, is always an unfortunate one.

As we come here this afternoon and look into the faces of these children, who cannot look back into our faces, it is not simply a feeling of pity and pathos that we have, but also a feeling of pride; it is not a feeling of discouragement, but of encouragement, and I for my part, cannot stand here and see these children without thinking how much our civilization has advanced. Every now and then there are people who dispute the fact of human progress; they say we are not so much better than the centuries that have gone before. They point to the facts that we still have war; that justice is often hard to obtain; that we still have poverty, and still have vice, throughout so many of our great cities, lifting its ugly head for us to see. Where then is the sign of human progress? If I wanted to convince people that the world is better today than in the past; that men and women are better; that we are more civilized; that as a country we stand for nobler and higher things than the old democracies and republics of the past stood for, I would bring those people in here to these commencement exercises. I would not take them to the commencement exercises of Harvard University, but I would bring them here and remind them how hundreds and hundreds of years ago children like these were exposed to death in order that the whole community might be the stronger. And it is, you see, a sign of our progressive philanthropy that we take these children and give them all the advantages of education and training, drawing out their faculties and giving them every opportunity that we are able. Ah! it is a grand and holy work,—this work with the blind, and I know of none before whom I bow more humbly and reverently than those who have,—as it were,—opened the eyes of the blind and enabled them to receive some of the joys and benefits of life in this wondrous world.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot turn my back on you and speak to these children behind me, but I want to say a few words more or less directly to them, and the first thing I want to say is this: That nature always tries to use her law of compensation. Nature, when one faculty is gone, seems to hurry to develop some other faculty, and so it is with these children here before us. Just because they cannot see, therefore they hear more keenly; there-



fore their touch is more delicate, and therefore certain other of their faculties are more finely developed. For instance, I know a man who became blind only when he was grown up, something over twenty years of age. He was a man who always cultivated his voice in singing, but never with any great success; but when he lost his eyesight, he began to gain a wonderful sweetness of voice. It seemed as if God said to him, "here, since you cannot see any longer, I will make you sing; I will put an infinite amount of pathos into your voice, and you shall touch the hearts of men and women and lift them up to higher things." That is something that you children here need to remember. It is not much, but it is something. Nature tries to make up by her law of compensation.

Now, then, I want to say another thing. Perhaps you will not wholly understand at the outset what I mean,—but I have a feeling that perhaps these blind children some time may be able to really add to our information and our knowledge of the laws of human life, just because they are blind.

Let me tell you what I mean. Old George Herbert, you remember, said, "man is one world and has another to attend him." Man is one world, — that is to say he has within him things as real as those without. The recesses of the human soul have never been thoroughly explored; but all up the ages you will find men and women ceaselessly looking within them; directing their thoughts, not to what is without, but to what is within, trying to fathom, as it were, the mystery of their own beings. And how have they done this? Why, they have tried in every way they could to shut away the thought and sight of this universe that reaches about and around us. You know, perhaps, of those old philosophers called the mystics. They were the men who mused, drew back in themselves; who cared nothing for the hills and fields, and nothing for the blue sky above; but only for that inner sky which arches over all our nobler and deeper thoughts.

Those of you who have visited Europe will remember to have seen in some of the beautiful regions of Italy, lonely and deserted monasteries. They are set, some of them, in the midst of the grandest and most glorious natural scenery of mountain, lake and sea. And yet you will never find the cells of those monks so arranged that their occupants could look out and see all the glories of the outer world, never; but always the light comes from some little, narrow opening high up in the wall. And why? Because

those old religious men believed that they would arrive at God's truth by forgetting all about the world without them and looking to the world within.

For instance, one of the most famous of those old mystics was a man by the name of Tauler, who wrote the most wonderful books, and it is told of him that he never left his cell to go out to church, having to pass as he did beautiful gardens, that he did not pull his cap down over his eyes. He thought it was a desecration to look upon the outward world and be entranced by it, and his power and insight came because he could turn back into himself and explore the interior of his being and find there that mysterious presence that accounts for all we think and do.

Now, that perhaps seems idle to you, seems as it were nonsensical, seems far away, seems unreal. And yet for my part I believe it is one of the most real things in this world. This century of ours has explored, with its telescopes, the sky without; and it remains for other searchers to reveal to us more of the riches and glories that lie within human nature. And it seems to me not impossible that these children, just because the outward world is dark to them, may find the inner world more bright and may disclose to us finally some of the secret workings of the human heart and the human soul and human conscience, which you and I, just because of our outward distractions, cannot read as clearly as we would.

But you are ready to remind me perhaps,—I fancy the president is,—that I was put down to speak on the kindergarten. Yet I have a feeling that there is no need in this city of Boston of speaking of the work of the kindergarten. We know better than any people—I was going to say on the face of this earth—the value of the kindergarten. The kindergartens were introduced into our public schools,—I don't know, but I have always supposed,—before they were introduced into any other public schools in the United States. Certainly they were introduced here long enough ago for us to have learned their value and benefit. The kindergarten takes the child at the very beginning of life; takes it when its nature is almost like this clay, so that its mind, heart and soul can be shaped as we would have them shaped. I heard Dr. Parkhurst, the famous New York minister, say once that he almost despaired of doing anything with people who were over thirty years of age. As he expressed it in his strenuous way, they were

TERRIFICALLY hard to do anything with. "But," he said, "give me a child; let me begin with a boy or girl under seven or eight years old, and I can do almost anything." We cannot do as Dr. Holmes advised us to do, begin with the child one hundred years before its birth, but we can take that child in its earliest years, and shape it, guide it, lead it towards the heights of love and truth, the ideals of human thought and right doing. And it seems to me that there is no grander work on the face of this earth than to take these children and shape them in this way. As a friend of mine once said: "We honor, and how highly we honor, the man who can take the unshapen block of marble and chisel it with careful, skilful hand until he brings from that block a thing of beauty." How much more then ought we to honor the sculptor of the human soul who can take the child nature and shape it in features of beauty and in developments of truth and love. I do not need to say "Godspeed" to this institution for the blind, for you have all said it by your presence here; but certainly we all unite in the most hearty, yes the most reverent thanks to these people, these teachers, who are doing for us and for civilization this grand and God like work.

The applause following his earnest words gave the signal to the little clay-workers who arose and in sweet, childish voices explained the implements of industry of the farmer, blacksmith and wheelwright, which they had made. The little builder announced that she had erected a mill to grind the corn into flour for the children's bread. Then, all the children sang together of these different labors, acting out the parts in a realistic way, which created great merriment among themselves as well as in their audience.

When the horses had been shod, the corn planted, gathered and ground at the mill and the wheels had ceased to turn, the work and play were over, and the children withdrew slowly from the stage, leaving behind them only the members of the kinder-orchestra. These now formed a group near the pianoforte and

played the symphony in C, which had been especially written for their use by Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner. It was a very creditable performance, full of promise of later notable achievements when the toy instruments of childhood shall have been exchanged for those which will earn recognition for the performers as integral parts of such an orchestra or band as the older pupils now constitute.

Taken as a whole the share of the kindergarten department in the commencement exercises forms an essential part of the year's story which is here unfolded and proves the importance of this factor in the general scheme of the education of the blind.

All which is respectfully submitted by

MELVIN O. ADAMS,  
 FRANCIS H. APPLETON,  
 WILLIAM L. BENEDICT,  
 WILLIAM ENDICOTT,  
 CHARLES P. GARDINER,  
 N. P. HALLOWELL,  
 J. THEODORE HEARD,  
 FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL,  
 GEORGE H. RICHARDS,  
 WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
 RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL,  
 S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

*Trustees.*

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

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## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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Regrets and recollections of things past,  
With hints and prophecies of things to be,  
And inspirations, which, could they be things  
And stay with us, and we could hold them fast,  
Were our good angels.

— LONGFELLOW.

### *To the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:— In presenting to your board my annual report on the management of the affairs of the kindergarten I beg leave to state that the year just completed has been one of the most successful in the history of the institution.

Of the various contagious diseases, which have been prevalent in the city, the measles alone have invaded our premises. There have been nine cases in the department for little boys. With this exception the children of both sexes have enjoyed good health,— a fact no less remarkable in itself than deserving of our heartfelt thankfulness.

Judged by the fruits already produced through its operations, the kindergarten has firmly established its claim to being a most valuable agency not only in providing a congenial, well-ordered home and the most effective means of training for a large class of sightless children, but also in giving tone and life and strength to the whole system of the education of the blind.

The deep interest, which has been shown by the public in the school and its work, has been a source of gratification and encouragement to us, and we earnestly hope that its loyal friends will continue to supply the means for its progress as generously in the future as they have done in the past.

### CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF TEACHERS.

The world is a scene of changes.

— COWLEY.

Since the publication of the last annual report of the kindergarten the following changes have taken place in its corps of teachers.

Early in the spring Miss Martha E. Hall, instructor in gymnastics and sloyd in the boys' primary department, relinquished her position in order to accept a more lucrative one in the public schools of the city of Taunton. She was succeeded by Miss Sigrid Sjölander, who has proved to be a true teacher and diligent worker and who employs judicious firmness and patient kindness as the principal means of discipline.

The two literary teachers in the same department, Miss Ione Shaw and Miss Gertrude W. Dillingham, have declined a reëlection at the expiration of their term of service, and Miss Katherine Sweeney and Miss Isabella C. Bixby have been appointed in their stead.

Miss Elfie M. Fairbanks, a teacher of great ability and superior attainments, who has rendered valuable service as an instructor of music in the girls' department of the kindergarten since 1893, was obliged to give up her position at the close of the last school year on account of a gradual impairment of hearing. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appoint-

ment of Miss Bertha C. Chamberlain. Faithful, diligent, upright, strictly conscientious in the performance of her duties and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of thoughtful kindness, Miss Fairbanks won the esteem and affection of both her coworkers and of her pupils and will be sincerely missed by all of them.

#### EFFECTS OF REORGANIZATION.

Harmony is society's law of life.

— MAZZINI.

Only control makes us strong.

— GELLERT.

Three years ago the administration of the kindergarten was entirely reorganized, and a new system of supervision was inaugurated.

According to this plan the position of a principal officer residing on the premises and exercising general oversight was abolished; the matrons of the different households were placed on an equal footing and made entirely independent of one another; the jurisdiction of each of them was strictly confined within the limits of the family over which she was appointed to preside, and all instructions relating to matters outside of the daily routine were to emanate directly from the headquarters at South Boston and from no other source.

This arrangement has worked admirably and has produced excellent results. It has eliminated all causes of friction and discordance and has helped to create an era of good feeling, mutual friendliness and hearty coöperation. Concord, economy, order, neatness, perfect freedom from dissensions and pleasant social relations among the teachers and other officers, all have been promoted by this change. There is no

sign of conflict or of ill-feeling anywhere, and it gives us sincere pleasure to be able to state that peace and harmony prevail in every part of the kindergarten.

### THE HELEN CURTIS BRADLEE FUND.

For her bounty  
There was no winter in't; an autumn 'twas  
That grew the more by reaping.

— SHAKESPEARE.

The name of Miss Helen Curtis Bradlee is written in letters of gold in the record book of the distinguished benefactors of the little sightless children. It occupies therein the prominent position due to her truly regal gifts for the benefit of the blind.

In arranging for the final disposition of the large estate, which her brother, the late J. Putnam Bradlee, placed by his will under her control, this noble lady left instructions with those to whom the management of the property was entrusted that a share of it should be given to the kindergarten for the blind. In compliance with her directions the surviving trustee of the estate, Hon. William H. Hodgkins, has paid to our treasurer during the past year the sum of \$50,000. This new gift, added to those which we have previously received from the same source, increases substantially the permanent fund, which was established by Miss Bradlee while she was yet living, and brings the total amount of the fund up to the sum of \$140,000. This amount does not include a special contribution of \$10,000 made by her in 1891 towards the erection of the building for little girls on Perkins street, which is dedicated to her memory.

Miss Bradlee took a profound interest in the kindergarten from the date of its foundation and never



ceased to the last day of her noble life to assist it liberally whenever her attention was called to its increasing needs. She certainly was one of the best friends and most bountiful givers to the cause of afflicted humanity, and the recording angel has chiselled her name on the column upon which are written those of the eminent benefactors of the blind; there to remain forever, to be blessed and cherished by the recipients of the benefits which will flow from her munificence for all time to come.

To Hon. William H. Hodgkins, who has administered the trust with conspicuous ability and faithfulness, we desire to express in this connection our sense of deep gratitude for his kindly spirit towards the blind and for the fair consideration and generous treatment which their cause has received at his hands. A long personal acquaintance with him enables us to say, that the title attached to his name is not an empty form in his case, but denotes truly the character of the man.

#### LEGACIES AND GIFTS TO THE KINDERGARTEN.

Great deeds cannot die;  
They with the sun and moon renew their light  
Forever, blessing those that look on them.

—TENNYSON.

The supreme need of the kindergarten at the present time is an adequate endowment fund, the annual income of which should be sufficiently large not only to cover the current expenses and insure the stability of the institution in its present stage of advancement, but to provide the means for its steady growth both in size and in usefulness.

From whatsoever side we may look into the matter

we find that the completion of this fund is not merely a desideratum but an imperative necessity. It is the sheet anchor whereon depends the safety of the juvenile school and the hope for its continued existence. It is the only reliable source which can supply the motive power of its workings and the vital sap of its life and development. As the endowment is more and more increased, so the foundation of the establishment becomes firmer and more solid. Without it there is no absolute security from danger and no entire relief from constant worry or apprehension and anxiety in regard to what may happen if the amount obtained from annual subscriptions should decrease substantially.

In view of these facts we are striving to augment the permanent fund, so that its regular income may reach a sum sufficient to meet the present requirements and the future needs of the kindergarten. For the attainment of this end we bespeak the continuance of the generous assistance of the stanch friends of the cause. The main sources, upon which we depend for the ultimate success of our efforts in this direction, are the legacies and special gifts, with which the little institution is favored from time to time, and it is with a sense of profound gratitude that we acknowledge the receipt of several, which have been given to us during the past year.

For a bequest of \$20,000 we owe a vast debt of gratitude to the memory of Miss REBECCA S. MELVIN, late of Brookline, by whose testamentary provision the kindergarten was made one of eight residuary legatees of her estate. Miss Melvin had a warm heart and sympathized deeply with the blind in their never ending darkness. For a number of years she had shown

sincere appreciation of the work, which is done to liberate them from the bonds of their affliction and to lift them above the clouds of their misfortune, and the munificent legacy which she left to the kindergarten was the crown of her gifts, which she contributed from time to time towards its support while she was living.

MISS HARRIET TILDEN BROWNE, whose death took place on the tenth day of December, 1901, left to the kindergarten a legacy of \$2,000, which has been paid to our treasurer by the executors of her will. Miss Browne was deeply interested in the cause of the blind, as well as in many other benevolent enterprises. Following the advice of Fénelon, she talked little and did much without caring to be seen. The blind children, together with many other sufferers who have been greatly benefited by her liberality, will keep green her memory and will rise up and call her blessed.

WILLIAM LEONARD BENEDICT, junior, was a beautiful and amiable child who died at the early age of six. Endowed with excellent qualities of mind and heart and carefully nurtured under the best of home influences, he gave promise of becoming a dutiful son, an upright man and a useful citizen. But, alas! the fates decreed otherwise! Like dear Ralph Watson, he was untimely struck by the cruel hand of death and faded before he had bloomed.

His was the morning hour;  
And he hath passed in beauty from the day,  
A bud, not yet a flower —  
Torn, in its sweetness, from the parent spray;  
The death-wind swept him to his soft repose,  
As frost in spring-time blights the early rose.

The premature decease of a boy whose generous feelings and noble inclinations gave indications of the

coming of a true man is a positive loss, not only to his parents and other relatives, but to the community at large, to which he might have rendered valuable service at some future day. In memory of their dear son, Mr. and Mrs. William Leonard Benedict established a fund of \$1,000, which bears his name and the income of which is to be used for the benefit of the little sightless children for all time to come. A tenderer and more pathetic or more appropriate form than this could hardly be devised to commemorate the goodness and unselfishness of a talented and beloved child. We sincerely sympathize with his parents in their bereavement; we share their grief, and we are exceedingly thankful to them for showing such appreciation of the work of the kindergarten as to link with it the name of their first begotten son whose earthly career was so brief.

MISS HELEN M. PARSONS, whose death took place in October, 1901, was a loyal friend to the kindergarten and one of the subscribers to the fund for its support. She purposed to bequeath to it by testamentary provision the sum of \$500, but she died suddenly before her will was signed. Her sister, Miss Anna Q. T. Parsons, and the other heirs, knowing the wishes of the deceased, authorized the administrator of her estate, Mr. John D. Bryant, to pay to us the full amount of the intended legacy. This he did promptly and with evident pleasure. In writing the name of Miss Parsons in the column of the benefactors of the little blind children, we tender our earnest thanks to her heirs, who have shown such fidelity and unselfishness in carrying out her wishes.

MISS EMMA F. MONROE of Cambridge has added \$500 to the MARY LOWELL STONE FUND, which she

established several years ago for the benefit of the kindergarten, and thus has brought the fund up to the sum of \$1,000. Both the honored name which is attached to the fund and that of Miss Monroe will always be gratefully remembered and constantly blessed by the blind and their friends.

The executors of the will of Mrs. ELLEN M. BAKER have paid to the kindergarten its full share of the residue of her estate, amounting to \$4,040.65. This sum, added to that which was previously received, constitutes a fund of \$13,040.65, which will stand in perpetuity as a monument to the memory of Mrs. Baker.

That saintly woman, Miss MATILDA GODDARD, whose long and busy life has been one of good works and of uninterrupted service to the cause of humanity and whose death was duly noticed in our last annual report, left to the kindergarten a legacy of \$300, which has been paid by the executors of her will.

An additional sum of \$122.50 has been received from Hon. Charles F. Gallagher, executor of the estate of the late THOMPSON BAXTER, one of the highly esteemed men and public-spirited citizens of Boston.

The kindergarten was also kindly remembered in the will of Mrs. JANE H. HODGE, who joined the ranks of its benefactors by leaving to it a legacy of \$300 and whose memory will be ever cherished by the blind.

It is with a sense of deep gratitude and joy that we record these bequests and memorial gifts, which will be preserved for all time to come as fitting monuments to the blessed memory of those whose

names are attached to them and as sources of pride to their descendants and relatives.

Side by side with the above named benefactions stand the generous gifts of a number of the living champions of the cause, who never forget it or fail to assist it liberally and to whose donations we cannot refrain from referring here.

Mrs. WARREN B. POTTER has added another contribution of \$1,000 to the permanent fund, which she established in 1893 and which bears her honored name.

An annual donation of \$1,000 from Mrs. ANNIE B. MATTHEWS and another of the same amount from her sister, Miss SARAH M. FAY, came as regularly as the arrival of the new year. The several gifts made from time to time by each of these stanch friends of the kindergarten, as well as those contributed by another generous benefactor, GEORGE F. PARKMAN, Esq., have been placed apart, and the total amount given by each person forms a permanent fund, with which the name of the giver is connected.

In addition to the above named givers the yearly catalogue of the generous benefactors of the blind contains the honored names of Mrs. Frederick L. Ames, Miss Mary S. Ames, Mrs. Charles W. Amory, Mrs. William S. Bullard, Mrs. Henry Clark of Worcester, Mr. Zenas Crane of Dalton, Mrs. Francis C. Foster of Cambridge, Mrs. James Greenleaf, Miss Clara Hemenway, Mr. Francis W. Hunnewell, Mrs. William V. Kellen, Miss H. W. Kendall, Mrs. Marcus M. Kimball, Mrs. John E. Kohn, Mrs. Joseph Lee, Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop, Mrs. W. F. Matchett, Miss Amelia Morrill, Miss Fanny E. Morrill, Mrs. Leopold Morse, Miss Ellen F. Moseley, Miss E. L. Osgood,

Mrs. John F. Osgood, Mr. Francis H. Peabody, The Misses Peabody of Cambridge, Mr. Wallace L. Pierce, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, The Misses Sohier, Mrs. Mahlon D. Spaulding, Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mrs. William G. Weld, Mr. Charles A. Welch, Miss Adelia C. Williams, Miss Lilly U. Wilson, Mrs. Robert Winsor, and Miss Fanny Young.

This is by no means a complete list of the names of those who have generously lent a helping hand to the cause of the little blind children during the past year. There are hundreds of others, who have proved their deep interest in the kindergarten by regular and un-failing annual subscriptions to its funds, and whose names, together with the amount of their respective contributions are printed in the several lists of acknowledgments, which are published in another part of this report. Most of these donations were accompanied with appreciative and encouraging words.

Through bequests, memorial gifts, annual subscriptions and occasional contributions the benefactors of the little blind children have provided with unexampled generosity for the present needs of the kindergarten and have even anticipated some of its future requirements, and we cannot think of their unstinted liberality without paying a tribute of profound gratitude to the memory of those among them who are deceased and without expressing our warmest thanks to those who are living.

Who are the blest ?

They who have kept their sympathies awake,  
And scattered joy for more than custom's sake —  
Steadfast and tender in the hour of need,  
Gentle in thought, benevolent in deed.

APPEAL TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Thy litanies, sweet offices  
 Of love and gratitude;  
 Thy sacramental liturgies,  
 The joy of doing good.

— WHITTIER.

*To the Friends of the Little Blind Children.*

Fifteen years have now elapsed since the opening of the kindergarten, and during that time the work of educating the little blind children has grown and prospered greatly. The *ten* tiny boys and girls housed in one building in 1887 have increased to *ninety* pupils occupying three houses in 1902, while a fourth building, long and urgently needed, is now in process of erection.

We ask you all to rejoice with us at this wonderful growth of the infant institution, the first of its kind ever established, and we desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to the loyal and generous friends to whose benefactions the success of the enterprise has been due in the past and upon whose generosity it must depend in the future.

While the growth of the kindergarten and its benevolent work is a source of rejoicing to all its friends, it is a cause also for serious consideration. During the past year the pressure at its doors for the admission of new candidates became so great that the erection of a new building appeared to be an absolute necessity. We could no longer refuse to a score of little sightless girls the opportunity afforded to their brothers in misfortune. It was decided therefore to erect a second building for the accommodation of the girls and work was begun upon it in June.



Yet it must be distinctly stated that of the \$9,000 which it will be necessary to expend annually for the maintenance of this new family, not one dollar is secured by the endowment fund. Nevertheless the trustees, knowing well the temper of their fellow-citizens and trusting in the wise benevolence of the people of Massachusetts, felt it to be their duty to make proper provision for the helpless little beings whose wants cry out for relief.

In taking this action they did not forget the sad havoc, which death has wrought of recent years among the stanch friends and generous benefactors of the kindergarten. Many of those who contributed largely toward the building up and support of the school have passed out of this world. Yet their inspiration and example remain, and we have faith that those who still live will not only continue their generous aid, but will induce others to give also. New recruits must join the little army of our friends and helpers. The privilege of giving, the greatest of privileges, must be extended to others.

What we gave, we have;  
 What we spent, we had;  
 What we kept, we lost.

To those who have visited the kindergarten, — and we urge all who are interested in its work to do so, — our appeal will not come in vain.

Here we see the joyous faces of little children who have come into the rightful inheritance of childhood — happiness in well-regulated occupation, in the proper alternation of work and play. The little girls, who will occupy this fourth building, will have muscle and mind developed and trained according to Froebel's beautiful system. They will be taught to read, write,

sew and knit. They will wait upon themselves and hold themselves erect. They will walk, run and play merrily on the green sward within the safe enclosure of the kindergarten. Nay more, many of them will learn for the first time the meaning of HOME in the true sense of the word. What would be the lot of these children otherwise? Who can look with stolid apathy and indifference at the magnitude of the physical and moral dangers to which they would be exposed if they should be allowed to grow up under the deleterious influences of their environment?

These hapless tiny human beings must be rescued from misery and threatened degradation and protected from the blighting frosts of wretchedness and demoralization. They must be lifted up from the darkness of idleness and helplessness into the light of activity and hopefulness and surrounded with the atmosphere of joy and sympathy and happiness, so that

They may leap and sing and play,  
And turn their constant night to day.

We call upon the loyal and generous friends of the kindergarten to aid us in saving these maimed lambs of the human flock — to assist us in this task and to urge others to do likewise. You, who have helped us in the past, will not fail us in the hour of need, a need caused by the very success of our enterprise!

#### APPEAL OF MRS. ELIZABETH CARY AGASSIZ.

Slowly, by such deeds as thine,  
Breaks afar the light divine.

— WATSON.

While this report was going through the press, the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz was celebrated at Cambridge, her many warm friends

rejoicing at the opportunity to do her honor. Interested in many good causes, she is strongly attached to that of the little sightless children, as becomes the granddaughter of the distinguished philanthropist and famous merchant of Boston after whom the Perkins Institution at South Boston was named, and the daughter of one of the well known trustees of the school, the late Thomas G. Cary, who rendered valuable service from 1834 to 1859. She has always befriended the cause of the blind, and has never failed to do what she could in its furtherance.

At the time of the opening of the kindergarten in 1887, Mrs. Agassiz was the first to join the ladies' visiting committee, and two years later, when the auxiliary aid society was formed by it for the purpose of raising money for the current expenses of the little school, she undertook to serve as treasurer of the branch in Cambridge and to obtain annual subscriptions. For the attainment of this end she spared no pains. She labored assiduously to arouse the interest of the people in Cambridge in the work of the kindergarten and induce them to become contributors, and her unremitting efforts met with remarkable success. At the beginning of each year she addresses to them a special appeal, thanking them for their assistance and bespeaking its continuance. The last of these pleas, which was issued in March, 1902, tells the story of the needs of the juvenile institution so admirably well, that we reprint it here in full.

The better part of a century has elapsed since Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the chivalric soldier of liberty, came home from Greece after having shared as a volunteer in her valiant struggle for freedom.

Almost immediately after his return he was appointed Director

of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, just then established. Among his early pupils was Laura Bridgman, the famous blind deaf-mute,—prisoner as has been well said “within a fortress of darkness and silence.” Before that fortress Dr. Howe took his stand, determined not to raise his siege (brave and patient as it proved to be) till he should in some sense have set the captive free.

The story of his success is known to all the world. The victory was won and perhaps no heroism of his life on the battle fields of Greece could have exceeded the heroism of that faithful watch and ceaseless fight continued through weary days and weeks and months and even years against the invisible enemies with whom the battle was waged and finally won. That it was no fruitless triumph Dr. Howe well knew. How far-reaching, how susceptible of almost indefinite expansion was the treatment pursued by him in the case of Laura Bridgman may be read in the wonderful story annually told by Mr. Anagnos in his report upon the Perkins Institution, including that of the kindergarten, which has been a natural outcome from the larger establishment.

Edith Thomas, Elizabeth Robin, Tommy Stringer and others are instances closely resembling that of Laura Bridgman where every sense except that of feeling is wanting and yet a communication which might almost be called natural and easy has been established with the outside world, while various occupations and industries both intellectual and manual as well as many pleasures have been brought within their reach.

Examples of the blind deaf mutes such as I have brought forward are happily rare; but the simply blind form a very numerous class. Can we better commemorate Dr. Howe, our great countryman and philanthropist, than by keeping the work founded by him on the highest level of efficiency and usefulness?

Mr. Anagnos in his report just distributed entreats his readers and all friends of the Institution to give him the means for the erection of a primary school for girls at the kindergarten, such as already exists there for boys. He considers this a crying need and I present it as one reason for keeping up our Cambridge contribution at least to its present level. Mr. Anagnos warmly appreciates the steady income derived from our subscribers (rarely less than \$600 and sometimes more) and he is deeply grateful for it. We have just sent in the sum of six hundred and five dollars as our contribution for the past year.

In concluding with the thanks of Mr. Anagnos and of the ladies of our committee I would add my own expression of gratitude to my friends and neighbors who have for years made my task as collector in behalf of this beautiful charity, a pleasant one.

ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ,  
*for the Committee.*

The sum of \$610 was raised in response to this appeal. Mrs. Agassiz in informing us of the increase of the annual subscriptions, could hardly suppress the expression of that joy, which is a characteristic of her soul and which leaps out of her great heart whenever the cause of education and of suffering humanity is adequately aided.

#### ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE KINDERGARTEN.

You are welcome: take your place.

— SHAKESPEARE.

The anniversary of Froebel's birth finds a most appropriate celebration in the reception, which is held on that day at the kindergarten for the blind, and even the latest, tiniest comer to that hospitable shelter for unfortunate little ones knows who and what is the great man whose memory they revere. To be sure the answer to the question, "whose birthday is this?" may couple with the name of Friedrich Froebel that of one of the little pupils, but this, without detracting from the honor paid to the former, merely shows to what a proud eminence the coincidence has lifted the happy little sharer of Froebel's birthday.

On Monday, April 21, when the reception took place, the awakening of spring and the spirit of growth were everywhere apparent, and the children at their pleasant tasks in their sunny school-rooms

seemed an essential part of nature's great scheme of rejuvenation and normal unfolding. They too had drunk of sun and of fresh air and were ready to express their thankfulness in song and laughter and happy childish prattle.

The half-hour after three o'clock passed quickly for the guests in visiting the different school-rooms, where groups of little boys or girls were to be seen at their accustomed occupations at the kindergarten tables or engaged in literary studies or in manual work. Some of the little boys were happily employed in the newest form of handicraft, which has been introduced among them,— that of " raffia " or basket weaving, in which they find much enjoyment.

At 3.30 o'clock, the children and visitors gathered in the hall where the formal exercises of the afternoon took place. President Francis H. Appleton occupied a seat upon the platform beside our honored and beloved friend, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and the speaker of the afternoon, the Rev. A. A. Berle, while the picture was completed by the presence of the children, with their teachers, among whom Thomas Stringer's goodly proportions made him a marked figure.

As soon as the audience had been seated, President Appleton arose and welcomed the assembled guests in a brief address, in which he stated that the existence and remarkable success of the kindergarten were due to the unfailing generosity of the public-spirited people of Massachusetts and to the assiduous labors of the director and the teachers.

A delightful entertainment was then given by the little boys and girls, the programme of which was as follows : —

- SONG, *Welcome Spring*, . . . . . Denza.  
A Class of Boys.
- DUET FOR CORNET AND ALTO-HORN,  
Nicola Sacco and John Jordan.
- SONG, *Wind Flower*, . . . . . Roeske.  
A Chorus of Girls.
- RECITATION, *Spring's Call to the Flowers*,  
Robert Safford.
- SONG, *The Doll's Lullaby*,  
Three Kindergarten Girls.
- RECITATION, *Fashions at the Court of Queen Flora*,  
Alice Finnegan.
- SONG, *Disappointment*,  
Joseph Rodrigo.
- SONG, *When Life is Brightest*, . . . . . Pinsuti.  
By the Boys.
- VIOLIN, *Allegretto*, . . . . . Carter.  
Four Kindergarten Boys.
- SONG, *Happy Spring Waltz*, . . . . . Osgood.  
A Class of Girls.
- KINDERSYMPHONY in G,  
Orchestra.

All entered heartily into their parts, and from the audience came many murmurs of delight over the charming manner and pleasant intonation of the children and over the happiness expressed in their faces and voices. Their musical ability and careful training were well shown by selections, which offered opportunities for playing upon many different instruments as well as for *ensemble* and concert work. It was all admirable, and the audience showed true appreciation of the merits of the children's performance.

After little Joseph Rodrigo had sung a song entitled *Disappointment*, the speaker of the afternoon, the Rev. A. A. BERLE, was introduced and held the deep interest and attention of his hearers during his eloquent address. Mr. Berle spoke as follows:—

ADDRESS OF THE REV. A. A. BERLE.

I confess, my friends, I feel very diffident this afternoon standing here before those who are in the possession of all their faculties, and who have all the opportunities that come to those who have the possession of all the faculties, the apparent possession, perhaps I had better say, to see how ill we use them, how fruitlessly we expend some of these marvellous gifts with which we seem to be endowed, and then to see how these little children, with their defective natures, are able to entertain us so delightfully. It gives one a sense of newly acquired modesty; you are not so ready to display your own talents, you are not so ready to display your own ideas, nor so ready to announce your own gifts. I shall remember little Joseph, who has just sung. (Referring to a little colored boy, Joseph Rodrigo, who sung a song entitled, *Disappointment*.) He was no disappointment, certainly. I had a very uneasy feeling, when Joseph got through, hoping that if I could get through my part as well as he got through his, I should be well paid.

Now, there are a few things I wish to say. First I am going to speak to the audience, then I am going to say something particularly to the children, by the kind favor of Mr. Anagnos. The first thing I have to say this afternoon is, that we are here witnessing one of those marvellous effects which the Christian gospel has brought into this world. In the ancient world when a child was born with a defective nature, the civilization prevailing then said: "We cannot have any defective natures. This child is not strong; he is no good to the race. We cannot afford to have any weak ones in the race." When one was born in whom all the natural gifts were not at once apparent, they said: "We cannot keep this child. Society cannot afford to waste its strength, and power and time and talent and energy in rearing those who are going to be defective." Then there came the Christian gospel, which pro-



duced a strange revolution in the thought of mankind, teaching that we that are strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak, and from that time forward it became the duty of knowledge and intelligence and strength to expend their energies upon the weak in order to supplement weakness, to make that strong where otherwise there would be weakness, to throw out all the natural resources of strength in order to supplement weakness. The greatest glory of Christianity in all its history has been the achievement of this, the awakening of sympathy for mankind. It is that spirit which is manifested here in the care and instruction given to these little children who have no eyes, whereby their natures are enriched in all their other faculties to make up for this one which they have not. That is the glory of Christian civilization, that it calls forth the sympathies of the strong in order that these defective natures may be dealt with in such a way as to make the largest possible development of which they are capable. We are in the presence here of a work, which shows the progress which the human race has made toward the kingdom of God. We are here seeing illustrated the gospel in action. We are seeing before us the fruit of careful, earnest and painstaking and loving work for these children, the marvellous result of the work of these teachers. We are here taught that the best use of our lives is to give richness and power to some other lives.

I go every summer with my family up to my farm in New Hampshire. Right next to mine is another owned by a very rich man. He is able to provide abundance of fertilizing material so that the soil possesses wonderful fertility, while my farm has nothing but sand and view. Whenever I go there I am reminded how it is possible by the grace of God to take some nature naturally barren and make it fertile, to take some nature naturally defective and supplement its defect. We know now that the physical eye is not so important as the invisible eye of the heart and soul which these children are having trained here. Now, we know that, and we are here in order that we may see the work and have our interest stimulated in it, and we will go forth, if we go forth in the right spirit, with the purpose of making it possible for others to obtain these advantages. Massachusetts has always been great in these things. In the western country where I was reared Massachusetts was looked upon as a gracious mother. Massachusetts has always been in the vanguard, and has taught not only New Eng-

land but America in regard to this line of work, and what all these progressive movements mean.

I congratulate this institution on the noble development of its work, on the success it has achieved.

Mr. Berle here related an incident of his school boy days, when he spelled the word "fail" f-a-l-e, and was told by his teacher that "in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as f-a-l-e," whereupon one of the little boys on the platform, noticing the incorrect spelling, exclaimed, "i." Mr. Berle continued saying that for this work there was no such word as "fail" in its lexicon, and he predicted for it a still more wonderful outcome than had yet been witnessed. He had met a public spirited gentleman from whom he had asked the gift of a thousand dollars for the work. The gentleman replied: "Well, I will think about it. Perhaps I will, and perhaps before the year is out, perhaps next year," so Mr. Berle hoped the next year he would be able to present the institution a check for a thousand dollars. So we are here, he said, to congratulate this institution and to pledge our allegiance to it and its work of labor and of love.

Now I am going to say a few words to the children. I will recite a poem in German and then will translate it. The speaker then recited the poem, and translated it into English, stanza by stanza, as follows:

Full and stricken in years, and about to pass from this earth a man called his three sons to his side and divided to them all of his living, divided it equally among them all. Then holding forth a beautiful diamond ring, he said, "I will this bestow upon the one who does the most noble deed." The boys separated, and at the end of a year they all returned.

The eldest said: "In Bagdad a man did entrust all his money to me without signature or surety. I gave it back to him honestly. Was this not a noble deed?" "Ah," said the old father, "you have done what in honesty you ought to do. Who does otherwise must be ashamed. Honesty is good. This is a good deed, but not a noble one."

The second said: "As I was riding by the sea I saw a little child fall into the ocean. I rode up quickly and sprang in and brought it out and saved its life." "Ah," said the father, "you have done well, but not nobly for as human beings we owe it to each other to save life."

The youngest said: "On my journey I saw my former enemy lying on the brink of a precipice. A moment, and he was lost; his life was in my hand. I waked him up and saved my enemy's life." "Ah," said the sire, "thine is the ring. A noble nature does good to him who evil does."

These earnest words elicited hearty applause from the whole audience, not only from the guests but also from the children, who paid close heed to the part of the speech addressed to them, and were glad to show their enjoyment of the German story. The applause broke forth afresh in affectionate greeting to Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, whose willingness to say a few words to the audience was then announced. Mrs. Howe's remarks are here given in full:—

REMARKS OF MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

*Dear Friends and Mr. President:—*I share with you the pleasure and instruction of this occasion. It seems to me that it is a very good choice to have this kindergarten anniversary at this time of the year when we see spring coming forth after the chill imprisonment of winter. It quickens our sympathy for those who cannot see the beauties which are all around us. These dear children can feel the mellow air and warming sun, they can smell the fragrance of the budding plants, but they cannot see their beauty of form or color. They must go through their lives, from the very beginning, as Milton said in his blindness, "with knowledge at one entrance quite shut out." What can compensate for the terrible privation suffered by these dear children? Nothing but that education for the development of intelligence and character which is expressed in a familiar hymn, "Open now the inward eye and bid my heart rejoice," and when that inward eye is so opened that the mind can learn what life is and what the world is, and what it has been and what we hope it is to be, then indeed the heart of the blind may rejoice, and they may feel that they belong to this great human family, that though they are in a way maimed and defective, they have their part in the great destiny of mankind.

Now, a neglected garden is a very sad sight, I think a tragical sight, but there is nothing so sad as neglected children. I am sure if you have seen them, it must have smitten every mother's heart to think of little ones wanting training and care, not only physical but intellectual training, the training of power that makes out of little atoms of humanity men and women, citizens of the household of God. Therefore how glad we must be when we think that these dear children have such an institution as this where their minds are instructed, where their hands are trained, not only to industry but also to skill. How delightful it was to see those three little girls who sang *The Doll's Lullaby* rocking their dolls. I think if they had seen it a thousand times they could not have done it more naturally, and it brings back to me my own childhood. We owe a duty to these children who lead lives of darkness; they have a claim upon us, they have a claim upon each one and all of us to see that they are properly cared for and instructed.

We see these little friends gathered here, a happy family. They are small folks, but they are full of hope, looking forward to life and all it shall unfold. We know the care that Mr. Anagnos gives them, together with those associated with him, and we owe to him and them a debt of deep gratitude for what they have done and are doing in the education of these children.

When I was a little girl, I do not mean a little child, but a girl nine years old, I was entrusted with the reading of *Pilgrim's Progress*. My father had a beautiful copy of it bound in red morocco, with gilt edges. I used to read it for one hour, and I remember well how I was admonished when it was time for little folks to go to bed. I do not suppose these children have read, but many of you have read *Pilgrim's Progress*, how Pilgrim starts for the Celestial City, the great difficulties he meets, and how by and by he finds a champion, named Mr. Greatheart, who guides the party through all their trouble and brings them through in safety, and I used to wish I might meet Mr. Greatheart. By and by when I grew up I thought I had met Mr. Greatheart, for I met with my dear husband, Dr. Howe, who was just such a champion, who felt for every human misfortune, who loved Greece in her time of trouble, and who went there again in his later days to bring back one who would continue his great work, and who has continued it in a way which it would give him the greatest joy to know.

Mr. Anagnos then presented the needs of the kindergarten and expressed the hearty thanks of his associates and himself for the kind assistance of the good friends of the little blind children in the following words:—

REMARKS BY MR. ANAGNOS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*— Among the boys whom you see on this platform, there are some who are beyond the age at which children are received at the kindergarten. These older pupils belong to the primary department, which, as you know, was established three years ago and which is doing a most excellent work for their development and training. But this boon is confined to one sex only. We have nothing of the kind for our girls as yet.

In view of the fact that the personnel of the kindergarten is of a cosmopolitan character and that there are nine or ten races represented in it, the reading of a German poem, which formed a part of the eloquent address of the speaker of the day, the Rev. A. A. Berle, was eminently fitting. Children of American, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Scandinavian and Russian Jewish parentage, all are included in our list of pupils, and we are striving to provide for them the best possible educational advantages, to bring them out of the darkness of ignorance and prejudices into the light of intelligence and knowledge, to cultivate their heart and refine their tastes and to imbue them with the spirit of self-reliance and good will and mutual helpfulness.

The number of children sent to us from five of the New England states has been rapidly increasing. Fortunately our accommodations on the boys' side of the establishment are sufficient to meet all reasonable demands. But the case is altogether different on the girls' side. Here we have only one building, and, as this is filled to its utmost capacity, more than a score of applicants who have been on the waiting list for some time past are denied admission for lack of room. For obvious reasons most of these ought to have been taken away from their surroundings and brought to us without the delay of a single day. Yet they are kept there because we have no place for them here. This state of things has finally rendered imperative the necessity for the imme-

diate erection of the primary building for girls ; and, although the amount of money raised for that purpose is very small, the managers have decided by a unanimous vote to proceed with the construction of the new edifice as soon as the plans are prepared, trusting that the requisite funds for this undertaking will soon be supplied by the friends of the blind.

The kindergarten has been built and is supported by the munificent gifts and generous contributions of the friends and benefactors of the little sightless children. It depends entirely upon them. It receives no assistance either from the state of Massachusetts or from the treasury of the city of Boston. Neither has ever contributed a dollar for its establishment or maintenance, but the citizens of Boston and of several towns have given hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In 1893, when a separate building for the girls was erected, a second family was formed, and the sum of eight or nine thousand dollars was needed for its support. We had not a penny in our treasury for that purpose, but we did have an implicit faith in the goodness of the enterprise and in the generosity and fair-mindedness of its loyal friends. The idea of failure or of distress could not enter our thoughts. We did not doubt even for an instant that the needed funds would come in due time. An incident which occurred a few weeks later proved that our confidence was based on solid ground.

On Washington's birthday there came to South Boston, to attend one of our entertainments, a lady who was noted for her benevolence and for the goodness of her heart. She called for me, and I was exceedingly glad to have the pleasure of meeting her. At the end of the concert she expressed the desire to see me at her residence the following morning at ten o'clock, when she was to tell me something which was of interest to the kindergarten. I accepted the invitation most gratefully, and I need scarcely say that I was at the door of her house several minutes before the appointed time. I was kindly received and eagerly asked several questions in regard to the condition and prospects of the infant institution. I made a brief statement of the needs of the little sightless children in general and of the new family in particular, and no sooner had I finished it than a chèque for \$20,000 was handed to me by my noble hostess. This munificent gift formed the foundation of the Mrs. WARREN B. POTTER FUND, which has

since been increased by the same generous hand to \$26,000. Then came the magnificent donations of another great soul, those of Miss Helen Curtis Bradlee, who is no longer with us, but whose spirit encourages us and urges us to go onward; and thus the greater part of the means for the support of the second family was secured.

I am truly delighted in having the beloved friend, who extended to us a most helpful hand at a very critical time, and all of you here today. You have an opportunity of seeing for yourselves the excellent work which my faithful assistants, aided by your unstinted liberality, are doing under this roof. I earnestly hope that the knowledge which you are gaining from personal observation will strengthen your conviction as to the beneficence of the little school and that it will lead you not only to increase your own gifts but to induce others to come to our assistance.

The kindergarten is just what the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge has called it, a *university of humanity*. Here the means of a rational education according to the principles of Froebel are abundantly supplied. Here kindness with firmness is the rule and discreet love the schoolmistress. Here patience and industry and justice and parental care reign supreme. Here the stricken lambs of the human fold are placed under proper training and everything is done to lift them out of helplessness and enable them to rid themselves of the effects of the wounds, which were inflicted on them in infancy by the hand of fate, and to overcome the obstacles set in their pathway by their terrible calamity.

I beg to assure you that I appreciate your presence here most highly, and I cannot leave this platform without thanking you for it most heartily in my own name and in behalf of the matrons and teachers of the different departments of the kindergarten, whose work is before you and to whose devotion and fidelity I take very great pleasure in paying a deserved tribute.

The completion of the entertainment with the spirited performance of the *kinder-symphony* by the juvenile orchestra brought to a close an occasion made memorable by the joyousness and hospitality of the little children in their fortunate surroundings and by the renewal of the bonds which are firmly estab-

lished between our friends and the sunny children's garden, which their munificent gifts and constant benefactions have caused to blossom like the rose and to yield abundant fruit.

## In Memoriam.

### DEATH OF FRIENDS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

We look with thankful smiles — to find  
 So many olden friends around;  
 We look with tears — as come to mind  
 The forms now cold beneath the ground;  
 The circle broken — not destroyed.

— MARY E. NEALY.

In the short period of twelve months the kindergarten has been deprived by death of fourteen of its devoted friends and distinguished benefactors, who took a most profound interest in its beneficent work and were generous contributors to its funds. The record of the deceased comprises the honored and beloved names of Miss Mary Bartol, Mrs. George Nixon Black, Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, Miss Mary Eliza Cabot, Miss Ellen Frothingham, Mr. Joseph Beal Glover, Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Mr. Horatio Hollis Hunnewell, Mrs. Martha Perry Lowe, Mrs. William Henry Slocum, Mr. Robert Swan, Prof. James Bradley Thayer, Mrs. George W. Wales, and Miss Louise Harding Williams.

The death of Miss MARY BARTOL, which occurred last June at the home of her brother, the Rev. George Murillo Bartol, D.D., in Lancaster, Massachusetts, has robbed the kindergarten of one of its loyal friends and generous helpers. She was the daughter of the late George Bartol of Portland, Maine, and shared in full



measure the goodness, the benevolence and the keen intelligence, which were characteristics of her family. When her beloved brother, the late Rev. Cyrus Augustus Bartol, D.D., espoused the cause of the little sightless children and became one of its earnest champions and supporters, she followed in his footsteps and a contribution from her reached us soon after his was received. Miss Bartol's love for humanity was displayed in all gentle ways, in thoughtful acts, in kindly helpfulness, in useful service. It made her sympathetic, patient, compassionate towards those who needed her assistance, obliging to all. She was noted for —

A reasonable service of good deeds,  
Pure living, tenderness to human needs.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BLACK, widow of George Nixon Black, died at her summer residence in Manchester, Massachusetts, on the fourteenth day of September, 1902. She was a true friend to the cause of the little blind children and one of the most liberal contributors to the fund for their support and education. Mrs. Black was a woman of superior intelligence and rare virtues. An enlightened mind, a modest and unassuming demeanor, a charitable spirit and a most generous hand made her life of great value not only to the wide circle of her friends, but to a much larger number of people upon whom she bestowed boundless benefactions. She gave regularly and generously to many good causes and she will be long and gratefully remembered as one of the bright stars in the firmament of benevolence. She was always attentive to the calls of humanity, seldom missing an opportunity to help others, and of her it may be said with strict truth that she was a lady of

sterling character and of exceptional goodness and worth.

Her heart was whole and very strong,  
 Loving holiness,  
 Living clean from soil of wrong,  
 Wearing truth's white dress.

MISS HARRIET TILDEN BROWNE, whose death occurred on Tuesday, the tenth of December, 1901, was a worthy, genuine, pure-hearted, public-spirited lady, always a generous friend of the kindergarten and a regular subscriber to the fund for its support. Her annual contributions were made perpetual by a legacy of \$2,000, which she left to the little school by her will, which bequest is to be maintained forever as a permanent fund bearing her name. Miss Browne was by nature kindly, sympathetic, compassionate, broad-minded. She lived to make the world better, and many are those who will miss her genial presence and who felt that they touched nobility even in the grasp of her hand. Hers was —

A heart with every virtue form'd to glow;  
 A soul superior to each mean disguise;  
 Truth's sacred voice, and pity's melting eye.

Among the friends of the kindergarten who have been taken away from us during the past year is to be numbered Miss MARY ELIZA CABOT, whose death occurred at her home in Brookline on the sixteenth day of March, 1902. She was born in Boston, and was the only daughter of Marianne and Frederick Cabot who grew to womanhood. From early life she had been a broad-minded and persistent advocate of every movement aiming at the amelioration of the intellectual and moral condition of humanity. She was always a generous contributor to every beneficent

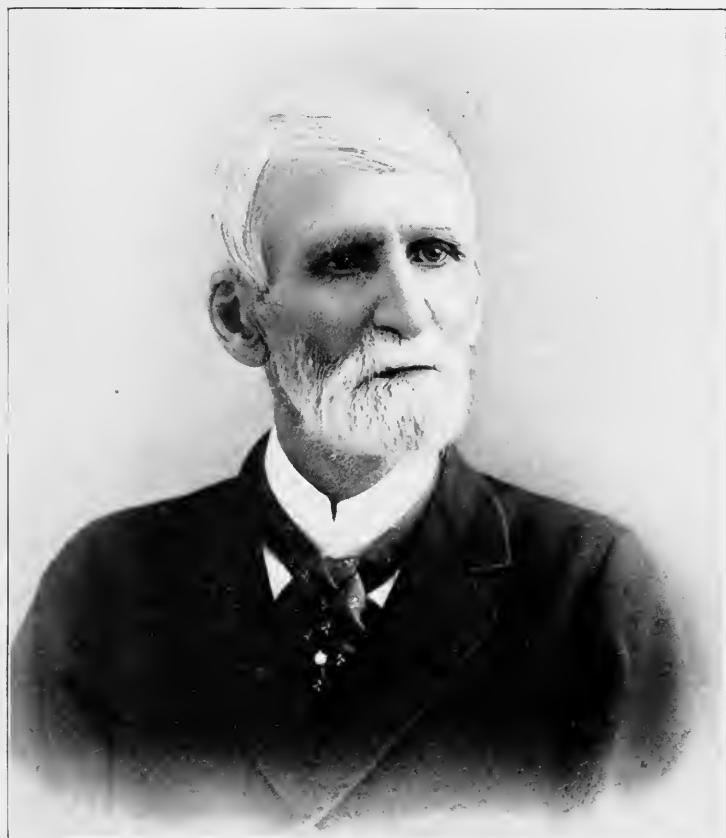
enterprise which appealed to her sympathies and among these the cause of the little blind children was most prominent.

She had a tear for pity and a hand  
Open as day for melting charity.

In the death of Miss ELLEN FROTHINGHAM, which occurred on the eleventh day of March, 1902, her relatives, her numerous friends and Boston society have lost one whose place cannot well be filled. She was an example of the best type of New England womanhood and a most striking personification of the perfect lady, whose gentle courtesy and loving kindness were displayed at all times and under the most trying circumstances. She combined in herself dignity with simplicity, generosity with sagacity, vivacity with suavity, sincerity with refinement, wisdom with modesty, love of truth with devotion to justice. On the puritan ideal, which she inherited from a long line of ancestry, she had engrafted wide sympathies, exquisite tastes, a perfect delight in foreign languages and literature and in all that is charming in nature and beautiful in art. She diffused happiness not only by a generous response to every appeal for material aid, but by regular attention to the small, sweet charities of daily life. The cause of the little blind children was one of many which she befriended liberally. She was a regular annual subscriber to the fund for the support of the kindergarten. All who knew Miss Frothingham recognized the steadfast loyalty of her friendship and could not help noticing under the courtesy and serenity of her manner the calm and reliable nature which made her so much beloved. To her the following words of the poet are eminently fitting and may be applied with perfect appropriateness:—

The blessing of her quiet life  
Fell on us like the dew,  
And good thoughts where her footsteps pressed  
Like fairy blossoms grew.

The death of Mr. JOSEPH BEAL GLOVER, which occurred on the twelfth day of August, 1902, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years and five months, has removed from Boston one of its distinguished citizens and from the ranks of the friends of the kindergarten one of its munificent benefactors. An honest and wide-awake boy, one of a family of six children, born and bred in the town of Dorchester, coming thence to this city at the age of fourteen years to make his way in life, eventually to be classed among its foremost business men, Mr. Glover illustrated strikingly the virtues of unremitting industry, absolute integrity and exemplary self-denial. He was moulded upon the best type of American manhood. He was straightforward, possessed of saving common sense, excellent judgment, a clear head, a warm heart, firm convictions and a keen business sense. His life was full of energy and enterprise whence came success. He inherited from his ancestors those remarkable traits which have characterized the development of New England from the earliest colonial times until the present day. His sense of honor was lofty and self-respect was a dominating element in his moral constitution. He was strictly conscientious, frank and outspoken. It was impossible for him to conceal opinions, attempt evasions or utter half-truths, because nature made him a fearless as well as an honest man. His experience in struggling to create for himself a place in the mercantile world braced him with a will of great strength and freedom, raised him to a higher level,



JOSEPH BEAL GLOVER.



endowed him with an acute intelligence and clear foresight and enriched his heart with generous, humane and tender feelings. A real philanthropist in temperament and purpose, he contributed most generously both personal service and of his means for the alleviation of suffering and the amelioration of the condition of his fellow men without distinction of race, color or religious sect. If, to quote Lowell, "the gift without the giver is bare," we may know that his life writes a sweeter verse in that poem, because in all his generosity, which was great, he himself, his sympathies and his love for humanity were of more worth than the abundant largeness of his mind. His benevolence was pervasive but not ostentatious. Indeed, so open was his character that perhaps it was only at this point that he practised concealment, and the number of the benefits, which he bestowed freely where the cause or the occasion seemed to convince him he should do so, will probably never be known, and, in some instances, not even to the recipients themselves. Mr. Glover's will, like those of Henry L. Pierce, Robert Brock Brigham, Robert C. Billings and Augustus D. Manson, was a model of its kind. The disposition of a great part of his estate, made by it in favor of educational and philanthropic purposes, shows plainly how catholic was the spirit of the testator, how liberal were his views and how broad and humanitarian his sympathies. The blind and the deaf, the lame and the crippled, the sick and the insane, the aged and the young, the poor and the disabled, all were substantially remembered by him in the final disposition of his accumulated property and largely helped and benefited by it. But the cause which more than all others attracted him and lay nearest to his heart was that of

the little sightless children. He loved them dearly and thought constantly of their needs. He counted it a very great pleasure to befriend them and to be of service to each and all of them. He was particularly devoted to Thomas Stringer, for whom he was planning to raise a special fund. He idolized the kindergarten, felt very proud of its remarkable success, did ample justice to the efforts of its projectors and formed an adequate idea of the value of its ministrations. Fervently wishing to increase the permanent sources of the annual income of the little school, he bequeathed to it the privilege of purchasing his estate on Boylston street, numbered 150 and 152, at a cost of \$100,000. The provision which he made for the kindergarten in this way will amount to about seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars. This munificent gift secures for him a place in the ranks of the great benefactors of the blind second only to that of Miss Helen Curtis Bradlee. Mr. Glover filled out the full term of human life, and yet his mind was clear, active and alert to the last minute before he passed away. Although inheriting longevity, he was by no means free from ailments and physical discomfort, against which he battled with courage and perseverance. Judged in the light of such conditions he was noteworthy for his command of temper and apparent cheerfulness of disposition. Under his habitual gravity, which was increased by the serious impairment of his sense of hearing and which a stranger might mistake for austerity, his near relatives and intimate friends and associates found only sweetness, affection and abounding kindness. Surrounded by his kindred and in the midst of all the tender care and constant attention, which love could suggest and wealth provide, Mr.



Glover was gradually succumbing to the inevitable lot of man. Thus the candle of his noble life burned slowly to the socket; but to the numerous recipients of his great kindness and unstinted generosity and to those of us in whose work and personal welfare he took a parental interest and who have ample cause to revere his memory, the light cannot go out.

Can we forget one friend,  
 Can we forget one face,  
 Which cheered us toward our end,  
 Which nerved us for our race?  
 Oh! sad to toil and yet forego  
 One presence which made us know  
 To god-like souls how deep our debt!  
 We would not — if we could — forget!

The cause of the little blind children has lost another of its best and most helpful friends in the decease of Mrs. ADELINE DENNY HOOPER, widow of Robert C. Hooper, which took place on the eighth day of April, 1902, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She was a woman of great earnestness of purpose and force of character, of bright intellect, of tender heart and of unquestionable uprightness. From her earliest childhood she was surrounded by high thinking and true living. To her gifts of personal beauty, exquisite refinement, quick perception, great common sense and executive ability, she united delicate wit without a sting, keen appreciation of the best in music and art and nature, and an unswerving loyalty to the loftiest ideals which in her daily living were transfigured into patience, fortitude, gentleness and tender concern for others. It was a privilege to know such a pure and true soul who constantly taught the secret of a happy life without being in the least conscious that she was doing so. Mrs. Hooper was

respected and beloved by a large circle of friends for her thoughtfulness, her unfailing kindness and her invariable courtesy. Manifestly her good works were numerous, but they were not done "to be seen of men." She shunned notoriety. The afflicted and unfortunate of every class were comforted by her quick sympathy, and many were the recipients of substantial aid from her. She had a clear conception of her duty toward the suffering members of the human family and she discharged it most faithfully and to the best of her ability.

She went forth 'mong men not mailed in scorn,  
But in the armor of pure intent.

HORATIO HOLLIS HUNNEWELL, Esq., who died of heart disease on the twentieth day of May, 1902, in the ninety-second year of his age, was one of the noblest and most respected citizens of the commonwealth and a generous subscriber to the fund for the support of the kindergarten. He was a very exceptional man, of distinguished appearance and of splendid physique, so that his longevity is not to be wondered at. Those who have seen him, even in later years, walking in the streets of Boston or driving about the grounds of his summer residence in Wellesley, have been impressed by the fineness of his bearing and the full sense of manhood, which his presence indicated. Erect, dignified, benign of expression, he has been a notable figure. His life shone with intelligence and sweetness, and to the last his mind was bright and alert and his disposition sunny. He was a perfect type of the old-time courteous gentleman, and his politeness came from the heart. His life was a consistent and well developed whole and his career

an inspiration. His generosity was proverbial. He was as rich in good deeds and high motives as he was in worldly possessions. He lived upon the principle, established by the ancient Hindu philosopher, that "large rivers, great trees, wholesome plants and wealthy persons are not born for themselves alone, but to be of service to others." His purse has been constantly open. Colleges, schools, benevolent institutions, hospitals, horticultural societies, organizations of charity, needy and unfortunate individuals, all have been helped by him. Without him the beautiful town of Wellesley, with its hall, library and public park, might have remained a mere section of Natick. One high privilege of a citizen is to give to the state a number of descendants who will perpetuate his service to the community. This Mr. Hunnewell did. He was happily married and became the head of a large family and the centre of affection of such a body of children and grandchildren as seldom graces our American homes. He had a genuine good nature and kindness of heart, which endeared him thoroughly to a large circle of friends. He was one of those princes of finance, whose views are large, whose standards of action were the highest and who used their money nobly even as they made it honestly. His character was as sturdy as the oak trees in his beautiful place, and his memory is as sweet and as fragrant as the flowers in the garden, which he loved so dearly and cultivated so tenderly.

Noble his mien, and elegant his air;  
 Comely his person, and his visage fair;  
 Old Cato's virtues did his actions grace;  
 Knowledge and dignity shone in his face.

Mrs. MARTHA PERRY LOWE, widow of the Rev.

Charles Lowe and one of the most distinguished and beloved residents of Somerville, died of pneumonia at her home in that city on the sixth day of May, 1902, in the seventy-third year of her age. She was born in Keene, New Hampshire, on the twenty-first day of November, 1829, and was the daughter of General Justus Perry and Hannah Ward Perry. Mrs. Lowe had fine advantages of early education and culture. She was especially fond of music and travel. In company with her older sister she spent some time in Spain, where her brother, Horatio I. Perry, was secretary of the American legation at Madrid. Beloved by her friends for her many charms of character she was at the same time one of the most honored persons in the community in which she lived. While romance had its proper place in her life and while she was not deficient in imagination, the distinguishing quality of her mind was sound common sense. She was catholic in her sympathies and took an active part in many private and public educational, benevolent, reformatory and philanthropic works, ranging from the kindergarten for the blind at Jamaica Plain, in behalf of which her pen was frequently used for several years, to the relief of the famine sufferers in India. The broad inclusiveness of her sympathies is charmingly expressed in the following lines of an appreciative poem, contributed to the *Somerville Journal* by Mrs. Mary A. Haley:—

No one too low to feel her nature's kin ;  
 No sect or creed too small to welcome her ;  
 No faith too straight to cleanse from guilt and sin.  
 Her brethren — all mankind ; her father — God.  
 If ye enduring monuments would seek  
 Go ask the blind, the lame, the poor to speak.

We have suffered an irreparable loss in the decease of our honored and beloved friend, Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH SLOCUM, widow of William Henry Slocum. She died on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1901, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, and on the twenty-ninth of that month the funeral services over her remains were held at her home in Pond street, Jamaica Plain. These were conducted by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, minister of the Unitarian church, and were attended by many prominent people, residents of Jamaica Plain and of the city proper, who gathered to pay a tribute of respect and to do reverence to the memory of a lady, whose fine character, uncommon public spirit and exceptional domestic virtues commanded their appreciation and admiration. Mrs. Slocum was a true philanthropist and a most generous contributor to every good cause which was brought to her notice. Her interest in the kindergarten was very deep and never slackened. She manifested a warm affection for our little sightless pupils and showed a parental solicitude for their welfare and comfort, doing everything in her power to make them happy. Her garden, her orchard, her purse and, above all, her tender motherly heart were constantly open to them, and numerous were the products and donations, which she sent to them at all seasons of the year. Among many other gifts she procured for Thomas Stringer an expensive double bicycle, which has been both to him and to several of his companions a source of great pleasure and of delightful exercise. She attended faithfully most of the entertainments and receptions given at the kindergarten, and her presence among the loyal friends of the little school was as inspiring and encouraging as her gifts were bountiful and un-

tentatious. In Mrs. Slocum dwelt a goodness and an active benevolence, which lighted for all sufferers the dark and lonely ways that they had to travel. She did everything she could for the improvement of her fellow men, and the modest and simple words with which she accompanied her benefactions were pictures of noble thoughts and wings of generous deeds. Her soul was aflame with sympathy for the poor and the afflicted, and she never ceased toiling to leave the world better than she found it. Then at the end of her working days, when her tasks were set aright, came to her life a quiet peaceful night "where saints and angels walk in white."

Her voice, alas ! is stilled,  
 Her hands now rest,  
 Her busy brain no more with care is filled,  
 Her kind heart throbs no longer in her breast.

The death of Mr. ROBERT SWAN, which occurred on the first day of June, 1902, in the eighty-first year of his age, has brought great sadness to the friends of the kindergarten for the blind, in which both he and his family manifested a deep interest, and to the hundreds of graduates of the Winthrop grammar school, who have come under his immediate influence during the last forty-five years and had their ideals of life shaped by the example of his patient, faithful devotion to his duty and of his kindly solicitude for their progress. He was a true man, a lover of good and an earnest laborer in the field of education and humanity,—one whose faith was made perfect in works and whose benevolence blossomed and bore fruit in deeds. His cordial greeting, his chivalrous courtesy, his warm sympathy with every form of suffering were rare in these hurried modern days, and the number of his

benefactions was carried to the limit of the means at his disposal. He, his late wife and his daughter Elizabeth were all regular contributors to the fund for the support of the kindergarten, and when Mrs. Swan died nearly four years ago, her annual subscription continued to be paid by her husband as a tribute to her memory.

The Winthrop grammar school, over which Mr. Swan presided for more than forty-five years, was made by him a model institution, and it left an indelible impress upon the long roll of its pupils and upon its teachers. This school seemed to have a tone peculiarly its own, and all connected with it were stimulated to high endeavor. It stood for truth and simplicity, for quiet, self-control and faithful work. The master of the school believed implicitly in these old-fashioned ideals, and he diffused them widely among the young people who came under his control and on whose development his teaching had a very powerful effect. Unobtrusively but surely he implanted in their minds and hearts right principles and aroused noble aspirations through his wisdom, his calm judgment, his patient toleration, the thoroughness and soundness of his methods and above all these, through the telling influence of his absolute honesty and sterling integrity. It was that bed-rock of character, like the solid granite of the old hill where he had his birthplace and his lifelong abode, which was the foundation and background of his remarkable work. Would that our community and our public service, our society and our homes might preserve that old strain of New England uprightness and strength and that grace and simplicity, which marked the honored life of Robert Swan!

He was unfaltering, dauntless, void of wrong;  
Sunshine was on his lips and in his heart;  
Pure, valiant, modest, helpful, wise and strong.

The sudden death of Prof. JAMES BRADLEY THAYER at Cambridge on the fourteenth day of February, 1902, deprived the kindergarten of one of its sincere friends and regular subscribers. Prof. Thayer was a scholar and writer on legal subjects, which it would be very hard to match for learning, clear and convincing exposition and weight of authority. He was a great teacher, an eminent jurist, a distinguished lawyer and a good man. Able and faithful in every work undertaken by his hand, he had rendered a high service to the community in the training of hundreds of young men for the practice of law. He did much more than teach the principles of his chosen profession. He exemplified its true spirit and its loftiest ideals. His mind combined "the principles of original justice,—strong, clear, manly,—" with a vast knowledge of "the infinite variety of human affairs." He belonged to the great school of those who, like Milton, look upon the commonwealth as "the growth and stature of an honest man," and he brought the discriminating honesty of his own mind to the interpretation of public justice. Calm, temperate, kindly, profoundly learned, he blended the ideals of his profession with a high wisdom. He was a man to be admired and praised not only for his ability and great attainments, which are his warrant of fame, but even more for the simplicity and quiet strength of his character as shown in his daily life and influence. He combined to a rare extent rational power of discrimination and an unshrinking faith. He was a gentleman of the kind known to each generation as one "of the old school," a term



applied to such as bring down to a later time and exhibit to those who are given up to novelties the dignity, steadiness and ripe wisdom of a former generation. One could not think of him as seeking his own advancement or doing anything that would divert his attention from the simple duties that lay before him in his daily life. The following words of the hymn of Sir Henry Wotton, which was sung at the funeral of Prof. Thayer by the congregation, were peculiarly fitting for the occasion: —

How happy is he born and taught  
Who serveth not another's will,  
Whose armor is his honest thought  
And simple truth his utmost skill.

Another gap has been created in the ranks of the earnest friends of the little sightless children by the death of Mrs. MARIA W. WALES, widow of George Washington Wales, which occurred on the twenty-third day of September, 1902, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-six years. In the early part of last winter Mrs. Wales began to show more and more the increasing pressure of the heavy hand of time, and, although her mind was still clear and alert, her frame was no longer strong. Notwithstanding this she devoted herself to the performance of her duties and attended to her social obligations with perfect regularity. She was a generous and thoughtful hostess and a woman of rare moral worth. Kindness and consideration for others were the principal features of her character. Mrs. Wales' death was a most serious loss to the kindergarten. From the date of the foundation of the infant institution to the last day of her earthly career, she was one of its warmest friends and most generous supporters. She was full of enthusiasm over its great

success. Twelve years ago she established for its benefit a permanent fund of \$10,000, which bears her name. To this sum she added by her will a legacy of an equal amount. During the latter part of her life Mrs. Wales' interest in the cause of the little sightless children was deeper than ever before, and she became one of its strongest advocates and most earnest promoters. She was thoroughly attached to Thomas Stringer and not only contributed liberally to the fund for his maintenance and education, but never missed a suitable opportunity for bringing his case to the notice of her friends by exhibiting to them various specimens of his handiwork and by soliciting their assistance in his behalf. Mrs. Wales' funeral took place in her house, No. 142 Beacon street, on the twenty-seventh day of September and was exceedingly well attended. It was a large and distinguished company that gathered about her bier. Besides her own relatives and those of her husband many prominent men and women were present. The casket bearing her remains was embedded in a bank of exquisite flowers, sent by her friends as testimonials of their affection for her and as an expression of their sense of loss. The service was extremely simple, and at its end the officiating clergyman read by request three stanzas of a poem entitled *Sleep*, written by an anonymous author. The last of these verses we give here as a fitting conclusion to this tribute to the memory of the dear friend and generous benefactress of the little blind children.

Weep not that her toils are over, weep not that her race is run ;  
 God grant we may rest as calmly when our work, like hers, is done !  
 Till then we would yield with gladness our treasures to him to keep,  
 And rejoice in the sweet assurance, he giveth his loved ones sleep.

In the death of Miss LOUISE HARDING WILLIAMS, which occurred at Cohasset on the eighth day of August, 1902, the community has been visited with an affliction, which caused wide sorrow. Miss Williams was much appreciated, loved and admired as a young lady of exceptional endowments and of great public spirit. Exemplary modesty, the favor of fortune, charm and simplicity of manners, unsullied purity of character, loftiness of aim, all united in her to give the world an ideal woman. Although she was still a young girl the achievements of her short life were so great that she is entitled to special commemoration. Greater honors are due to her memory than are often paid to one so young. She took a deep interest in the kindergarten and in numerous other good causes and was a liberal contributor to them. Lincoln House, however, was the special field of her generosity and devotion. We may be sure that her fellow-laborers will carry on the work there with a feeling that it has been hallowed by her large share in it. She died from over-exertion in seeking to solve scientifically the great problem of how to feed the poor well and at the same time with economy. Literally she gave herself, with all the enthusiasm of her young heart, to the well-being of the indigent and the needy. She might justly have spared herself a little since the mechanism of her physical frame was too delicate to stand with impunity the strain put upon it. But the task which she undertook has been done and done well. An intimate friend of hers once said: "All other people I can easily classify, but the goodness of Louise Williams is beyond my power of imagination." Those who knew her, both high and low, were similarly impressed by the goodness and exaltation of this

humble-minded girl. Always simple, gentle, friendly and very modest, she showed the spirit of one "who was with us and not of us,—our guest for a time from another world. The divine spark in all of us shone from her with a rare glow as from one nearer heaven." We sorrow more than words can express that this angelic being has so untimely dropped out of the ranks of the untiring and unselfish laborers in the field of humanity, and yet we count her as still helping the cause which was so dear to her, for others who still live have been inspired by the earnestness of her blazing soul and will carry on the work which has dropped from her hands.

Her memory, enshrined in the hearts of her friends,  
 Shall live when the marble hath perished;  
 The influence she shed, as the dews which descend,  
 Shall water the plants which she nourished.

It is with a profound sense of sorrow that we record the loss by death of so many valued friends and benefactors of the little blind children. The ranks of those who have done so much by liberal gifts of money and in other ways for the growth of the kindergarten and the success of its ministrations are steadily becoming thinner, and we earnestly hope that their descendants will fill the places that have been made vacant and complete the work which has been left unfinished.

### THOMAS STRINGER.

Vous qu'on ne peut voir sans devenir plus tendre  
 Et qu'on ne peut aimer sans devenir meilleur.

— FLORIAN.

In the history of the life of this remarkable boy it will be surely written that the eighth day of April, 1891, was of great significance to him. It marked his



THOMAS STRINGER.



admission into the kindergarten and the beginning of the awakening of his slumbering mind. It registered the decision that was made to attempt to release him from the bondage of an "isolation without end" and to usher him into the fellowship of men. On this date the first steps were taken to convert a mere animal existence into a conscious being and to discover the wonderful possibilities that were buried in a mass of flabby and nerveless flesh.

It was most fortunate for Tom that he was received at the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain. There could scarcely be found anywhere a better or more congenial place for him than this. Here he lived and moved and had his being —

Under a canopy of love  
As broad as the blue sky above.

Here kindness and affection, fond solicitude and parental care, all were bountifully bestowed upon him. Here he was brought up and received a systematic training in accordance with Froebel's principles and methods of rational education. Here he was ransomed from the captivity of his double affliction and restored to his human inheritance. Here his mind was disinterred from the awful sepulchre of never-ending darkness and stillness and brought into communion with the outer world. Finally here everything was done to vivify his organic powers and build up his body, to rouse his dormant spirit from its torpor and unfold his intellectual faculties, to banish his indolence and replace it by activity, to foster his natural inclination and aptitude and lay the foundation of his character.

The struggle for Tom's emancipation from a

wretched state of absolute inertia and helplessness has been long, patient, hard and not infrequently disheartening, but the victory has been complete and the gain commensurate with the severity of the strife. Out of a dull, puny, apathetic little creature, resembling a lump of clay shaped into human form and endowed with breath and with blind impulses to certain actions, there has been evolved a fine sturdy boy, possessed of rare manual dexterity and of superior qualities of head and heart. He is sound in body, well-grown, manly in appearance, amiable in disposition, noble in sentiments and resolute in purpose. He is full of vitality and energy and ready to face the difficulties which beset his pathway and to conquer fate —

With step triumphant and a heart of cheer,

and without pining at his deprivations or murmuring at his lot in life. He enjoys fun and is up to all sorts of mischief and boyish pranks, but he never indulges in anything which has even the semblance of cruelty or harshness. His frank and open countenance and his purity of nature and absolute freedom from evil thoughts and low desires render him exceedingly attractive and lovable. His development is certainly a most remarkable event in the history of pedagogy and affords a living illustration of the great work which is done in the kindergarten.

If we look at the abject and hopeless condition in which the hapless child was in April, 1891, when, received at the juvenile school, he appeared to be disinclined to stand erect and disposed to "creep and grovel on the ground," and compare it with that of the spirited boy whose picture, recently taken, is in-



serted in this report, can we not say that a veritable educational miracle has been performed in the case of Thomas Stringer?

Tom still makes his home at the kindergarten, living in the primary building for boys, where he is on the best terms with every member of the household and where he enjoys the comforts and happiness of family life. Here he finds ample employment for all leisure hours. Never is he idle nor is he ever at a loss for occupation. From his beloved home he goes with unfailing regularity to the Lowell grammar school in Roxbury, where, accompanied by his devoted teacher as interpreter, he participates in the exercises of each day, following faithfully the established course of study. His success in



TOMMY STRINGER AS HE APPEARED  
SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING  
IN BOSTON.

this work is complete and deservedly receives the highest commendation from every one who is cognizant of the facts of his case. We seized this opportunity to pay a tribute of gratitude to the teachers and pupils of that school, who have been extremely good and kind to Tom, welcoming him in their midst with perfect courtesy and friendliness of spirit. By showing such an affectionate regard for him and by allowing him

to share all their interests they are contributing largely to his happiness in life and are helping him on his onward way.

On the annual occasion of the commencement exercises of the Perkins Institution, Tom makes one of his infrequent appearances before the public and presents a brief paper or a simple description of physical phenomena or scientific facts. This statement is prepared entirely by himself and may serve to convey to his friends an idea of his progress during the year. Here is the exercise which was given by him in the Boston Theatre on the third of June, 1902, and to which the immense audience listened with pleasure, admiration and amazement.

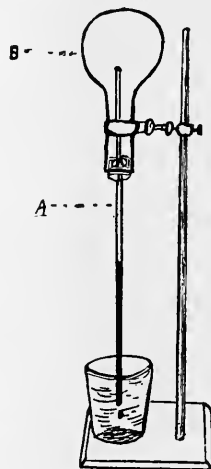
#### AIR: ONE OF THE GREAT FORCES OF NATURE.

##### OUR DEPENDENCE UPON IT; THE LAWS WHICH GOVERN IT.

Our earth floats in air. The life of plants, animals and man depends upon it. It is this force of nature that makes the earth either a desert or a fertile land. Moving air we call wind.

Wind is caused by  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ heat.} \\ 2. \text{ moisture.} \end{array} \right.$

I.—Let this experiment prove how heat will cause air to move: Note the height of the colored liquid in this tube (A). This is an empty bulb (B), filled with air. Place the hands upon it. The heat of the hands causes the air inside the bulb to expand. The expanded air, seeking some escape, forces its way down the tube, driving the liquid out. Remove hands. The air in the bulb cools, contracts, and the liquid is drawn up through the tube to fill the empty space caused by the loss of air.



This is why an east wind frequently blows over Boston on a hot midsummer day. [*Illustration by chart.*] The air over the

city, becoming heated, rises, and the cooler air from the ocean on the east moves in to fill the empty space, and we are refreshed by an east wind.

II.— The second cause of wind is *moisture*.

Water from the ocean, lakes, ponds and rivers is constantly being absorbed by the air, as the sun shines upon a mudpuddle and it disappears.

1. Moist air is lighter than dry air ; therefore it rises.

2. When this warm, moist air meets a colder surface, the moisture is condensed.

[*Example*: Pour ice-water into a glass and note the moisture on the glass.]

In the Torrid Zone the prevailing wind is from the southeast, bringing moisture from the ocean. [*Illustration by map of South America.*] When this warm, moist air meets the cold summits of the Andes, the moisture is condensed, and so *this* country [*pointing to Brazil*] has abundant rain and vegetation and great rivers. The wind that passes over has no rain left in it, and so *this* country [*pointing to the western coast*] is but one thousand miles of rainless, desert coast.

When man learned the secrets of this force of nature, it taught him how to use thermometers and barometers, how to make airships and balloons, how to obtain pure liquids and how to ventilate houses and mines. [*Illustration by chart, showing ventilation of a mine by means of air-shafts.*]

Nature is man's best and oldest teacher, and her lessons are always easy and pleasant ones to learn.

Tom's beloved teacher and inseparable companion, Miss Helen S. Conley, stands to him in the light of interpreter of the universe, feeds the flame of his noble ambition and fosters his highest aims and purposes. She keeps a full record of his life from day to day, chronicling therein every word and act, which may be indicative of his development and advancement and which may denote the effects produced upon him by the influences that surround and safeguard him. From this diary she has culled with

great skill and with rare discrimination the materials used by her in the preparation of a very accurate account of Tom's work, which cannot fail to be of absorbing interest to his numerous friends and which we publish here in full for their enjoyment and edification.

The account of Tom's work and progress for the year just ended may be summed up, in brief, as a period of close and steady application to daily school duties, of broadening general knowledge and of increasing indebtedness to his many good friends.

It has been a time of physical growth, each month leaving him a little taller and more self-reliant than the preceding one, and the silent, unconscious transformation which marks the passing of childhood has wrought its unmistakable change. But the qualities of mind and heart, which endeared the child to all, remain unaltered and make the tall boy still attractive and lovable.

Mentally, the year has been one of quiet, steady achievement, of eager questioning for the knowledge which ministers to his desires and tastes and of patient plodding over studies in which he feels but little interest and which, therefore, present no incentive for effort.

Tom's character is a most decided one in every way, indecision or half-heartedness being utterly foreign to his nature, and anything voluntarily undertaken is carried to completion with a perseverance and will often worthier of a greater cause than the simple object upon which such patient care is expended. A plumber recently gave him some seemingly worn-out and useless apparatus. Tom tested it carefully, his face assuming a hopeful and pleased expression in anticipation of the future use to which he would put it. Then he rather pointedly thanked the donor for "the broken things," as if fearful that he, too, might have seen its possibilities and might recall his gift. Immediately upon reaching home, Tom began to repair his prize, reappearing soon with it in perfect working order. There was significance in this fact, beyond the mere incident, in that the repairing of the apparatus was a field of work entirely new to him and one in which his own ingenuity alone, aided only by his clever fingers, guided him to the solution of this problem in mechanics. Thus the traits which manifested them-



THOMAS STRINGER READING TO MISS CONLEY.



selves early in his development have strengthened with every year.

All things mechanical and scientific are sources of unflinching interest to Tom, and never does he tire of inquiring into their mysteries. If you offer to read to him some one of the simple text-books on science, he will accede to the proposition with an avidity that can leave no doubt as to his satisfaction in your choice. If you suggest, on the other hand, a fascinating story, the expression on his tell-tale face is one of patient resignation. Conceding as much as is practicable to these dominating tastes, the reading outside his hours of study has comprised cullings from the newspaper each day, extracts from books of travel, as these had reference to work in other studies, and biographies of men who have helped in our country's progress by discovery or invention or personal service. Patient effort in some distasteful work has been rewarded by a chapter from *The Earth and Its Story*.

These have been some of the helpful means employed to increase Tom's general knowledge, to keep him in touch with the world and to train him to feel himself a vital part of our country, with a pride in its past and an intelligent interest in the epoch-making events of today.

That accounts of the lives of great men have left a permanent impression upon Tom's mind and stirred his imagination has been shown by some chance remark or apt comparison. Thus an unassuming friend, because of an act of kindness, was likened to "Mr. Lincoln, who was so good to the poor black people." Tom himself, on a country walk, gave his imagination free rein and was La Salle on his perilous journey through the forest, with a savage behind every bush.

Unconsciously, he will sometimes produce a good metaphor or simile, all the better for its sincerity. One day, the subject of discussion had been the compass, its invention and its indispensability to the mariner as a guide over an apparently pathless waste. Turning to his teacher, Tom thoughtfully and earnestly remarked: "You are my compass, for you show me the way."

His sternly practical turn of mind is sometimes disconcerting when one has elaborated a certain point, and then attempts to deduce the proper conclusions from Tom by means of questioning. Thus when the motion of the earth was the subject under consid-

eration, his teacher asked the question: "If you were standing in a car, moving at full speed, and it should suddenly stop, in which direction would you fall?" "*I shouldn't fall. I should hold on to the strap,*" was Tom's answer.

At another time a familiar object seemed to furnish at once an example of the point which was being elucidated and a hint for possible future usefulness, and Tom was asked: "If you should find a tub at Wrentham, leaking and with loose hoops and cracks, what would you do to make it whole again?" Quick as a thought, he corrected such an erroneous supposition with the remark: "Our tubs at home do not leak. We put white lead in the cracks." Such a state of dilapidation at "my home" was not even within the range of possibility, for cast but a shadow of aspersion on Wrentham and you touch Tom in his tenderest spot. His reply shows how he keeps himself informed concerning all the little details of home life there, as he makes it the constant habit of his life to do wherever he is.

The hours in the school-room have served to complete the work of the eighth grade of the grammar school. As another year of Tom's attendance there draws to a close and as the pleasure and profit which he receives from such association with both teachers and pupils continue to increase, enlarging his world and making him an active boy among active, normal boys, the wisdom of the undertaking, which began as an experiment, has been amply demonstrated.

Brought into close contact with these boys, Tom, in spite of his limitations, seems to absorb by some occult sense, their interests, aims, manners,—even their very tricks,—and "the boys" are quoted by him as authority on all the matters of supreme importance in a boy's world. They, on their part, are devoted to Tom, remembering his fads and always watching for an opportunity to gratify these, filling his pockets with marbles, slings and similar treasures and eagerly seeking the privilege of walking with him at recess. In order to secure this post of honor it is necessary to be first on hand in the morning to ask the favor; and the desire for Tom's companionship has been a more powerful preventive of tardiness than the record book or even the truant master. Once again, the thoughtful kindness and watchfulness of these boys, as well as of the teachers, deserves grateful recognition.

One trait which has strengthened with each year is Tom's con-



stant activity which always finds expression in making something, either for his own use or for that of a friend. A happy faculty of being satisfied with the material at hand renders him practically independent of circumstance, and many a clever invention or needed improvement has been constructed from seemingly useless objects, which had first served their purpose in far different ways. Thus a window was repaired for Mrs. Brown by a most ingenious device, which held it at any desired height and also provided a secure fastening when it was closed. Learning that Mr. Brown had narrowly escaped a fall upon the stairs, Tom at once insured his safety by putting up a strong and well-built railing.

The fine tool-chest which would have made glad the heart of a veteran carpenter,—the gift which came to him last summer,—has been a source of unalloyed pleasure throughout the year. Beautifully finished models have proved the increase of his skill in sloyd, and of the growth of his interest there can be no doubt. Scrupulously careful in the use of his tools, Tom safeguards them in his absence by securely locking the chest and carrying the key upon his ring. In order to obtain his reluctant consent to lend them, one must almost present a guarantee of ability and trustworthiness.

Whatever the future may have in store for Tom, it is certain that dependence and idleness would be for him synonymous with wretchedness. Therefore, in these formative years, every added resource which can be given him is a preventive of future unhappiness. With this end in view, basketry in some of its simpler forms has been taught to him and has given him both pleasure and profit. The ability to make such practical gifts for his friends as this handicraft furnishes is the source of much happiness and, in addition, fosters the growth of those most desirable elements of his character, consideration for others, thoughtfulness, self-denial and generosity.

The year contains the chronicle of much work, but there have also been many pleasures. Letters, gifts and the kindly hospitality of several homes have filled with happiness and human interests the life of this child, who knows no home nor kindred of his own.

Through the kindness of Mr. Taylor and a friend in Pittsburgh, who furnished transportation, the Easter holidays were again spent in Philadelphia, where familiar scenes of historic interest were

visited and new ones explored. On one long-to-be-remembered day, the establishment of one of the great daily newspapers was examined and each step of the process of preparing the papers was explained. In New York a call was made at Fanwood, where Tom found Orris Benson, a boy like himself, whose acquaintance he had made at Buffalo. It was interesting to note the pleasure of the boys in their intercourse, one acting as host, the other as guest.

Thus, "learning by doing," by observation and by association, Tom has reached the close of another year. For him the world is, and will always be, the text-book of his choice. Nature is his best-loved teacher; and only the school of experience will bring to him the discipline and training necessary for his development into the well-rounded manhood, which is so earnestly coveted for him.

**TOM AT WRENTHAM.** At the close of the school year Tom bade an affectionate good-by to his classmates and associates and started for his beloved Wrentham where he was to spend the summer vacation, in the farm of his honored and kind friend, the Rev. William L. Brown. Thither he went with joy for he was perfectly familiar with the many opportunities, which he would find there for the exercise of his mechanical ingenuity and for being active and helpful both in and out-of-doors. As soon as he reached the coveted place and unpacked his trunk, he began to use his tools and to be useful in various ways. He proceeded to make ordinary repairs on different parts of the house, to do chores for Mrs. Brown and to be generally useful. Many were the good things which he did during the summer, but the most important of all his undertakings was the reconstruction and furnishing of a little playhouse, which is complete in all its appointments and of which Tom's former tutor and thoughtful guide and companion, Miss Laura A. Brown, has written the following account:—

The lines of a kindergarten song come repeatedly to my mind in connection with Tom's vacation days :—

Busy is the carpenter,  
At his work he stands.  
O, the wonders he can do  
With his skilful hands.

Day after day Tom's tools were in constant use, and he altered and repaired his playhouse inside and out to fit it for the use of children who, he hoped, would come to enjoy the results of his labor. He frequently said: "I must hurry and work fast to finish the playhouse, so the children can come to visit me."

For the protection of these guests he built a neat rail fence in front of the little building, digging the hole and setting the post himself. He bored numerous rows of holes through the gate, which, he said, was to allow the air to blow through and keep the "child yard" cool and comfortable.

The playhouse door was rehung on the opposite side of the frame and was arranged to swing in instead of out. Only barn or shed doors swing out, was Tom's explanation; house doors should swing in. So he sacrificed a goodly portion of the small floor space to propriety. A new door-step was put firmly in place, to adapt the height of the step to the size of little children.

Two boy-friends shingled the roof. Tom had entertained the hope of doing some of the work himself, but being disappointed in this he watched the laborers critically and, during their absence one noon, pulled off a row of the shingles, because he did not quite approve of the manner in which they had been laid. When all was done, Tom said that the boys had been very kind to do it for him; but some day he would learn to lay shingles and he would not leave any cracks as they had done. However, he added apologetically that they were only learning.

An old sofa was part of the furniture of the playhouse. It took up so much space that sweeping was made difficult; so Tom arranged a system of cords and pulleys to raise it while he cleaned the floor. Like all good housekeepers Tom had a regular sweeping day, and on two mornings of each week he arose at half-past two o'clock for his morning walk and to put his house in order. As a result, he would appear at breakfast time with his clothes wet through from contact with the dewy grass and bushes; but

what troubled him more than this condition was the fact that on the following mornings he would fail to wake at his usual hour, half-past five o'clock. He thought that he must have been ill in the night, for, he said, "I am not lazy."

An electric bell had been given to Tom, and this he carefully guarded until his house had been completed. Then he placed the push button in position, encased the battery in a wooden box, covered the wires neatly with a grooved strip of wood and soon had the bell in good working order. He usually felt the vibration of the bell immediately and would hurriedly open the door, for fear the caller should continue to ring the bell and wear out the battery. At first he was much worried lest the cows should break the push button.

Tom also had a bell attached to a post by the roadside opposite a neighbor's house, and every morning before breakfast he walked to ring the bell, whereupon the children of the family would come out to exchange morning greetings with him. They learned to talk with Tom, and he was much pleased to have these new friends so near.

One of the first undertakings of the summer was a walk around the boundary of the farm. It was a long, hard tramp through brush and swamp, but Tom showed no desire to give it up, although he expressed relief when the circuit was completed. A plan of the farm was made, and Tom was much interested in studying this and a map of the township.

The days were all busy ones for Tom, and he worked with untiring energy from Monday until Saturday. Each evening was devoted to study, and Tom was very faithful in regard to his lessons. On Saturday night he filled the wood-box for Sunday's use and made a serious business of resting until Monday morning.

Tom gathered chips and housed the winter's wood as he had done in previous years. He also did many helpful things, often prompted by his own thoughtfulness.

He began to learn to cane the seats of chairs and finished one. He is now planning to reseat several for his playhouse next summer. He also made two waste-baskets. Both of these kinds of work appealed to Tom, and he was a good pupil in them.

A birthday occurring in the family, Tom resorted to his bench and had a gift ready for presentation on the proper date. His own birthday was duly celebrated. A number of gifts were given to

him, but chief of all to his mind was the gift of the playhouse. He held undisputed sway over his domain all summer, and as school time drew near he locked the door, fastened the gate and, passing the keys to Mr. Brown with the air of a man of affairs, asked the latter to act as caretaker during his absence.

In a letter written during the latter part of the summer vacation, Tom gives the following account of the construction and furniture of his playhouse and of the additional work which he had planned to do on it before his return to Jamaica Plain.

WRENTHAM Mass. Aug. 17.

DEAR MR. ANAGNOS, I am having a good time. John and his brother shingled the roof of my Play House. I repaired the floor and walls all nicely. I changed the door so it would swing inside. I have a sofa, chair and table and many play things in the Play House. There is a pulley and a block to hold the sofa up when I sweep.

I will put the electric bell in soon. I made a grooved strip to cover the wires. When the tank and wash shelf are put up the Play House will be done. I made a door step and put a wind board on a pole on the roof. I am going to build a fence around the Play House to make a yard for the children.

I ring a bell by the wall every morning to say good morning to Mr. Pendleton's children, who live across the road. Mr. McIlvaine came to see me. Miss Brown has been very sick but she is getting better.

Good Bye with love from

TOM STRINGER.

Here ends the story of Tom's instruction and training during the past year and of what he has accomplished at school and at his summer home in Wrentham. Based upon daily occurrences, which have been chronicled with scrupulous care and absolute accuracy, and written in a plain straightforward manner, this account forms a most valuable chapter in the history of the evolution and education of this remark-

able boy. It bears convincing testimony to the development of his intellectual and moral powers, the incessant enrichment of his vocabulary, the steadily growing amiability of his disposition and refinement of his nature and the constant gaining of his character both in strength and sweetness. Indeed, it shows distinctly that marvellous success has crowned the earnest efforts that have been put forth to build up his physique, to arouse and stimulate his mental faculties and to raise him from the depths of lethargy to the higher rounds of the ladder of human intelligence.

This noble work could hardly have been accomplished without the liberal assistance of Tom's benefactors, to whom a vast debt of gratitude is due. They have provided the necessary means for his support and education and thus have helped to bring a ray of sunshine and brightness into his life, which without it would have been dark and hopeless, dreary and dismal.

Among those who have contributed very generously to open for this unfortunate boy a path to activity and usefulness and to make him happy, are a dearly beloved and highly esteemed "anonymous friend,"—who has cheerfully paid from time to time the amount needed over and above the annual subscriptions to defray his expenses,—Mrs. Warren B. Potter, Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, Miss Sarah M. Fay, "A. B.," Miss Flora E. Rogers of New York, Mr. Wallace L. Pierce, Mrs. J. Conklin Brown of Berkeley, California, Miss Susan D. Kimball, Junior Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pennsylvania, Miss Eleanor G. May, trustee of the Lydia Maria Child fund, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. M. Abbie Newell, Mrs. Dudley L. Pick-

man, Miss Mary D. Sohler, Mrs. B. L. Young, the late Mrs. George W. Wales, "Aunt Mary," Mrs. Walter H. Cowing, "H. E. C.," Mrs. John W. T. Nichols of New York, Miss Ellen F. Moseley, Mrs. Joseph A. Ropes, the Misses Seabury of New Bedford, and many others whose names are printed in full in another part of this report. Each and all of these benevolent and kind-hearted contributors have ample cause to rejoice over the wonderful results which have been obtained by the help of their donations.

In making this acknowledgment I am sincerely grieved to be obliged to add that, owing to a decrease in the number of the yearly subscribers, the account for current expenses shows a deficit of \$324.50, which is a much larger deficit than that of any previous year. The receipts for the permanent fund have also fallen off greatly during the past twelve months.

In the death of Mr. Joseph Beal Gloyer, Mrs. William H. Slocum and Mrs. George W. Wales, which took place in the course of the past year, Tom has been deprived of three of his dearest and most devoted friends who stood firmly by him and who have worked faithfully to promote his comfort, brighten his life and secure his future welfare. We earnestly hope that the places which have been thus vacated will soon be filled by new persons, who are desirous of lending a helping hand to the victim of one of the cruellest of human calamities and of doing good. Nevertheless, sad losses like the above-mentioned must occur in the natural order of things, and this fact strengthens us in the conviction that a surer and more permanent source of income than that supplied by annual subscriptions must be procured for the dear boy, while the intelligent and well-to-do members of

our community still manifest a profound interest in him and his work and a disposition to aid him. Hence we appeal again most earnestly to the public in general and to Tom's staunch friends and benefactors in particular for gifts toward the permanent fund, which we are raising for his benefit, as well as for a sufficient amount of yearly contributions to pay his current expenses. We fervently hope that this request will meet with a favorable response and that the clouds of anxiety for the future will be entirely dissipated.

From the depths of the dense darkness and awful stillness in which he is plunged, the unfortunate boy is as incapable of pleading his own case in eloquent words as he is of singing a song of glee or a carol of joy. His voice can be of no service to him in portraying his condition or in presenting his claim to a thorough education, which is to him the veritable bread of life and therefore of infinitely greater importance than to children possessed of all their faculties. In all probability he does not realize fully the extent of his indebtedness to his benefactors, and therefore he does not take up his pencil to write a few words to them, acknowledging their goodness towards him and expressing his sentiments of high appreciation and of profound gratitude to them for what they have done for him. Nevertheless, he is gradually becoming conscious of the inestimable value of the aid which they bestow upon him, and, although mutely and unostentatiously yet touchingly and earnestly,—

He sends a prayer from his heart's deep core,  
And flings a plea upwards to heaven's door,

for their spiritual well-being, as well as for their happiness and continued prosperity.



In the whole range of humble and pathetic supplications is there one, which can reach the throne of glory more quickly or will be heard more attentively than that, which emanates from the white soul and the sealed lips of Tom Stringer?

LET US STRIVE FOR GREATER PERFECTION.

All good things the will must task,  
All achievements patience ask.

— JAMES VILA BLAKE.

The seasons roll by quickly; they come and go with tremendous swiftness. In the midst of the absorbing labors, which are inseparable from the growth and progress of the kindergarten, we hardly realize that time flies with "infinite velocity." A year passes away almost imperceptibly, and its place is taken by a new one which appears like —

A small ship launched upon an unknown sea;  
A small seed planted from an unknown tree.

Whither the vessel will sail and how the seed will grow and blossom no one can tell.

But sail the ship and plant the seed!  
What is done in faith is done in deed!

Thus, thankful for the achievements and the blessings of the past year, we take leave of it and turn with glad faces and fresh hopes to that which is before us. In entering upon its work let us obey the supreme command of progress and "go forward," regardless of the enormous obstacles with which our pathway may be strewn. These cannot withstand indefinitely the invincible forces of earnestness and perseverance and will disappear gradually. Difficulties that appall us in the distance will vanish as we draw near with an

inflexible resolution to surmount them. Circumstances, the tyrants of the timid and irresolute, become servants to the brave and valiant. Foes hush their threatenings as they hear the defiant tread of those who are determined to march on. Outjutting crags and tangled roots that forbade ascent to the mountain top shall be hands outstretched to aid us as we climb upward.

Let us then take courage and strive to bring the kindergarten to a higher degree of perfection, keeping always in mind the significant words of George Eliot:

No great deed is done  
By falterers who ask for certainty.

Respectfully submitted by  
MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

## WORK OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

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### *Extracts from the Reports of the Teachers.*

No commentaries upon the work of the kindergarten from the standpoint of a mere outsider, however close and critical an observer he may be, can equal in value the statements of the teachers themselves, expressive alike of the ideals toward which they are striving and of the results which are attained through careful training of the children, nurture of their personal aptitudes and encouragement of their youthful efforts. Excerpts from these accounts are here given.

GIRLS' SECTION. *Kindergarten.* Here are put forth the first buds of awakening life and the first stirrings of the childish mind, the first gropings of the tiny hands and the first intelligent grasp of the object with which the child finds itself in contact. To make it sure that the little questioner shall not fail to comprehend the constant succession of objects, which come under his notice, is one of the missions of the kindergarten, and to watch eagerly for the signs that the little hands, which, unaided by sight, must alone act as interpreters to the infantile brain, are serving well their purpose is the privilege of the teacher who is ever alert for such a token.

Miss Wilhelmina Humbert has thus spoken of the work under her charge:—

The work of the girls' department of the kindergarten has progressed steadily and continuously, with but few interrup-

tions. The aim has been to present Froebel's gifts and occupations to these little ones as nearly as possible in the way in which they are given to seeing children.

The loving spirit of the kindergarten has pervaded the whole household and has been clearly manifested at all times, but especially at Christmas and Easter, when the eagerness and joy of the children in making some gift for parent, teacher or playmate have shown that the seeds of generosity, helpfulness and love are surely well rooted.

The achievements in sewing, weaving and paper folding have been mounted in books for the children to carry to their homes. These serve to show the progress and development of their little owners and, when the latter are promoted to the primary grade, remain as a reminder of successful work in the kindergarten.

*Primary Class.* With the advance to this grade, lessons are begun in earnest, and, thanks to the excellent preparation through the kindergarten gifts and occupations, the children rapidly acquire a knowledge of the fundamental branches of education.

Miss Alice M. Lane gives the following account of the progress of the little girls in this class:—

The outline of work followed by the primary class in the girls' department has been the same as that of previous years, special attention being given to reading, writing and the study of language, in order that a firm foundation for future achievement might be established.

The little girls are encouraged to read outside of school-hours for the sake of acquiring fluency. During the year many books have been read aloud to them in the hope of stimulating the pupils to an enjoyment of what is best in literature.

The study of nature has been a source of surprise and pleasure to them. During the autumn, the pupils pressed and mounted a leaf and a flower from each plant analyzed, and at Christmas-time these specimens were made into flower-booklets for the little workers to take to their homes. This gave them so much pleasure that, when the study of plant-life was resumed in the spring, the children asked: "May we press and mount our flowers?"

At the close of the school year six little girls were promoted to a more advanced grade at South Boston.

*Music Department.* A never-failing source of pleasure and recreation is afforded by the unlimited possibilities of musical training. In melody the children gladly revel, and without a limit of hard work they fairly sing and play their way into a very creditable knowledge of the basic principles of the art.

Miss Elfie M. Fairbanks thus writes of the work of these little musicians:—

During the past year fourteen girls received instruction in playing upon the pianoforte, while two studied both violin and pianoforte. Their interest continued unabated throughout the year, and in most cases the progress was satisfactory.

In the primary singing class, the learning of two-and-three part songs was a strong feature, and the little girls were enthusiastic over this phase of the work. It was a pleasant way of training the ear and a valuable aid in developing a better musical taste.

Four little girls joined the kinder-orchestra and derived marked benefit from the practice. It was looked upon as an honor to be asked to play in the orchestra, and an incentive was thus offered for good work in other branches of music.

Simple stories, relating to music or its history have been read to the little pupils and gave them great pleasure. Some of the selections were asked for again and again.

The elementary class in harmony and in the training of the ear has continued to meet regularly and to accomplish fair results. The writing of scales, triads and other exercises in Braille proved a pleasant task to many of the little pupils.

BOYS' SECTION. *Kindergarten.* No greater happiness can be conceived by the little pupils of this department than to be allowed to play the games and sing the songs, to build and weave and mould and carry out all the delightful occupations of the kindergarten, and all unconscious of the great benefit to

themselves, brought about by these means, the little boys throw themselves with zeal into these fascinating employments.

Miss Ellen Reed Mead thus recounts the story of the year: —

The school year opened with eleven little boys in attendance in the kindergarten department. These were divided into four classes, in order to secure individual attention as nearly as possible. During two hours of each day the four classes met together for morning exercises and for games.

The work has followed the usual lines, but more time has been devoted to physical exercises, which were much needed in some instances and which proved to be very beneficial.

The children have enjoyed simple studies from the great book of nature, and their interest has been increased by frequent walks in the neighboring park. An effort has been made to teach them to distinguish the common trees by the bark and the common birds by the notes of the different calls.

Before the end of the school year the number of little pupils had become fourteen, seven of whom merited promotion to the primary class.

*Primary Class.* The little boys take their first upward step into this grade, and, with ambition thoroughly aroused by their promotion, they fall with unabated eagerness upon the tasks which here present themselves and conquer these one by one.

Miss L. Henrietta Stratton gives the following account of the work of these little students: —

The year's work in this department has proceeded along the regular lines, with instruction in arithmetic, reading, writing, geography, gymnastics and clay-modelling, and good progress has been made in each study. Basketry has been introduced, not as a regular occupation but as a reward for good conduct and faithfulness in daily tasks.

Much attention has been given to the study of nature, through which the frequent walks have been supplied with an object other

than the desire for exercise, and lessons have been drawn from trees, plants, rocks, small waterfalls, ponds and every natural object through which a child may learn by contact. The history of our country has been imparted in connection with visits to places of interest and explanations of the deeds associated with those spots.

All the children have been interested in their work, and the year has been both pleasant and profitable.

*Music Department.* To these busy little workers the hours devoted to music bring no less rest and recreation than do the leisure periods spent in the sunshine and fresh air.

Here is Miss Tucker's report upon the children's success in this line of study:—

In the musical department of the boys' section of the kindergarten, the pupils were divided into two classes,—one composed of ten of the older boys who understood the fundamental principles of music sufficiently to permit them to receive instruction upon the pianoforte, the other containing the younger children who were taught the rudiments of music according to the "Fletcher Musical Simplex Method." In addition to the work upon the pianoforte, six have studied the violin; one the clarinet; one the oboe, and four brass instruments. All of these are members of the kinder-orchestra, through which they gain important training in *ensemble* work.

All the children have been taught to read and write music in Braille point, and all have attended a daily singing class where simple lessons for the training of the voice have been given and appropriate songs have been learned. At regular times brief accounts of the different composers have been heard by the children with deep interest.

The results of the year's work have been quite satisfactory, especially with the little children who were eager to advance so that they too might study the pianoforte.

*Department of Manual Training.* Second to none in importance, among the branches taught in the

kindergarten, the value of the training received through this department is fully and earnestly recognized. As a means of development alike of mind and of body, the thorough and systematic work along this line is a potent force in our little school.

Miss Laura A. Brown speaks thus of the children's progress in this direction:—

Looking back over the year just completed, the work of this department presents a very pleasing aspect. A number of new pupils entered the classes during the year, and, although some of them were very young, they completed the beginners' course in plain knitting very creditably. The more advanced pupils progressed from day to day until, by June, a goodly amount of work, showing no little perseverance and skill, was reckoned to their credit. The demand for the handiwork of the children exceeded their ability to produce it, and over twenty dollars was received for articles purchased by friends of the little school.

#### WORK OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

In the promotion from the kindergarten building to the primary department, the boys gain a new dignity which forbids their being classed any longer as kindergarten children. They acquire also a truer appreciation of the meaning of the tasks which are set before them and manifest a firmer purpose in accomplishing them. The record for the past year is full of promise for high attainments by most of the boys of this grade. At the close of this period five boys were transferred to the main school at South Boston, and the vacancies thus created gave an opportunity for promoting seven little boys to this department from the kindergarten building.

*Classes in the Common Branches of Study.* The achievements of the boys in literary work have been



fully adequate to the demands made upon them from day to day. Their attention has been gladly given to their regular tasks which have been so presented to them as to gain their earnest interest and to arouse the spirit of investigation and of zealous effort.

Miss Ione Shaw has thus summarized the results of the year's work:—

The work of this department has progressed very satisfactorily during the past year in each of the four classes, into which the twenty-four pupils have been divided.

In each class the object has been to promote, on the part of the children, a keener interest in their work and a livelier appreciation of the highest thought, by keeping ever before them the finest and best that can be found in the world of literature.

*Music Department.* After the fundamental training in this art, received in the kindergarten, the boys renew the work in this department with sufficient knowledge of the subject to enable them to make good progress in the pursuance of their best-beloved line of work, and some really excellent results may be accredited to them as the outcome of their labors.

Miss Lydia Howes has presented the following report of the work in her charge:—

In September, 1901, work was begun with eleven boys who had already received instruction in playing upon the pianoforte, and later in the year this number was increased by four who began to study the rudiments of music. Eight of the more advanced pupils had also given attention to other instruments,—two to the violin; one to the clarinet; one to the oboe, and four to brass instruments. In all these satisfactory progress has been made. The four boys last named have learned several quartets and have found the work interesting as well as instructive.

Twenty boys have taken part in a singing class and have

enjoyed the two-part songs which they learned and the patriotic airs which formed a portion of a little entertainment given by the boys on Memorial Day.

*Department of Manual Training.* In the work of sloyd, the transference of the boys from the kindergarten to the primary department brings about a substitution of harder and less pliable materials than those employed in sewing and knitting. The boys accept the change with alacrity and show themselves ready to undertake the new work with fresh ardor. This form of mental activity and development appeals most directly and is best adapted to pupils of this age, and the value of the instruction given in this direction cannot be overestimated.

Miss Sigrid Sjölander has given the following account of the work of her pupils in this field of labor:—

The time spent by the boys in wood-sloyd passed very pleasantly and profitably. They have been deeply interested in the work and have met bravely such difficulties as are found in obtaining exact measurements, in nailing or in squaring.

The achievements of the boys who were taking the fourth year course were especially satisfactory, and they were very proud and happy when they had finished the "big pieces," as they called the table and bookshelf included in this grade, and were permitted to carry them home.

The course in sloyd is of great value to blind children in supplying a means of employment for many hours at home which would otherwise be passed in idleness.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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We are deeply indebted to Dr. E. G. Brackett, Dr. Francis Ingersoll Proctor, Dr. Clarence J. Blake and Dr. E. A. Crockett for medical services, which they have rendered free of charge to some of our little pupils who were in need of their aid. We extend our earnest thanks to them and also to the officers, physicians and employés of the Children's Hospital, where several of the children have been kindly treated and tenderly cared for.

Through the courtesy of Miss Helen W. Aubin and Miss Lucy W. Davis, three of the little boys spent two months of their summer vacation at the Children's Island Sanitarium in Marblehead.

Generous supplies of fruit and vegetables have been received from Miss Laura Slocum of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Prescott Bigelow of Brookline and Mrs. John Chipman Gray.

A bountiful donation of figs and dates were sent by Mr. John M. Rodocanachi, who also remembered most kindly the needs of the kinder-orchestra and met them by a gift of \$20, which amount he gives every year with unfailing regularity for the purchase of instruments, thus continuing without break his annual benefactions to the little musicians. It was through an oversight that no mention of the receipt of Mr. Rodocanachi's generous contribution was made in our last annual report.

Gifts of money for the furtherance of the work of the kindergarten and the welfare of its little inmates have been received in generous amounts from Mrs. George A. Draper, Miss Mary C. Learned, Mrs. Walter C. Baylies, and Mrs. O. H. Stevens.

Miss Atwood of Chelsea was again the kind and thoughtful donor of clothing for the little girls, and Mrs. M. P. White of Cambridge kindly supplied the kindergarten with two book-rests.

At Christmas time the pupils were grateful recipients of gifts of ice-cream and cake from Mrs. Warren B. Potter and Mrs. E. Preble Motley and, on another occasion, from Mrs. William Leon-

ard Benedict and her little son Edwin, who manifests great pleasure in visiting the kindergarten.

Mrs. Benedict has also made the children happy by presenting them with toys. The collection of these was further enriched by donations from Mrs. W. G. Benedict and Mrs. G. W. Benedict. Toys were also gladly received from several unknown friends and from Miss Harriet Nichols' Sunday-school class, while Mrs. Taft of New York added greatly to the children's pleasure by giving them an express wagon.

Both Mrs. Motley and Mrs. Gray brought fresh joy to the children's hearts by gifts in generous measure at Easter time, and an Easter lily was kindly sent to the kindergarten by the "Herford Club."

Some delicious maple sugar was presented to the little pupils by Mrs. L. C. Hill, and confectionery has been bountifully supplied for the children's delight by Mrs. Thomas Mack, Miss Mary Gill of Jamaica Plain, Miss Alice Wells, Miss M. J. McDonald, the late Joseph B. Glover, Rev. L. Walter Lott, Mr. Joseph Curtis and Miss Stone of Newton. Mrs. Mack also treated the children to the great pleasure of a sleigh-ride.

During the Christmas season, Mrs. Larz Anderson entertained the little pupils delightfully at her home, and the holidays were further brightened for them by an invitation to attend the Christmas entertainment at the Second Church in Boston, of which our good friend, Rev. Thomas Van Ness, is the minister.

Through the kindness of Dr. John Dixwell, the children were enabled to enjoy a concert in their hall, the expenses being defrayed from the "Hospital Music Fund." At different times entertainments at the kindergarten have added greatly to the children's pleasure, through the courtesy of Miss Alison Pierce of Brookline, Miss Vora Burpee of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Frederick A. Flanders, who gave a delightful reading to them, and Mrs. F. R. Whittemore's orchestra.

Miss Isabel Greeley presented to the library *Jolly Good Times at School*, and Mrs. S. C. Briggs of Newtonville has again been so very kind as to pay a year's subscription for *Little Folks*. The publishers of the *Jamaica Plain News* have continued to send their paper regularly to the kindergarten.

## LIST OF THE CHILDREN.

---

Abbott, Edna May.  
Baker, Mary M.  
Boland, Annie.  
Brannick, Elizabeth.  
Brayman, Edith I.  
Clark, Helen F.  
Curran, Mary I.  
Daicy, Gertrude C.  
Driscoll, Margaret.  
Finnegan, Alice.  
Fisk, Mattie E. L.  
Flardo, Rena.  
Flynn, Marie E.  
Goldrick, Sophie E.  
Gray, Nettie C.  
Guild, Bertha H.  
Hamilton, Annie A.  
Hayden, Ruth R.  
Holbrook, Carrie F.  
Irwin, Helen M.  
Kelley, Catherine A.  
Lincoln, Maud E.  
McGill, Marie.  
Miller, Gladys.  
Miller, Margaret.  
Minehan, Annie E.  
Noonan, Marion L.  
Parcher, Flora M.  
Randall, Helen I.  
Sanders, Olive B.  
Sibley, Marian C.  
Smith, Elena.  
Wallochstein, Annie.

Walsh, Annie.  
Watts, Kate.  
Adler, Morris.  
Anderson, Adolf A.  
Andrews, Thomas.  
Bardsley, William E.  
Bates, Harold W.  
Bixby, Charles A.  
Blood, Howard W.  
Brownell, Herbert N.  
Casey, Frank A.  
Clonkia, Roy.  
Corliss, William A.  
Cotton, Chesley L.  
Crandall, Daniel L.  
Cuervo, Adolfo.  
Curran, Edward.  
Curran, John.  
Deming, Harold B.  
Dexter, Ralph C.  
Ellis, John W.  
Farley, Charles E.  
Gibson, Leon S.  
Gosselin, Arthur.  
Gosselin, Napoleon.  
Graham, William.  
Hamlett, Clarence S.  
Harris, Clifton W.  
Hart, D. Frank.  
Hawkins, A. Collins.  
Holbrook, William F.  
Jean, Ludge.  
Jordan, John W.

Kettlewell, Gabriel.  
Lambert, Frederick A.  
Lindsey, Perry R. S.  
Marshall, Joseph.  
McDonough, William.  
McQueeney, William.  
Moore, Henry A.  
Nelson, Charles S.  
Pepper, John F.  
Rodrigo, Joseph L.  
Ryan, Michael J.  
Safford, Robert F.

Stringer, Thomas.  
Sullivan, Thomas B.  
Tirrell, Charles.  
Tobin, Paul.  
Tousignant, Arthur.  
Tyner, Edward T.  
Veno, Joseph D.  
Wallochstein, Jacob.  
West, Paul L.  
White, Thomas E.  
Williams, Edward.  
Woods, Richard E.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1902.

*Receipts.*

Cash on hand September 1, 1901, . . . . .	\$42,509.34	
LEGACIES:—		
Miss Matilda Goddard, . . . . .	300.00	
Miss Rebecca Melvin, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Mrs. Mary B. Turner (additional), . . . . .	8.90	
Thompson Baxter (additional), . . . . .	122.50	
Mrs. Jane H. Hodge, . . . . .	300.00	
Miss Helen M. Parsons, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker (additional), . . . . .	4,040.65	
From the estate of J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . .	50,000.00	
Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . .	2,000.00	
GIFTS:—		
Fund in memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	950.00	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter (additional), . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mary Lowell Stone fund (additional), . . . . .	500.00	
Endowment fund, . . . . .	\$3,913.65	} 5,504.65
Endowment fund, through Ladies' Auxiliary Society, . . . . .	1,591.00	
Annual subscriptions through Ladies' Auxiliary Society, . . . . .	7,135.37	
Donations for Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	742.00	
Board and tuition, . . . . .	8,686.81	
Rents, . . . . .	986.62	
Income from investments, etc., . . . . .	19,982.24	
Sale of land, . . . . .	3,000.00	
		<u>\$168,269.08</u>

*Expenses.*

Maintenance, . . . . .	\$21,357.13	
Expense on houses let, . . . . .	123.91	
Bills to be refunded, . . . . .	219.25	
Taxes, repairs and annuity, Jackson estate, Wachusett street, . . . . .	636.65	
New primary building, . . . . .	11,100.85	
Invested, . . . . .	42,977.00	
Loaned, . . . . .	70,000.00	
Cash on hand September 1, 1902, . . . . .	21,854.29	
		<u>\$168,269.08</u>

## PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . . . .	\$13,000.00
Nancy Bartlett fund, . . . . .	500.00
Miss Helen C. Bradlee fund, . . . . .	140,000.00
In memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr. . . . .	1,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$154,500.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$154,500.00
Miss Harriet Otis Cruft fund,	6,000.00
Mrs. Helen Atkins Edmands fund,	5,000.00
Miss Sarah M. Fay fund,	9,000.00
Eugenia F. Farnham fund,	1,015.00
Albert Glover fund,	1,000.00
Moses Kimball fund,	1,000.00
Mrs. Annie B. Matthews fund,	9,000.00
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund,	27,000.00
George F. Parkman fund,	2,500.00
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund,	8,500.00
Mary Lowell Stone fund,	1,000.00
Transcript ten-dollar fund,	5,666.95
Mrs. George W. Wales fund,	10,000.00
In memory of Ralph Watson,	237.92

## LEGACIES:—

Mrs. Harriet T. Andrew,	5,000.00
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker,	2,500.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker,	13,040.65
Sydney Bartlett,	10,000.00
Thompson Baxter,	322.50
Miss Harriet Tilden Browne,	2,000.00
Robert C. Billings,	10,000.00
Samuel A. Borden,	4,250.00
Mrs. Sarah Bradford,	100.00
John W. Carter,	500.00
Benjamin P. Cheney,	5,000.00
George E. Downes,	3,000.00
Miss Caroline T. Downes,	11,799.68
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight,	4,000.00
Mary B. Emmons,	1,000.00
John Foster,	5,000.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay,	7,931.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford,	5,000.00
Miss Matilda Goddard,	300.00
Mrs. Jane H. Hodge,	300.00
Mrs. Josephine S. Hall,	3,000.00
Mrs. Olive E. Hayden,	3,000.00
Mrs. Ann E. Lambert,	700.00
Elisha T. Loring,	5,000.00
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin,	20,000.00
Augustus D. Manson,	8,134.00
Miss Sarah L. Marsh,	1,000.00
Miss Helen M. Parsons,	500.00
Mrs. Richard Perkins,	10,000.00
Edward D. Peters,	500.00
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps,	2,000.00
Mrs. Caroline S. Pickman,	1,000.00
Francis L. Pratt,	100.00
Miss Dorothy Roffe,	500.00
Miss Edith Rotch,	10,000.00
Miss Rebecca Salisbury,	200.00
Joseph Scholfield,	3,000.00
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour,	5,000.00
Benjamin Sweetzer,	2,000.00
Mrs. Cornelia V. R. Thayer,	10,000.00
Mrs. Delia D. Thorndike,	5,000.00
Mrs. Betsey B. Tolman,	500.00
Royal W. Turner,	24,082.00

*Amount carried forward,* \$447,679.70



<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$447,679.70
Mrs. Mary B. Turner, . . . . .	7,582.90
Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	4,000.00
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mary H. Watson, . . . . .	100.00
Mrs. Julia A. Whitney, . . . . .	100.00
Miss Betsey S. Wilder, . . . . .	500.00
Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00
Miss Mary Williams, . . . . .	5,000.00
Almira F. Winslow, . . . . .	306.80
Funds from other donations, . . . . .	74,269.60
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Real estate subject to annuity, . . . . .	\$540,689.00
Cash in the treasury, . . . . .	8,500.00
Land, buildings and personal property in use of the kindergarten, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	21,854.29
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	266,555.50
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	\$837,598.79

## KINDERGARTEN ENDOWMENT FUND.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

From August 31, 1901, to September 1, 1902.

All Souls Sunday-school of Roxbury, . . . . .	\$25.00
Bacon, F. E., . . . . .	10.00
Bartol, Miss Mary, Lancaster, . . . . .	25.00
Bethmann, Tiny Miner, . . . . .	5.00
Billings, Mrs. Elizabeth, Canton, . . . . .	5.00
Bissell, H., West Medford, . . . . .	15.00
Blake, Francis, Weston, . . . . .	25.00
Blodgett, Mrs. E. E., . . . . .	5.00
Brett, Miss Anna K., Avon, . . . . .	10.00
Brewster, Miss, . . . . .	5.00
Brown, E. R., Dover, N.H., . . . . .	50.00
Bryant, Mrs. Annie B. M., . . . . .	15.00
Bullard, Miss Katherine E., . . . . .	20.00
Cabot, Mrs. Francis, . . . . .	10.00
Child, Miss H. M. C., . . . . .	1.50
Children of Miss Seeger's school, Jamaica Plain, in memory of Dr. Howe's hundredth birthday, . . . . .	18.22
Clapp, Mrs. Channing, . . . . .	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Charles, Methuen, . . . . .	5.00
Curtis, Miss Isabella P., . . . . .	5.00
Drew, Frank, . . . . .	2.50
Ellis, George H., . . . . .	75.00
Fairbanks, Miss C. L., . . . . .	10.00
Farnham, the Misses, . . . . .	5.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .	1,000.00
From a friend, . . . . .	5.00
From sale of "Stray Thoughts," . . . . .	2.00
Grew, Mrs. H. S., . . . . .	10.00
Heirs of Calvin Young, . . . . .	100.00
Hemenway, Miss Clara, . . . . .	50.00
Hodgman, Mrs. Adelaide K., E. Greenwich, R.I., . . . . .	25.00
Hooper, Mrs. N. L., . . . . .	3.00
Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, . . . . .	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$1,552.22</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,552.22
Howe, Mrs. James Henry,	5.00
Hunnewell, F. W.,	100.00
In memory of Miss Alice M. C. Matthews,	100.00
In memory of John E. Kohn,	50.00
Jackson, Mrs. Mary J., Westwood,	8.00
Kendall, Miss H. W.,	50.00
Kohn, Mrs. John E.,	5.00
Larned, Charles,	10.00
Lend-a-hand Club of First Unitarian Church, Worcester,	5.00
Lombard, the Misses,	10.00
Lowe, Mrs. Martha Perry, in memory of Mrs. J. R. Anagnos,	5.00
L. W. D. and M. M. D.,	100.00
Manning, Mrs. F. C. and Miss Frances,	15.00
Matchett, Mrs. W. F.,	50.00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B.,	1,000.00
Morse, Mrs. Leopold,	100.00
Motley, Mrs. E. P.,	25.00
Moulton, Mrs. Louise Chandler,	25.00
Moulton, Miss Maria C.,	25.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, West Roxbury,	40.00
Nichols, Miss Sarah H.,	10.00
Otis, Miss Margaret S.,	20.00
Peabody, the Misses, Cambridge,	50.00
Pierce, Wallace L.,	100.00
Primary Department of the Union Church Sunday-school of Weymouth and Braintree,	12.00
Primary Department of Harvard Church Sunday-school, Brookline,	5.00
Punchard, Miss A. L., Brookline,	5.00
Raymond, Fairfield Eager,	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. John,	1.00
Rogers, Miss Catharine L.,	15.00
Rogers, Miss Clara B.,	10.00
Rust, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
Seabury, the Misses, New Bedford,	25.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,548.22</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$3,548.22
Schmidt, Arthur P., . . . . .	10.00
Shepard, Mrs. Otis, Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Sohier, the Misses, . . . . .	50.00
Sunday-school of the First Church, Boston, . . . . .	82.23
Sunday-school of the First Church (Congregational), Cambridge, . . . . .	20.00
Sunday-school of the Second Church, Dorchester, . . . . .	10.20
Vose, Miss C. C., . . . . .	10.00
Walnut Avenue Y. P. S. C. E., . . . . .	3.00
Welch, Charles A., . . . . .	50.00
Whitehead, Miss Mary (\$10 — annual). . . . .	15.00
White, C. J., . . . . .	25.00
Williams, Miss Louise Harding, . . . . .	10.00
Winthrop, Mrs. T. L., . . . . .	25.00
Young, Miss Fanny, in memory of Charles L. Young, . . . . .	50.00
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	\$3,913.65

#### GIRLS' PRIMARY BUILDING FUND.

A Friend of the Blind, . . . . .	\$50.00
Anonymous friend, . . . . .	1.00
Bradshaw, Mrs. Martha A., Washington, . . . . .	5.00
Burgess, Mrs. George, Brookline, . . . . .	10.00
Clapp, Miss Helen, Charlestown, N.H., . . . . .	2.00
Codman, Mrs. Charles R., . . . . .	20.00
Downes, Mrs. Lilla A., . . . . .	1.00
Ellis, Mrs. Caleb, . . . . .	3.00
L. H. W., . . . . .	10.00
Meredith, Mrs. J. H., . . . . .	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F., . . . . .	100.00
Osgood, Miss E. L., . . . . .	100.00
Osgood, Mrs. John F., . . . . .	100.00
Parkman, Miss Eliza S., . . . . .	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. Anne B., . . . . .	5.00
Rogers, Miss Clara B., . . . . .	10.00
Rogers, Mrs. William B., . . . . .	7.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$434.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$434.00
Sawin, George G., Gaysville, Vt., . . . . .	2.00
Stockwell, Miss M. Louise, Brookline, . . . . .	1.00
Stone, Mrs. Edwin P., . . . . .	5.00
Williams, Miss Adelia C., . . . . .	250.00
Wilson, Miss Lilly U., Brookline, . . . . .	50.00
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	\$742.00

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Annual subscriptions through the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Miss S. E. Lane, treasurer, . . . . .	\$5,846.87
Cambridge Branch, through Mrs. E. C. Agassiz, treasurer, . . . . .	610.50
Dorchester Branch, through Mrs. J. Henry Bean, treasurer, . . . . .	151.00
Lynn Branch, through Mr. L. K. Blood, . . . . .	107.00
Milton Branch, through Mrs. William Wood, treasurer, . . . . .	202.00
Worcester Branch, through Mrs. Gilbert H. Harrington, treasurer, . . . . .	218.00
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	\$7,135.37

*All contributors to the fund are respectfully requested to peruse the above list, and to report either to EDWARD JACKSON, Treasurer, No. 53 State street, Boston, or to the Director, M. ANAGNOS, South Boston, any omissions or inaccuracies which they may find in it.*

EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THOMAS STRINGER.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1901, TO AUGUST 31, 1902.

A. B., . . . . .	\$10.00
Bancroft, Miss Elizabeth Hope, . . . . .	3.00
Brown, Mrs. J. Conklin, Berkeley, Cal., . . . . .	10.00
Children of Emmanuel House, Boston, . . . . .	5.00
Children of the first grade of Winthrop School, Brook- line, through Miss Anna M. Taylor, . . . . .	1.00
Children of the Sunday-school of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., through Mrs. William McCracken, Jr., . . . . .	12.50
Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pa., . . . . .	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .	50.00
Hudson, Miss Mary R., . . . . .	1.00
Jackson, Mrs. Mary J., . . . . .	2.00
Junior Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pa., . . . . .	20.00
Kemper, Mrs. S. V., Cambridge, . . . . .	2.00
Kimball, Miss Susan Day, . . . . .	10.00
L., Mrs., . . . . .	5.00
Lilly Kindergarten at Florence, through Miss Mar- garet Smith, . . . . .	5.00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B., . . . . .	50.00
May, Miss Eleanor G., trustee of Lydia Maria Child fund, . . . . .	35.00
Moore, Mrs. G. W., Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Morse, Mrs. E. Rollins, . . . . .	10.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, . . . . .	10.00
Peyraud, Mademoiselle Rosalie J., . . . . .	2.00
Pickman, Mrs. Dudley L. (for 1901 and 1902), . . . . .	20.00
Primary department of Sunday-school of Walnut Ave- nue Congregational Church, Roxbury, . . . . .	5.00
"Rodelmer," . . . . .	2.00
Rogers, Miss Flora E., New York, . . . . .	50.00
Sohier, Miss Mary D., . . . . .	25.00
Switzer, Miss Martha, . . . . .	5.00
Wales, Mrs. George W., . . . . .	50.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$415.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$415.50
Wales, Miss Mary Howe, . . . . .	5.00
Wallace, Mrs. Augusta H., Pittsburgh, Pa., . . . . .	5.00
Wheelock, Miss Lucy, . . . . .	10.00
White, Master Watson, Cambridge, . . . . .	2.00
Young, Mrs. B. L., . . . . .	10.00
Zakrzewska, Dr. Marie E. (since died), . . . . .	5.00
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	\$452.50
A friend to make up the deficit in the account of the previous year, . . . . .	191.00

### PERMANENT FUND FOR THOMAS STRINGER.

[This fund is being raised with the distinct understanding, that it is to be placed under the control and care of the trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and that only the net income is to be given to Tom so long as he is not provided for in any other way, and is unable to earn his living, the principal remaining intact for ever. It is farther understood, that, at his death or when he ceases to be in need of this assistance, the income of this fund is to be applied to the support and education of some child who is both blind and deaf and for whom there is no provision made either by the state or by private individuals.]

A. B., . . . . .	\$200.00
Adams, Dr. Walter B., Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	3.00
A friend, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	3.00
"Aunt Mary," . . . . .	50.00
Boys of Wyncote, Pa., through Mr. Homer L. Pound,	7.00
Brown, Mr. O. M., Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	1.00
Bullock, Mr. Raymond, Rouse's Point, N.Y., through Mr. Eckersley, . . . . .	3.50
Clapp, Miss Helen, Charlestown, N.H., . . . . .	2.00
Cowing, Mrs. Walter H., Brookline, . . . . .	25.00
Cox, Mr. W. A., Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	5.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$299.50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$299.50
Eckersley, Mr. James, Chatham, Ont.,	5.00
"From a loving friend,"	50.00
H. E. C.,	100.00
Income from the Glover Fund,	50.00
Ingalls, Mr. C. H., Brooklyn, N.Y.,	10.00
Kohn, Mrs. John E.,	10.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F.,	100.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie,	25.00
Nichols, Mrs. John W. T., New York,	100.00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B.,	100.00
Raymond, Master Fairfield Eager,	5.00
Review Club of Manchester, N.H., through Mrs. J. C. Furness,	5.00
Ropes, Mrs. Joseph A.,	20.00
Schram, Mr. Wallace, Bennington, Vt., through Mr. Eckersley,	3.25
Seabury, the Misses, New Bedford,	100.00
Wallace, Mrs. Augusta H., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	5.00
Wellesley Club of Manchester, N.H., through Mrs. J. C. Furness,	15.00
	<u>15.00</u>
	\$1,002.75

#### DONATIONS THROUGH THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Ahl, Mrs. Daniel,	\$25.00
A. L. F. and H. F. C.,	5.00
Anonymous,	1.00
Anonymous,	2.00
Bailey, Miss Elizabeth H., Peterborough, N.H.,	5.00
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth,	5.00
Barstow, Mrs. A. C., Providence, R.I.,	2.00
Bartlett, the Misses, Roxbury,	5.00
Baylies, Mrs. Walter C.,	10.00
Bigelow, Miss Mary A.,	10.00
Black, Mrs. George N.,	50.00
	<u>50.00</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$120.00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$120.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W., Brookline,	5.00
Bowditch, Mr. William I.,	5.00
Bradlee, Mrs. Caleb D., Brookline.	2.00
Bullard, Mrs. William S.,	40.00
Cabot, Mrs. George E.,	5.00
Caldwell, Mrs. John F.,	1.00
Carruth, Mr. Frank H., Roxbury,	5.00
Cary, Miss Ellen G.,	20.00
Cary, Miss G. S.,	4.00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	9.00
Case, Mrs. James B.,	20.00
Church, Mrs. C. A., Brookline,	1.00
Church, Mrs. H. A.,	1.00
Cochran, Mrs. A. F.,	5.00
Collar, Mr. William C., Roxbury.	2.00
Colman, Mrs. Moses, Lexington,	10.00
Coolidge, Mrs. Algernon, Jr.,	5.00
Cotting, Mrs. C. E.,	5.00
Crafts, Mrs. James M.,	30.00
Cram, Mrs. W. A., Hampton Falls, N.H.,	1.00
Crane, Mrs. James B., Dalton,	10.00
Crane, Mrs. Z. Marshal, Dalton,	35.00
Crocker, Mrs. Uriel H.,	10.00
Cross, Dr. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P., Jr.,	10.00
Dabney, Mr. Lewis S.,	25.00
Dabney, Miss Roxana L.,	3.00
Dana, Mrs. James, Brookline,	3.00
DeSilver, Mrs. E. B.,	5.00
Devlin, Mr. John E.,	25.00
Dexter, Miss Sarah V.,	15.00
DuBois, Mrs. L. G.,	10.00
Ernst, Mrs. H. C., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Evans, Mrs. Glendower,	10.00
"Every little helps,"	1.00
Eustis, Mr. W. Tracy, Brookline,	2.00
Farnam, Mrs. Henry, New Haven, Conn.,	25.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$495.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$495.00
FitzGerald, Mrs. Desmond, Brookline,	5.00
Forbes, Mrs. F. B.,	5.00
Forsyth, Mr. Walter G., Easton, Penn.,	5.00
French, Miss C. A.,	25.00
Gardner, Mr. George A.,	20.00
Glover, Mrs. Irene C., Roxbury,	2.00
Glover, Mr. Joseph B.,	100.00
Gooding, Mrs. T. P.,	1.00
Green, Mr. Charles G., North Cambridge,	10.00
Greene, Miss Emily, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Grew, Mr. Edward S.,	25.00
Guild, Miss Harriet J.,	5.00
Hall, Miss Laura E.,	5.00
Hill, Mrs. Lew. C.,	5.00
Hollings, Mrs. H., Roxbury,	1.00
Howe, the Misses, Brookline,	10.00
Kennard, Mrs. C. A.,	5.00
Kimball, the Misses, Longwood,	25.00
Leavitt, Mr. Frank M., Roxbury,	5.00
Lincoln, Mr. A. L., Jr., Brookline,	5.00
Loring, Mrs. Augustus P.,	10.00
Lowell, Mrs. George G.,	20.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina,	5.00
Monks, Mrs. George H.,	15.00
Morrill, Miss Amelia,	50.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Fanny E.,	75.00
Morse, Mrs. Rebecca,	5.00
Murphy, Mrs. Frank S.,	1.00
"M. W.,"	20.00
Nowell, Mrs. George M.,	10.00
Oliver, Mrs. S. P., Brookline,	5.00
Peabody, Mr. Francis H.,	90.00
Perry, Mrs. C. F.,	5.00
Peters, Mrs. Francis A.,	10.00
Pierce, Miss Katharine C.,	5.00
Porteous, Mr. John,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,100.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,100.00
Potter, Mrs. William H., Brookline,	5.00
Putnam, Mrs. James J.,	5.00
Putnam, Mrs. J. Pickering,	10.00
S. E. A.,	1.00
Sears, Mrs. Philip H.,	15.00
Shearer, Mrs. W. L.,	10.00
Sherwin, Mr. Edward,	10.00
Souther, Mrs. J. K.,	5.00
Spalding, Miss Dora N.,	25.00
Spaulding, Mrs. Mahlon D.,	100.00
Sprague, Dr. Francis P.,	20.00
Sprague, Mrs. Mary B., Brookline,	15.00
Stetson, Mr. Amos W.,	20.00
Stevenson, Miss Annie B., Brookline (\$5. additional),	10.00
Stowell, Mrs. H. B., Brookline,	3.00
Swan, Mr. Robert, in memory of Mrs. Swan,	10.00
Swift, Mrs. Edwin C., Prides Crossing,	20.00
Tapley, Mrs. Amos P.,	10.00
Tappan, Miss Elizabeth W., Brookline,	1.00
Thayer, Mr. Byron T.,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. Ezra Ripley,	15.00
Townsend, Mrs. William E.,	5.00
Tucker, Mrs. W. A.,	2.00
Turner, Miss Esther Parkman, Brookline,	1.00
Vialle, Mr. C. A.,	5.00
Wallace, Mrs. William, Brookline,	5.00
Ward, Miss Ellen M.,	5.00
Ware, Miss Mary Lee,	25.00
Warner, Mrs. F. E.,	5.00
Warner, Mr. R. L., Brookline,	3.00
Watson, Mrs. Thomas A., Weymouth,	10.00
Wesson, Miss Isabel,	5.00
Whitman, Mr. James H.,	10.00
Whitman, Mrs. James H.,	10.00
Whitney, Miss Kate A.,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Maria D.,	5.00
Willson, Miss Lucy B., Salem,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,521.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,521.00
Windram, Mrs. Westwood T.,	10.00
Winsor, Mrs. Robert,	50.00
Wood, Mrs. R. W., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Woodman, Mr. Stephen F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,591.00

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Through the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Miss S. E. LANE, *Treasurer.*

Abbot, Miss A. F.,	\$1.00
Abbot, Miss G. E.,	1.00
Abbott, Mrs. J.,	5.00
Abel, Mrs. S. C., Roxbury,	1.00
Adams, Mr. A. A., Brookline,	2.00
Adams, Mrs. Charles H., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Adams, Mr. George, Roxbury,	1.00
Adams, Mrs. Hannah P.,	5.00
Adams, Mrs. Waldo,	5.00
Adams, Mr. Walter B.,	10.00
Alford, Mrs. O. H., Longwood,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. Angie N.,	2.00
Allen, Mrs. F. R.,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. Thomas,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. W. H.,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. W. L., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Ames, Rev. Charles Gordon,	10.00
Ames, Mrs. Frederick L.,	50.00
Ames, Miss Mary S.,	50.00
Amory, Mrs. Charles W.,	100.00
Amory, Mrs. William,	5.00
Anderson, Miss Anna F., Lowell,	2.00
Anderson, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed,	5.00
Appleton, Miss Fanny C.,	2.00
Appleton, Mrs. William,	5.00
Archer, Mrs. Ellen M. H., Charlestown,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$295.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$295.00
Atkins, Mrs. Edwin F., Belmont,	5.00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward, Brookline.	10.00
Ayer, Mrs. James B.,	5.00
Bacon, Miss Ellen S., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Bacon, Miss Mary P., Roxbury,	5.00
Badger, Mrs. W. B., Brookline,	2.00
Bailey, Mrs. Hollis R., Cambridge,	2.00
Balch, Miss Elizabeth A.,	2.00
Balch, Mrs. F. G.,	5.00
Baldwin, Mr. E. L.,	5.00
Baldwin, Mrs. Percy V.,	2.00
Bangs, Miss Edith,	10.00
Bangs, Mrs. Edward,	5.00
Barnes, Mrs. Amos,	2.00
Barnes, Mrs. Charles B.,	10.00
Barron, Mr. Clarence W.,	5.00
Barstow, Miss C. A.,	5.00
Bartlett, Miss Mary H.,	5.00
Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H.,	10.00
Bartol, Mrs. John W.,	5.00
Bass, Mrs. Emma M., Newtonville,	10.00
Basto, Mrs. Mary A., Roxbury,	3.00
Batcheller, Mrs. A. H.,	10.00
Batcheller, Mr. Robert,	2.00
Bates, Messrs. W. and S. W.,	2.00
Batt, Mrs. C. R.,	5.00
Beal, Mrs. Boylston A.,	5.00
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur,	25.00
Bemis, Mr. J. M.,	5.00
Bemis, Mrs. John W.,	2.00
Berlin, Dr. Fanny,	1.00
Berwin, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Alanson, Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Bigelow, Mrs. A. O.,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. J. S.,	10.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Brookline,	10.00
Billings, Mrs. J. B.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$509.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$509.00
Blacker, Miss Eliza F., Allston,	10.00
Blackmar, Mrs. W. W.,	5.00
Blake, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Blake, Mr. Francis S.,	15.00
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman,	5.00
Blake, Mr. William P.,	5.00
Boardman, Miss E. D.,	2.00
Boardman, Miss Madeleine,	2.00
Bolster, Mrs. Wilfred, Roxbury,	1.00
Bond, Mrs. Charles H.,	10.00
Boody, Mr. J. H., Brookline,	5.00
Boutwell, Mrs. N. B.,	1.00
Bowditch, Dr. Henry P., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Bowditch, Dr. Vincent Y.,	2.00
Bradford, Mrs. C. F.,	10.00
Bradt, Mrs. Julia B.,	1.00
Bramhall, Mrs. William T., Brookline,	2.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L.,	10.00
Brewer, Mrs. Charles,	2.00
Brewer, Mrs. D. C.,	2.00
Brewer, Mr. Edward M.,	5.00
Brewer, Miss Lucy S.,	10.00
Bridge, Mrs. J. G. (for 1901-02),	2.00
Brown, Mrs. Atherton T., Roxbury,	10.00
Brown, Miss Augusta M.,	5.00
Brown, Mr. C. H. C., Brookline,	10.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth Bowen, Roxbury,	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N.,	5.00
Bruerton, Mrs. James, Malden,	10.00
Bryant, Mrs. J. D.,	2.00
Bullard, Mr. Stephen,	10.00
Bullard, Mrs. William S.,	10.00
Bullens, Miss Charlotte L., Newton,	1.00
Bullens, Mrs. George S., Newton,	1.00
Bumstead, Mrs. Freeman J., Cambridge,	10.00
Bunker, Mr. Alfred, Roxbury,	2.00
Burgess, Mrs. George, Brookline,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$709.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$709.00
Burnett, Mrs. Joseph,	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. H. D.,	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. John A., Jr.,	5.00
Burr, Mrs. Allston, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Burr, Mrs. C. C., Newton Centre,	10.00
Burr, Mrs. I. Tucker, Jr., Readville,	10.00
Burrage, Mrs. Alvah A.,	5.00
Butler, Mrs. Charles S.,	2.00
Butler, Mrs. William S.,	2.00
Cabot, Dr. A. T.,	5.00
Cabot, Mr. John H., Brookline,	5.00
Cabot, Miss Mary E., Brookline (since died),	5.00
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C., Brookline,	10.00
Capen, Mr. Samuel B., Jamaica Plain,	3.00
Carpenter, Mrs. George N., Brookline,	1.00
Carr, Mrs. Samuel,	10.00
Carter, Mrs. George E., Brookline,	5.00
Carter, Mrs. John W., West Newton,	5.00
Carter, Miss M. Elizabeth,	10.00
Cary, Miss Ellen G.,	20.00
Cary, Miss Georgiana S.,	1.00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	1.00
Caryl, Miss Harriet E.,	2.00
Case, Mrs. James B.,	5.00
Cate, Mr. Martin L., Roxbury,	2.00
Cate, Mrs. Martin L., Roxbury,	5.00
Center, Mr. Joseph H., Roxbury,	5.00
Chamberlain, Mrs. M. L.,	5.00
Chandler, Mrs. Frank W.,	5.00
Channing, Miss Blanche M., Brookline (since died),	2.00
Channing, Mrs. Walter, Brookline,	5.00
Chapin, Mrs. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Chapman, Miss E. D., Cambridge,	1.00
Chapman, Miss J. E. C., Cambridge,	2.00
Chase, Dr. H. Lincoln, Brookline,	2.00
Chase, Mrs. S. R., Brookline,	1.00
Cheney, Mrs. Arthur,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$896.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$896.00
Chick, Mrs. I. W.,	2.00
Choate, Mr. Charles F.,	10.00
Clapp, Miss Antoinette,	2.00
Clapp, Dr. H. C.,	2.00
Clapp, Miss Helen, Charlestown, N.H.,	3.00
Clark, Mr. B. Preston, in memory of Mrs. B. C. Clark,	5.00
Clark, Miss Eleanor J.,	10.00
Clark, Mrs. Frederick S.,	10.00
Clark, Mrs. J. J.,	2.00
Clark, Mrs. John T., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Clark, Miss Mary,	2.00
Clark, Miss Sarah W., Beverly,	10.00
Clement, Mrs. Hazen,	5.00
Clerk, Mrs. W. F., Roxbury,	3.00
Cobb, Mrs. Charles K.,	5.00
Coburn, Mrs. George W.,	25.00
Cochrane, Mrs. Alexander,	5.00
Codman, Mrs. Charles R.,	10.00
Codman, Mrs. J. Amory,	5.00
Coffin, Mrs. George R., Brookline,	2.00
Cole, Mr. B. E.,	5.00
Collamore, Miss,	5.00
Comer, Mrs. Joseph, Brookline,	1.00
Conant, Mrs. William M.,	2.00
Conrad, Mrs. David, Brookline,	2.00
Converse, Mrs. C. C.,	5.00
Converse, Mrs. E. S.,	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. Francis L.,	1.00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph,	10.00
Coolidge, Mr. John T.,	10.00
Cordis, Mrs. Edward, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Corey, Mrs. H. D., Newton,	2.00
Covel, Mrs. A. S.,	2.00
Cowing, Mrs. Martha W., Brookline,	25.00
Cox, Mrs. William E., Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Craig, Mrs. D. R.,	5.00
Craigin, Dr. G. A.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,124.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,124.00
Crane, Mrs. Aaron M.,	5.00
Crane, Mr. Zenas, Dalton,	50.00
Crehore, Mrs. G. C.,	5.00
Crocker, Miss Sarah H.,	5.00
Crosby, Mrs. S. V. R.,	10.00
Cummings, Mrs. Charles B., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Cummings, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	2.00
Cummings, Mrs. Charles A.,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P.,	20.00
Curtis, Mr. George W., Roxbury,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. H. G.,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Curtis, Mr. William O., Roxbury,	5.00
Cushing, Mrs. H. W.,	5.00
Cushing, Miss Sarah P.,	5.00
Cutler, Mrs. C. F.,	1.00
Cutler, Mrs. E. G.,	2.00
Cutler, Mrs. George C., Brookline,	1.00
Cutter, Master Edward L., Dorchester,	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. Ellen M.,	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. Frank W., Dorchester,	1.00
Dabney, Mrs. F. L.,	25.00
Dabney, Mrs. Walter,	2.00
Dale, Mrs. Eben,	5.00
Dana, Mrs. George N.,	5.00
Dana, Mr. Samuel B.,	10.00
Dane, Mrs. E. S., Longwood,	2.00
Danforth, Mr. James H. (since died),	10.00
Daniell, Mrs. Henry W.,	5.00
Dary, Mr. George A., Roxbury,	2.00
Davis, Mrs. Edward L.,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. James H., North Andover Depot,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Joseph E.,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Simon,	3.00
Day, Mrs. Lewis, Norwood,	2.00
Dehon, Miss Cornelia,	5.00
Deland, Mrs. Thomas W., Roxbury,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,361.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,361.00
Dennison, Mrs. E. W.,	5.00
Dennison, Mr. Henry B., Roxbury,	5.00
Denny, Mrs. Arthur B., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Denny, Mrs. H. M.,	1.00
Denny, Mrs. W. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	2.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket,	5.00
Dewey, Miss Mary E.,	2.00
Dexter, Miss Elsie,	2.00
Dexter, Miss Rose L.,	10.00
Dexter, Miss Sarah V.,	10.00
Dixon, Mrs. L. S.,	2.00
Doliber, Mrs. Thomas, Brookline,	5.00
Downes, Mrs. Lilla A., Roxbury,	2.00
Dowse, Mrs. Charles F.,	1.00
Draper, Dr. F. W.,	5.00
Driscoll, Mrs. Dennis, Brookline,	2.00
Drost, Mrs. C. A.,	2.00
Drummond, Mrs. James,	5.00
Dunbar, Mrs. James R., Brookline,	5.00
Dunn, Mrs. E. H.,	2.00
Dwight, Mrs. James,	1.00
Dwight, Mrs. Thomas,	1.00
Eager, Mrs. G. H.,	5.00
Edmands, Mr. H. H. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Edmands, Mrs. M. G., Brookline,	10.00
Edmond, Mrs. Emma H., Brookline,	2.00
Edwards, Miss Hannah M.,	5.00
Edwards, Mr. John C., Brookline,	10.00
Eliot, Mrs. Amory,	2.00
Ellis, Mrs. Caleb,	1.00
Elms, Mrs. Edward C., Newton,	2.00
Elms, Miss Florence G., Newton,	1.00
Elms, Mrs. James C., Newton,	2.00
Ely, Mrs. Harriet E.,	5.00
Emerson, Miss Elizabeth, Brookline,	1.00
Emerson, Mrs. William P., Brookline,	3.00
Emery, Mrs. Mark, North Anson, Me.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,493.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,493.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d,	20.00
Endicott, Mrs. Henry,	5.00
Endicott, Mrs. William C.,	5.00
Ernst, Mrs. C. W.,	2.00
Estabrook, Mrs. Arthur F.,	5.00
Estabrook, Mrs. George W.,	1.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	5.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. L., Brookline,	5.00
Evans, Mrs. Charles,	2.00
Everett, Miss Caroline F., Roxbury,	5.00
Fairbairn, Mrs. R. B.,	2.00
Farmer, Mr. L. G., Roxbury,	1.00
Farnsworth, Mrs. Edward M., Sr., Brookline,	2.00
Farwell, Mrs. Susan W. (since died),	5.00
Faulkner, Miss Fannie M.,	15.00
Faxon, Mrs. William,	2.00
Fay, Mrs. Dudley B.,	10.00
Fay, Mrs. Joseph S.,	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah B.,	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M.,	10.00
Ferrin, Mrs. M. T. B., Newton,	5.00
Ferris, Mrs. Mortimer C., Brookline,	5.00
Ferris, Miss M. E., Brookline,	5.00
Fessenden, Mrs. Sewall H.,	2.00
Field, Mrs. D. W., Brockton,	5.00
Field, Mrs. George P.,	2.00
Fillebrown, Mrs. F. E., Brookline,	1.00
Fisher, Miss Laura,	1.00
Fisk, Mr. Lyman B., Cambridge,	10.00
Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N.,	5.00
Fitch, Miss Carrie T.,	10.00
Fitz, Mrs. Walter Scott,	25.00
Flagg, Mrs. Augustus,	6.00
Flint, Mrs. Caroline E., Brookline,	5.00
Flint, Mrs. D. B.,	2.00
Flood, Mrs. Hugh, Brookline,	2.00
Folsom, Miss Ellen M.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,708.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,708.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H., Jamaica Plain,	3.00
Forster, Mrs. Henry, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Foss, Mrs. Eugene N., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Foster, Mrs. A. S., Chestnut Hill,	1.00
Fottler, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Frank, Mrs. Daniel,	2.00
Freeman, Mrs. A. Forbes,	2.00
Freeman, Mrs. Louisa A.,	2.00
French, Mrs. E. A.,	5.00
French, Mrs. John J.,	5.00
Friedman, Mrs. Max, Roxbury,	5.00
Friedman, Mrs. S., Roxbury,	5.00
Frothingham, Miss Ellen (since died),	10.00
Frothingham, Mrs. L. F.,	2.00
Fry, Mrs. Charles,	10.00
Fuller, Mrs. R. B.,	5.00
Gardner, Mrs. John L.,	5.00
Gaston, Mrs. W.,	5.00
Gates, Mr. Gardner P.,	5.00
Gay, Mrs. Albert, Brookline,	1.00
Gay, Dr. Warren F.,	5.00
Gerhard, Mrs. Ludwig, Chestnut Hill,	1.00
Gilbert, Mr. Joseph T.,	2.00
Gill, Mrs. George F.,	1.00
Gillett, Mr. S. Lewis, Roxbury,	3.00
Gilmore, Mrs. K. M., Lexington,	5.00
Ginn, Mr. Edwin,	10.00
Gleason, Mrs. Cora L., South Boston,	2.00
Goddard, Mrs. Thomas,	3.00
Goodhue, Mrs. George H., Chestnut Hill,	1.00
Gorham, Mrs. W. H.,	5.00
Gowing, Mrs. Henry A., Brookline,	2.00
Grandgent, Prof. Charles H., Cambridge,	5.00
Grandgent, Mrs. Lucy L., Cambridge,	5.00
Grant, Mrs. Robert,	5.00
Graves, Mrs. J. L.,	5.00
Graves, Mr. J. L.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,871.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,871.00
Gray, Mrs. John Chipman,	10.00
Gray, Mrs. Joseph H.,	5.00
Gray, Mrs. Morris, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Gray, Mrs. Reginald, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Greeley, Mrs. R. F.,	5.00
Greene, Mrs. J. S. Copley,	2.00
Greenleaf, Mrs. L. B.,	5.00
Greenough, Mrs. A. A., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Greenough, Mrs. Charles P., Longwood,	2.00
Grew, Mrs. H. S.,	10.00
Griggs, Mr. B. F., Roxbury,	1.00
Griggs, Mrs. Thomas B.,	1.00
Gunsenhiser, Mrs. A., Brookline,	1.00
Hale, Mrs. George E.,	5.00
Hall, Mrs. Anthony D.,	2.00
Hall, Miss Fanny,	1.00
Hall, Mrs. Jacob,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Solomon, Dorchester,	10.00
Hall, Mr. William F., Brookline,	5.00
Hammond, Miss E., Cambridge,	5.00
Harding, Mrs. E.,	10.00
Harrington, Mrs. F. B.,	5.00
Harrington, Dr. Harriet L., Dorchester,	2.00
Harris, Miss Frances K., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Hart, Mrs. Thomas N.,	2.00
Haskell, Mrs. C. A., Newton,	2.00
Haskell, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Hastings, Mr. Arthur E., Brookline,	1.00
Hastings, Miss Emily A., Brookline (since died),	1.00
Hastings, Mrs. L. W., Brookline,	3.00
Hayden, Mrs. C. R.,	5.00
Hayes, Miss Lydia Y., Somerville,	1.00
Head, Mrs. Charles,	25.00
Healy, Miss Helen R.,	1.00
Heard, Mrs. J. Theodore,	5.00
Heath, Mr. Nathaniel,	5.00
Hemenway, Mrs. C. P.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,039.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,039.00
Herman, Mrs. Joseph M.,	2.00
Herrick, Miss A. J.,	1.00
Hersey, Mrs. Alfred H.,	5.00
Hersey, Miss M. T.,	1.00
Higginson, Mrs. F. L.,	5.00
Higginson, Miss E. C., Brookline,	5.00
Higginson, Mrs. Henry L.,	15.00
Hill, Mrs. Hamilton A.,	3.00
Hill, Mrs. S. A., Brookline,	1.00
Hill, Mrs. William H., Brookline,	5.00
Hills, Mrs. S. E., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Hoadley, Mrs. John C., Roxbury,	3.00
Hobbs, Mrs. Warren D.,	2.00
Hogg, Mr. John,	25.00
Holbrook, Mrs. Walter H., Newton,	2.00
Hollander, Mrs. Louis P.,	5.00
Hood, Mrs. A. N., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Hood, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Hooper, Miss Adeline D.,	5.00
Hooper, Mrs. James R.,	15.00
Hooper, Mrs. N. L.,	1.00
Horton, Mrs. E. A.,	2.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.,	10.00
Houston, Mr. James A., Roxbury,	5.00
Howe, Mrs. Arabella,	2.00
Howe, Mrs. George D.,	5.00
Howe, Mr. George E.,	2.00
Howe, Mrs. J. S., Brookline,	5.00
Howes, Mrs. Osborn,	2.00
Howland, Mrs. D. W., Brookline,	2.00
Hoyt, Mrs. J. C.,	5.00
Hubbard, Mrs. Eliot,	10.00
Hudson, Mrs. John E.,	5.00
Hunneman, Miss Elizabeth A., Roxbury,	3.00
Hunneman, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur,	10.00
Hunnewell, Mr. H. H. (since died),	50.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,272.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,272.00
Hunnewell, Mr. Walter,	20.00
Hutchins, the Misses,	3.00
Hutchins, Mrs. Constantine F.,	5.00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar,	10.00
In memory of Mrs. Charles Lowell Thayer,	3.00
Ireson, Mrs. S. E.,	5.00
Jackson, Mrs. J. B. S.,	20.00
Jelly, Dr. George F.,	10.00
Jenkins, Mr. Charles,	5.00
Jennings, Miss Julia F., Wellesley,	1.00
Jewett, Miss Annie,	2.00
Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne, South Berwick, Me.,	5.00
Johnson, Miss,	5.00
Johnson, Mr. Arthur S.,	5.00
Johnson, Mrs. Edward,	2.00
Johnson, Mr. Edward C.,	10.00
Johnson, Miss Fanny L., Wollaston,	1.00
Johnson, Mrs. F. W.,	3.00
Johnson, Mrs. H. S.,	10.00
Johnson, Mr. Wolcott H.,	10.00
Jolliffe, Mrs. T. H., Brookline,	5.00
Jones, Mrs. B. M.,	10.00
Jones, Miss Ellen M.,	10.00
Jones, Mrs. Jerome, Brookline,	10.00
Jordan, Mrs. Eben D.,	5.00
Josselyn, Mrs. A. S.,	5.00
Joy, Mrs. Charles H.,	10.00
Keep, Mrs. Charles M., Longwood,	1.00
Kellen, Mrs. William V.,	50.00
Kenerson, Mr. Austin H., Roxbury,	2.00
Kennard, Mrs. Charles W.,	1.00
Kettle, Mrs. C. L.,	1.00
Kidder, Mrs. Henry P.,	5.00
Kidner, Mrs. Reuben,	2.00
Kimball, Mrs. D. P.,	25.00
Kimball, Mr. Edward P., Malden,	10.00
Kimball, Mrs. Marcus M.,	50.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,609.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,609.00
Kimball, Miss Susan Day,	2.00
King, Mrs. D. Webster,	2.00
Kingman, Mrs. R. A., Brookline,	1.00
Kingsbury, Miss Mary E., Brookline.	1.00
Kittredge, Mrs. F. W.,	3.00
Klous, Mr. Isaac, Roxbury,	2.00
Koshland, Mrs. Joseph,	10.00
Kuhn, Mrs. Grace M.,	10.00
Lamb, Miss Augusta T., Brookline,	1.00
Lamb, Mr. Henry W., Brookline,	1.00
Lamson, Mrs. J. A.,	1.00
Lane, Mrs. Benjamin P., Roxbury,	1.00
Larkin, the Misses,	2.00
Lavalle, Mrs. John,	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Abbott,	5.00
Lawrence, Mr. Charles R., Brookline,	5.00
Leavitt, Mrs. George R., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Lee, Mrs. George C.,	10.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph,	100.00
Leeds, Miss Caroline T., Cambridge,	1.00
Leland, Mrs. Mary E.,	2.00
Levy, Mrs. B., Brookline,	2.00
Levy, Mrs. Louis I., Brookline,	1.00
Lincoln, Miss C. K. T.,	1.00
Linder, Mrs. G.,	10.00
Linder, Mrs. John F., Brookline,	2.00
Lins, Mrs. Ferdinand, Jamaica Plain.	2.00
Livermore, Mr. Thomas L., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Locke, Mrs. Charles A., Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Loring, the Misses,	30.00
Loring, Mr. W. C.,	25.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C.,	25.00
Lothrop, Miss Mary B.,	5.00
Lothrop, Mrs. Thornton K.,	50.00
Lothrop, Mrs. W. S. H.,	5.00
Loud, Miss Sarah P.,	5.00
Lovering, Mrs. C. T.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,969.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,969.00
Lovett, Mr. A. S., Brookline,	5.00
Lovett, Mrs. A. S., Brookline,	5.00
Low, Mrs. Gilman S.,	1.00
Lowell, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. Edward J.,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. John, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. John, Jr., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Lutz, Mrs. H. Louise,	2.00
Lyman, Mr. John Pickering,	10.00
Lyman, Mrs. Theodore, Brookline,	20.00
Mack, Mrs. Thomas,	5.00
Mackinnon, Mrs. T. A.,	5.00
Mackintosh, Mrs. W. H., Roxbury,	2.00
Magee, Mr. J. L., Chelsea,	10.00
Mallory, Mrs. F. B.,	2.00
Mandell, Mrs. S. P.,	5.00
Manning, the Misses,	10.00
Mansfield, Mrs. George S., Malden,	3.00
Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland,	10.00
Marsh, Mrs. Robert,	3.00
Marshall, Mrs. J. P. C.,	10.00
Martin, Mrs. Alex.,	1.00
Mason, Mrs. M. B.,	1.00
Matchett, Mrs. W. F.,	5.00
McLaney, Miss Annie,	1.00
Mead, Mrs. S. R.,	10.00
Means, Mrs. James,	5.00
Means, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
Meredith, Mrs. J. H.,	5.00
Merriam, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Merriam, Mr. Frank,	10.00
Merrill, Mrs. J. Warren, Providence, R.I.,	10.00
Merritt, Mrs. Mary E.,	1.00
Messinger, Miss Susan D., Roxbury,	1.00
Meyer, Mrs. George von L.,	25.00
Miller, Mrs. C. S., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Mixter, Miss M. A.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,190.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,190.00
Mixter, Mrs. William,	1.00
Monks, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Monroe, Mrs. George H., Brookline,	5.00
Morison, Mr. George B.,	5.00
Morison, Mrs. John H.,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	5.00
Morrill, Mrs. Ellen A., Roxbury,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Fanny E.,	5.00
Morrill, Mrs. F. Gordon,	2.00
Morris, Mrs. Frances Isabel, Westchester, N.Y. City,	5.00
Morse, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Morse, Mr. John T.,	5.00
Morse, Miss Margaret F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Morss, Mrs. Anthony S., Charlestown,	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F.,	5.00
Motte, Mrs. Ellis L.,	2.00
Murdock, Mrs. Joseph, Roxbury,	1.00
Nathan, Mrs. Jacob, Brookline,	2.00
Nazro, Mrs. Fred H., Roxbury,	2.00
Nazro, Miss Mary W., Roxbury,	2.00
Neal, Miss Caro F., Charlestown,	5.00
Newell, Mrs. James W., Brookline,	2.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M., Roxbury,	5.00
Newton, Mrs. E. Bertram,	1.00
Nichols, Mrs. E. H.,	2.00
Nichols, Mrs. Fred S.,	5.00
Nichols, Mr. Seth, New York,	5.00
Nickerson, Mr. Andrew,	10.00
Nickerson, Miss Florence S.,	1.00
Nickerson, Miss Grace E.,	1.00
Nickerson, Miss Isabel J.,	1.00
Niebuhr, Miss Mary M.,	1.00
Niles, the Misses,	5.00
Norcross, Mrs. J. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Norcross, Miss Edith C., Roxbury,	2.00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis,	5.00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,325.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,325.00
North, Mrs. J. N., Brookline,	2.00
Noye, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Noyes, Mrs. George D., Brookline,	5.00
Olmsted, Mrs. J. C., Brookline,	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. Anna F., Pittsfield, Me.,	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. John B.,	2.00
Osgood, Mrs. John Felt,	15.00
Page, Mrs. Calvin Gates,	2.00
Paine, Mrs. William D., Brookline,	2.00
Palfrey, Mrs. J. C.,	2.00
Parker, Mrs. Charles W.,	2.00
Parker, Miss Eleanor S.,	5.00
Parker, Mrs. Theo. K., Winchendon,	1.00
Parkinson, Mrs. John,	20.00
Parsons, Miss A. Q. T., Roxbury,	10.00
Payne, Miss S. A., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Peabody, Mrs. Anna P.,	25.00
Peabody, Mrs. C. H., Brookline,	1.00
Peabody, Mr. F. H.,	10.00
Peabody, Mrs. Oliver W.,	5.00
Peabody, Mrs. S. Endicott,	10.00
Pearson, Mrs. C. H., Brookline,	5.00
Pecker, the Misses Annie J. and Mary L.,	10.00
Peirce, Mrs. Silas, Jr., Brookline,	2.00
Peirson, Mrs. Charles L.,	10.00
Penfield, Mrs. James A.,	2.00
Percy, Mrs. Fred. B., Brookline,	2.00
Perry, Mrs. Claribel N., Roxbury,	5.00
Perry, Miss Elizabeth H., Bridgewater,	2.00
Pfaelzer, Mrs. F. T.,	5.00
Phelps, Mrs. James T.,	3.00
Philbrick, Mrs. E. S., Brookline,	2.00
Phillips, Mrs. Anna T.,	25.00
Pickert, Mrs. Lehman, Brookline,	1.00
Pickman, Mrs. Dudley L. (for 1901-02),	50.00
Pierce, Mr. Phineas,	5.00
Plumer, Mrs. Avery,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,581.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,581.00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A.,	25.00
Pope, Drs. C. A. and E. F.,	2.00
Porteous, Mrs. John (since died),	4.00
Porteous, Miss M. F.,	1.00
Porter, Mrs. A. S.,	1.00
Porter, Miss Nellie E., North Anson, Me.,	1.00
Porter, Mrs. P. G., Cambridge,	1.00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B.,	100.00
Poulsson, Miss Emilie,	1.00
Poulsson, Miss Laura E.,	1.00
Prager, Mrs. Philip,	3.00
Pratt, Mrs. Elliott W.,	3.00
Prendergast, Mr. James M.,	10.00
Prescott, Dr. W. H.,	2.00
Preston, Mrs. G. H.,	2.00
Prince, Mrs. C. J.,	5.00
Proctor, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Punchard, Miss A. L., Brookline,	2.00
Putnam, Mrs. George,	5.00
Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell,	10.00
Putnam, Mrs. William L.,	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. C. F., Chicago, Ill.,	2.00
Quincy, Mrs. George H.,	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. H. P.,	5.00
Ramsdell, Mrs. E. A.,	1.00
Ranney, Mr. Fletcher,	5.00
Ratshesky, Mrs. I. A.,	5.00
Ratshesky, Mrs. Fanny,	5.00
Raymond, Mrs. Henry E.,	5.00
Reed, Mrs. William H.,	10.00
Revere, Mrs. Paul J.,	1.00
Reynolds, Mr. Walter H.,	5.00
Rhodes, Mrs. Albert H.,	5.00
Rhodes, Miss Florence R.,	2.00
Rhodes, Mrs. James F.,	5.00
Rhodes, Mrs. S. H.,	5.00
Rice, Mr. David, Jamaica Plain,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,853.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,853.00
Rice, Mrs. David, Jamaica Plain,	15.00
Rice, Mrs. David Hall, Brookline,	2.00
Rice, Mrs. Henry A.,	5.00
Rice, Mrs. N. W.,	5.00
Rice, Mrs. W. B., Quincy,	2.00
Richards, Miss Alice A., Brookline,	5.00
Richards, Miss Annie Louise,	20.00
Richards, Miss C.,	5.00
Richards, Mrs. C. A.,	25.00
Richards, Mrs. Dexter N., Brookline,	10.00
Richards, Mrs. E. L., Brookline,	2.00
Richardson, Mrs. E. C.,	5.00
Richardson, Miss Eva M., Somerville,	1.00
Richardson, Mrs. F. A., Burlington, Vt.,	5.00
Richardson, Mr. Spencer W.,	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. Mary R., Newport, R.I.,	10.00
Riley, Mr. C. E., Newton,	10.00
Ripley, Mr. Frederic H.,	2.00
Robbins, Mrs. F. A.,	1.00
Robinson, Mrs. Henry H., Brookline,	2.00
Robinson, Miss H. M.,	25.00
Roby, Mrs. Cynthia C., Wayland,	10.00
Rodman, Mr. S. W.,	10.00
Roeth, Mrs. A. G.,	1.00
Rogers, Miss Anna P.,	10.00
Rogers, Mrs. Henry M.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.,	20.00
Rogers, Mrs. J. F.,	3.00
Rogers, Miss Susan S.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. William B.,	3.00
Rosenbaum, Miss Elsa,	1.00
Rosenbaum, Mrs. L.,	1.00
Ross, Mrs. Waldo O.,	5.00
Rotch, Mrs. Clara M., New Bedford,	20.00
Rotch, Miss Mary R., New Bedford,	5.00
Rotch, Mrs. T. M.,	2.00
Rothwell, Mrs. W. H., Longwood,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,121.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,121.00
Russell, Mrs. Eliot,	2.00
Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence, R.I.,	25.00
Russell, Mrs. Isaac H., Roxbury,	5.00
Russell, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
Rust, Mrs. Nathaniel J.,	2.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.,	10.00
Sabin, Mrs. Charles W., Brookline,	2.00
Sabine, Miss Catherine, Brookline,	2.00
Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline,	2.00
Sacker, Miss Amy M.,	5.00
Sacker, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett, Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Sampson, Mrs. Edwin H., Cambridge,	1.00
Sampson, Miss H. H.,	1.00
Sampson, Mrs. O. H.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. E. P., Brookline,	2.00
Sargent, Mrs. F. W.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop,	50.00
Saunders, Mrs. D. E., Brookline,	1.00
Sawyer, Mr. Timothy T.,	5.00
Scaife, Miss Helen,	2.00
Schouler, Mrs. James,	5.00
Scott, Mrs. William M.,	2.00
Scull, Mrs. Gideon,	10.00
Seamans, Mr. James M., Brookline,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. A. P., Brookline (since died),	1.00
Sears, Mr. Frederick R.,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. Herbert M.,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Philip H.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Willard T.,	5.00
Sever, Miss Emily,	5.00
Severance, Mrs. Pierre C.,	5.00
Shapleigh, Miss Frances H., Brookline,	1.00
Shapleigh, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	2.00
Shattuck, Mrs. G. B.,	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. Benjamin S.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,396.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,396.00
Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland,	10.00
Shaw, Mrs. George R.,	2.00
Shaw, Mrs. Henry Russell,	10.00
Shaw, Mrs. Robert Gould,	5.00
Shaw, Mr. Samuel S.,	10.00
Shepard, Mrs. L. H., Brookline,	5.00
Shepard, Mr. O. A., Brookline,	3.00
Shepard, Mrs. Thomas H., Brookline,	5.00
Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence, R.I.,	25.00
Sherburne, Mrs. C. W.,	5.00
Sherburne, Mrs. F. S.,	5.00
Sherman, Mrs. George M., Brookline,	2.00
Shuman, Mrs. A.,	5.00
Sigourney, Mr. Henry,	10.00
Simons, Mrs. S. B., Wellesley,	2.00
Simpkins, Miss Mary W., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Skinner, Mrs. William, Holyoke,	5.00
Slatery, Mrs. William,	1.00
Smith, Miss Annie E., Roxbury,	2.87
Smith, Mrs. Samuel,	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Thomas P., Brookline,	2.00
Snow, Mrs. F. E.,	20.00
Snow, Mr. William G., Phila.,	5.00
Soren, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	1.00
Sowdon, Mr. A. J. C.,	10.00
Sprague, Mrs. Charles,	1.00
Stack, Mrs. James H., Brookline,	1.00
Stackpole, Mrs. F. D.,	2.00
Stackpole, Miss Roxanna,	5.00
Stadtmiller, Mrs. F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H., Brookline,	30.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. H.,	10.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. S., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Steese, Mrs. Edward, Brookline,	5.00
Steinert, Mrs. Alex.,	3.00
Stetson, Miss Sarah M.,	10.00
Stevens, Mrs. H. H.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,643.87</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,643.87
Stevens, Mr. J. C.,	2.00
Stevenson, Mrs. Robert H.,	10.00
St. John, Mrs. J. A., Brookline,	5.00
Stockton, Mrs. Mary A.,	3.00
Stone, Mrs. Edwin P.,	5.00
Stone, Mrs. Frederick,	20.00
Stone, Mrs. L. F., Brookline,	1.00
Stone, Mrs. Richard,	5.00
Storer, the Misses,	4.00
Storrow, Mrs. J. J.,	10.00
Strauss, Mrs. Louis,	2.00
Strauss, Mrs. Philip,	2.00
Strong, Mrs. Alex.,	10.00
Sturgis, Mrs. John H.,	5.00
Swain, Mr. George F.,	3.00
Swan, Mr. Charles H.,	5.00
Swan, Miss Elizabeth B., Dorchester,	5.00
Swan, Mr. Robert, Dorchester (since died),	10.00
Swann, Mrs. John, Stockbridge,	10.00
Sweetser, Mr. Frank E.,	5.00
Sweetser, Mrs. Frank E.,	5.00
Sweetser, Miss Ida E.,	10.00
Sweetser, Mr. I. Homer,	10.00
Symonds, Miss Lucy Harris,	5.00
Taft, Mrs. L. H., Brookline,	5.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas, North Billerica,	25.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas Palmer, Ashmont,	1.00
Tappan, Miss Mary A.,	15.00
Tarbell, Mrs. J. P.,	10.00
Taylor, Mrs. Charles H., Jr.,	10.00
Taylor, Mrs. E. B.,	5.00
Taylor, Mrs. Washington I., Brookline,	1.00
Thacher, Mrs. H. C.,	10.00
Thacher, Mrs. Lydia W., Peabody,	10.00
Thayer, Miss Adela G.,	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. Bayard,	50.00
Thayer, Miss Harriet L.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,952.87</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,952.87
Thayer, Mrs. William G., Southborough,	10.00
Thomas, Miss Catharine C.,	2.00
Thomson, Mrs. Arthur C., Brookline,	5.00
Thorndike, Mrs. Augustus,	5.00
Thorndike, Mrs. A. L., Brookline,	1.00
Tileston, Mrs. Roger E., Brookline,	3.00
Tilton, Mrs. Joseph B.,	5.00
Tilton, Mrs. William S., Newtonville (since died),	5.00
Topliff, Miss Mary M.,	3.00
Tucker, Mrs. James,	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. J. Alfred, Newton,	1.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S.,	2.00
Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph,	25.00
Tyler, Mr. E. Royall,	5.00
Tyler, Mrs. J. H.,	5.00
Van Nostrand, Mrs. Alonzo G.,	5.00
Vass, Miss Harriet, Brookline,	2.00
Vogel, Mrs. Frederick W., Roxbury,	5.00
Vorenberg, Mrs. S.,	1.00
Vose, Mr. Frank T., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.,	5.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. Clarence S.,	10.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. O. F.,	5.00
Waldo, Mr. Clarence H.,	2.00
Wales, Mrs. George W. (since died),	5.00
Walker, Mrs. J. Albert,	2.00
Walker, Mrs. N. U., Brookline,	1.00
Wallace, Mrs. M. H.,	1.00
Ward, Miss E. M.,	5.00
Ware, Miss Harriot, Brooklyn, N.Y.,	2.00
Warren, Mrs. Richard,	5.00
Warren, Mrs. William W.,	25.00
Washburn, Mrs. Rufus A.,	1.00
Wason, Mrs. Elbridge, Brookline,	5.00
Waters, Miss Edith B.,	3.00
Watson, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Wead, Mrs. Leslie C., Brookline,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,129.87

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,129.87
Webster, Mrs. Edwin S., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Webster, Mrs. F. G.,	5.00
Weeks, Mrs. A. G.,	10.00
Weeks, Mr. A. G., Jr.,	5.00
Weld, Miss Alice B., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Weld, Mrs. A. Davis, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Weld, Mrs. A. W., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Weld, Mrs. Samuel M., North Chatham,	5.00
Weld, Mrs. William F.,	20.00
Weld, Mrs. William G.,	200.00
Weston, Mrs. H. C.,	10.00
Whalen, Mrs. J. E., Melrose Highlands,	1.00
Wheeler, Mrs. G. H.,	1.00
Wheelwright, the Misses,	2.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. Edward,	5.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. G. W.,	10.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. J. W.,	10.00
Whidden, Miss Georgia M.,	25.00
Whipple, Mrs. Sherman L., Brookline,	10.00
White, Mrs. C. T.,	3.00
White, Miss Eliza Orne, Brookline,	5.00
White, Mr. George A.,	25.00
White, Mrs. Jonathan H., Brookline,	10.00
White, Mrs. Joseph H., Brookline,	2.00
Whiteside, Mrs. A.,	3.00
Whiting, Mrs. J. K., Longwood,	5.00
Whiting, Miss Susan A., Newton,	5.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B., Cambridge,	10.00
Whiting, Mrs. W. S., Brookline,	5.00
Whitman, Mrs. Henry,	25.00
Whitney, the Misses,	2.00
Whitney, Mrs. Edward, Belmont,	25.00
Whitney, Mr. Edward F., New York,	10.00
Whitney, Mr. George M., Winchendon,	1.00
Whitney, Mrs. H. A.,	5.00
Whitney, Mrs. Henry M., Brookline,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Mary,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,617.87

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$5,617.87
Whittemore, Mrs. Augustus, Brookline, . . . . .	2.00
Whittington, Mrs. Hiram, Roxbury, . . . . .	2.00
Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick A., . . . . .	5.00
Whitwell, Miss S. L., . . . . .	15.00
Willard, Mrs. A. R., . . . . .	5.00
Willard, Miss Edith G., . . . . .	2.00
Willcomb, Mrs. George, . . . . .	5.00
Willcutt, Mr. Levi L., Brookline, . . . . .	10.00
Williams, the Misses, Concord, . . . . .	2.00
Williams, Miss Adelia C., Roxbury, . . . . .	10.00
Williams, Mrs. Arthur, Jr., Brookline, . . . . .	1.00
Williams, Mrs. Charles A., Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Harriet C., . . . . .	25.00
Williams, Mrs. Jeremiah, . . . . .	2.00
Williams, Mr. Moses, . . . . .	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Moses, . . . . .	5.00
Williams, Mrs. T. B., . . . . .	5.00
Wilson, Miss Annie E., Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Wilson, Mrs. Edward C., Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Wilson, Miss Lilly U., Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Wing, Mrs. M. B., Brookline, . . . . .	1.00
Winkley, Mrs. Samuel H., . . . . .	25.00
Winsor, Mrs. Ernest, Chestnut Hill, . . . . .	2.00
Withington, Miss Anna S., Brookline, . . . . .	1.00
Wolcott, Mrs. Roger, . . . . .	5.00
Wood, Mrs. E. S., . . . . .	2.00
Wood, Mr. Henry, Cambridge, . . . . .	5.00
Woodbury, Mrs. John P., . . . . .	5.00
Woodworth, Mrs. A. S., . . . . .	10.00
Worthley, Mrs. George H., Brookline, . . . . .	2.00
Wright, Mrs. John G., Brookline, . . . . .	10.00
Wright, Miss M. A., . . . . .	3.00
Wyman, Mr. A. E., Newtonville, . . . . .	15.00
Young, Miss, Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Young, Mrs. Benjamin L., Auburndale, . . . . .	10.00
Young, Miss Lucy F., Groton, . . . . .	2.00
Ziegel, Mr. Louis, Roxbury, . . . . .	5.00
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	\$5,846.87

## CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

Through Mrs. E. C. AGASSIZ.

Abbot, Miss Anne W., . . . . .	\$10.00
Abbot, Mrs. Edwin H., . . . . .	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward, . . . . .	2.00
A friend, . . . . .	15.00
Aldrich, Mrs. C. F., . . . . .	1.00
Allen, Mrs. J. H., . . . . .	2.00
Ames, Mrs. James B., . . . . .	10.00
Anonymous, . . . . .	3.00
Bartlett, Mrs. John, . . . . .	1.00
Batchelder, Miss I., Boston, . . . . .	2.00
Beard, Mrs. Edward L., . . . . .	1.00
Bigelow, Mrs. J. W., . . . . .	3.00
Bradford, Miss Edith, . . . . .	5.00
Brewster, Mrs. William, . . . . .	5.00
Bright, Mrs. H. O., . . . . .	5.00
Brooks, Miss Martha W., Petersham, . . . . .	5.00
Buttrick, Miss Anne, . . . . .	1.00
Carey, Mrs. A. A. (donation), . . . . .	2.00
Cary, Miss E. F., . . . . .	2.00
Chapman, Miss Anna B., . . . . .	1.00
Chapman, Mrs. F. L., . . . . .	1.00
Child, Mrs. F. J., . . . . .	1.50
Child, Miss Helen M. C., . . . . .	1.50
Cooke, Mrs. J. P., . . . . .	10.00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. I. T., . . . . .	1.00
Cushman, Miss Edith W., . . . . .	1.00
Dana, Mrs. R. H., Jr., . . . . .	5.00
Davis, Mrs. W. M., . . . . .	3.00
Deane, Mrs. Walter, . . . . .	2.00
Ela, Mrs. Walter, . . . . .	5.00
Emery, Miss C. G., . . . . .	1.00
Everett, Mrs. Emily, . . . . .	10.00
Everett, Miss Mildred, . . . . .	10.00
Farlow, Mrs. William G., . . . . .	5.00
Field, Mrs. G. G., . . . . .	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$144.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$144.00
Fish, Mrs. F. P.,	5.00
Fisk, Mrs. James C.,	5.00
Fiske, Mrs. John,	2.00
Foster, Mrs. Francis C.,	100.00
Francke, Mrs. Kuno,	2.00
Gale, Mrs. Justin E., Weston,	5.00
Goodwin, Miss A. M.,	5.00
Goodwin, Mrs. W. W.,	5.00
Green, Miss E. W.,	1.00
Green, Miss M. A.,	1.00
Greenleaf, Mrs. James (donation),	100.00
Hayward, Mr. J. W.,	5.00
Hedge, Miss Charlotte A., Brookline,	5.00
Henchman, Miss A. P.,	5.00
Houghton, the Misses,	10.00
Howe, Miss Sara R.,	5.00
Kennedy, Mrs. F. L.,	3.00
Kettell, Mrs. Charles W.,	3.00
Lamb, Mrs. George (donation),	5.00
Longfellow, Miss Alice M.,	10.00
Longfellow, Mrs. W. P. P.,	5.00
Lyon, Mrs. D. G.,	2.00
McKean, Mrs. H. S.,	1.00
Neal, Mrs. W. H.,	1.00
Nichols, Mrs. J. T. G.,	2.00
Noble, Mrs. G. W. C.,	5.00
Norton, Prof. C. E.,	10.00
Page, Miss A. S., Lowell,	1.00
Paine, Miss J. W.,	2.00
Palfrey, the Misses,	5.00
Peirce, Prof. James M.,	3.00
Perrin, Mrs. Franklin,	1.00
Platner, Mrs. E. C.,	2.00
Read, Mrs. William,	1.00
Richards, Mrs. Mary A.,	2.00
Richards, Mrs. R. H.,	1.00
Royce, Mrs. Josiah,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$480.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$480.00
Sargent, Mrs. D. A.,	3.00
Saville, Mrs. H. M.,	1.00
Scudder, Mr. Samuel H.,	1.00
Sever, Mrs. C. W. (donation),	2.00
Sharples, Mrs. S. P.,	2.00
Simmons, Mrs. M. E.,	1.00
Smith, Mrs. Horatio S.,	2.00
Spelman, Mrs. I. M.,	5.00
Stark, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Swan, Mrs. S. H.,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. J. B.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. J. H.,	2.00
Thorp, Mrs. J. G.,	10.00
Toppan, Mrs. Robert N.,	5.00
Tower, Miss Anna E.,	1.00
Trowbridge, Mrs. John,	3.00
Vaughan, Mrs. Benjamin,	10.00
Wesselhoeft, Mrs. Walter,	2.00
White, Mrs. J. Gardner,	5.00
White, Mrs. M. P.,	5.00
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	10.00
Whittemore, Mrs. G. W.,	1.00
Willson, Mrs. Robert W.,	5.00
Woodman, Mrs. C. F.,	25.00
Woodman, Mrs. Walter,	2.00
Yerxa, Mr. Henry D.,	5.00
Interest,	15.50
	<hr/>
	\$610.50

## DORCHESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. J. HENRY BEAN.

Atherton, Mrs. Samuel, Boston,	\$1.00
Barnard, Mrs. C. F.,	1.00
Barry, Mrs. Elizabeth S.,	1.00
Bartlett, Mrs. S. E., Boston,	1.00
Bassett, Mr. I. A.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$6.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$6.00
Bates, Mrs. Henry L.,	1.00
Bean, Mrs. J. Henry,	1.00
Bennett, Miss M. M., Wellesley College,	1.00
Bird, Mrs. John L.,	1.00
Bradford, Mrs. Martin L. (since died),	2.00
Brigham, Mrs. Frank E.,	1.00
Burdett, Mrs. Charles A.,	5.00
Callender, Miss,	1.00
Callender, Mrs. Henry,	1.00
Churchill, Mrs. J. R.,	1.00
Clark, Mrs. W. R., Jr.,	1.00
Conant, Mrs. James S.,	1.00
Copeland, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Cushing, Miss Susan T.,	1.00
Dillaway, Mrs. C. O. L.,	1.00
Eaton, Mrs. Albert,	1.00
Eliot, Mrs. Christopher R., Boston,	2.00
Estabrooks, Miss,	1.00
Everett, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Faunce, Mrs. Sewall A.,	1.00
Fay, Mrs. M. C. T., Milton,	2.00
Foster, Mr. Lucius H.,	1.00
Hall, Miss Adelaide,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Henry,	1.00
Hawkes, Mrs. S. L., Mattapan,	1.00
Hearsey, Miss Sarah E.,	1.00
Hemmenway, Mrs. Edward A.,	1.00
Howland, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Humphreys, Mrs. R. C.,	2.00
Jackson, Mr. Edward P.,	1.00
Jordan, Mrs. H. J., Hingham Centre,	1.00
Laighton, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Lee, Mrs. Charles J. (donation),	10.00
Moore, Mrs. L. M., Lexington,	1.00
Murdock, Mrs. Harold,	5.00
Nash, Mrs. Edward, Boston,	1.00
Nash, Mrs. Frank K.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$69.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$69.00
Nightingale, Mrs. C.,	1.00
North, Mrs. F. O.,	1.00
Noyes, Miss Mary E.,	1.00
Peabody, Mrs. Charles K., Cambridge,	1.00
Pierce, Miss Henrietta M.,	1.00
Pratt, Mrs. Laban,	2.00
Preston, Mrs. John,	1.00
Robinson, Miss A. B.,	1.00
Sayward, Mrs. W. H.,	2.00
Sharp, Mr. Everett H.,	3.00
Sharp, Miss E. S. (donation),	2.00
Smith, Miss H. J.,	1.00
Smith, Mrs. W. H. L.,	1.00
Soule, Mrs. Elizabeth P.,	5.00
Stearns, Mrs. Albert H.,	1.00
Stearns, Master A. Maynard,	1.00
Stearns, Master A. T., 2d.,	1.00
Stearns, Master Henry D.,	1.00
Stearns, Miss Katherine,	1.00
Stearns, Mrs. Fred P.,	2.00
Swan, Mrs. Joseph W.,	3.00
Swan, Miss M. E.,	1.00
Tanner, Mrs. J. A.,	1.00
Thacher, Mrs. A. C.,	1.00
Thacher, Mrs. Charles A.,	2.00
Thacher, Miss Elizabeth M.,	1.00
Thacher, Miss M. H.,	1.00
Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge,	10.00
Turner, Mr. William H.,	1.00
Vinson, Miss Ellen H.,	2.00
Waitt, Mrs. William Gay,	1.00
Warner, Mrs. F. H.,	2.00
Whitcher, Mr. Frank W.,	5.00
Whiton, Mrs. Royal,	1.00
Wilder, Miss Grace S.,	2.00
Willard, Miss Ellen E.,	1.00
Willard, Mrs. L. P.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$135.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$135.00
Wood, Mr. Frank,	5.00
Wood, Mrs. Frank,	5.00
Woodbury, Miss Mary,	1.00
Wright, Mr. C. P.,	5.00
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	\$151.00

## LYNN BRANCH.

Through Mr. L. K. BLOOD.

Averill, Miss M. J.,	\$1.00
Bancroft, Mrs. Thomas,	1.00
Berry, Mrs. B. J., and son,	5.00
Blood, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.,	5.00
Blood, Mr. and Mrs. L. K.,	5.00
Breed, Mrs. A. B.,	1.00
Caldwell, Mrs. Ellen F., Bradford,	1.00
Earp, Miss Emily A.,	1.00
Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. V. J.,	5.00
Frazier, Mrs. Lyman B.,	2.00
Harmon, Mrs. R. E.,	1.00
Haven, Miss Cassie S.,	1.00
Haven, Miss Rebecca E., Phila.,	2.00
Hollis, Mrs. Samuel J.,	10.00
Hudson, Mrs. Charles,	1.00
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Luther S.,	5.00
Lee, Mrs. Nehemiah (for 1901-02),	10.00
LeRow, Mrs. M. H., Roslindale,	1.00
Little, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Lovejoy, Mrs. Dr.,	1.00
Macnair, Mr. John,	5.00
Melcher, Mrs. Angelia O.,	1.00
Morgan, Mrs. William F.,	5.00
Page, Mrs. N. W. (for 1900-01-02),	3.00
Pevear, Mr. Henry A.,	5.00
Pickford, Mrs. Anna M.,	5.00
Pope, Mrs. M. J.,	1.00
Purinton, Mrs. H. S.,	1.00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$86.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$86.00
Sheldon, Mrs. Mary L.,	5.00
Souther, Mrs. Elbridge,	1.00
Symonds, Mr. Walter E.,	5.00
Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F.,	5.00
Thomson, Mr. Elihu, Swampscott (donation),	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$107.00

## MILTON BRANCH.

Through Mrs. WILLIAM WOOD.

Baldwin, Miss Alice W.,	\$1.00
Barnard, Mrs. James M.,	1.00
Breck, Mrs. C. E. C.,	1.00
Brewer, Miss Eliza,	5.00
Brewer, Mrs. Joseph,	5.00
Briggs, Miss S. E.,	1.00
Brooks, Mrs. Edward, Hyde Park,	1.00
Channing, the Misses,	2.00
Clarke, Mrs. D. O., East Milton,	1.00
Clum, Mrs. Alison B.,	1.00
Cunningham, Mrs. Caleb, East Milton,	4.00
Dow, Miss Jane F.,	2.50
Dow, Miss Lucia A.,	2.50
Emerson, Mrs. W. R.,	1.00
Forbes, Mrs. J. Murray,	5.00
Gilbert, Mrs. H. J.,	1.00
Gilmore, Miss Mary E., North Easton,	1.00
Glover, Mrs. T. R.,	1.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Readville,	25.00
Hicks, Miss Josephine,	1.00
Hinckley, Miss Mary, Mattapan,	1.00
Hollingsworth, Mrs. Amor,	3.00
In memory of Mrs. William H. Slocum,	50.00
Jaques, Mrs. Francis,	5.00
Jaques, Miss Helen,	10.00
Klous, Mrs. Henry D.,	1.00
Ladd, Mrs. William J.,	5.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$138.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$138.00
Loring, Miss Edith, . . . . .	2.00
Loring, Mrs. Elisha, . . . . .	3.00
McIntosh, Mrs., . . . . .	1.00
Morse, Mrs. Samuel, . . . . .	1.00
Perkins, Mrs. Charles E., . . . . .	5.00
Pierce, Mrs. M. V., . . . . .	1.00
Pierce, Mr. Vassar, . . . . .	1.00
Pierce, Mr. Walworth, . . . . .	1.00
Pierce, Mrs. W. L., . . . . .	1.00
Richardson, Miss N., . . . . .	2.00
Rivers, Mrs. George R. R., . . . . .	2.00
Roberts, Miss Rachel, . . . . .	1.00
Roberts, Mrs. R. H., . . . . .	1.00
Rotch, Miss Johanna, . . . . .	1.00
Safford, Mrs. N. M., . . . . .	2.00
Tilden, Mrs. George, . . . . .	2.00
Tilden, Mrs. William P., . . . . .	1.00
Tileston, Miss Edith, Mattapan, . . . . .	1.00
Tileston, Miss Eleanor, Mattapan, . . . . .	1.00
Tileston, Mrs. J. B., Mattapan, . . . . .	5.00
Tucker, Miss R. L., Hyde Park, . . . . .	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. Stephen A., Hyde Park, . . . . .	1.00
Tuell, Mrs. Hiram, . . . . .	1.00
Upton, Mrs. George B., . . . . .	2.00
Vose, Miss Caroline C., . . . . .	2.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. E. D., . . . . .	1.00
Ware, Mrs. Arthur L., . . . . .	1.00
Weston, Mr. William B., . . . . .	5.00
White, Mrs. F. B., . . . . .	1.00
Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T., . . . . .	1.00
Whitwell, Mrs. F. A., . . . . .	1.00
Whitwell, Miss Natalie S., . . . . .	1.00
Wood, Mr. William, . . . . .	1.00
Wood, Mrs. William, . . . . .	10.00
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	\$202.00

## WORCESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. GILBERT H. HARRINGTON.

Allen, Miss Katherine, . . . . .	\$5.00
Allen, Mrs. Lamson, . . . . .	1.00
Ball, Miss Helen, . . . . .	1.00
Ball, Mrs. Phineas, . . . . .	1.00
Barber, Miss F. Lillian, . . . . .	2.00
Bigelow, Miss Mary F., . . . . .	1.00
Blake, Miss, . . . . .	1.00
Brigham, Mrs. John S., . . . . .	1.00
Clark, Miss Harriet E., . . . . .	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Henry, . . . . .	50.00
Comins, Mrs. E. L., . . . . .	1.00
Curtis, Mrs. Edwin P., . . . . .	1.00
Davis, Mrs. Charles H., . . . . .	1.00
Day, Mrs. John E., . . . . .	2.00
Denholm, Mrs. W. J., . . . . .	1.00
Fay, Mrs. H. B., . . . . .	1.00
Fobes, Mrs. Celia E., . . . . .	1.00
Gage, Mrs. Homer, . . . . .	5.00
Gage, Mrs. Thomas H., . . . . .	2.00
Gates, Mrs. Charles L., . . . . .	1.00
Gross, Mrs. Henry J., . . . . .	1.00
Harrington, Mrs. C. G., . . . . .	2.00
Harrington, Mrs. Edwin C., . . . . .	1.00
Harrington, Mrs. Gilbert H., . . . . .	5.00
Hoar, Mrs. George F., . . . . .	2.00
Hoar, Miss Mary, . . . . .	5.00
Johnson, Mrs. W. W., . . . . .	1.00
Knowles, Mrs. F. B., . . . . .	10.00
Leland, Mrs. L. K., . . . . .	1.00
Lincoln, Mrs. Winslow S., . . . . .	1.00
Loyell, Mr. A. S., . . . . .	5.00
Moore, Mrs. Jessie, . . . . .	1.00
Morse, Mrs. E. D. F., . . . . .	1.00
Morse, Miss Frances, . . . . .	1.00
Norcross, Mrs. O. W., . . . . .	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$122.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$122.00
Pratt, Mrs. Henry S., . . . . .	10.00
Rice, Mrs. William E., . . . . .	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. W. A., . . . . .	1.00
Robinson, Mrs. J. H., . . . . .	1.00
Rogers, Miss Nellie, . . . . .	1.00
Russell, Mrs. Herbert, . . . . .	2.00
Russell, Mrs. J. M., . . . . .	2.00
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen, . . . . .	10.00
Scofield, Mrs. J. M., . . . . .	5.00
Sinclair, Mr. J. E., . . . . .	1.00
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E., . . . . .	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. Adin, . . . . .	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. D., Jr., . . . . .	10.00
Torrey, Mrs. L. H., . . . . .	1.00
Washburn, Mrs. Charles G., . . . . .	25.00
Wellington, Mrs. F. W., . . . . .	1.00
Wesson, Mrs. James E., . . . . .	2.00
Wheeler, Mrs. Leonard, . . . . .	1.00
Whipple, Mrs. W. F., . . . . .	1.00
Winslow, Mrs. Samuel E., Leicester, . . . . .	2.00
Witter, Mrs. Henry M., . . . . .	2.00
Wood, Mrs. E. M., . . . . .	6.00
Wyman, Miss Florence W., . . . . .	1.00
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	\$218.00



SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PERKINS INSTITUTION

AND

Massachusetts School for the Blind,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

AUGUST 31, 1903.

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BOSTON

PRESS OF GEO. H. ELLIS CO., 272 CONGRESS STREET

1904





## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
SOUTH BOSTON, October 17, 1903.

To the Hon. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of State*, Boston.

DEAR SIR:— I have the honor to transmit to you, for the use of the legislature, a copy of the seventy-second annual report of the trustees of this institution to the corporation thereof, together with that of the treasurer and the usual accompanying documents.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

*Secretary.*

# OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

1903-1904.

---

FRANCIS H. APPLETON, *President.*  
AMORY A. LAWRENCE, *Vice-President.*  
PATRICK T. JACKSON, *Treasurer.*  
MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Secretary.*

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## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS H. APPLETON.	J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.
WM. LEONARD BENEDICT.	EDWARD JACKSON.
WILLIAM ENDICOTT.	GEORGE H. RICHARDS.
REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.	WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.
CHARLES P. GARDINER.	RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.
N. P. HALLOWELL.	S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE, <i>Chairman.</i>

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## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### Monthly Visiting Committee,

*whose duty it is to visit and inspect the Institution at least once in each month.*

#### 1904-

January, FRANCIS H. APPLETON.  
February, WM. L. BENEDICT.  
March, . WILLIAM ENDICOTT.  
April, . PAUL R. FROTHINGHAM.  
May, . . CHARLES P. GARDINER.  
June, . . N. P. HALLOWELL.

#### 1904.

July, . . . J. THEODORE HEARD.  
August, . . EDWARD JACKSON.  
September, . GEORGE H. RICHARDS.  
October, . . WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON.  
November, . RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.  
December, . S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

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### Committee on Education.

GEORGE H. RICHARDS.  
REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM.  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.

### House Committee.

WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
CHARLES P. GARDINER.  
GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

---

### Committee on Finance.

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.  
WILLIAM ENDICOTT.  
WM. LEONARD BENEDICT.  
N. P. HALLOWELL.

### Committee on Health.

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D.  
RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

---

### Auditors of Accounts.

J. THEODORE HEARD, M.D.  
S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

## OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND TEACHERS.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS, *Director.*

### TEACHERS OF THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

#### Boys' Section.

ALMORIN O. CASWELL.  
Miss CAROLINE E. McMASTER.  
Miss JULIA A. BOYLAN.  
Miss JESSICA L. LANGWORTHY.  
FRED R. FAULKNER.  
EDWARD K. HARVEY.  
Miss ALTA M. REED.

#### Girls' Section.

Miss GAZELLA BENNETT.  
Miss SARAH M. LILLEY.  
Miss FRANCES S. MARRETT.  
Miss IRENE MASON.  
Miss EMILY H. ESTY.  
Miss JULIA E. BURNHAM.  
Miss ETHEL M. STICKNEY.

#### Special Teachers to Blind Deaf-Mutes.

Miss VINA C. BADGER.  
Miss EVELYN RICE.

Miss HELEN L. SMITH.

### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

JOHN H. WRIGHT.  
Miss LENA D. SWINERTON.

Miss GAZELLA BENNETT.  
Miss IRENE MASON.

### DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

#### Boys' Section.

EDWIN L. GARDINER.  
Miss FRED A. BLACK.  
Miss HELEN M. ABBOTT.  
Miss MARY E. BURBECK.  
W. LUTHER STOVER.  
JOHN F. HARTWELL.  
JOHN M. FLOCKTON.

AUGUSTO VANNINI.  
AUGUST DAMM.

#### Girls' Section.

Miss LILA P. COLE.  
Miss MARY E. RILEY.  
Miss LOUISA L. FERNALD.  
Miss HELEN M. KELTON.  
Miss BLANCHE A. BARDIN.

GEORGE W. WANT, *Voice.* }  
EDWIN A. SABIN, *Violin.* } to both sections.

### DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

#### Boys' Section.

JOHN H. WRIGHT.  
JULIAN H. MABEY.  
ELWYN C. SMITH.  
Miss MARY B. KNOWLTON, *Sloyd.*

#### Girls' Section.

Miss ANNA S. HANNGREN, *Sloyd.*  
Miss FRANCES M. LANGWORTHY.  
Miss M. ELIZABETH ROBBINS.  
Miss GRACE E. SNOW.

### DEPARTMENT OF TUNING PIANOFORTES.

GEORGE E. HART, *Manager and Instructor.*

### LIBRARIANS, CLERK AND BOOKKEEPERS.

Miss SARAH E. LANE, *Librarian.*  
Miss LAURA M. SAWYER, *Librarian.*  
Miss ANNA GARDNER FISH, *Clerk.*

Miss MAYBEL J. KING, *Bookkeeper.*  
Miss EDITH M. GRIFFIN, *Assistant.*

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

ELISHA S. BOLAND, M.D.,  
*Attending Physician.*  
FREDERICK A. FLANDERS, *Steward.*  
MRS. FRANCES E. CARLTON, *Matron.*  
Miss ALICE MERRILL, *Assistant.*

#### Housekeepers in the Cottages.

MRS. M. A. KNOWLTON.  
MRS. CORA L. GLEASON.  
Miss CLARA E. STEVENS.  
MRS. L. R. SMITH.  
Miss FLORENCE E. STOWE.

### PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

DENNIS A. REARDON, *Manager.*  
MRS. ELIZABETH L. BOWDEN.

Miss LOUISE CHISHOLM, *Printer.*  
Miss ISABELLA G. MEALEY, "

### WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

EUGENE C. HOWARD, *Manager.*

Miss ESTELLE M. MENDUM, *Clerk.*

## MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

---

- Abbott, Mrs. M. T., Cambridge.  
Adams, John A., Pawtucket, R.I.  
Adams, Melvin O., Boston.  
Agassiz, Mrs. E. C., Cambridge.  
Ahl, Mrs. Daniel, Boston.  
Alger, Rev. William R., Boston.  
Amory, Charles W., Boston.  
Anagnos, Michael, Boston.  
Anderson, Mrs. John F., Boston.  
Appleton, Hon. Francis H., Boston.  
Appleton, Mrs. R. M., New York.  
Appleton, Dr. William, Boston.  
Appleton, Mrs. William, Boston.  
Apthorp, William F., Boston.  
Atkinson, Edward, Boston.  
Bacon, Edwin M., Boston.  
Baker, Mrs. Ezra H., Boston.  
Baker, Miss M. K., Boston.  
Baldwin, S. E., New Haven, Conn.  
Baldwin, William H., Boston.  
Balfour, Miss M. D., Charlestown.  
Ballard, Miss E., Boston.  
Barbour, Edmund D., Boston.  
Barrett, William E., Boston.  
Barrows, Hon. S. J., New York.  
Barrows, Mrs. S. J., New York.  
Bartlett, Francis, Boston.  
Bartlett, Miss F., Boston.  
Bartlett, Mrs. John, Cambridge.  
Bartlett, Mrs. Mary E., Boston.  
Bartlett, Miss Mary F., Boston.  
Bates, Arlo, Boston.  
Baylies, Mrs. Charlotte U., Boston.  
Beach, Rev. D. N., Bangor, Me.  
Beach, Mrs. Edwin H., Springfield.  
Beal, James H., Boston.  
Beebe, E. Pierson, Boston.  
Beebe, J. Arthur, Boston.  
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur, Boston.  
Benedict, Wm. Leonard, Boston.  
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Brookline.  
Binney, William, Providence.  
Black, George N., Boston.  
Blanchard, G. D. B., Malden.  
Boardman, Mrs. Edwin A., Boston.  
Bourn, Hon. A. O., Providence.  
Bowditch, Alfred, Boston.  
Bowditch, Dr. H. P., Jamaica Plain.  
Boyden, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
Brackett, Mrs. Henry, Boston.  
Brimmer, Mrs. Martin, Boston.  
Brooke, Rev. Stopford W., London.  
Brooks, Edward, Hyde Park.  
Brooks, Rev. G. W., Dorchester.  
Brooks, Peter C., Boston.  
Brooks, Mrs. Peter C., Boston.  
Brooks, Shepherd, Boston.  
Brown, Mrs. John C., Providence.  
Browne, A. Parker, Boston.  
Bryant, Mrs. A. B. M., Boston.  
Bullard, Mrs. William S., Boston.  
Bullock, George A., Worcester.  
Bumstead, Mrs. F. J., Cambridge.  
Bundy, James J., Providence.  
Burgess, Mrs. S. K., Brookline.  
Burnham, Miss Julia E., Lowell.  
Burnham, William A., Boston.  
Burton, Dr. J. W., Flushing, N.Y.  
Cabot, Mrs. Joseph S., Boston.  
Cabot, Mrs. Samuel, Boston.  
Cabot, Walter C., Boston.  
Callahan, Miss Mary G., Boston.

- Callender, Walter, Providence.  
 Carpenter, Charles E., Providence.  
 Carter, Mrs. J. W., West Newton.  
 Cary, Miss E. F., Cambridge.  
 Cary, Miss Ellen G., Boston.  
 Cary, Mrs. Richard, Boston.  
 Case, Mrs. Laura L., Boston.  
 Chace, James H., Valley Falls, R.I.  
 Chace, Hon. J., Valley Falls, R.I.  
 Chadwick, Mrs. C. C., Boston.  
 Chamberlin, E. D., Boston.  
 Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar, N.Y.  
 Chapin, E. P., Providence.  
 Cheever, Dr. David W., Boston.  
 Cheever, Miss M. E., Boston.  
 Clafin, Hon. William, Boston.  
 Clark, Miss S. W., Beverly.  
 Clarke, James W., New York.  
 Clement, Edward H., Boston.  
 Coates, James, Providence.  
 Cochrane, Alexander, Boston.  
 Coffin, Mrs. W. E., Boston.  
 Colt, Samuel P., Bristol, R.I.  
 Cook, Charles T., Detroit, Mich.  
 Cook, Mrs. C. T., Detroit, Mich.  
 Coolidge, Dr. A., Boston.  
 Coolidge, J. Randolph, Boston.  
 Coolidge, Mrs. J. R., Boston.  
 Coolidge, John T., Boston.  
 Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Boston.  
 Cowing, Miss Grace G., Brookline.  
 Cowing, Mrs. M. W., Brookline.  
 Crafts, Mrs. J. M., Boston.  
 Crane, Mrs. Zenas M., Dalton.  
 Crosby, Sumner, Brookline.  
 Crosby, William S., Brookline.  
 Cross, Mrs. F. B., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Cruft, Miss Harriet O., Boston.  
 Cummings, Mrs. A. L., Portland Me.  
 Cummings, Charles A., Boston.  
 Cunniff, Hon. M. M., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Charles P., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S., Boston.  
 Curtis, Mrs. Mary S., Boston.  
 Dalton, C. H., Boston.  
 Dalton, Mrs. C. H., Boston.  
 Darling, Cortes A., Providence.  
 Davis, Miss A. W., Boston.  
 Davis, Mrs. Edward L., Boston.  
 Dexter, Mrs. F. G., Boston.  
 Dillaway, W. E. L., Boston.  
 Doliber, Thomas, Boston.  
 Dow, Miss Jane F., Milton.  
 Draper, Eben S., Boston.  
 Draper, George A., Boston.  
 Dunklee, Mrs. John W., Boston.  
 Durant, William, Boston.  
 Duryea, Mrs. Herman, New York.  
 Earle, Mrs. T. K., Boston.  
 Eliot, Rev. Christopher R., Boston.  
 Elliott, Mrs. Maud Howe, Boston.  
 Ellis, George H., Boston.  
 Endicott, Miss Clara T., Boston.  
 Endicott, Henry, Boston.  
 Endicott, Miss Mary E., Beverly.  
 Endicott, William, Boston.  
 Endicott, William C., Jr., Boston.  
 Ernst, C. W., Boston.  
 Evans, Mrs. Glendower, Boston.  
 Everett, Mrs. Emily, Cambridge.  
 Fairbanks, Miss C. L., Boston.  
 Farnam, Mrs. Ann S., New Haven.  
 Faulkner, Miss Fannie M., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. Dudley B., Boston.  
 Fay, H. H., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. H. H., Boston.  
 Fay, Mrs. Joseph S., Boston.  
 Fay, Miss Sarah B., Boston.  
 Fay, Miss S. M., Boston.  
 Fenno, Mrs. L. C., Boston.  
 Ferguson, Mrs. C. H., Dorchester.  
 Ferris, Mrs. M. E., Brookline.  
 Ferris, Miss Mary E., Brookline.  
 Fields, Mrs. James T., Boston.  
 Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N., Boston.  
 Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott, Boston.

- Folsom, Charles F., M.D., Boston.  
 Foote, Miss M. B., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Miss C. P., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Mrs. E. W., Hartford, Conn.  
 Foster, Francis C., Cambridge.  
 Foster, Mrs. Francis C., Cambridge.  
 Freeman, Miss Harriet E., Boston.  
 Frothingham, Rev. P. R., Boston.  
 Fry, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Fuller, Mrs. Samuel R., Boston.  
 Galloupe, C. W., Boston.  
 Gammans, Hon. George H., Boston.  
 Gardiner, Charles P., Boston.  
 Gardiner, Robert H., Boston.  
 Gardner, George A., Boston.  
 Gardner, Mrs. John L., Boston.  
 George, Charles H., Providence.  
 Gill, Mrs. Francis A., Boston.  
 Glidden, W. T., Boston.  
 Goddard, William, Providence.  
 Goff, Darius L., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Goff, Lyman B., Pawtucket, R.I.  
 Goldthwait, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Gooding, Rev. A., Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Goodwin, Miss A. M., Cambridge.  
 Gordon, Rev. G. A., D.D., Boston.  
 Gray, Mrs. Ellen, New York City.  
 Green, Charles G., Boston.  
 Grew, Edward W., Boston.  
 Griffin, S. B., Springfield.  
 Hale, Rev. Edward E., Boston.  
 Hall, Mrs. F. Howe, Plainfield, N.J.  
 Hall, Miss L. E., Boston.  
 Hall, Miss Minna B., Longwood.  
 Hallowell, Col. N. P., Boston.  
 Hammond, Mrs. G. G., Jr., Boston.  
 Hammond, Mrs. G. W., Boston.  
 Hanscom, Dr. Sanford, Somerville.  
 Haskell, Edwin B., Auburndale.  
 Haskell, Mrs. E. B., Auburndale.  
 Head, Charles, Boston.  
 Head, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Heard, J. T., M.D., Boston.  
 Hearst, Mrs. Phebe A.  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Boston.  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Chas. P., Boston.  
 Henshaw, Mrs. Harriet A., Boston.  
 Herford, Rev. Brooke, England.  
 Hersey, Charles H., Boston.  
 Higginson, Frederick, Brookline.  
 Higginson, Henry Lee, Boston.  
 Higginson, Mrs. Henry L., Boston.  
 Hill, Dr. A. S., Somerville.  
 Hill, J. E. R., Boston.  
 Hill, Mrs. T. J., Providence.  
 Hoar, Gen. Rockwood, Worcester.  
 Hodgkins, Frank E., Somerville.  
 Hodgkins, William H., Somerville.  
 Hogg, John, Boston.  
 Hollis, Mrs. S. J., Lynn.  
 Holmes, Charles W., Canada.  
 Holmes, John H., Boston.  
 Horton, Mrs. William H., Boston.  
 Hovey, William A., Boston.  
 Howard, Hon. A. C., Boston.  
 Howard, Hon. Henry, Providence.  
 Howe, Henry Marion, N.Y.  
 Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, Boston.  
 Howe, Mrs. Virginia A. Boston.  
 Howland, Mrs. O. O., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, Francis W., Boston.  
 Hunnewell, Mrs. H. S., Boston.  
 Hutchins, Mrs. C. F., Boston.  
 Iasigi, Miss Mary V., Boston.  
 Ingraham, Mrs. E. T., Wellesley.  
 Jackson, Charles C., Boston.  
 Jackson, Edward, Boston.  
 Jackson, Mrs. J. B. S., Boston.  
 Jackson, Patrick T., Cambridge.  
 James, Mrs. C. D., Brookline.  
 Jenks, Miss C. E., Boston.  
 Johnson, Edward C., Boston.  
 Jones, Mrs. E. C., New Bedford.  
 Jones, Miss Ellen M., Boston.  
 Joy, Mrs. Charles H., Boston.  
 Kasson, Rev. F. H., Boston.

- Kellogg, Mrs. Eva D., Boston.  
 Kendall, Miss H. W., Boston.  
 Kennard, Martin P., Brookline.  
 Kent, Mrs. Helena M., Boston.  
 Kidder, Mrs. Henry P., Boston.  
 Kilmer, Frederick M., Somerville.  
 Kimball, Mrs. David P., Boston.  
 Kimball, Edward P., Malden.  
 Knapp, George B., Boston.  
 Knowlton, Daniel S., Boston.  
 Kramer, Henry C., Boston.  
 Lamb, Mrs. Annie L., Boston.  
 Lamson, Miss C. W., England.  
 Lang, B. J., Boston.  
 Lang, Mrs. B. J., Boston.  
 Lawrence, Amory A., Boston.  
 Lawrence, James, Groton.  
 Lawrence, Mrs. James, Groton.  
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm., Boston.  
 Lee, George C., Boston.  
 Lee, Mrs. George C., Boston.  
 Lillie, Mrs. A. H., Richmond, Eng.  
 Lincoln, L. J. B., Hingham.  
 Linzee, J. T., Boston.  
 Littell, Miss S. G., Boston.  
 Livermore, Thomas L., Boston.  
 Lodge, Hon. Henry C., Boston.  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice M.  
 Lord, Rev. A. M., Providence, R.I.  
 Loring, Mrs. W. Caleb, Boston.  
 Lothrop, John, Auburndale.  
 Lothrop, Mrs. T. K., Boston.  
 Lovering, Mrs. Charles T., Boston.  
 Lowell, Abbott Lawrence, Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Amy, Brookline.  
 Lowell, Charles, Boston.  
 Lowell, Francis C., Boston.  
 Lowell, Mrs. George G., Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Georgina, Boston.  
 Lowell, Mrs. John, Boston.  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy, Boston.  
 Lyman, Arthur T., Boston.  
 Lyman, J. P., Boston.  
 Manning, Mrs. M. W., Brooklyn.  
 Marrett, Miss H. M., Standish, Me.  
 Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland.  
 Marvin, Mrs. E. C., Boston.  
 Mason, Miss E. F., Boston.  
 Mason, Miss Ida M., Boston.  
 Mason, I. B., Providence.  
 Matchett, Mrs. W. F., Boston.  
 Matthews, Mrs. A. B., Boston.  
 May, F. W. G., Dorchester.  
 Merriam, Charles, Boston.  
 Merriam, Mrs. Charles, Boston.  
 Merriman, Mrs. D., Boston.  
 Merritt, Edward P., Boston.  
 Meyer, Mrs. George von L., Boston.  
 Minot, J. Grafton, Boston.  
 Minot, The Misses, Boston.  
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine C., Boston.  
 Morgan, Eustis P., Saco, Me.  
 Morgan, Mrs. Eustis P., Saco, Me.  
 Morison, John H., Boston.  
 Morison, Mrs. John H., Boston.  
 Morse, Mrs. Leopold, Boston.  
 Morse, Miss M. F., Jamaica Plain.  
 Morss, A. S., Charlestown.  
 Moseley, Charles H., Boston.  
 Motley, Mrs. E. Preble, Boston.  
 Moulton, Miss Maria C., Boston.  
 Nichols, Mrs. Frederick S., Boston.  
 Nichols, J. Howard, Boston.  
 Nickerson, Andrew, Boston.  
 Nickerson, Miss Priscilla, Boston.  
 Nickerson, S. D., Boston.  
 Norcross, Grenville H., Boston.  
 Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr., Boston.  
 Noyes, Hon. Charles J., Boston.  
 Oliver, Dr. Henry K., Boston.  
 Paine, Robert Treat, Boston.  
 Palfrey, J. C., Boston.  
 Palmer, John S., Providence.  
 Parker, Richard T., Boston.  
 Parkinson, John, Boston.  
 Parkinson, Mrs. John, Boston.

- Parkman, George F., Boston.  
 Peabody, Rev. Endicott, Groton.  
 Peabody, F. H., Boston.  
 Peabody, Frederick W., Boston.  
 Peabody, Mrs. R. S., Boston.  
 Peabody, S. E., Boston.  
 Perkins, Charles Bruen, Boston.  
 Perkins, Mrs. C. E., Boston.  
 Phillips, Mrs. John C., Boston.  
 Pickman, D. L., Boston.  
 Pickman, Mrs. D. L., Boston.  
 Pierce, Mrs. M. V., Milton.  
 Pope, Mrs. A. A., Boston.  
 Porter, Charles H., Quincy.  
 Potter, Isaac M., Providence.  
 Potter, Mrs. Warren B., Boston.  
 Powars, Miss Mary A., Boston.  
 Pratt, Elliott W., Boston.  
 Prendergast, J. M., Boston.  
 Proctor, James H., Boston.  
 Proctor, Mrs. T. E., Boston.  
 Quimby, Mrs. A. K., Boston.  
 Rand, Arnold A., Boston.  
 Rantoul, Robert S., Salem.  
 Reardon, Dennis A., Boston.  
 Reed, Mrs. Wm. Homer, Boston.  
 Reynolds, Walter H., Boston.  
 Rice, Mrs. Henry A., Boston.  
 Richards, Miss Elise, Boston.  
 Richards, George H., Boston.  
 Richards, Mrs. H., Gardiner, Me.  
 Richardson, John, Boston.  
 Richardson, Miss M. G., New York.  
 Richardson, Mrs. M. R., Boston.  
 Richardson, W. L., M.D., Boston.  
 Roberts, Mrs. A. W., Boston.  
 Robinson, Henry, Reading.  
 Rodman, S. W., Boston.  
 Rodocanachi, J. M., Boston.  
 Rogers, Miss Clara B., Boston.  
 Rogers, Miss Flora E., New York.  
 Rogers, Henry M., Boston.  
 Rogers, Mrs. William B., Boston.  
 Ropes, Mrs. Joseph A., Boston.  
 Russell, Henry G., Providence.  
 Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence.  
 Russell, Henry S., Boston.  
 Russell, Miss Marian, Boston.  
 Russell, Mrs. Robert S., Boston.  
 Russell, Mrs. William A., Boston.  
 Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline.  
 Saltonstall, Richard M., Newton.  
 Sanborn, Frank B., Concord.  
 Schaff, Capt. Morris, Pittsfield.  
 Schlesinger, Sebastian B., Boston.  
 Sears, David, Boston.  
 Sears, Frederick R., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. Fred. R., Jr., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W., Boston.  
 Sears, Mrs. P. H., Boston.  
 Sears, Willard T., Boston.  
 Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland, Boston.  
 Shaw, Henry S., Boston.  
 Shaw, Quincy A., Boston.  
 Shepard, Harvey N., Boston.  
 Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence.  
 Sherwood, W. H., Boston.  
 Shippen, Rev. R. R., Brockton.  
 Sigourney, Henry, Boston.  
 Slafter, Rev. Edmund F., Boston.  
 Slater, Mrs. H. N., Boston.  
 Slater, H. N., Jr., Providence.  
 Snelling, Samuel G., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss E. D., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss Emily L., Boston.  
 Sohier, Miss M. D., Boston.  
 Sorchan, Mrs. Victor, New York.  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Mahlon D., Boston.  
 Spencer, Henry F., Boston.  
 Sprague, F. P., M.D., Boston.  
 Stanwood, Edward, Brookline.  
 Stearns, Charles H., Brookline.  
 Stearns, Mrs. Charles H., Brookline.  
 Stevens, Miss C. Augusta, N.Y.  
 Stewart, Mrs. C. B., Boston.  
 Sturgis, Francis S., Boston.



- Sullivan, Richard, Boston.  
 Swan, Mrs. Sarah H., Cambridge.  
 Taggard, Mrs. B. W., Boston.  
 Talbot, Mrs. Isabella W., Boston.  
 Tapley, Mrs. Amos P., Boston.  
 Temple, Thomas F., Boston.  
 Thaw, Mrs. Wm., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Thayer, Miss Adele G., Boston.  
 Thayer, E. V. R., Boston.  
 Thayer, Rev. George A., Cincinnati.  
 Thayer, Mrs. Nathaniel, Boston.  
 Thomas, Mrs. Joseph B., Boston.  
 Thorndike, S. Lothrop, Boston.  
 Tilden, Miss Alice Foster, Milton.  
 Tilden, Miss Edith S., Milton.  
 Tilden, Mrs. M. Louise, Milton.  
 Tingley, S. H., Providence.  
 Tompkins, Eugene, Boston.  
 Torrey, Miss A. D., Boston.  
 Tower, Col. William A., Boston.  
 Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S., Boston.  
 Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph.  
 Underwood, Herbert S., Boston.  
 Upton, George B., Boston.  
 Villard, Mrs. Henry, New York.  
 Vose, Miss Caroline C., Milton.  
 Wales, Joseph H., Boston.  
 Warden, Erskine, Waltham.  
 Ware, Miss C. L., Cambridge.  
 Ware, Miss M. L., Boston.  
 Warren, J. G., Providence.  
 Warren, Mrs. Wm. W., Boston.  
 Watson, Thomas A., Weymouth.  
 Watson, Mrs. T. A., Weymouth.  
 Weld, R. H., Boston.  
 Weld, Mrs. William F., Boston.  
 Wesson, J. L., Boston.  
 Wheelock, Miss Lucy, Boston.  
 Wheelwright, A. C., Boston.  
 Wheelwright, John W., Boston.  
 White, C. J., Cambridge.  
 White, Mrs. Charles T., Boston.  
 White, George A., Boston.  
 Whitehead, Miss Mary, Roxbury.  
 Whitford, George W., Providence.  
 Whiting, Albert T., Boston.  
 Whitman, Mrs. Sarah W., Boston.  
 Whitney, Miss Anne, Boston.  
 Whitney, Henry M., Brookline.  
 Whitten, Mrs. Elizabeth S.  
 Whitwell, S. Horatio, Boston.  
 Wigglesworth, Thomas, Boston.  
 Wightman, W. D., Providence.  
 Williams, Mrs. H., Boston.  
 Winslow, Mrs. George, Roxbury.  
 Winsor, Mrs. E., Chestnut Hill.  
 Winsor, J. B., Providence.  
 Winthrop, Mrs. John, Stockbridge.  
 Winthrop, Mrs. Thos. L., Boston.  
 Woodruff, Thomas T., Boston.  
 Young, Mrs. Benjamin L., Boston.

# SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

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SOUTH BOSTON, October 14, 1903.

The annual meeting of the corporation, duly summoned, was held today at the institution, and was called to order by the president, Hon. Francis H. Appleton, at 3 P.M.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read by the secretary and declared approved.

The annual report of the trustees was presented, read, accepted and ordered to be printed with the usual accompanying documents.

The report of the treasurer was read, accepted and ordered to be printed.

It was voted that the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. Edward Jackson, be accepted and that the thanks of the corporation be conveyed to him for his long, disinterested and valuable services.

The corporation then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and the following persons were unanimously elected:—

*President*—Hon. FRANCIS H. APPLETON.

*Vice-President*—AMORY A. LAWRENCE.

*Treasurer*—PATRICK T. JACKSON.

*Secretary*—MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

*Trustees*—Francis H. Appleton, William Leonard Benedict, William Endicott, Charles P. Gardiner, J. Theodore Heard, M.D., George H. Richards, Richard M. Saltonstall and S. Lothrop Thorndike.

The meeting was then dissolved, and all in attendance proceeded, with the invited guests, to visit the various departments of the school.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS,

*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
SOUTH BOSTON, October 14, 1903.

*To the Members of the Corporation.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:— In compliance with the requirements of the by-laws of the institution, we have the honor to present the following report for the year ending on the 31st day of August, 1903:—

In giving an account of the management of the affairs of the establishment, we will confine ourselves to general statements and observations in regard to it, referring you to the reports of the treasurer and the director for financial details and for specific information relating to the work of the school in its various branches.

At the opening of the year under review the number of blind persons in the different departments of the institution, including the kindergarden at Jamaica Plain, was 278. Since then 36 have been admitted and 30 have been discharged, making the present number 284.

The health of the pupils has been uniformly good. With the exception of a single case of scarlet fever, which made its appearance in one of the cottages for girls soon after the Christmas recess, and of a light case of measles, which occurred in the boys' department near the close of the school year, there have been no instances of infectious diseases nor of serious illness of any kind.

All the necessary expenses of the institution have been promptly met and special outlays made under the authority of our board, and careful consideration has been given to all matters pertaining to the success and prosperity of the establishment in general and to the welfare and progress of the children and youth committed to our charge in particular.

#### RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

In all the pursuits and callings of life the competition is so keen and the need of a variety of accomplishments so great that no success in any undertaking is attainable without a large outlay of physical and mental resources. In order to be able to achieve much today in his chosen career, a man must be alert, discerning, prudent, sagacious, judicious and persistent. Carlyle truly says that "the race of life has become intense; the runners are treading upon each other's heels; woe be to him who stops to tie his shoe-strings."

In the light of these facts it becomes evident that the prosperity and happiness of the blind and their elevation to their rightful position in society depend wholly upon a broad and full development and thorough cultivation of all their powers and natural aptitudes and upon raising the standard of their intelligence and energy to the highest possible degree.

A careful consideration of the difficulties and peculiar conditions, which invariably accompany the loss of the visual sense, convinces us that the victims of this deprivation must have a more liberal and systematic training and a more completely rounded education

than any class of normal children and youth. This is imperatively needed in their case in order that they may be so well developed and so adequately equipped as to become men and women of power, capable of solving the knotty problems that may come up in daily business in any field of activity, prepared to meet obligations and to seize opportunities whenever and wherever these appear and ready to do any kind of suitable work and to be in thought, word and deed whatsoever is fairly and righteously demanded of them.

For the accomplishment of this end no means or efforts have been spared on our part in providing the necessary facilities and accommodations, in securing the services of able and efficient teachers, well fitted for the performance of their specific duties, in keeping abreast of the times by adopting the best methods of instruction and training that are in use in any part of the world, in enriching the library and increasing the collections of the museum and in obtaining instruments, apparatus, tools, models and educational appliances of every description.

Judging the tree by its fruit, we are justified in stating that the school has done a remarkable work in uplifting the blind of New England intellectually, morally and socially, and that the results obtained through its operations are unsurpassed. This statement is based upon facts gathered and worked out by competent and absolutely reliable authority. We refer to the statistics which have been collected and tabulated under the direction of the former chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, and which have been published by him in the 21st number of the *Labor Bulletin of the Common-*

*wealth of Massachusetts.* From the tables printed on the ninth page of the *Bulletin* we copy the following figures:—

There are in our state 3,983 blind persons. Of these 2,267 are males and 1,716 females. Of the former 1,240 (or 55 per centum) and of the latter 540 (or 31 per centum) are *entirely self-supporting*. In other words 44 per centum of all the blind people of Massachusetts are able to earn their living without assistance or subsidy from any source public or private. After deducting those who are living with their families and near relatives, there remain only 18 per centum who are dependent either wholly or in part upon charity.

These statistics make a showing which is exceedingly satisfactory when we consider all the difficulties which beset the blind wage-earner or professional man. With the exception of the kingdom of Saxony, where through a system of official patronage given by the government a large number of blind persons is reached and most of them aided to become self-supporting, in no other part of the world have such results as these been obtained. Most certainly nothing that can approach them or be compared with them has been accomplished in England, for nearly three-fourths of the blind of that country are paupers, lodged and fed in asylums and almshouses, or are either supported or subsidized and pensioned by charitable societies and by the local guardians of the poor.

For the excellent results which have been reaped in Massachusetts the chief credit is due to the genius of its eminent philanthropist, the late Doctor Samuel Gridley Howe, who established a broad and liberal

system of education for the blind and who labored assiduously and successfully during the greatest part of his wonderful life to bring this class of our fellow-men out of the darkness of idleness and dependence into the light of activity and helpfulness. He did more than any other person to create among the blind of the United States a spirit of self-reliance and individual independence and an appreciation of the attributes of true manhood and womanhood and of the value and dignity of American citizenship.

#### FINANCES.

The report of the treasurer, which is hereto appended, gives a detailed account of the income and expenditures of the institution and shows that its financial condition is very satisfactory.

For the sake of convenience the items of receipts and disbursements contained in this document may be condensed as follows:—

Cash on hand September 1, 1902, . . . .	\$43,688.98
Total receipts during the year, . . . .	<u>367,102.67</u>
	\$410,791.65
Total expenditures and investments, . . . .	<u>364,790.73</u>
Balance in the treasury August 31, 1903, . . . .	\$46,000.92

Our board has given due attention to the management of the financial affairs of the establishment, and, by using with strict economy the income derived from invested funds and from the annual appropriation of the state, we have been able to supply the wants of the school as it now stands. But, in order that our system of training the blind and fitting them

for the duties of life may be kept up to date and rendered even more efficient than hitherto and productive of richer results, there is an urgent demand for further improvements in several departments of the institution and for many additions to our educational agencies. These are indispensable, yet we cannot undertake to make them without an adequate increase of the means placed at our disposal.

We are exceedingly sorry to be obliged to report that our honored treasurer, Mr. Edward Jackson, feeling the effects of advancing years and the need of freedom from the exacting cares and responsibilities of business, has made up his mind to decline a reëlection. Our board, on being assured that his decision was final, passed unanimously the following vote in recognition of what he has done for the school :—

VOTED, that the sincere and warm thanks of the trustees be hereby tendered to the treasurer of the corporation, Edward Jackson, Esq., for the faithful and absolutely disinterested service, which he has rendered to the institution for a long period of years, and for the prompt and courteous manner in which he has discharged the various duties of his position.

The establishment has been peculiarly fortunate in the choice of the persons to whom its financial concerns have been entrusted. For the last thirty-five years the important office of treasurer has been held by members of the Endicott and Jackson families, Mr. William Endicott, junior, and his younger brother, Mr. Henry Endicott, having served from 1869 to 1880 and Mr. Edward Jackson, aided by his late brother, Patrick T. Jackson, and his nephew of the same name, from the latter date to the present day. Thus far the institution has had seven treas-



urers, of whom Mr. Richard D. Tucker was the first, Mr. Peter T. Dalton the second, Mr. Thomas B. Wales, junior, the third, Hon. William Claflin the fourth, Mr. William Endicott, junior, the fifth, Mr. Henry Endicott the sixth and Mr. Edward Jackson the seventh. All these gentlemen gave their services gladly and without ever receiving a cent of remuneration, while those among them who were able to contribute to the funds of the institution have done so most generously.

It gives us sincere pleasure to state that Mr. Edward Jackson has been appointed a member of our board to fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of the late Mr. John E. Toulmin whose official connection with the institution lasted only a few months.

#### LEGACIES TO THE INSTITUTION.

Since the publication of our last report the institution has been favored with several legacies, left to it by public-spirited citizens and warm-hearted friends who appreciated thoroughly the value of its great mission and were very desirous of contributing to the support of its work and the increase of its usefulness.

Messrs. Robert S. Minot and Charles H. Moseley, executors of the will of our late colleague, JOSEPH BEAL GLOVER, have paid to the treasurer of the corporation two legacies of \$5,000 each. In accordance with the directions left by the testator, the income of one of these bequests is to be used for the general purposes of the institution without any restriction, while the interest of the other is to be applied exclusively to the education of children who

are both blind and deaf and for whose care and training there exists no provision either public or private. As a member of our board for twenty-nine years, Mr. Glover was strictly faithful and absolutely conscientious in the performance of the duties of his office and paid as close attention to the interests of the institution as he did to his own affairs. He was perfectly familiar with the purposes and needs of the school, and his bequests to it bear convincing testimony to his firm belief in its beneficence and to his implicit confidence in the honesty and efficiency of its management.

Under the terms of the will of Miss LUCY A. BARKER, late of Millbury, Massachusetts, the institution has received from the administrator, Mr. George C. Lawrence of Worcester, one half of the residue of her estate, amounting to \$5,953.21. Miss Barker was a woman of fine character, noble spirit, high ideals and many excellent qualities of mind and heart, among which a warm sympathy with the poor and the suffering was by no means the least. She died on the seventeenth day of May, 1901, at the age of sixty years, having been born in January, 1831, and the bequests which she left for the benefit of the afflicted and the needy members of the human family constitute a monument to her memory, which will stand the test of time and bear lasting testimony to her benevolence and generosity.

We have been notified that Miss Barker's brother, Mr. CALVIN W. BARKER, who died in March, 1903, following in the footsteps of his sister, bequeathed to the institution a legacy of \$2,000, together with a fourth part of the residue of his estate.

In the year 1900 a legacy tax of \$1,250 was paid to

the government of the United States on the bequest of the late ROBERT CHARLES BILLINGS. This amount has been refunded to the institution.

This record is a gratifying one and gives us courage to meet the future. We are grateful to the memory of the testators and benefactors who have passed away and to numerous living donors whose interest in the cause of the blind is unflagging.

#### IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDED ROOM.

The main building has undergone very important and highly satisfactory alterations and improvements, which were contemplated and planned a number of years ago.

The eastern wing of this edifice has been extended considerably and has been made to correspond as nearly as possible with the western side in length and appearance.

The new addition is four stories in height. The lowest floor is occupied by the old dining-room, now enlarged and well-proportioned, and by a commodious kitchen. These apartments are lighted from both sides by a number of windows and have been fully furnished and adequately equipped in all respects. Pantries, refrigerators, ranges, sinks, dressers and tables, all have been provided for them. A large basement under the kitchen contains an extensive coal-bin and ample space for storage of fuel. Every detail in regard to the closets, entrances and exits on the ground floor has been carefully planned, and full attention has been given to all arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the members of the household.

The secondary dining-room in the main part of the building has been shortened, a piece having been taken from this and added to the hall-space which stands between it and the new and larger dining-room. This alteration has made possible the opening of an improved approach to the latter by means of a broad and straight stair-case which has replaced the old narrow and crooked flight of steps.

On the second floor there are three fine school-rooms and a cloak-room for the use of the pupils. A corridor running along the western side of the wing gives access to two of the schoolrooms and the cloak-room on the left and ends at the door of the third schoolroom. This room is supplied with every facility and convenience for the study of physics and chemistry and forms a complete laboratory.

The upper floor, two stories in height, is entirely devoted to the hall of the institution, which has been so extended as to attain a seating capacity of three hundred and twenty persons. The stairs leading to the balcony have been broadened and straightened. The stage has been enlarged and has a frontage of twenty-one feet and a depth of thirty-five feet. Its southern end is occupied by the large organ of the institution, which has been completely rebuilt and renovated by its original manufacturers, Messrs. Hook and Hastings, and has been made quite the equivalent of a new instrument with all the modern improvements. Behind the stage has been constructed a spacious bay-window which is large enough to be used as an ante-room.

On the second floor, the piazza on the outside of the wing is continued so as to complete the circuit of the building, and a bridge, built at the southern

end across the courtyard, offers direct communication between the eastern and western wings.

A few changes and repairs have been made in other parts of the main building, and its entire exterior has been repainted in two colors.

All the details of the work have been carefully planned and executed, and the result is absolutely satisfactory from an aesthetic point of view as well as from the standpoint of utility and convenience. The hall, especially, with its beautifully decorated walls and ceilings, its magnificent organ, its commodious auditorium and balcony and its splendid outlook, may well serve as an appropriate setting for the interesting exercises of the school or for the pleasant gatherings of the pupils and their friends.

#### THE HOWE MEMORIAL PRESS.

The printing department has been carefully and satisfactorily managed, and its operations have been carried on without interruption.

During the past year two volumes of Duruy's *General History of the World*, the second and the third, have been printed, and the fourth and last one is in press.

Of the books which were so seriously damaged by the fire in the Howe Building in the winter of 1901 as to be rendered entirely useless, seven have been replaced by new editions, and there is no relaxation in the prosecution of the work of making good all the losses caused by that destructive conflagration.

In addition to these publications there have been stereotyped and issued one hundred and seven pieces

of music for the voice, for the pianoforte and for various other instruments.

Reference was made last year to the condition of the platen press, which has been in constant use since 1879 and has rendered good service. It is evident that this press is nearly worn out and that it cannot last much longer; but the price asked for the manufacture of a new machine is so high that it seems best to repair the old one and keep it for the present.

Our printing office fills a distinctive place among the agencies, which are employed for the intellectual and moral improvement of the blind. It supplies them with the means of obtaining reliable information through their own exertions and at the same time enables them to come in contact with some of the brightest and noblest minds of mankind through the perusal of their productions. The books issued by the Howe memorial press are widely read and afford pleasure and solace not only to those who reside in New England and in the United States of America, but to people of distant countries. The following letter, written to the director by a lady connected with the Marathi mission in India, bears convincing testimony to the correctness of this statement.

MARATHI MISSION.—SIRUR, POONA DISTRICT, Aug. 12, 1903.

TO PROF. ANAGNOS. DEAR SIR:— I thank you exceedingly for your kindness in sending us the most valuable books, types and so forth. It was such a pleasure to receive this box, and the boys are so pleased with it! . . . Most all read well with the raised letters. You should have seen these blind boys go off to the dormitory— so proud! & so happy! with the *books* that *your* kindness had provided for them. They keep them awhile in the dormitories and then bring them to the Mission Bungalow. Not long since

a company of Brahmin was listening to Raghu, one of the boys reading in one of the villages, when they said "I believe he can see! May I put a cloth over your eyes?" So he put a cloth over those poor blind eyes! and then was sure the boy was reading with his fingers!! They are learning trades well. Two of them will leave, well fitted I trust for life's work, and *you have helped them*. Then we shall take two more in their places. . . .

Most gratefully yours,

For your grateful friends, MARY C. WINSOR.

It is to be regretted that the printing department, on account of the lack of funds necessary for the erection and equipment of a special building, is obliged to occupy such contracted and inconvenient quarters that its work has to be done without the great advantages and facilities, which are so abundantly afforded by the new and improved mechanical appliances of the present day.

#### TEACHING BLIND ADULTS AT THEIR HOMES.

The experience of another year shows that the work of teaching blind adults at their homes is very successful and that the results already obtained therefrom are such as to compensate for the expense which the state has incurred in this direction.

The number of those desirous of learning to read has steadily increased and the teachers have been kept constantly busy in endeavoring to help every blind man and woman whose case has been brought to their notice and to do justice to all of them. Now and then they have met with persons who were averse to any kind of exertion and who had no desire whatever to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to them; but these were exceptions, and as a

general rule the ministrations of the instructors have been eagerly sought and duly appreciated.

During the past year the work has been prosecuted in a systematic way and in an economical and thorough manner. The state has been divided into districts, each of which has been regularly visited by one of the teachers, and everything has been arranged with a view of reducing the expense to the lowest possible figure. All new applications for lessons have been sent to the institution and have received immediate attention. They have been promptly referred to the principal teacher with instructions that a fair and patient trial should be given in each case. The director has spent much of his time in attending to the correspondence, in making or examining and approving plans for the proper performance of the work, in exercising a constant supervision over their execution and in keeping things running in an orderly and harmonious manner. He has rendered his services gratuitously with sincere pleasure, and thus the whole amount of the state appropriation has been exclusively used for the salary of teachers and the hire of guides and for their travelling expenses.

In furtherance of this beneficent undertaking the institution has contributed its full share of aid by supplying from its extensive library all the books that have been called for either by the instructors or by the readers and by giving such further assistance as its able and experienced librarians and clerks could render.

The teachers have discharged their respective duties with earnestness, fidelity and efficiency. They have made persistent endeavors to reach those who were in need of their ministrations and have tried to



bring their pupils out of the atmosphere of inactivity and helplessness and to foster in them a spirit of self-confidence. The instructors have visited regularly those under their charge, have treated them with consideration and have taught them to read and write and to do some kind of work with their hands, so that their time might be taken up by some useful occupation and their minds might have something interesting or agreeable to think about. They have sought in every possible way to disperse the clouds of gloom and despair, which surrounded their fellows in misfortune, and to bring to these the joy of hope and the cheer of assurance that all is not gone with the extinction of light.

We are glad to be able to report that in numerous instances the teachers have been exceedingly successful in their humane efforts. They have encouraged and comforted their pupils, and the instruction has been a real blessing to many of the adult blind.

#### WORKSHOP FOR ADULTS.

Through the earnest efforts of the late Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe this department was established at the expense of the corporation and is maintained by the latter for the sole purpose of providing employment for as many industrious and deserving blind men and women as the patronage extended to it by the public will warrant.

As has been repeatedly stated in former reports, the workshop for adults has no organic connection with the school, nor are the recipients of its benefits allowed to associate or to have any relation whatever with the young pupils. The two establish-

ments are entirely separate from each other in every particular.

During the past twelve months the receipts from goods manufactured and sold or repaired and renovated at the shop amounted to \$23,495.33, being an increase of \$3,580.99 over those of the previous year, while the amount paid to blind men and women has risen from \$5,428.07 to \$6,003.80. This showing is very gratifying, and it is fervently hoped that new customers will join the old ones and thus promote the increase of business, which was inaugurated by the removal of our salesrooms to their present location, No. 383 Boylston street.

We cannot close these remarks without appealing again to all good citizens, asking them to assist the blind to become self-supporting by purchasing the goods made by the latter and sold at fair market prices. There are now on the waiting list the names of several able-bodied persons who are eager to work and earn their living through their own exertions, and our ability to supply these and many others with remunerative employment depends altogether upon the increase of the patronage of our workshop.

#### ANNUAL EXERCISES.

Through the unfailing generosity of Mr. Lawrence McCarty, lessee and manager of the Boston Theatre, that splendid and historic auditorium once more opened its portals to the friends of the Perkins Institution and of the kindergarten for the blind, who gathered within its hospitable walls on Tuesday afternoon, June 2, to witness the annual exercises of the school. It was plainly to be seen that there had been

no abatement in the interest which these exercises always arouse, for, as three o'clock, the hour for their commencement, drew near, the place was thronged by a multitude of persons whose presence proclaimed their regard for the work done in behalf of blind children and youths.

In the unavoidable absence of the president of the corporation and of the chairman of the board of trustees, the director, Mr. Michael Anagnos, occupied the seat of the presiding officer and opened the exercises with the following address of welcome: —

REMARKS OF MR. M. ANAGNOS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*— I am grieved to be obliged to announce that the Hon. Francis H. Appleton, the esteemed president of the corporation of the Perkins Institution for the blind, who was to preside on this occasion and lend to it his personal influence, has notified me that he is unable for imperative reasons to be with us today. This unwelcome news came too late this morning to allow me sufficient time to invite some one else to take his place. Hence it becomes necessary for me to step forward and fill the vacancy. I can hardly doubt that this unexpected change causes a great disappointment to you; nevertheless I hope that you will make the best of it and that you will listen patiently to a few words which I beg to address to you.

First and above all, I wish to extend to each and all of you a cordial welcome and to thank you most earnestly in my own name and in behalf of my faithful associates and assistants for your presence here today and for the unabating interest which you manifest in our pupils.

Year after year you gather in this magnificent temple of art with great eagerness to witness these exercises and get an idea of what is accomplished in our school — I might say with strict propriety in YOUR SCHOOL, because there are many among you who have been for a long time its stanch friends and who have contributed enough towards its growth and support to be classed with its proprietors. As on all former occasions of this kind

our purpose has been to have a number of our pupils go through certain literary, scientific and musical performances, in order to enable you to judge fairly of the extent and character of the work accomplished in the various departments of the institution, so our intention on this one is to give you precisely the same opportunity of seeing for yourselves and of forming your own opinion.

In giving a brief account of the school and its operations, I assure you that my remarks will be distinct and plain spoken. I have a thorough aversion to misleading statements. There is scarcely anything more distasteful to me than tricky bragging. I leave this entirely to those people who are possessed of an irrepressible passion for unscrupulous misrepresentations and who make it their business to fill the ears of the unsophisticated public with boastful exaggerations and vaunting pretensions. I assume nothing which does not rest upon absolute truth. Nor do I lay claims upon achievements which cannot stand the search-light of the closest investigation. Therefore I tell a simple, straightforward, unvarnished story, based upon incontrovertible evidence, when I state that the school has no superior anywhere, either in the completeness of its educational forces or in its intellectual and social influences, and that the fruits of its ministrations in making young men and women what American citizens ought to be are unsurpassed by those produced by any kindred establishment on either side of the Atlantic. A close scrutiny of the facts and figures which are to be placed before you will convince you that the institution is in an excellent condition and that it is doing an admirable work which deserves your appreciation. The personnel of its teachers and other officers, its scheme of education, its ample equipment, its methods of training, its facilities and arrangements for general culture, all these are of the highest order — the best that can be secured anywhere.

Of the eighteen instructors employed in the literary department, six are graduates of colleges and universities, and three-fourths of the remaining twelve have been trained in the normal schools of Massachusetts. Perhaps there is a possibility of finding in one or two institutions for the blind in Europe an equal number of tutors who have enjoyed academical advantages similar to those just mentioned, but we must look for these only in Germany and in no other part of the world. Among the sixteen teachers of vocal and instrumental music there are

eight graduates of the New England Conservatory of Music and three others whose talents and abilities have been enhanced by uncommon educational advantages, while the remaining five belong to the class of prominent specialists and distinguished musicians of whom there are so many in Boston. To this list of instructors may be added eight more who devote the whole of their time to giving lessons in various forms of manual training.

In regard to the equipment of the school it is no hyperbole to say that this is the largest and most complete that can be found in this or in any other country. Our library contains more than fourteen thousand volumes of embossed books, printed in every known system of raised characters, while our spacious museum is filled with a vast collection of educational appliances and apparatus, mechanical contrivances, curious implements or weapons, models and specimens of every description from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. What may be considered no less valuable than the possession of these objects is the constant use which is made of them both by classes and by individuals.

After listening patiently to my remarks you naturally desire to know what are the actual results of this plan of education, of these methods of instruction and training, of the efforts of these capable and fine teachers and of the innumerable pedagogical tools and material appliances which are placed within their reach. You are not satisfied with mere words. You want facts, and these I will gladly lay before you.

An eminent and most reliable statistician, Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, who has been recently chosen to fill the place of the principal executive officer in the public library of Boston, was for a number of years chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor. While he was engaged in this work he investigated with great assiduity and scrupulous care the case of the physically defective population in Massachusetts in relation to industry, and the results of his researches were tabulated in a thoroughly systematic form and published in February, 1902, in the twenty-first number of the *Labor Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*. According to the figures given by Mr. Wadlin on the ninth page of the *Bulletin*, there are in our state 3,983 blind persons. Of these 2,267 are males and 1,716 females. Of the former 1,240 (or 55 per cent.) and of the latter 540

(or 31 per cent.) are ENTIRELY SELF-SUPPORTING. In other words 45 per cent. of all the blind people of Massachusetts, including the advanced in years and the infirm, are able to earn their living without assistance or subsidy from any source, public or private. After deducting these from the whole number, together with those who are living with their families and near relatives, there remain 18 per cent. who are depending either entirely or in part upon charity. These self-supporting people being, as they are, most seriously handicapped by their infirmity in the race of life, how could they become independent without the direct ministrations of the school or the indirect influences which it has brought to bear upon them?

These facts and figures speak convincingly for themselves. They tell an admirable tale. They show the fruition of the great principles on which the institution was founded and upon which its work has been invariably prosecuted from the time of its establishment to the present day.

By a fortunate coincidence the school was brought into existence at the dawn of a great period in the history of Massachusetts. When it was first established the horizon of the state was suffused with the light of progress and true democracy, of freedom and moral idealism, of human advancement and fraternization. These illuminating rays came for the most part from the luminous pleiades of reformers, comprising such brilliant stars as Channing and Emerson, Horace Mann and Theodore Parker, Sumner and Dorothea Dix. Dr. Howe belonged to this constellation of scholarly thinkers and implacable enemies of the iniquities of the past. He was one of them in high aspiration and nobility of aim, in the tendencies and inclination of his mind and spirit, in earnestness of purpose and ardent desire to do what could be done for the amelioration of the condition of the suffering and dependent members of the human family and for strengthening their sense of self-respect and dignity. He was born to become a warm-hearted philanthropist and keen-witted educator.

The quality of Dr. Howe's mettle and the extent of his administrative power and executive ability were fully proved in foreign lands, where he went immediately after his graduation from the medical school of his native town and volunteered to serve the cause of liberty and fight by the side of the Greeks

who were heroically struggling to break the yoke of despotism and regain their national independence. After seven years of severe hardships and gallant efforts he returned home from this chivalrous campaign and entered upon that of humanity. On his arrival in Boston he found that a movement in behalf of the blind had already been inaugurated, and at the request of its promoters he unhesitatingly undertook to organize and direct a school for the benefit of this class of sufferers similar to that which had been established in Paris in 1784 by Valentin Haüy, the great apostle of their cause, whose achievements in this field of beneficence added a new jewel to the glorious diadem of France.

Dr. Howe entered upon his career with an ardor that ignored all obstacles, with an enthusiasm that was resistless and with an industry that was tireless. He rose quickly to the highest eminence in his profession and became the Haüy of the new world. He labored assiduously and indefatigably in constructing a complete system of education, in which most of the fundamental ideas were distinctly characteristic of New England. Health and thorough physical development, broad intellectual and moral culture, love of industry and independence, self-respect, aversion to idleness and alms-taking, a sense of the dignity of man and a realization of the privileges and obligations of American citizenship, these constituted the corner stone upon which a pedagogical superstructure of exceptional symmetry and peculiar adaptation to its purposes was reared by the master hand of a practical philosopher and sane reformer. Upon these principles and with the sole end in view of cultivating the blind on all sides of their nature and of raising among them the standard of true manhood and womanhood, their education was pursued during the long life of Dr. Howe with the remarkable results which are well known all over the world and of which the facts and figures tabulated by Mr. Wadlin give you a clear idea. I am exceedingly glad to be able to state in the most positive manner that the band of faithful and able men and women, who are now carrying on with me the work of the school, are so deeply imbued with the spirit which animated its famous founder in all his actions, that they realize fully the value and the sacredness of the trust which is committed to their care and that they will never allow it to suffer or deteriorate in their hands for lack of devotion or for want of earnest endeavor.

I am aware that I have already taxed your patience too much; but before leaving this platform I crave the privilege of saying a few words about the goodness and generosity of the courteous lessee and proprietor of this splendid theatre, Mr. Lawrence McCarty. Thanks to the liberality of this kind friend of the blind we were enabled at this time a year ago to hold here the annual exercises of our school. Through his gracious invitation we are gathered again in this place for the same purpose. When I called on Mr. McCarty several weeks ago to request him to allow us to use his theatre this season, he received me so cordially and granted my petition in such a hearty way as to convince me that the cause of our pupils has as strong a hold upon his tender feelings as it had upon those of the late Dr. Orlando Tompkins, of his noble widow and of their worthy son, Mr. Eugene Tompkins. You can easily imagine that courteous treatment is a real comfort to one who is obliged to do a little begging from time to time in aid of a beneficent enterprise and to whose singular experience stern rebuke for having dared to disturb with his urgent appeals the equanimity of some high-toned lady or lord is not entirely foreign. Nor is it difficult for you to realize what a great boon it is for anyone to be confident that in his work he is favored with true friends and sincere sympathizers who will stand by him on all occasions and to whom he will not hesitate to apply for assistance in cases of need. Mr. McCarty, like his predecessors in the proprietorship of the Boston Theatre, belongs to this class. To him and to his painstaking and efficient assistants and employés I desire to convey my sense of great obligation for what they have done and are constantly doing for us. To you all I beg to express my warmest thanks for having taken the trouble to come here in such large numbers for the purpose of witnessing the exercises of our school and of ascertaining by personal observation whether we do or do not deserve the continuance of your loyal friendship and generous assistance.

Upon the announcement that the first movement of Haydn's symphony in D was to be played by the orchestra, there came forward a very noteworthy group of juvenile performers,—namely, a good-sized and well-proportioned orchestra, composed entirely of



blind boys and girls and including practically all the necessary complement of stringed, wood-wind and brass instruments. This is the first large orchestra of its kind which has ever appeared in public and it was listened to with the closest and most critical attention. The enthusiasm awakened by the performance of this number and the gratification of the audience amply repaid all the energy and concentrated effort expended by the blind students and their instructors in the mastery of these instruments, and vindicated our faith in the ability of these boys and girls to rise to a high point of excellence in this well-beloved art despite their infirmity.

During the part in the programme taken by the children of the kindergarten, which is described in full in the portion of the report devoted to that section of the institution, the older pupils upon the stage joined the large and sympathetic audience beyond the footlights in their enjoyment of the pretty songs and games of the little ones. When the platform had been emptied of these small people and was once more at the command of the more advanced students, a class of girls presented a graphic, concise and admirable exercise in geography, illustrated by the use of a map of the United States, the country which formed the subject of their recitation.

At the conclusion of this exercise the class in violin playing rendered Eichberg's quartet for strings with great delicacy and depth of tone and with delightful smoothness of execution.

The next number on the programme was an exceedingly interesting exercise by Thomas Stringer on some of the simple uses of electricity. In introducing this remarkable lad to the audience, Mr.

Anagnos spoke as follows of the character of his work, of his studies at one of the public grammar schools, from which he was about to graduate, and of his imperative need of further financial support:—

I desire to state explicitly that everything connected with Tom's exercise is original with him. He has had some assistance from a kind friend in making the apparatus, which he will use to illustrate his theme, but in nothing else. The brief and simple account on electricity is entirely his own composition. No teacher connected with any of the departments of this institution is so base as to encourage any of these children to appropriate other people's thoughts and present them as their own production. On the contrary scrupulous care is taken to cultivate in them the love of truth and to bring them up with the idea that purloining the contents of the printed page is no less sinful than other stealing.

Tom is still a pupil in the Lowell grammar school at Roxbury, from which he will graduate with his class at the end of this month. Next autumn he will enter the mechanic arts high school and take up such a course of study and training as may be adapted to his condition. We owe a vast debt of gratitude to the master, the teachers and pupils of the Lowell school for their genuine interest in Tom's welfare and progress and for the constant assistance which they have given to him at all times and under any circumstances. We are also under great obligations to the superintendent of the public schools of Boston, Mr. Edwin P. Seaver, for the kindly notice which he has taken of this hapless lad and for his earnest desire to be of service to him. Moreover, I cannot forego the pleasure of expressing my heartfelt thanks to those generous friends whose annual subscriptions have made possible the deliverance of Tom's mind from its dreadful imprisonment. We fervently hope that they will continue to furnish the means necessary for the continuance of his education. It is hardly possible to carry on this humane work without their liberal aid. We depend chiefly upon their generosity for the supply of the greater part of the money which is required for current expenses. Some time ago we undertook the task of raising a permanent fund, the income of which was to be given to

Tom during his life and at his death, or whenever he should cease to be in need of it, to be applied to the care and training of a child, similarly afflicted, for whom there was no provision, public or private. It is to be deeply regretted that our efforts in this direction have not been crowned with encouraging success. Tom's popularity, as has been said repeatedly, actually hinders our efforts to raise money for him. Many people whose devotion to Tom is unquestionable are prone to think that his needs are or will be well supplied by other friends, of whom he has a legion, and that they ought to reserve their gifts for some forlorn case which is less noticed by the public. This view is both unjust to the poor boy and positively detrimental to his interests. It diminishes the number of his helpers and prevents the growth of the fund which alone can place him beyond want and suffering. A year ago today I made this statement before an audience representative of the intelligence and benevolence of Boston. I repeat it again today with all the earnestness that I can command to a gathering of precisely the same character. Is there any need of further arguments on my part to induce you to untie the strings of your purses and make up the sum which we are striving to obtain for the benefit of this fine lad?

Upon the conclusion of these remarks, Thomas proceeded with his exercise. He first gave through the manual alphabet, which was interpreted to the audience by his teacher, Miss Conley, a brief historical sketch of the efforts of man to supplement his own strength by the employment of natural forces, leading up to the recognition of the power called electricity and to its successful utilization in producing sound, light and motion and in effecting magnetic action. By means of apparatus which was prepared entirely by Thomas himself under the supervision of a friend, he succeeded in causing an electric bell to ring, an electric fan to revolve, an electric light to blaze out and a piece of iron to act as a magnet, all through his own manipulation of the little

battery which he had himself constructed. It was a noteworthy achievement and an admirable exemplification of the excellent training which has evolved this fine, thoughtful lad out of the little lump of breathing clay that was brought twelve years ago to the institution presenting seemingly as hopeless a task as ever engaged the devoted attention of a teacher.

A most attractive feature of the entertainment followed Tom's exercise when a band of girls, in their light, pretty gymnastic suits of red and white, performed the difficult movements of their drill with grace and ease of motion and with absolute correctness. Among them was Elizabeth Robin, keeping perfect time with her school-mates by means of the abbreviated commands and admonitory touches through which her teacher conveyed to her the orders of the leader. She did her part well and gracefully and was in no whit to be distinguished from her more fortunate companions who had the great advantage of hearing the spoken commands. The manual of arms was then accurately executed by a company of boys in regular military form. They presented a fine appearance, and their excellent marching and prompt obedience to the orders elicited hearty applause.

An exercise in chemistry by a class of boys, which followed this drill, proved satisfactorily their clear comprehension of the subject and bore witness to the thorough and careful instruction in natural science, which these pupils receive.

Owing to the rearrangement of the school curriculum, there was no class ready to graduate this year.

The exercises were brought to a close by another

orchestral number, *Pavane* by Sharpe, which was beautifully played by the orchestra.

The large audience that filled all parts of the theatre showed its approbation and hearty appreciation of the admirable work of our school in an emphatic way, while the newspapers of the following day spoke of its excellence and value in the highest terms of praise. Many were the kind words of unstinted commendation, which came to us from various quarters. Prominent among these was the description of the occasion, written by the well-known scholar and keen critic, Mr. F. B. Sanborn, in his weekly letter from Boston to the *Springfield Republican*, which was published in that journal on the 6th of June and from which we subjoin the following extract:—

The anniversaries of schools and colleges are beginning, and two excellent Boston institutions have led the way this week—the Methodist-non-sectarian Boston university and the Perkins and Massachusetts school for the blind at South Boston. The latter is quite as much a university as the other, though its students are of younger ages. By this I mean that the aims and right methods of education are as well understood, and as profoundly conceived and thoroughly carried out, at South Boston and the Jamaica Plain kindergarten for the blind as they are in the honeycomb of halls on the summit and sides of Beacon hill. Dr. Howe, who founded this blind school, and his son-in-law, Anagnos, who succeeded him—two directors only in 70 years—were men of quick insight and broad experience, and have thought out and demonstrated the purpose and best results of education in their specialty as no other two men have done in a century. Well aware of this, Mr. Anagnos, in his address to his great audience Tuesday afternoon, very properly laid stress on what has been achieved by the South Boston school in its long and steadily advancing career of benevolence. The occasion for this, probably, was the well-meant but ill-informed movement at the state house this season for a work to be done among the adult

blind, which will only succeed so far as it is guided by the experience of the past, rather than by vague hopes and wishes for the future. A like movement in Connecticut suffers from the taint of self-interest (that is apt to affect such projects as set themselves up against the painfully acquired wisdom of the past), and has divided the state board there in regard to the appropriation of state funds — the object that these projectors always have in view. The South Boston managers, on the other hand, prudently seek to make the whole community interested in the training of the blind, and to draw the needful funds from private liberality rather than from the taxpayers in the form of an appropriation. The state does a part of the work, but its appropriation would not go very far if it were not supplemented, as are the colleges and universities, by endowments and gifts. These Mr. Anagnos has known how to stimulate beyond what even Dr. Howe and his friends, that “Pleiad of philanthropy,” as he styled the seven faithful Bostonians of 50 or 60 years ago,—Channing and Emerson, Parker and Sumner, Horace Mann and Dorothea Dix, and Dr. Howe at the apex of the triangle of stars,—were able to accomplish in this particular work. It will soon be 30 years since Michael Anagnos, a Greek from Epirus, came to the practical direction of this school, and has made it what it was this week declared to be—the best of its class in the world. His exhibition of the work of his pupils, young and not so young, at the Boston theatre was convincing, and as dramatic and pathetic as anything seen on the stage there.

## In Memoriam.

### MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

We are grieved to be obliged to report that, since the last annual meeting of the corporation, fourteen of its highly esteemed and valued members have been removed by death. The list of the deceased comprises the following honored names:—

JOSEPH H. CENTER died at his home, No. 104 Warren street, Roxbury, on the eleventh day of

March, 1903, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a man of business integrity whose word was as good as his bond. He lived in a retired and simple manner, and his fondness for saving and preserving things of no special value made him appear peculiar; but he united kindness of heart and a compassionate disposition with public spirit and private benevolence, and many were the benefactions which were quietly bestowed by him upon the unfortunate and deserving poor. For more than twenty years he had shown an active sympathy with the cause of the blind, and our printing house was one of the public institutions which he remembered generously in his will.

CHARLES U. COTTING died at his home, No. 249 Commonwealth Avenue, on the third day of April, 1903, in his seventy-second year, having been born in Boston May 13th, 1831. He succeeded his father, the late Amos Cotting, in the real estate business about forty-six years ago and was identified with it all his life either as owner, trustee or agent. He represented enormous holdings of this kind of property and he was rated as a high authority on all matters relating thereto. He was shrewd, far-sighted and capable in his calling and enabled those for whom he acted, directly or indirectly, to reap vast benefits from the development of real estate in this vicinity. Both in his personal and in his fiduciary capacity he occupied a place in the front rank of the solid men of Boston.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD CROSBY died in Roxbury on the thirtieth day of January, 1903. He was born in Boston on the fifth day of February, 1829, and was educated in the city schools. Afterwards he became a solicitor of patents and practised this profession

until 1874 when he retired from active business. In later years he served as president and director of the Street Railway Company of South Boston. He was elected a member of the corporation of this institution in 1879, but his connection with it never went beyond the line of formality.

Mrs. MARY LONGFELLOW GREENLEAF, widow of James Greenleaf and sister of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and of the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, died at her home in Brattle street, Cambridge, on the third day of December, 1902, at the age of eighty-six years. She was a woman of rare character and refinement, possessing many of the excellent qualities of her family. She had a mind well poised, great clearness of intellectual vision, a soul open to all good influences and an unusual sense of altruism, which shaped her daily life. Although she was an earnest churchwoman, her gifts were by no means confined to ecclesiastical charities, but ran through various undenominational channels and reached many deserving causes.

On the twenty-fifth day of May, 1903, the venerable JOHN JOSEPH MAY died at the home of his daughter in Marlborough street at the advanced age of ninety years. He was no common man, though there was no one within our city who by breadth of sympathy and a desire to help others made himself more completely one with his fellow-men. He belonged to the finest stock of New England. His family has been a distinguished one among those which have illustrated what was best in their generation, and he himself has been revered and loved as one of its representative members. He was a gentleman of the old school in bearing as well as in



feeling. His life was patterned after the highest standard of morality and righteousness and devoted to good works and to the duties of honorable citizenship. In entire unconsciousness Mr. May was a model of courtliness of bearing; possessed a rare and charming personality and was scrupulous in every delicacy of speech and manners. But, as was aptly said by a writer who knew him intimately, his fine suavity was no mere child of culture and heredity; it was an emanation from a sweet spirit unaffectedly sincere and grandly simple, whose "high erected thoughts were seated in a heart of courtesy." Wherever he went his presence was felt to be both as an inspiration and a benediction. In his long career of usefulness as a patriotic citizen and as an enterprising and capable merchant and in the intimacies of his social and domestic life, he kept the same steady pace, always upon the high levels. Though the larger part of his time was occupied with the activities of trade, he was a born thinker and student, and, almost to the end of his days, a tireless, assiduous, but most discriminating reader of the best literature. It may be said without exaggeration that he was an ideal American, built upon a noble plan, poised, serene, unfailingly cheerful, faithful to the laws of charity and honor in all the varied relations of his busy life, still carrying in his right hand gentle peace to silence envious tongues. The city will much miss the dignified and beautiful presence of this unselfish man and distinguished gentleman. Like himself, several members of Mr. May's family have always been deeply interested in the cause of the blind and have rendered to it both personal service and pecuniary assistance. His honored father,

the late Samuel May, was president of the corporation for ten years, from 1860 to 1870, and had two books printed in raised characters at his expense. His sister, Miss Abby W. May, was the first generous contributor to the fund for the establishment of the kindergarten, while his brother, Mr. Frederick W. G. May seldom fails to attend our annual meetings and to lend to our deliberations the advantage of his experience and wisdom.

MISS SARAH CABOT MINOT died at her home in Marlborough street on the tenth day of January, 1903. She was born fifty-seven years ago and was the daughter of the late George R. Minot, a prominent merchant of his day. Her life was consecrated to high objects and was worthy of the ancestors from whom she inherited the best traditions of New England. She was possessed with the spirit of benevolence and took a deep interest in the charities of the various societies connected with the church of the Messiah, of which she had been a member for many years. Miss Minot's active sympathy with the cause of the blind led her to join the ranks of our corporation.

Mrs. MARY ABBY NEWELL, widow of Andrew H. Newell, died at her home in West Roxbury on the eighteenth day of March, 1903. She was a woman of charitable temper, amiable disposition, gentle demeanor and genuine goodness of heart. For many years she ministered with exemplary devotion and tenderness to the personal needs of her late husband—who became blind while he was at the height of his business activity. She strove to lighten as much as possible the burden of his affliction and to increase his enjoyment of life. After his death she turned her attention to the cause of his fellow-

sufferers and showed an earnest desire to render to it as much assistance as it was in her power to give. She always took a warm interest in the affairs of the institution and in the welfare of its pupils.

JOSEPH S. ROPES died at Norwich, Connecticut, on the fourteenth day of March, 1903, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was one of the principal members of the great mercantile firm of William Ropes and Company, which forty years ago had reached the leading position in the American commerce with Russia and carried forward large enterprises with such high honor and integrity on the part of its members that it became an example and an inspiration to the younger men who were about them. Mr. Ropes was educated in Russia, and his training and literary and linguistic attainments were of the highest order. He had a singularly acute mind and in the great financial movements of the past was a recognized authority. He filled a large place in the business life of his time and was conspicuous in the philanthropic movements of his generation. There was another side to his character, however, besides that which he showed as a merchant and a man of letters. In the time of physical affliction and suffering he proved to be of heroic yet gentle mould. How few men stricken with sudden blindness have encountered that sad fate as he met this dreadful going out of the light of day. With his brilliant, tireless mental activity, with his insatiable thirst for knowledge, his passion for books, giving up every active interest in life and forced to sit with folded hands in a darkened room for months, facing the years as he did afterwards in dependence upon others—his

sublime patience and heroism of soul through all this was something to be remembered by those who knew him.

Mrs. ROSE LEE SALTONSTALL, widow of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, died at her home in the Chestnut Hill district, on Sunday, the thirty-first day of May, 1903, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. She was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, a sincere friend, in a word a noble woman, whose decease has caused a deep sorrow among a large circle of relatives and friends. From her Puritan ancestors Mrs. Saltonstall inherited the sterling qualities of uprightness, thrift, courage, patience, integrity and love of truth. Her many-sided sympathies made her desire earnestly to promote the welfare of afflicted humanity and she has shown herself in various ways a warm friend of the cause of the blind. Her heart was the home of all the pure, high and lovely affections that adorn the character beautiful.

The Hon. FREDERICK CLARK SAYLES, one of the foremost citizens of the state of Rhode Island and the first mayor of Pawtucket, died of apoplexy at his home, Bryn Mawr, in that city, on the fifth day of January, 1903. He was born in Pawtucket on the seventeenth of July, 1835, and was a descendant of Roger Williams both by paternal and maternal lineage. He began his business career in the bleachery of his brother, William F. Sayles, and, after having worked ten years in it, he was in 1863 admitted as a partner in the firm of W. F. and F. C. Sayles, whose bleacheries have increased constantly in size and importance and are probably the largest of their kind in the world. Bleaching has become one of the leading industries in New

England and at the present time the establishments of this firm afford employment to nearly 5,000 people in Pawtucket and in the thriving village of Saylesville. This latter place, with its beautiful memorial church, its railroads, its well kept houses and streets, owes its growth and development to the energy, good taste and public spirit of the Sayles brothers and is a lasting monument to their liberality. In 1882 both of them became members of our corporation through gifts to the printing fund. Mr. Sayles served two years as mayor of Pawtucket and declined a third nomination. On the eighth of June, 1898, he offered to give to the city a building to be used for a public library and erected as a memorial to his wife. The dedication and official transfer of the handsome edifice occurred on the fifteenth of October, 1902.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS WASHBURN died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, on the fourth day of April, 1903, at the age of seventy years. He was born in Boston and traced his ancestry to the early settlers of Plymouth Colony. His boyhood was spent in Lancaster and he graduated at Harvard College at the age of twenty-one years. He afterwards studied law in the office of Hon. George F. Hoar in Worcester and later entered the Harvard law school whence he graduated in 1856. He served as a member of the lower branch of the state legislature from 1876 to 1879 and of the senate in 1884. He was also minister of the United States to Switzerland from 1889 to 1892 when he resigned his position and returned to America with impaired health. Col. Washburn occupied many positions of trust and responsibility and enjoyed

deservedly the high esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, discharging all the duties and obligations that devolved upon him in public and private capacities in a most acceptable and praiseworthy manner. In his prime he was one of the handsomest men in Massachusetts.

ANDREW G. WEEKS, senior member of the wholesale drug firm of Weeks and Potter, died at his summer residence in Guildford Centre, Vermont, on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1903, at the age of seventy years. He was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, and attended school in Portland. At the age of sixteen he came to Boston in search of employment and from that time until the year 1901 had been connected with the drug business in this city. Mr. Weeks was a kind-hearted, compassionate and benevolent man. He was suave and courteous in his manner, honorable in his dealings with others, firm in his convictions, charitable in his judgments, steadfast in his affections and true in every relation of life. He kept close to the moorings of integrity and no gain or anything else could tempt him to drift away from them. He was a contributor to the cause of the blind, and his interest in it has been shared by several members of his family who became regular subscribers to the fund for the support of the kindergarten.

MISS SOPHIA L. WHITWELL died at her home, No. 111 Commonwealth avenue, on the first day of March, 1903. She was a woman of superior intellect, of great energy of character, of wise judgment, of refined taste, of marked modesty and of high aims. She loved goodness for its own sake, believed firmly in the dignity of human nature, dis-

pensed charity in a prudent way and was always ready to aid such efforts as aimed at the amelioration of the condition of her fellow-men. She met all responsibilities cheerfully and in a quiet and unostentatious way and discharged conscientiously and to the best of her ability every duty of life. Her influence has been pervasive and inspiring to those who were brought in contact with her.

We mourn also the loss of one of our colleagues, Mr. JOHN E. TOULMIN, president of the National Bank of the Redemption, who died at his home in Brookline on the fifth day of July, 1903, of meningitis after a brief illness. He was appointed member of our board last February to succeed Mr. Francis W. Hunnewell, whose time was so crowded with business that he was obliged to resign his position as a trustee of this institution. Mr. Toulmin possessed marked ability and held a foremost place in the ranks of the banking men in Boston. His untimely death deprives the community of one of its leading financiers and most useful citizens.

All which is respectfully submitted by

FRANCIS H. APPLETON,  
 WILLIAM L. BENEDICT,  
 WILLIAM ENDICOTT,  
 PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM,  
 CHARLES P. GARDINER,  
 N. P. HALLOWELL,  
 J. THEODORE HEARD,  
 EDWARD JACKSON,  
 GEORGE H. RICHARDS,  
 WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
 RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL,  
 S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

*Trustees.*

## THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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I had a vision in that solemn hour,  
Last of the year sublime,  
Whose waves sweep downward, with its dying power  
Rippling the shores of time.  
On the bleak margin of that hoary sea  
My spirit stood alone,  
Watching the gleams of phantom history,  
Which through the darkness shone.

— BAYARD TAYLOR.

### *To the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:— Another period of twelve months in the history of the institution has just closed, and it devolves upon me to present the annual report of the director and to give an account of what has been done within this time in the various departments of the establishment.

The past year has been so satisfactory in every particular that I proceed with sincere pleasure to narrate its events, to review the operations of the school and allude briefly to the results obtained therefrom, and to set forth the need of such changes and improvements in our work as are suggested by experience and demanded by the future welfare of the blind.

The special objects for which the institution was established have been prosecuted with diligence and success. The general course of instruction and training, the government of the pupils and the ways and means used for the development of their bodies and minds, and for laying the foundations of their



characters, have been similar to those which have been employed heretofore.

The teachers have been animated in the discharge of their duties by a spirit of devotion and energy, which has produced good fruit. They have worked harmoniously and have not confined themselves to the performance of a formal routine of service. They have shown untiring patience and active ingenuity and have been very persevering in overcoming obstacles, in making improvements and in advancing the best interests of the school.

#### ENROLMENT OF BLIND PERSONS.

Their number last he sums.

— MILTON.

At the date of my last annual report the number of blind persons registered in the various departments of the institution as pupils, teachers, employés and work men and women, was 278. Since that time 36 have been admitted and 30 have been discharged, making the total number at present 284. Of these 165 are at the parent school in South Boston, 102 at the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain and 17 in the workshop for adults.

The first division includes 151 pupils (69 boys and 82 girls), 11 teachers and other officers and 3 domestics; the second comprises 59 little boys and 43 little girls, and the third 17 men and women employed in the workshop for adults.

Although the allowance made by the government of the New England states for the board and tuition of each of their beneficiaries at this institution falls far below the actual cost, without counting the in-

terest of the money invested in the buildings and their equipment, yet no applicants of sound mind and suitable age have been excluded from the privileges of the school, nor have they been kept waiting for any length of time. Indeed, all of them have been promptly received, and neither expense nor efforts have been spared to provide the pupils with such advantages and opportunities for systematic education and thorough training as can be had nowhere else on either side of the Atlantic. Ample accommodations, additional improvements, an adequate supply of educational appliances and illustrative apparatus and uncommon facilities for literary and musical attainments, all these have been liberally procured and intelligently used for developing the brain and building the characters of the blind and for raising their physical, mental, moral and social status to a higher plane.

Through the results of its work and the effects of its ministrations the institution has gained an indisputable prominence which has attracted the attention and won the appreciation of many parents and guardians of blind children and youth who live in different parts of the country. In consequence of this recognition we have continued to receive from time to time urgent requests for the admission to our school from young men and women desirous of pursuing an advanced course of studies and of fitting themselves for some profession or useful vocation. But, much to our regret, we are obliged on account of the lack of sufficient room to give a negative reply to all applicants who are not residents of the New England states.

## THE RECORD OF HEALTH.

From labor health, from health contentment springs;  
Contentment opes the source of every joy.

— BEATTIE.

It is a great pleasure to be able to report that no death has occurred among the pupils during the past year and that the record of the general health has been remarkably good in all the families of the school.

In one of the cottages for girls there has been an isolated case of scarlet fever and one of measles in the boys' department at the main building. A prompt removal of the patients to the city hospital and the adoption of effective means of disinfection prevented the spread of these diseases. Moreover, we have been obliged to place two of our girls in the Massachusetts General Hospital, one with symptoms of intestinal disorder, from which she was finally relieved by means of a surgical operation, and the other with pneumonia in a light form. After proper treatment the latter began to recover her health very rapidly, but while she was steadily improving and almost ready to leave the hospital, she showed signs of mental derangement and was taken to her home.

With these exceptions there have been no instances of severe illness of any kind, and the pupils of both sexes have been favored with excellent health throughout the year.

We seize this opportunity to give due credit to our attending physician, Dr. Elisha S. Boland, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharges his duties. He responds promptly to all calls, visits the school regularly, examines patiently those whom he finds ailing, prescribes carefully for those who

need treatment, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the health of the pupils.

### NEED OF THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND.

They must be trained to share with others.

— WHITTIER.

Ours is an age of rapid progress and sudden transitions. We no longer walk; we run. Steam is already too slow for us; we harness the forces of electricity and seek to follow the speed of light and thought. Scientific truth is more universal than ever. Never was there a time when men needed to be so broad, so great, so strong, so wise, so accomplished and so masterful as those must be who are to face the problems of the present day and meet its demands.

Owing to innumerable inventions and discoveries, which have been made of recent years, there has been a vast change in the ways and methods of working in different departments of human activity and in the conditions and requirements of the economic field and of social, business and political life. Verily the old order of things has vanished and a new one has taken its place. We have passed from an individualistic to a collective type of civilization. We have entered upon an era of machinery and centralization, of accumulation of wealth and increase of power, of sordid commercial materialism and passionate love of sport, of heartless selfishness and base covetousness, of oppressive trusts and tyrannical labor unions.

These developments are decidedly antagonistic to the interests of the blind and prejudicial to their usefulness. The work of all the great industrial and

mechanical enterprises of the world is done exclusively by fingers of iron and not by those of human flesh and bone. But in the use of complex machinery of any kind the sense of sight is absolutely needed; indeed, it is indispensable. Therefore, those of our fellow-men who are bereft of this blessing are most seriously handicapped in the race of industry. They are confined by their infirmity to a very narrow circle of manufacturing occupations and manual crafts, in which only the hands and a limited number of simple and easily managed tools can be employed. But these yield for the most part little profit and offer no inducements to those who seek work. Hence the blind cannot follow them advantageously. Nor are they able to join the gigantic combinations which require the contribution of capital or of assets of some sort. As they have none of these, it is impossible for them to participate in any of the large enterprises which are the order of the day. In other words they can in no wise either take an active part in the industrial organizations of the country or engage individually with sufficient profit in any kind of handicraft, which promises to supply them with the means of independent existence.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that what is urgently needed in the case of the blind is a broad, liberal, thorough education, which will unfold, cultivate and discipline their whole being,—the body and the mind, the brain and the feelings, the heart and the hand, the emotions and the love of the true, the good and the beautiful. It is this and this alone that will ransom the victims of the loss of sight from the captivity of their affliction, enlarge their intelligence, lay the foundations of their character, uplift them in

the social and moral scale, fit them to sustain the responsibilities of life and open to them the door of those occupations and pursuits, in which sound learning and scientific knowledge, mental keenness and clear foresight, well developed and properly trained powers are all important, while the use of machinery and mechanical acquirements are of no account.

Each year it becomes more and more evident that success in any undertaking whatsoever, in business, in commerce, in public office or in any calling, depends upon the alertness and the vigor with which one attacks the various propositions that greet him. He needs all possible systematic development during boyhood and young manhood to make him master of himself and of the conditions wherein he must be placed. This is true of all persons, but it is emphatically so in the case of the blind. They more than any other class of people need a strong and flawless intellectual armor, a stout moral fibre and a complete equipment of attainments in order that they may be able to fight successfully the battle of existence. To them education is the very bread of life, while ignorance or an imperfect mental development is like a mountain on their shoulders. They must shake it off or sink beneath its weight.

Throughout all its history this institution has kept one ideal steadily in view, and that is and has been to provide for its pupils a thorough, humanizing and uplifting education, equal to that which is afforded by the best public schools and private academies of Massachusetts. The great founder of this establishment firmly believed that it was only by means of this potent agency that the blind could be liberated from the shackles of their infirmity and raised from the low

condition in which he found them to a higher ethical and social status. Acting upon this conviction, Dr. Howe spared no pains in devising ways and means for the accomplishment of this object. Nothing less than the best equipment and the most efficient corps of instructors that could be secured would satisfy him.

It was most fortunate for the blind that the work of arranging a system of education for their benefit fell into the hands of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe. Both by temperament and mental endowments he was peculiarly fitted for it. He had courage, learning, intellectual force, personal charm, a lofty purpose, a catholic spirit and a great and generous nature which made him a fit champion of any cause which he might espouse. He was a latter-day Puritan, broadly developed and thoroughly humanized, uniting idealism with energy, reverence with boldness, love of his fellow-man with common sense. These desirable attributes were heightened and tinged with that ineffable light which, for want of a more descriptive term, we call genius. It was this which made his enthusiasm a scorching flame against cold apathy towards suffering humanity and which raised his intelligence to the quick flash of intuition and his love of freedom to a religious fervor of consecration. It was that which made Dr. Howe the man and the philanthropist he was. To him applies with peculiar fitness what Bryant wrote about one of his brother editors of the *Evening Post*:

The words of fire that from his pen  
 Were flung upon the fervid page,  
 Still move, still shake the heart of men,  
 Amid a cold and coward age.

Firm but not obstinate, self-reliant but never self-engrossed, born to command, a little imperious by nature, deliberate in counsel, prompt in execution, Dr. Howe put his hand to the plough of the deliverance of the blind from the darkness of ignorance, and he turned such a furrow in the world's brown field that all who work therein after him must keep in line with it. In organizing the first school for the blind on this continent, he strove to provide for its pupils the intellectual and moral light towards which they were groping and to lift them from the lowlands of pauperism and degradation to the heights of self-respect and manly dignity. *Fiat lux* was the keynote of his system of education—the fundamental principles of which have served as corner-stones in the establishment of all American schools of the same kind—and through his unremitting efforts the sun broke out of darkness, shedding cheering light upon the mind and soul of those for whose emancipation he labored assiduously, and a remarkable transformation has been accomplished.

The institution has become what he made it. Its achievements during the first forty-four years of its existence were his victories. He has given to it the impress that will endure. His reports have presented it to the public mind in its true aspect. These have rendered a most valuable service to the blind in clearing their cause from all eleemosynary features and in raising them in the estimation of the community. These documents are veritable treasuries of information of rare excellence and merit. They are teeming with original thoughts on the subject of education and valuable pedagogical suggestions, which shine brilliantly through their pages like precious gems in a rich mine.



Dr. Howe was unquestionably a wonderful example of an all-round man. When we consider the range of his interests and activities over and above his regular duties as director of the school for the blind, we are certainly amazed. As a consummate organizer of works of benevolence on sound foundations for the alleviation of suffering and the cultivation of the sense of self-reliance and the feeling of independence, he is without a rival in our history. Nearly twenty-eight years have already elapsed since his death. New men and women have taken up the work of charity and reform. The science of sociology forms part of the teachings of many colleges and universities, and numerous suggestions are made and ideas advanced on humane subjects; yet Dr. Howe's plans and fundamental propositions have lost none of their authority. This is a striking evidence of his wisdom, sagacity and foresight.

Great was he,  
Who used his greatness for all.  
His name shall stand perpetually  
As a name to applaud and cherish.

That the ideals of the institution have been in a large measure realized may be shown by a brief review of the work which has been done during the past year in each of the departments of the school.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Thou, thou, the ideal man!  
Fair, able, beautiful, content and loving,  
Complete in body and dilate in spirit.

— WALT WHITMAN.

Physical training is of the utmost importance in our system of education. It does for the physical de-

velopment and health of our pupils what the other departments of the institution accomplish for the intellectual and moral side of their being. It meets one of the greatest needs of the school.

The problem of physical education is a more complex one than can be supposed or imagined. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century it was ascertained that the various organs of the body do not grow at a uniform rate, but that each one of them has its so-called nascent period, in the course of which it can be best developed by exercise and training. In a like manner the different portions of the brain not only have specific functions but do not develop simultaneously. Accordingly each mental process has its own special period when it can best be carried on, and this must be determined accurately before a course of study can be made out in detail with intelligence. Ignorance in regard to this matter is the cause of many evils and makes much of the teaching at the present time haphazard and crude. Subjects are often presented to a young boy or girl either before or after the period of time when they appeal most strongly and effectively to him or her, and they fail to produce any results. This accounts for a good deal of what we complacently call dullness and stupidity in pupils.

Thus it becomes clear that a thorough knowledge of biology and physiology and of the laws which govern both the bodily development and the mental and moral conditions of children is indispensable to any one who undertakes to arrange a school curriculum.

In a scientific, rational and effective system of physical training due attention must be given to

every part of the human organism but especially to the muscles, which constitute a very essential part in the animal structure. These bundles of fleshy and tendinous fibres average by weight forty-six per cent. of the whole body and are the only organs of the will. Their development causes marked and proportionate growth of the tissue of the encephalon.

Modern science has shown that there exists a closer and more intimate relation between the muscles and the brain than was heretofore suspected by the most earnest believers in physical training. It is positively asserted that there is no kind of cerebral stimulus except that which comes from the muscles; therefore, when these cannot for any reason act from early youth, the corresponding area of motor and sensory cells in the encephalic region remains dormant and undeveloped. Each nerve cell is now supposed to have a special function: to do only its own work and to respond solely to the stimulus originating in the muscle with which its fibre is connected. Without exception every action of the nervous system expends itself in its turn in muscular action. After a thorough investigation and careful study of this subject the men of science have come to the conclusion that the mind and its various faculties are not entities at all, but manifestations of nerve force, which vanish or degenerate when the organs that produce and quicken them are injured or become changed by physical disorder or interference of some kind.

From this it is evident that the muscular system must be sound and in the best possible condition in order that the mind may be vigorous and capable of doing its work and performing its functions properly and that a perfect coöperation of the different parts of the human organization may be secured.

Man is all symmetry,  
 Full of proportions, one limb to another,  
 And to all the world besides.  
 Each part may call the farthest, brother,  
 For head with foot hath private amity,  
 And both with moons and tides.

In the case of a large number of blind persons these physical harmonies are either undeveloped or disturbed by the latent disorders which have caused the destruction of the visual sense, and as a consequence various weaknesses, peculiarities and idiosyncrasies arise. Thus, instead of symmetrical figures, straight backs, erect carriage, easy and graceful movements, animated countenances and comely appearance, we often have ill-shaped frames, curvature of the spine, shuffling gait, awkward motions, and ungraceful forms, governed by dull brains. One seldom sees among the blind perfect types of shapely, sturdy young boys and girls, full of vitality and animal spirits.

These facts make it clear that the first step to be taken in the education of children and youth bereft of the sense of sight is to improve the body by remedying as many of its defects as are curable and to strengthen it and render it healthy and vigorous, fit to be the dwelling and the instrument of the mind and capable in every phase of moral life of conforming with the dictates of conscience and of carrying out the commands of the will. For the achievement of this great end a regular course of gymnastic exercises, supplemented by suitable games and play in the open air, must form the basis of our scheme of training. There is no class of children who are in greater need of such a provision than those who cannot see and are in many cases neither able nor disposed to

join freely and spontaneously in the juvenile sports of their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Hence a school for the blind can hardly be considered as adequately fitted and fully prepared to do its work in an efficient and thorough manner unless it has a good and well-equipped gymnasium attached to it.

In this institution physical education is considered of the utmost value to our pupils, and every effort is made to ameliorate the condition of their bodies and to render them sound and vigorous, so that they may serve as a firm foundation whereon the superstructure of the mental and moral development may be safely reared. A complete course of rational exercises, of which educational gymnastics constitute the principal part, has been pursued with strict regularity under the direction of experienced and faithful instructors, and the benefits resulting therefrom are very conspicuous and exceedingly gratifying. They are clearly and distinctly seen in the striking changes which have taken place in the looks, bearing, mien and demeanor of those who have gone through systematic training. The uncertainty and timid hesitancy, which formerly characterized all their movements, have been supplanted by quickness and precision of step. Wan countenances and pale cheeks have been replaced by bright visages and ruddy complexions. The flaccidity of the muscles has been succeeded by firmness and strength, and stiffness and angularity have yielded to suppleness and well-rounded forms. A natural and easy carriage of the body, briskness of motion, cheerfulness, exuberance of spirits, ready obedience to reasonable commands, all these declare the glory of physical training and speak most eloquently of its beneficence. Through the steady im-

provement of the corporeal organism the nets of the intellectual and spiritual limitations are gradually torn to pieces, and the pupils are constantly uplifted to a higher degree of intelligence and usefulness.

The excellent results which have been gained in this department bear testimony to the ability, fidelity and exemplary devotion of Mr. John H. Wright and Miss Gazella Bennett, who are in charge of it and who are admirably fitted to do this important work in the best possible way.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

Beautiful hands are those that do  
 Work that is earnest and brave and true,  
 Moment by moment the long day through.

— ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

Industrial conditions have of recent years been so radically changed that in many schools for children and youth, but especially in those for the blind, the old practice of teaching the pupils some of the ordinary trades for purposes of gain is either entirely eliminated or is being gradually modified and reduced to a minimum since these trades can no longer be carried on at a financial profit. Instead of this a system of regular and thorough training of the hands, the senses and the muscles in a rational and scientific way has been generally introduced and diligently pursued as one of the principal agencies for physical, mental and moral development.

In this institution manual training holds its wonted place in the first rank of the studies which are included in the school curriculum and forms one of their most efficient coördinates. It has been entirely

freed from all commercial features and mechanical trammels and has become purely and simply educational in intent and purpose. It starts from the kindergarten and extends upwards through the different grades of the school.

The main object of manual training is to arouse and stimulate the whole mental activity, to develop simultaneously the physique and the intelligence of the pupils, to strengthen the will, to supply them with a natural medium of self-expression and to promote their creative and constructive powers.

After due study and careful investigation of the matter in all its bearings, we have concluded that sloyd is the method of manual training peculiarly adapted to the needs and special requirements of the blind.

This system rests upon universal pedagogical principles. It is purely educational in its motive and effect, the object being human development and the method strictly causational. It stimulates thought and action and through the use of various tools gives general dexterity and skill of organism to be utilized in life. It evolves the natural capacity for creative work, trains the hand to execute this and offers an excellent opportunity for physical exercise with a purpose. It encourages the use both of the left and of the right side of the body and corrects bad habits in standing and sitting. It improves the physical health and poise and cultivates the finer sense of touch and the muscles of the arm, the chest and the back. It has been justly characterized as one of the best tonics of the nervous system. Moreover, it strengthens the will and has a direct influence upon the formation of the intellectual fibre. It engenders habits of observa-

tion, industry, accuracy, self-control, neatness, self-reliance, independence, originality and truthfulness. It conveys an idea of form and inspires an appreciation of beauty and symmetry. Finally it instils a love of labor and begets power of brain and a knowledge of the difference between reality and conjecture, exactitude and ambiguity.

Owing to the careful arrangement and systematic progression of its exercises, sloyd yields in our school far more satisfactory results than any other system of manual training. The pupils who are thoroughly trained in it do quicker and better work in history and geography, as well as in the correlated studies of arithmetic, writing and reading by touch, than those who lack this training. Indeed, both the intelligence and the general dexterity gained through it are of inestimable value to all our students. These attainments are unquestionably as helpful to the players of different musical instruments and to the tuners of pianofortes as they are to the students of geometry and of the natural sciences who have to draw their illustrative diagrams in raised lines, to prepare their models in clay and to do laboratory work of one kind or another.

The methods employed in sloyd are based upon the principles which were suggested by Montaigne and Locke, enunciated by Comenius and Rousseau and formulated and put into practice by Pestalozzi and Froebel. These methods, combined with a series of rational gymnastic exercises and brought up to a greater degree of perfection than they have so far attained, will play a very important rôle in a complete system of education in the future.



## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

'Tis thinking knows to build the house ;  
Books but supply the stone.

— JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

The work of this department has been carried on with more zeal and greater efficiency than in previous years, and those who have been engaged in it deserve hearty commendation and unstinted praise for their earnest and constant efforts to improve the discipline of the school and raise the standard of the intellectual attainments and moral character of the pupils to a higher plane.

Due heed has been given to the well-known principle of pedagogy, that children are educated not by what others do for them but by what they accomplish themselves. Accordingly all mechanical teaching and passive "learning by heart" or memorizing words and forms of rules and definitions have been discarded and replaced by more rational methods of training, which tend to awaken energy in the brain, to increase the resources of the mind and to promote intellectual growth and strength.

The keynote of the endeavors of the teachers has been to develop the activities and discipline the powers of the pupils. Throughout the entire course of instruction they have made experiment the basis of theory and induction the parent of definition. Their chief object has been not to lead the learners to the abundant store of text-books, wherein they could obtain in a haphazard way a certain amount of stale and embalmed information on various subjects, but to train them and inspire them with an earnest desire of seeking and acquiring knowledge through

their own exertions, of laboring assiduously for it and of becoming faithful workers, habitual investigators and thorough students. It is hardly necessary to state that when a pupil is once made sharply observant, closely attentive, exact in his recollections, clear in his reasonings, correct in his judgments and sane in his imaginings, and at the same time proper care has been taken to have these helpful qualities become fixed habits of his mind, he is not in need of a supply of second-hand knowledge; his whole course will be full of self-instruction and an exhaustless source of fresh and useful information.

When the pupils are introduced into the fields of learning, it is under judicious direction. They are enabled to acquaint themselves with the world around them, with the particulars of their own physical organization, the products of human ingenuity, the conquests of science, the events of the past and the recorded wisdom of mankind. The habit of investigation thus fostered is of special value to the blind. It creates in them a desire for inquiry and research, which, owing to their infirmity, might otherwise never be awakened, and reveals to them the mysteries of nature and the secrets of the human body and mind. It spurs them on to become industrious and self-reliant and to acquire a certain degree of energy and perseverance, of patience and thoughtfulness, of eagerness and enthusiasm, of dignity and sweetness.

Among the subjects, on which special emphasis has been laid, are poetry, literature, physiography and history. These studies constitute a most valuable combination of disciplinary exercises for the blind. They enlarge the mental horizon, fire the imagina-

tion, quicken the sympathies, broaden the intelligence and prompt to noble actions through the contemplation of great examples. Moreover, they are the best vehicles for teaching ethics.

The curriculum of the school in the boys' department has been thoroughly revised, improved, enlarged and unified. The different branches of study have been carefully systematized and coördinated, the standard of scholarship has been raised, and the whole course of instruction and training has been rearranged and made so complete that every student who goes through it successfully and graduates will, on leaving the school, be well equipped and ready to meet the requirements of the present time and to take his place in the ranks of the active members of society, while those who aspire to enter colleges and universities and to pursue higher academic or scientific studies will be fully prepared to do so.

This work has been principally done by the head master, Mr. Almorin O. Caswell, who has shown great ability both as a teacher and as a disciplinarian and under whose efficient management there has been a decided change and marked improvement in the intellectual development and in the moral tone of the school. Mr. Caswell is an earnest and indefatigable worker and performs the duties of his position conscientiously and in the best possible way. He is imbued with the true spirit of his profession, instinct with the genuine feelings of a gentleman and not the merely external semblance, unaffected in his manners, thoughtful and appreciative of his associates, loyal to the institution, just and fair to his pupils and strictly true and honorable in all his relations. The excellent results which have already been obtained through his

efforts speak most eloquently in his favor and bear testimony to his industry and fidelity.

The following changes have occurred among the members of the corps of teachers of this department. At the end of the school year two young women who have done good, honest and entirely satisfactory work since 1896, Miss Ella J. Spooner and Miss Ellen Blanchard Ewell, to our sincere regret declined a re-appointment, and the vacancies thus created have been filled by the election of Miss Emily Harrington Esty, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, and Miss Alta M. Reed, who received her training at the normal schools in Farmington, Maine, and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mr. Fred R. Faulkner, a graduate of the Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, has been chosen instructor in the sciences to take the place of Mr. Lincoln Roys, whose relations with the institution were severed at the expiration of his engagement on account of his desire to obtain a more lucrative position than the one which he occupied here.

In consideration both of the qualifications of the new appointees and of the earnestness with which they have taken up their work, we are justified in entertaining good hopes of their usefulness and success.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Immortal art! where'er the rounded sky  
Bends o'er the cradle where thy children lie,  
Their home is earth, their herald every tongue.

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

All those who are entrusted with the care of the blind and who take an active interest in their welfare

are deeply concerned with whatever tends to lessen the heavy burden which the loss of the visual sense imposes upon its victims and to uplift them, ennoble them and bring them as nearly as possible into a state of active, competent, normal existence. They are constantly on the alert to choose the right way and to adopt the proper measures for the realization of their purpose.

It is now universally agreed that a broad, liberal and thorough education is the surest and most effective means for the accomplishment of this great end, and there is scarcely another branch of study which can serve more adequately as a handmaid to this powerful agency or be more closely allied to it in the performance of its work and the achievement of its best results than music.

This art develops great mental activity, exercises a powerful influence upon the nervous system and affects the whole being — intellectual, moral and social. It is the interpreter of the feelings and thus becomes the language of the emotions. According to Plato, it is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, life and gaiety to everything. It is the essence of order. It prepares the way for all that is good and just and leads to the beautiful, of which it is the invisible, but nevertheless dazzling, passionate and eternal form.

One of the most sincere and enthusiastic devotees of music, the late John Sullivan Dwight, who has done more than any other man in this country for the cultivation and advancement of this art in its purest and finest forms, spoke as follows of its penetrative and pervasive power:

Music to me is an ethereal rain, an ever soft distillation, fragrant and liquid and wholesome to the soul, as dew to flowers; an incomprehensible delight, a joy, a voice of mystery, that seems to stand on the boundary between the sphere of the senses and the soul and plead with pure, unrefined human nature to ascend into regions of seraphic, uncontained life. O wondrous power! Art thou not the nearest breath of God's own beauty, born to us amid the infinite whispering gallery of his creation! Type of all love and reconciliation, solvent of contrary, hard elements — blender of soul with soul, and all infinite harmony.

This description gives expression to views and sentiments, which are shared by most persons of refined nature, artistic taste and poetic turn of mind.

It is generally admitted that music confers inestimable intellectual and moral benefits upon all the worshippers at its shrine, seeing and blind alike; but, in addition to this, it renders a special service of vast significance to the latter. It opens to them the door to the sanctuary of the fine arts and enables them to get a glimpse of the realms of the beautiful and true, which otherwise would have remained *terra incognita* to them.

In consideration of these facts music holds a leading place in our scheme of education, and the department devoted to it affords a combination of superior advantages for the study and practice of this art in its various branches.

The record of the work which has been done in this department of the school during the past year is exceedingly satisfactory. The instruction therein given has been systematic and thorough, and all available means have been employed to develop the artistic feeling of the pupils, to cultivate their taste, to improve their technique and to bring out whatever talent they possess.

The following account, prepared by the head master of the boys' section of the music department, Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner, tells the story of the work which has been accomplished under his direction: —

During the past year forty-six pupils have received instruction in music. With one exception, all of these have taken lessons on the pianoforte; five have studied the pipe organ, nine the violin, and one the violoncello, two the flute, nine the clarinet, one the oboe, two the French horn, three the cornet, four the trombone, and one has been taught to play the tympani.

There have been eleven members in the class of singing, every one of whom has received private lessons.

There has been only one class in harmony, but a large number of pupils have received individual instruction in this subject. The members of one class in general theory of music have done good work, and at the opening of the next school term they will begin the study of musical form and analysis.

The discontinuance of the military band, which took place last year, has proved very beneficial to the orchestra. The individual players, instead of dividing the time allotted to practice between two instruments, as they have done heretofore, have been able to give their whole attention to one, and the greater proficiency which has resulted from this concentration of effort has made it possible for us to attempt the execution of larger and more difficult musical compositions with reasonable assurance of success. The members of this band are earnestly interested in their work, and not only these but all the students of music cannot fail to derive great benefit from the artistic atmosphere, which the orchestra helps to create around them.

The pupils, divided into three groups, have met every Monday evening to listen to the reading of books or articles from journals and magazines, treating of the history and progress of music and of the lives and achievements of famous masters and distinguished musicians, or devoted to the analytical description and criticism of musical performances.

Much time has been given to the stereotyping of music in the Braille system, and there have been one hundred and fifty new pieces added to our collection. In this number are included several sets of studies and eighteen compositions for the orchestra.

Miss Lila P. Cole, the head teacher in the girls' section of the music department, has furnished the following statement of what the pupils have done in the course of the past year under her supervision: —

The number of pupils in the girls' section of the music department has decreased slightly during the past year, fifty-nine names having been enrolled. All of these have studied the pianoforte, thirteen singing, eight the violin and one the violoncello. The growth of the class in violin playing has been quite marked, and there are now more students than ever before and more attention is given to the *ensemble* playing. The results of this development are very gratifying.

There have been two classes in harmony and one in training in the fundamental principles of music. The latter has been made up of little girls who have been taught to memorize quickly and to transpose simple exercises at the pianoforte. They have also studied rhythm, major and minor scales, intervals and a little about form.

Excellent work has been done by the two classes in the history of music, one of which has completed the course of this study in a very satisfactory manner.

Three hours per week have been devoted to singing in chorus and one has been spent in the learning or practice of hymns.

There have been given once a month regular students' recitals, in which all those pupils who have received instruction in music for half a year have taken part. These performances are very useful and productive of good results. They tend to stimulate the zest and increase the interest of the pupils in their work and are very beneficial to them in many ways.

In addition to the superior facilities for the thorough study of music in its various branches, with which our pupils are provided under the roof of the institution, they are favored with other musical advantages of a high order. They are generously remembered by kindly and loyal friends of the school and are frequently invited by these to attend a variety of excel-



lent concerts and recitals, for which Boston is renowned and in which the masterpieces of the great composers are exquisitely interpreted by eminent musicians and by orchestras and choruses of perfect organization and thorough training. Listening to these performances is an invaluable means of æsthetic culture to those of our students, whose ears are "well attuned to sweet sounds" and in whose souls melody and harmony find ready response. It stimulates their minds, cultivates their taste, quickens their sense of rhythm, increases their power of discerning tones, fosters their critical acumen and enables them to perceive the beauties of music and its fine and perfect qualities. For these privileges, as well as for a number of concerts, lectures and other entertainments given in our own hall by musicians and literary people of high standing in the community, we are deeply grateful to the liberal benefactors whose names are recorded thankfully in the list of acknowledgments and whose unfailing interest in our pupils is most highly appreciated.

Our collection of instruments of various kinds has been thoroughly renovated and greatly increased. In the course of the past year there have been added to it twelve violins, four Boehm clarinets, one viola, one double bass, one oboe and three pianofortes, two upright and one grand, the former having been manufactured by Messrs. George Steck and Company of New York and the latter by Messrs. Chickering and Sons. During the last six years we have obtained from the first-named firm thirty-one pianofortes for the use of this institution and of the kindergarten for the blind, and we take pleasure in stating that in point of finished workmanship, of durability, of evenness of tone and of keeping in tune, these instruments are equal to the best made in this country.

At no other period in the history of this department has the standard of its work stood as high as it does today, nor has its equipment ever been so complete as it is now. The clearest and most striking evidence that can be adduced in support of this statement is the proficiency which has been attained by the orchestra. This band, consisting of thirty-six members, was organized not very long ago, but at the anniversary exercises of the school, held in the Boston Theatre on the second day of June last, it appeared before the public and played the first movement of Haydn's Symphony in D in such a perfect manner as to elicit the applause and win the admiration of the immense audience. The performance was a complete success in every particular. The following morning one of the leading newspapers of the city, the *Daily Advertiser*, published a full analytical account of it, pointing out with strict candor both its shortcomings and its fine points. This article was written by Prof. Louis Elson, one of the keenest and best qualified critics of musical matters in Boston. Here is what Prof. Elson said.

Yesterday afternoon, at the annual exhibition of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in the Boston Theatre, there appeared an orchestra that deserves more than passing mention, for it was made up entirely of students of that institution and proved conclusively the love of the pupils for the musical art and the excellent instruction that the blind are now receiving in it.

The orchestra numbered a little over 30 members, and about all of the regular departments of such an organization were represented, except the bassoons, which were substituted for, sometimes by the brasses and sometimes by other wood-wind instruments. Spite of this make-shift, the general result was excellent; seldom have we heard a band of non-professionals play with anything like the precision and charm of this blind orchestra. Consider

ering the fact that a conductor, leading by beats and baton signals, was impossible, that the individual members were obliged to sense and observe their own *ensemble*, the performance was little short of marvellous.

The handicap of a blind orchestra is two-fold. Apart from the absence of a conductor, the violinists are not usually as bold and fiery as those found in other bands. As a consequence, one found the orchestra at its best in those passages which required taste and poetry rather than in those which demanded dash and energy; the introduction to the Haydn symphonic allegro, for example, was better than the chief theme of the movement. The chief shortcoming of the pieces played was not the fault of the musicians at all; it was a lack of contra-basses. With three additional contra-basses (or even two), there would be an excellent balance to the harmony, which sounded rather lightly at times. But, aside from this, it was a performance that was astonishingly good, and even memorable. Mr. Anagnos, the institution and the players (who were of both sexes) are to be congratulated upon an achievement which the reviewer would have deemed almost impossible.

This criticism, coming as it does from an able and impartial judge, bears valuable testimony to the rapid progress which this department has made of recent years and to the superior character of the work which it is doing. The *ensemble* playing of an orchestra affords a far better test of real achievements in music than fine singing or individual brilliant performances on the pianoforte; for it is not nearly as hard to teach a single talented pupil to execute beautifully pieces of a high order or to drill a chorus to a certain degree of excellence, as it is to train an orchestra thoroughly and to enable it to render classical compositions so well as to gain the approval of intelligent listeners and the favorable commendations of competent critics. Thus far no institution for the blind in this country or in England has attempted a task equal to that which has been undertaken and successfully accomplished by our school.

As a matter of simple justice we must state that the success of this work is to a great extent due to the broad and solid foundation which is laid for it at the kindergarten. Here the children begin in the early stages of their development to be imbued with the spirit of music and to acquire a taste for it. Here they join the kinder orchestra while still very young and learn to play one or more instruments when their muscles are supple and their fingers nimble and flexible. Finally, here they not only acquire a sense of rhythm and a love of harmony but become thoroughly skilled in handling the bow and perfectly familiar with the manipulation of the keyboard. Thus, when these children are transferred to the parent school they are fully prepared to take up advanced studies and to reap the benefits of the training which they have previously received.

One of our students, William T. Clenon of Pittsfield, Mass., has completed the regular course of vocal music pursued at the New England Conservatory of Music and received his diploma last June with the graduating class of which he was a member in good standing. We are trying to raise a fund, the income of which is to be used for the benefit of our graduates. This fund will enable us to give substantial assistance to those of our students of music who wish to pursue an advanced course of study.

There has been only one change in the staff of instructors of this department. Miss Helen Marr Kelton, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and a teacher of experience, has been appointed to take the place of Miss Anna L. Goodrich who, after rendering good service for two years, resigned her position last spring and has since married.

## TUNING DEPARTMENT.

The countless leaves of the pine are strings  
Tuned to the lay the wood-god sings.

—EMERSON.

The experience of past years shows conclusively that the art of tuning and repairing pianofortes stands at the top of the list of the few manual employments, which are still available to the blind and may be pursued by them with profit. Indeed, it is the most lucrative, if not the sole, occupation in which persons bereft of the visual sense can work advantageously and compete with seeing craftsmen on almost equal terms. Its importance as such has been fully realized and duly appreciated at this institution.

In the light of these facts, our tuning department is kept in the best possible condition and affords to the recipients of its benefits superior advantages for study and unusual facilities for practice.

Both in the excellence of its accommodations and in the completeness of its equipment this department is unsurpassed. It occupies ten commodious rooms, which were built for its purposes, and is supplied with fourteen pianofortes, among which the different styles now in vogue are fully represented. It is also possessed of an ample collection of tools and mechanical contrivances, of models showing the construction of various actions and their distinctive features and of materials of every description.

Twenty-four pupils have received instruction in this department during the past year and the average time devoted by them to this work has varied according to the capacity, progress, needs and circumstances of each individual. Some of them have

given to it from one to two hours a day, others from three to four, and in a few instances even this number has been exceeded.

The course of instruction pursued in this department is systematic in its methods, strong at its main points and complete in its details. It includes the study of pitch and the relation of intervals, together with their application of tuning; regular training of the ear to enable it to perceive tones accurately; acoustics, embracing the theory of scales, harmonics and beats; a thorough knowledge of the structure of temperaments; perfect acquaintance with the construction of the pianoforte in general and with the intricacies of the mechanism of its action in particular, and a mastery of the method of attaching or placing strings and of setting up and regulating an action. According to the requirements of the school curriculum, the pupils must be well grounded in the science of sounds and the elements of the theory of music, before they take up tuning. These branches of study are carefully taught in the proper departments of the institution.

Our advanced students, directed by their head master, have tuned and kept in good order the seventy-five pianofortes which are owned by this school and the kindergarten for the blind. By taking proper care of a large number of instruments of different makes, they gain a great deal of practical experience and of confidence in themselves, which is peculiarly helpful to them in their vocation.

Due attention has been given by the students to making such repairs as come within the province of a tuner and every available opportunity to secure this kind of training has been eagerly seized upon.

Towards the end of the last school term a class of boys, prompted by the desire of obtaining as much practical knowledge as possible, undertook to overhaul thoroughly two square pianofortes and to renovate them completely. They restrung these instruments, mended them throughout and restored them to a sound state, having replaced skilfully all those parts of the actions, which were found to be injured or worn out. This work was done in a manner which reflected great credit both on the students and on their able and painstaking instructor, Mr. George E. Hart, through whose unremitting efforts this department has been brought to a high degree of perfection.

The excellent condition in which our tuners keep the 245 pianofortes, used in the public schools of the city of Boston, and the frequency and constancy with which their services are employed by people of superior intelligence and good judgment, demonstrate completely their ability to master the art of tuning in all its branches and show that they are well qualified to compete successfully with their seeing fellow craftsmen.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

. . . Then as we prize the sacred ray,  
 That lights the eastern and western skies,  
 Oh, let us still revere his natal day  
 Whose high-souled deeds first caused the sun to rise.

— FRANCES CROSBY.

As the twenty-second of February, 1903, fell upon a Sunday, the celebration of Washington's Birthday at the institution took place upon the following day when, in pursuance of an established custom, two entertainments were offered to the public, with the object not only of giving pleasure to the friends of the school but

also of furthering the welfare of the kindergarten department, to which the proceeds from these efforts of the pupils are devoted. The day was bright and clear, and therefore the weather presented no obstacles to those who were desirous of witnessing what these pupils are able to accomplish in amateur theatricals. That every member of both audiences was gratified by the excellence of the performance given by these blind boys and girls was apparent from their appreciative attention and ready response to every feature of special interest.

The inclemency of the weather upon Washington's birthday the previous year having been such as to reduce the attendance very materially, it seemed feasible and appropriate to repeat the charming play of *UNDINE*, which is so admirably adapted to performance by girls. It was exquisitely rendered by the young actresses. With every detail of action, costume and stage-setting as carefully carried out as before and with even added grace and beauty the interesting tale was developed before an audience, which was most enthusiastic and keenly appreciative of the ease of motion, the sweetness of intonation and the depth of feeling, exhibited by these young girls in their several rôles.

The assignment of characters differed in only one instance from that of last year and was as follows:—

<i>Undine, a water spirit,</i>	. . . . .	Flora L. Mather.
<i>Bertalda, a lady of rank,</i>	. . . . .	Ida A. Cross.
<i>Huldbrand, the Knight of Ringstetten,</i>	. . . . .	Ellen A. Gavin.
<i>Father Heilman, a priest,</i>	. . . . .	Etta F. Knowlton.
<i>Hulda, the wife of a fisherman,</i>	. . . . .	Rose E. Traynor.
<i>Rudlieb, a fisherman,</i>	. . . . .	Sophia J. Muldoon.
<i>Kuhleborn, a water spirit,</i>	. . . . .	Agnes E. Norton.
<i>Rolf, a page,</i>	. . . . .	Rose M. Durant.



When the curtain had fallen upon the last beautiful scene, the audience was invited to the gymnasium, where the boys gave a very interesting and diversified exhibition of educational gymnastics.

In the afternoon the pleasant office of host was assumed by the members of the *Howe Memorial Club*, an association which includes nearly all of the older boys. They had expressed the desire to present two scenes from Shakespeare's plays, which, while in strong contrast as to sentiment, should at the same time be so complete in themselves as to form clear pictures in the minds of their auditors when detached from the remaining scenes of the plays from which they were selected. The boys' choice fell happily upon the death of Buckingham from *King Henry VIII.* (Act I., Sc. 1; Act II., Sc. 1), and the mechanics' play from *Midsummer Night's Dream* (Act I., Sc. 1 & 2; Act III., Sc. 1; Act IV., Sc. 2; Act V.) These were exceedingly well presented and excellently staged. Of the young actors themselves, it is difficult to speak in detail, for each filled his assigned part most satisfactorily. Their sense of direction was so true that there was not the slightest confusion or awkwardness in their movements, and their appreciation of the strength and dignity of the former scene and the fun and jollity of the latter was most evident in their fine rendition of the lines with true dramatic fervor.

As we have stated in former reports, there is a distinct educational value in these attempts of our pupils in amateur theatricals, aside from the financial assistance which is thereby given to the kindergarten department. The enjoyment of the drama depends largely upon the visual sense. Deprived of that interpreter, however fine the delivery of the text may

be, much of it becomes meaningless to blind boys and girls, who cannot see the accompanying action or recognize the speaker. The running commentary upon the movements of the play, which a seeing companion may give, is oftentimes inadequate. The sound pedagogical principle of "learning by doing" applies in this instance as it does in every phase in the scheme of education. Let the pupil once gain an inkling of the fine art of the actor through his own efforts, and he is ready to exclaim with Hamlet: "The play 's the thing."

But farther than this, the system of the education of the blind tends toward self-expression and independence and aims to abolish as far as possible the differentiation between the sightless and the seeing. When the former, in company with normal boys and girls, have tried their skill in the histrionic art, another point of contact has been established between them, another bond of interest has united blind and seeing students. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of such ties or upon the evils of the segregation of the blind into a class apart. We therefore gladly welcome these festal occasions, which serve so large a purpose and fill so useful a place in our school-life.

### THE BLIND DEAF-MUTES AND THEIR DELIVERER.

He asked not whence the fountains roll  
 No traveller's foot has found,  
 But mapped the desert of the soul  
 Untracked by sight or sound.

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe was unquestionably one of the great champions and most helpful friends of



THOMAS STRINGER.

EDITH THOMAS.

MARION ROSTRON.

ELIZABETH ROBIN.

CORA ADELIA CROCKER.



afflicted humanity. The deliverance of Laura Bridgman from the dungeon of rayless darkness and profound silence, bringing her into communion with her fellow beings and with the world at large, is one of the most remarkable achievements of the nineteenth century.

Possessed of abounding love for all men and of the chivalry of a knight errant of the middle ages, Dr. Howe was ever ready to fight valiantly for the liberation of the oppressed and down-trodden members of the human family and for the rescue of those who had been cruelly dealt with by the sinister hand of fate and subjugated to the relentless dominion of misfortune. Hence when he found that the mind of a hapless child was imprisoned for life within impenetrable walls and that it was irrevocably doomed to waste away in absolute isolation and never-ending darkness, he was instinctively impelled by his feelings to attempt its emancipation without counting the cost. Thus he took his stand firmly before the fortress, determined not to raise the siege till the captive should be released.

In his resolution not to relax his efforts before the prize was secured, Dr. Howe undertook the performance of what appeared at that time to be a hopeless task. The pedagogical ground which he resolved to traverse was wholly unexplored; it was a trackless wilderness. There were no guide-posts in it, nor traces of any kind indicating the footsteps of former travellers. Like all pioneer workers he had to depend entirely upon experiments suggested by his own ingenuity. It is true that the question of rescuing from their gloomy incarceration persons who were at once blind, deaf and dumb had been discussed now

and then in an academic manner and that the possibility of discovering some means for saving them had been hesitatingly hinted at; but the consensus of opinion of the foremost thinkers, philosophers, oculists, savants and medical men, as expressed distinctly in the case of James Mitchell, was to the effect that nothing could be done for him, and it followed as a natural consequence that nothing could be done for his brothers and sisters in misfortune.

This verdict, carrying as it did the weight both of intelligent consideration of the matter and of the peculiar fitness of the judges, seemed to be irreversible, and the seriousness of its conclusion was sufficient to chill the ardor of any one who might entertain the idea of trying to annul it. Nevertheless, in spite of this declaration and of the enormous difficulties which had to be encountered in showing its falsity, Dr. Howe made up his mind to undertake the task and entered upon this with his wonted earnestness and without the remotest thought of failure. He brought to bear upon his venture all the resources of his trained intellect and the indomitable energies of an undaunted character, and through his inflexible perseverance, his fertility of resource, his luminous insight and his marvellous ingenuity, the triply-barred gates of the castle were forced, the imprisoned mind of Laura Bridgman was set free, a thoroughfare was opened for the redemption of all children and youths similarly afflicted, and a new page was added to the annals of the victories of humanity.

Viewed in the clear light of truth, this achievement is one of the great monuments of pedagogical skill and of immeasurable patience and love. It places its distinguished author in the first rank of the eminent teachers of the world.

We take very great pleasure in stating that there has just been published an authentic account of Laura's education, written by two of the daughters of her famous liberator, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. These ladies have spared no pains in doing their work. It is characterized by strict accuracy and sincerity and has been performed in the best possible manner. They have exercised scrupulous care and good judgment in selecting their materials and in sifting and grouping them. Their narrative is based upon the reports, writings, notes and correspondence of their illustrious father, upon the school journals and upon Laura's own diaries and letters. It is simple, straightforward, fascinating in some of its parts and absolutely correct in all its details. This excellent book is not only an exact record of the heroic efforts and the ingenious ways and means which Dr. Howe employed in striving to reveal to his pupil her own humanity and to supply her with the keys of life, but a compendium of educational principles of the highest value and a fruitful source of information to those who are interested in the development and training of young minds.

The system of education, which was devised for Laura Bridgman, Oliver Caswell and others by their benefactor, is used today in the same form in cases of similarly afflicted persons in all parts of the world. With the true spirit of the philanthropist and the scientist, Dr. Howe did not work for his pupils alone, but for coming generations. In the journals, which he caused to be kept by Laura and by his assistants, we find every step in her progress recorded, while in his own reports we have not only a masterly summary of these, but a clear and cogent statement of

the principles on which he based her education. These reports, translated into foreign languages and scattered broadcast over Europe and America, have proved, as he intended them to be, a storehouse for succeeding teachers, who are able to walk securely and with comparative ease in the path which he blazed out with tireless patience and perseverance.

In some of the states public provision has been made for the instruction of children and youth who are both blind and deaf, and the number of those who are benefited by it is steadily increasing.

Great were the hardships and disheartening the difficulties, against which Columbus had to struggle in his perilous voyage to the West Indies; but since the time of his momentous discovery brilliant beacon-lights have been set on both sides of the Atlantic whereby crafts of all kinds and sizes are safely led to port.

### EDITH M. THOMAS.

Resolve to be thyself; and know, that he  
Who finds himself loses his misery.

— MATTHEW ARNOLD.

We regret very much that we are obliged to report that Edith's work during the past year has not been as satisfactory as usual. Her earnestness of purpose and eager desire to learn no longer sustained her. She began to show gradually signs of apathy and of a lamentable want of the patient and sedulous industry, which has been one of her chief characteristics. She has gained no intelligent grasp of the subjects which she has studied during the year just closed. Her attitude toward her lessons in geometry and English history has indicated a lack of the unyielding stead-





EDITH M. THOMAS.



fastness which has been from time to time heartily commended in the records of her education, as giving promise of her ability to reach a higher level of achievement. Edith's work in geometry has been of little benefit to her partly on account of her aversion to close application and partly because of a seeming incapacity to comprehend abstract truths.

During the past twelve months Edith has been pitifully indifferent not only to the studies just mentioned but to almost everything. Instead of energetic and practical, she seemed to be inert and dreamy. The satisfaction which is the legitimate fruit of faithful endeavor and good work has had no stimulating effect upon her. She has been decidedly disinclined to exert herself and to labor diligently with a view to overcoming obstacles when she encountered them in her pathway. Nor has she shown either a desire to grapple with difficulties and master them or a sense of appreciation of the value of the guidance and assistance, which have been freely proffered to her. Her power of will, which in former years has been so marked and which has enabled her in many instances to break through strong barriers, has given place to a sort of wavering sentimental state of mind, which has weakened the springs of her earnestness and which by no means impels her to vigorous action and unremitting effort.

Under these circumstances it has been deemed best to make a break in the long chain of Edith's attendance at school and to let her remain at home for a year and devote herself to manual occupations and to the performance of ordinary domestic duties, so that she may realize fully the importance of school work and regain her usual zest for it.

## ELIZABETH ROBIN.

She is so radiant and sweet,  
 So pure and good,—so utterly complete  
 In form and feature, character and mind.

— SINCLAIR.

As may be easily seen by the picture which is inserted on the opposite page, Elizabeth has grown to be a fine young woman. She has become a unique and very attractive personality. Strength and sweetness are blended in her make up. She is of noble stature and dignified appearance. She is tall and comely, stately and well-proportioned, remarkably healthy and unusually strong. She looks fresh and full of animation, and every feature in her countenance beams with intelligence and felicity. Her face is a benediction, while her physique represents a well-built temple, which seems to have been transformed by the indwelling spirit and made by it a fit place for its own residence. The external perfection of her physical frame is greatly enhanced by the purity and beauty of the soul that shines from within.

Elizabeth's social and moral qualities are no less noticeable than her physical characteristics. She is peculiarly genial, warm-hearted and thoughtful of her fellow-beings. She is blessed with that delightful simplicity of manner, that winsome grace of bearing and that captivating power of sincerity which attract people and make friends for her wherever she goes. She takes a most profound interest in the welfare and comfort of her associates and loves dearly to lend a helping hand to those who are in need of it. She rejoices in taking a place in the domestic circle and in performing the duties of some weak sister who for cogent reasons is not able to attend to them, and this



ELIZABETH ROBIN.



earnest desire to relieve others and to do their work broadens her sympathies, acts as a tonic upon her sense of benevolence and stimulates her tendencies to self-forgetfulness. She shows no inclination either to be dissatisfied with her lot in life or to find fault with any one. She lives and moves in an atmosphere of perfect contentment, of sweet hopes and of peaceful memories. She appears to be always fresh and lively, kind and happy, merry and girlish. There is nothing morose in her temperament.

Her generous laugh, unreserved and whole,  
Is the music of the heart ;  
'Tis the anthem grand of a big good soul,  
And of heavenly choirs a part.

Elizabeth is both the sunshine of the family in which she lives and one of its most active and energetic members. She resembles a fine June day which sheds its brightness in all directions. She enters into the spirit of those around her and shares their wishes and aspirations. She has a keen sense of humor and a ready perception of the ludicrous. She is thoroughly good-natured and takes a calm and reasonable view of all disappointments. She makes light of the obstacles and difficulties, which she meets in her pathway of life, and instinctively looks upon the pleasant and joyous things of the world.

She thinks of life and love,  
Of beauty, mirth and joy,  
Of fairy visions, pleasures, youth,  
And bliss without alloy.

In the course of Elizabeth's education no year has been so full of intelligent enjoyment of work as the one which has just closed. Its spirit of progress is shown in the development of a definite purpose,

blended with a deepened sense of personal responsibility. Heretofore Elizabeth's attitude toward school tasks has indicated much mechanical striving for the gain of results that were to her of vague importance; but now a respect for the permanent value of work and a healthful pride in worthy achievement are sufficient incentives to earnest application.

The years which she has spent in the class room have served to elevate decidedly her ideal of associated student life. At first her ambition carried her no further than the desire to hold rank with the lowest members of her class; but success, when measured by the present standard, points to equality with "the best pupil."

Elizabeth's mental growth during the past year signifies concentrated effort with an increased strength of the faculties of memory and reason, stimulated by fresh enthusiasm. Habits of close attention and of reflection now lend to every subject a new interest. Study means to Elizabeth something more than a surface acquaintance with the contents of books. It is a share in the beauty of the creative thought of literature; it brings near to her present consciousness the far-off periods of history, and it is the joy of understanding the struggles of arithmetic through the "backward lights" of algebra. Thus she finds delight in all genuine activity and acquirement, and through her own independent efforts has she truly entered into the heart of school life.

Both her special tutor, Miss Vina C. Badger, and all the teachers in the girls' department, under whose instruction and wise guidance Elizabeth is educated, spare no pains in developing and enriching her mind and in moulding her character. Eschewing every-



thing which savors of mere show or of trickery and deception, these ladies are constantly endeavoring to make of their pupil a true, honorable, faithful and useful young woman, and they have ample reason to feel proud of the results which have been secured through their efforts.

A detailed and exact yet concise account of Elizabeth's life and work at school during the past year has been compiled from the notes and journals which have been regularly and faithfully kept by Miss Badger. This narrative has been prepared with scrupulous care and absolute adherence to truth by Miss Anna Gardner Fish and is given here in full.

Upon her return to school in September, a little delayed by her pleasant visit to the institutions for the deaf and for the blind in Austin, Texas, Elizabeth betrayed a keen delight in resuming her studies and an eagerness to set to work at once. Her mother accompanied her from her far-off home to Boston and remained here for a few days. This made Elizabeth very happy; but she did not seek release from her work, nor did her lessons suffer any interruption on this account, although she tried to plan for her mother's entertainment while she was engaged in the class-rooms. Again and again she expressed her gratitude to those of her teachers and schoolmates, who had offered attentions to her mother in her stead. "I am so glad you all help me entertain my mother," she said. "I make plans but I cannot go around, and I am so grateful to you."

Her school-life is purposely made as regular and simple as possible, and the few diversions which come into it from time to time stand out clearly as festal occasions in contrast with the close application to the ordinary duties of the school-room, to which prime importance is ascribed.

Two new subjects were added to Elizabeth's course of studies last year,—ancient history and American literature. Both of these made heavy demands upon her mental powers; but she has proved equal to the task, and her record for the year in each of these studies is very satisfactory.

In addition to these branches she has continued the study of algebra and has had regular instruction in articulation. In sewing she has reached the important stage of making a garment throughout and in the gymnasium she has gained the much-needed physical training for the benefit of her health and strength and for ease of bodily movement. "I think this is our best year," she commented one day. "We get along in school and I have time to sew and make Christmas presents and our department is good."

One who is not acquainted with the details of this work of instruction can hardly conceive with what difficulty the progress of a deaf-blind pupil is attended in such a study as literature, which requires extensive reading and a large vocabulary in order that the ground may be thoroughly covered. This can never be acquired easily by the deaf, still less so by the deaf-blind. Through the works in embossed print, which happily are well and carefully chosen, this knowledge of books may be slowly gained, the fingers lingering upon each unrecognized word until full comprehension of its meaning is won by means of careful explanation. But still more tedious is the process of acquisition when the desired work has not been placed within reach of the blind. Then an acquaintance with it must be gained through the teacher's patient rendering of it to her pupil through the manual alphabet. She must pause to explain each new word and must ascertain after each paragraph whether its central thought has been gleaned, and at the end she must review carefully the whole ground in order to fix in the girl's mind whatever fresh ideas may have been elucidated to her in passing.

To Elizabeth's credit be it said that she has shown a commendable thoroughness in her work in this direction. She has evinced a marked determination to comprehend perfectly every word and phrase in her daily readings. Repeatedly she has stayed the hand of her teacher while she has said: "I do not get it. Please repeat," or, "I do not understand that. Please read it again." At times she has checked her teacher's progress in order to give her own idea of the meaning of the text, and only when that was quite clear has she been content to continue the reading.

In her study of early American writers it is interesting to note by what terse and emphatic utterances Elizabeth has stated her likes and dislikes. "It is fantastic," she said of Irving's *History*

of *New York*, and as she went farther she added: "It is sarcasm. I don't believe it." Of his *Christmas*, the first essay she had read, she declared: "I do not find any interest in it," but the essays which followed, on the *Stage-Coach* and *Christmas Eve*, elicited her eager approbation,— "I like this very much," and "this is so interesting. I wish I could have such a Christmas; it is what I should like." The description of Master Simon led her to speak of his liking for children although he was old. "I shall do that," she said emphatically.

After her study of *Thanatopsis* Elizabeth was called upon to give the thought of the poem. With some hesitation she essayed the task, and, being repeatedly encouraged to eliminate and condense, she finally said: "Death." This was a remarkable achievement for Elizabeth for she has never found it easy to take a comprehensive view of a subject or to sum up briefly the meaning of what she has read.

Anything in the form of narrative is her especial delight and arouses her keenest interest, but she is frankly bored by a subjective poem and does not attempt to conceal her impatience at the amount of close application which it involves. In studying Whittier's *My Soul and I*, she exclaimed: "It is so deep; I had not thought of such things. I like stories better," and, after thoroughly enjoying the first part of *Snow-Bound*, her attention flagged at a change in its sentiment, and she sighed: "Why did he have to spoil an interesting story with deep thoughts." This expression seemed to merit reproof, and a serious talk was held with Elizabeth over the matter, which led her to protest: "I cannot cultivate anything like that. I am different from other people and I shall always have somebody with me. I shall not have deep things." But in the end she confessed repentantly: "I complain at first with these deep poems, but when I understand them I like them pretty well."

The figurative language of poetry is often very misleading to Elizabeth, and its interpretation has called for much arduous labor. Her success in this study has been chiefly won through steady plodding from word to word, a process demanding extra time and the closest attention, which, however, she has willingly accorded to the work.

Through her study of Greek and Roman history Elizabeth has gained much in breadth of view and concentration of thought,

while her increased ability to follow out cause and effect, to perceive the correlation of events and to classify and sum up details has been an important concomitant to the actual acquisition of facts. Narratives and stirring scenes of action have held her spell-bound, and she has chosen her favorites among the generals and statesmen, showing marked sympathy for their cause and eagerly watching for the success of her heroes. "You seem to like war," she commented drily upon her teacher's emphasis of an event in order to fix it upon Elizabeth's mind. She dislikes the idea of battle, considering arbitration or "talking it over" the ideal way of settling a dispute, and in admitting her own interest in the struggle in question she seemed to feel herself guilty of wrong-thinking until she was consoled by a reminder of the high aims involved in the combat.

When selections from *Julius Cæsar* were read to her, giving an account of his assassination and the speeches of Brutus and Antony, no explanation was offered of Brutus' attitude nor was any preliminary discussion entered upon. At the second repetition of the phrase, "For Brutus is an honorable man," she caught her teacher's hand and interpolated: "It is sarcasm. He means dishonorable." In her eager intentness upon the discourse, in her rapidly changing sentiment and in her attitude toward each phase of the scene, she reflected the varying moods of the mob in the drama and showed that she was passing through the same conflicting emotions.

Less interesting and more plentifully fraught with difficulties has been the consideration of methods of government, social customs and class distinctions, but even upon these topics Elizabeth has worked patiently and well, only at times allowing a hint of her weariness to escape from her through such a remark as — "how soon do we come to something interesting?"

When an examination in this subject loomed before Elizabeth, it presented to her a totally untried field. "I am awfully scared," she confessed and laughed mischievously at the expression. Some special preparation for the test was entered upon, so that she might gain an idea of what was required of her and what was involved in the undertaking. A preliminary examination was given for which she was allowed fifty minutes on five questions. At the end of a half-hour, she was still engaged upon the second, but she left it then and devoted the remaining time to answering the other

questions briefly. To Elizabeth's great disappointment the result of the test was a mark of 43, due to the fact that her answers were not to the point. A second and a third trial proved little more satisfactory, in spite of the careful study which was accorded to each paper. Then the first test was given once more, and with still greater care each question and answer was weighed and considered. For the third time the first examination was taken, and the percentage of 72 which was the outcome of Elizabeth's renewed effort was a cause of gratification to her and to her teacher. On the sixth day the final examination was undergone, and Elizabeth was awarded a percentage of 70 as its result.

In her study of algebra the ground covered has included multiplication, division and fractions, and a review of the subject of square root has also been taken. The work has proceeded smoothly, save that during one period a certain carelessness as to details made it necessary to establish the rule that Elizabeth should explain fully every problem solved by her. This created a decided hindrance to speedy progress, but, recognizing it to be a logical outcome of her own shortcomings, Elizabeth accepted the situation with good grace. But she views with horror any possibility of falling behind her class, and therefore she devoted all her leisure time and many extra hours to work in this study until she had recovered her lost ground and the restriction was then removed.

Throughout the year's course Elizabeth has accepted the responsibility for her own standing and achievement, and she has shown a commendable pride in the accomplishment of the assigned tasks.

At first her ambition was satisfied if she attained the level of even the humblest member of her class; but, after proving in a friendly contest that she could hold her own with more gifted girls, her aspirations led her to desire a better standing and a higher degree of excellence. She then set her heart upon equaling the mark of the second-best pupil in the class, the leader seeming to Elizabeth to be quite hopelessly beyond emulation. The result of the final examination for the year showed that she had attained her end, and this and her work throughout the course have proved that her intelligence is fully equal to that of any other member of her class.

One evening Elizabeth undertook the instruction of a new

teacher in the manual alphabet, and it was interesting to note her method. First, she went through the alphabet several times; next, she grouped the letters similar in formation, as d, f, k, and z, j; then she reviewed the alphabet; the succeeding step was to point to objects in the room, thus suggesting that their names should be spelled to her; another careful review now followed; then the proper names of the occupants of the room were called for; another review was taken; and finally she spelled, "good night." Her arrangement, progression and thoroughness were admirable.

A weekly allowance of twenty-five cents from her foster parents Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Whiting, gave Elizabeth a new experience this year. It was understood that this was intended to defray all the little needful expenses of her daily life at school and it was designed to give Elizabeth a better appreciation of the necessity for strict economy and good management. Elizabeth undertook the care of this money with some misgivings, mingled with a proud sense of ownership, which soon triumphed over all other feelings; and she was soon planning joyfully to save so carefully that she would have plenty of money for her Christmas gifts as well as for all other demands upon her purse. She began well, and for a time she was able to put aside a little each week; but before long financial difficulties arose. She returned to school from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, the possessor of fifty-two cents, but she found awaiting her a package sent by express on which she was obliged to pay thirty-five cents. Elizabeth viewed with alarm this inroad upon her capital and exclaimed emphatically: "We must get some money if we go to Mr. Whiting's on Sunday." She was reminded that the allowance was intended to meet just such emergencies and that she must try to get along without asking for money. She acquiesced in this, but, when she had spent ten cents in going to church and five cents for Braille paper and found herself limited to two cents for the remainder of the week, she could not help saying regretfully: "If I had not had to pay thirty-five cents, I would not have had to use it all up."

Later in the year Edith invited Elizabeth to attend a fair with her in town. Elizabeth was eager to go, but upon examination of her finances she found that they would not admit such a pleasure. This was a real disappointment to her, while to add to the perplexities of the situation she was behind in her history and litera-

ture. It was decided that it would be permissible for Elizabeth to borrow the requisite amount because she had not been extravagant and had tried to save, but after thinking the matter over she decided not to do so. "I want my money for the committee work and I could not pay back for a long while, so I would rather not borrow and I want to catch up in class. There are two reasons why I have decided not to go." But she added mournfully: "If I did not have an allowance I could."

At the end of the school year Elizabeth was the proud possessor of a bank-book, showing a deposit of the amount of three dollars and ten cents, of which one dollar had been given to her, seventy-five cents she had earned by making a shawl and the rest she had saved from her allowance. The experience has been of much practical advantage to her and she has gained through it and through the self-denial, which she has sometimes been obliged to practise, a better appreciation of the value of money.

Elizabeth has heartily enjoyed the meetings and social gatherings of the clubs to which she belongs, and she enters fully into the requirements of her membership. As one of the social committee of the *Howe Reading Club*, it became Elizabeth's supreme pleasure, through the great kindness of Mr. Whiting, to offer entertainment to the entire organization. She was very reticent concerning the affair but, filled with the importance of the occasion, she could not help letting fall hints as to something which might occur. When, on a day late in the year, the announcement was made of a special meeting of the club, she was delighted by the surprise to which it gave rise, and turning to the girl beside her she asked eagerly: "Are you not curious?" But the little girl had become tired of the mystery of which she had heard so much and answered bluntly: "No." This was a staggering blow to Elizabeth, but she rallied sufficiently to reply with politeness but with considerable spirit: "Well, all are but you."

When Elizabeth's plan was presented before the club it proved to be a trip to Nantasket for an entire day, for which Mr. Whiting had kindly undertaken to arrange. Greatly to Elizabeth's satisfaction, the suggestion was accepted by all with much enthusiasm. "I thought of it all myself," she said happily. "I thought I was on the committee when the boats are running and I did not know as I should have the chance again so I suggested it now." She put her whole heart and mind into the details of the

arrangements, although their success was largely due to the wise management of Mr. and Mrs. Whiting. Elizabeth was anxious lest any one should be omitted and took measures to insure the inclusion of every one who wished to go.

She also sent the following invitation to Mr. Anagnos:—

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., June 1, 1903.

DEAR MR. ANAGNOS:—The members of the Reading Club are going to Nantasket for all day on Tuesday, the ninth of June, and it would give us a great deal of pleasure to have you go with us. If it is not pleasant and warm on that day we shall go on Wednesday or Friday. We shall go on the twenty minutes past nine boat and come back on the twenty minutes of four boat.

Hoping that you may go I am

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH ROBIN.

When the eventful day came and proved entirely successful, it brought to Elizabeth a double pleasure in her own enjoyment and in that of her schoolmates, for which she felt the responsibility.

It is one of the beautiful traits in Elizabeth's character that she finds her greatest happiness in that which she can share with others or in the benefactions which she is able to bestow. At Christmas time the package from home owed its chief excellence, in her opinion, to the fact that it contained gifts for other friends, which Mrs. Robin had sent, and Elizabeth spent many spare hours very happily in preparing these for distribution. There was also a large box of pecans from her father and brothers, which had an added value through the possibility of dividing them among her companions. After careful estimation of the whole number of persons in the girls' department of the school, she decided that she could give three apiece unto every person in each cottage and still have some left for special friends and for the fun of candy-making. She ascertained from the matrons the exact number included in each family and counted out the requisite quantity of pecans, tying the packages for the several houses separately and laying them in order, so that she might not make any mistake. She distributed them herself and returned from her pleasant errand flushed and triumphant.

Elizabeth is sweet to the core of her being. The expression of her charming face does not belie her lovely nature, and if her eyes were not veiled by her physical infirmity a beautiful soul would look out through them upon a world which to her is all love and happiness and sunshine.







CORA ADELIA CROCKER.

Earnestly, steadily, patiently and bravely, Elizabeth toils on with a determination to complete the course of her studies and to graduate with her class. When this consummation is attained her plan is to return to her home in Texas and join in the activities of her family to whose members she is attached with exemplary affection and touching loyalty.

### CORA ADELIA CROCKER.

From the valley's dark she rides  
O'er the hills to conquer fate.

— LILLA CABOT PERRY.

This hapless girl has made good progress in various ways during the past year. She has begun to realize the importance of patience and of self-control, and her general conduct has improved very much. It is true that she has not been entirely emancipated as yet from a tendency to occasional perversity, nor is she absolutely free from the fits of obstinacy and the outbursts of anger, to which she has been subject in the past; nevertheless she has undergone a decided change both in her disposition and in her temper. She is now calmer, more reasonable and more docile than heretofore. She has grown to be thoughtful and considerate, as well as conscious of her shortcomings. Moreover, she has learned to recognize authority, to respect the rights of others and to take a serious view of life.

At the beginning of the present year Cora entered the third grade of the school and has thus far given proper attention to the studies therein pursued. She takes a personal interest in the work of each of her classmates and participates in their recitations with animation and with a fair amount of mental activity.

In the manual training department she does very well. A spirit of cheerful perseverance enables her to overcome many obstacles and to complete with credit long and rather complicated pieces of work.

To our deep regret Miss Amelia W. Davis, who has been Cora's special tutor and kind adviser for the last two years, declined to renew her engagement which expired on the first day of July. She has since obtained a situation as librarian in a private school. During the time that she has been with us, Miss Davis has proved herself to be a true gentlewoman and a most desirable companion for her young charge. She possesses a fine mind, superior scholarly attainments and steadfastness of purpose. Quietly, patiently and with unconscious grace of spirit and of manner she has met the difficulties in which the performance of her duty was involved, and her influence for good has been so pervasive and so far reaching that it has been felt by every member of the household in which she made her home. Miss Davis has prepared a full statement of what Cora has accomplished or has failed to do in the course of the past twelve months. This account, written in a clear and forcible style, embodies many facts and incidents and contains much valuable information which will be of interest to the reader. Here is Cora's story as told by her teacher.

The most significant thing in the past year with Cora seems to be a change in her attitude toward life. Without any violent alteration of her character, she has grown in wisdom. The tendencies, good and bad, that she had a year ago, are still with her, but she is now conscious of them, and shows a desire to repress some and cultivate others.

It means real progress that Cora has learned to be serious. Her merry disposition is a good quality, but she knows now that something more than good nature is demanded of her. After

being angry, she used to say, "I'm not cross now!" Lately she has said, "I hate myself for that!" when the passion was past. Cora has long wanted to do right for the sake of other people, for she cares for the good opinion of those about her, and is very much ashamed when she fails to keep her promises. There is no longer any doubt that Cora has a conscience. One day she confessed, of her own accord, that she had been disobedient the night before.

A year ago, it could scarcely be said that Cora had any sense of duty. The problem was to make her like her work, if possible. If she did not like it, she would not do it without compulsion. Now, Cora has begun to feel that she ought to do what is expected of her. She has succeeded many times in controlling herself and working, when she did not feel in the mood for it. The power of self-control comes slowly, but growth has been in the right direction.

Morally and intellectually, Cora is more than a year older than she was in June, 1902. Some time was needed to give her the equipment necessary for progress,—language, so that new ideas could be communicated to her, and training of the fingers to serve her for eyes and ears. The progress of Cora's education seems to have bridged over the gulf of the years when she was untaught, and she remembers, and is now able to understand, things that she saw and heard as a little child.

Cora's alertness makes it a pleasure to work with her in the subjects she enjoys. It has been proved by repeated trials that Cora does better where the work is difficult enough to call forth her best effort, than she does when it is simpler and less interesting. Cora's writing has not been as satisfactory as her reading and arithmetic. That she can write well is shown by the success of her efforts at improvement every little while, but she has not held the writing up to the standard she has set. The discipline of number-work has certainly been valuable to Cora in giving her a mental grasp that she has not had before, and in teaching her patience to work out her problems without jumping at conclusions. She has not yet gone far in arithmetic, but she has more than justified the expectations that her work aroused a year ago. She made the request that she might be permitted to take home her type-slate for the summer, and show a friend how she uses it. She has also taken some examples written in Braille, and certainly in-

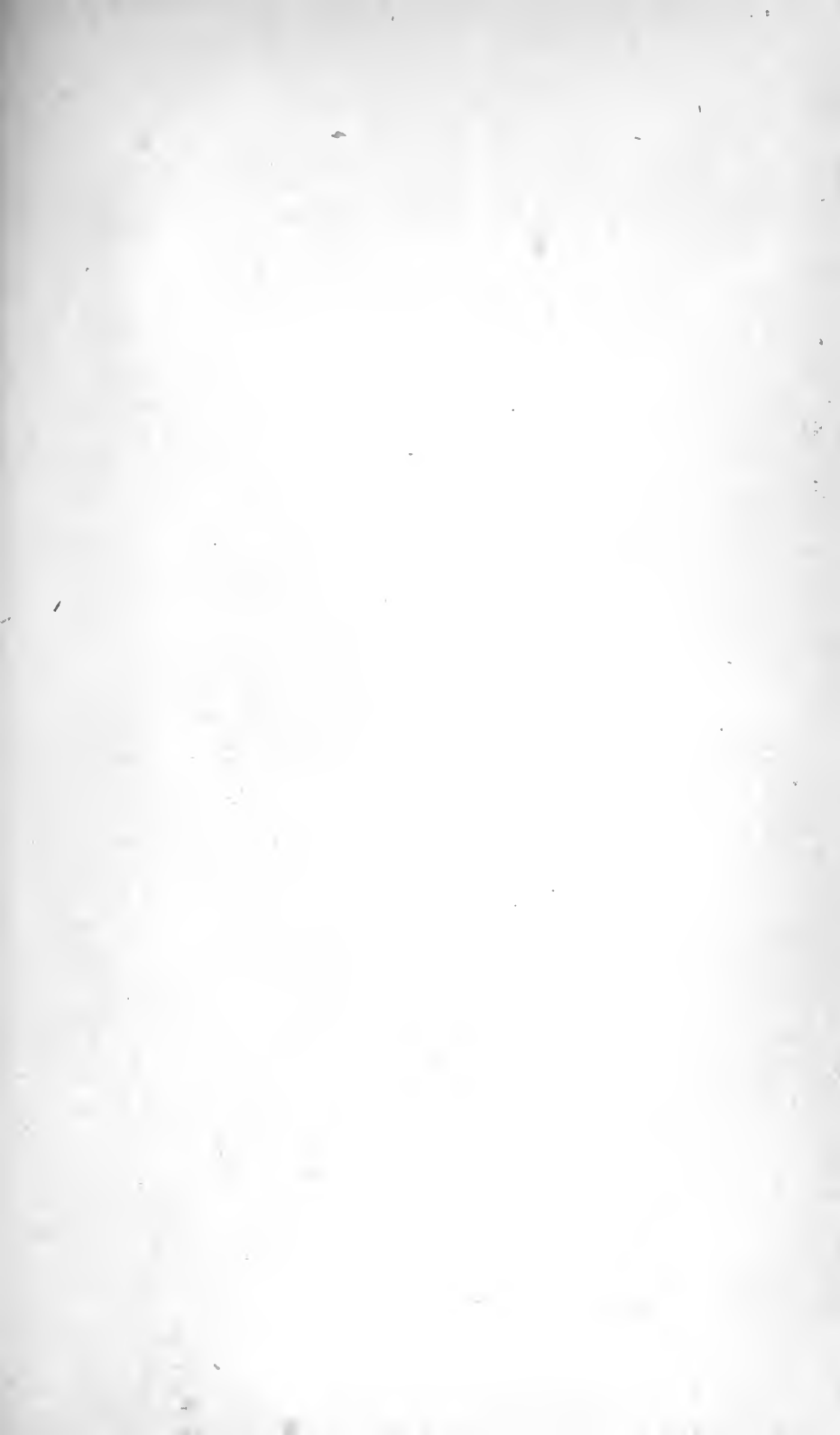
tends to practise. She has especially enjoyed writing in pencil the explanation of problems, because she could show this to her friends. She has even expressed a liking for the study of numbers for its own sake, and although there have been many days when she did not like it, there has been a gain in effort and interest.

Reading has become constantly more and more of a delight to her. Knitting is less effort than reading, and Cora would still often choose it, but she has devoted some time to reading books in addition to the two hours a day which she spent in her studies at school. She read *The King of the Golden River* in this way, and a number of short fairy stories. Fairy tales have formed the bulk of her reading in school, too, although she has read also *What Katy Did*. Her eager imagination has found these most enjoyable. She often likens herself or her friends to Red-Riding-Hood, Jack the Giant-Killer, Daedalus, Hercules, little Gerda, the peasant, and a host of other characters of whom she has read. A year ago, Cora did not know what a fairy was, nor a giant, either. All this new world is now as natural and home-like as possible to her. Such merry tales as *Puss-in-boots* and *Andersen's Tinder-box* really suit her best, but she can appreciate more sober ones, too. Cora would rather have stories told to her than do anything else in the world. She likes poetry. She has a perfect sense of rhythm, and beautiful thoughts appeal to her. She is still a child intellectually, but she is a child who thinks and grows.

Cora's work in manual training has continued to be good. She has knit a shawl and a pair of slippers, and learned to crochet. She has earned a little money by her handiwork, and has made a number of presents for her friends. She likes to work when she has a definite object, and is quite happy when she knows that what she is making can be useful to somebody she loves.

Cora has shown ability, and so far as she has succeeded in self-control, she has succeeded in all that she has undertaken. She has a strong will, and with her ambition fully roused cannot fail to do well.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Davis has been filled by the appointment of Miss Helen L. Smith, a graduate of the state normal school at Bridgewater and a teacher of wide experi-





MARION ROSTROM.



ence, under whose tuition and guidance Cora is making steady improvement.

### MARION ROSTRON.

There is no winter of dispaire  
Within the vernal bowers of hope.

— SCOLLARD.

Marion is a cheerful and well-behaved girl, kindly disposed towards her schoolmates and always ready to be of service to those among them who may need her assistance. She is prompt in her attendance at her classes, quiet about the house and the playground, generally obedient and usually happy. The only time at which she shows signs of sadness or sombreness is when she is required to use her mind diligently.

The course of training pursued in the case of this girl has thus far produced rather small results. Although Marion's stolid indifference toward her tasks is gradually disappearing, the process of her mental development is painfully slow. Her brain has not been roused as yet from its dormant condition and stimulated to action, and consequently no sensible change has been wrought in her intellectual condition, which is one of immaturity.

Marion has been a pupil in the second grade since the opening of the present school term, but she has not appeared to be affected by the influence of the class in any appreciable degree. It is only at rare intervals that her mental spontaneity can be awakened. She is inclined to dally over her work, and it is under the fear of losing the pleasure of a recess or the enjoyment of play that she accomplishes her tasks with marked swiftness.

Marion's interest in her manual occupations is

more sustained now than it has been heretofore. She has acquired a small degree of independence in her work and is not so strongly tempted to rely upon the use of her partial sight, as she was formerly.

Miss Lilian Mabel Forbush, who has been Marion's special teacher ever since the latter entered the school in September, 1901, has written a brief account of her pupil's work and improvement, which is here subjoined.

During the past year a remarkable change has been wrought in Marion. The passive indifference, which has proved such a forceful barrier to her progress, has been dispelled to a great extent, and is fast disappearing entirely. In its place has come a growing alertness of mind which has made possible the good progress of the past year, and has cleared the path for a greater advancement in the coming years. Despite its trials and difficulties Marion has herself pronounced the year a happy one, saying earnestly, as she returned to school after a short vacation, "I am glad to come back." She has expressed this more fully by the effort which she has usually made to do all her work well. This is in marked contrast to the inertness and discontent, which she displayed during the greater part of the previous year.

The reading lessons have played an important part in the awakening of Marion's mind and have been a source of great pleasure to her. Through her increasing familiarity with the idea of the relation of sound to spelling, the acquirement of new words has become comparatively easy and the reading has been, as a result, much less labored and more enjoyable. Through this means, too, her vocabulary has increased steadily, comprising, at the present time, a sufficiently large number of the more common words to make possible a simple conversation with her on any ordinary topic. Marion has read, with manifest interest, all the stories of *Cyr's Primer*, *Turner's First Reader*, *Stories for Little Readers*, *Little Ones' Story Book*, and the first part of *In the Child's World*, also several selections from a third reader and from the second part of *In the Child's World*. She has shown, in most cases, a ready comprehension and an intelligent and sympathetic appreciation of the thought expressed.

One of the best evidences of her interest in this subject was given one day, toward the end of the year, when, being alone, she voluntarily attempted the reading of a wholly new and difficult story. Many of its words were incomprehensible to her, but she gained a clear understanding of the thought. This measure of success prompted a desire to do more of this independent work. Her interest in the wonders of the realm of nature has been greatly stimulated by her reading and her questions concerning natural phenomena are becoming more numerous and more intelligent. The nature stories found in Miss Poulsson's books have been her favorite and have proved an important factor in removing the reading lesson from the place of a dreaded task to that of an anticipated pleasure.

Marion's writing has greatly improved both in spacing and in the correct formation of the letters. Her interest has been well sustained and "I like to write" has been her frequent, happy comment. The writing of little Christmas booklets, to be used as gifts for her friends, brought great delight to Marion's loving nature and stimulated her to her best endeavor. Her letters, although still crude, are becoming more natural, and show a wider range of ideas and a freer expression of thought.

Marion has made good progress in her study of numbers. Her examples are now done upon a type slate, instead of a cushion. Her greater familiarity with the various combinations of numbers has resulted in her dispensing with the blocks, formerly used for counting purposes, and finding her results by a mental effort. She has added to her store of knowledge of this subject an understanding of the numbers from one hundred to one thousand, and of the addition and subtraction of these. The practical mental problems have been a source of pleasure to her, but those which involved larger numbers and required working out upon the slate, were trials, indeed, to Marion. That she has several times succeeded in solving them independently marks a gain in her mental power. Her number work is almost always done accurately.

Marion has thoroughly enjoyed the exercises in the gymnasium and has made steady progress. The gain is evident in her more vigorous movements and in her better control of body and mind.

There has been a marked improvement in Marion's manual work, and this gain has been very helpful to her in various ways, especially in enabling her to apply herself more closely and to act

with greater independence. The most serious barrier to her progress, in this direction, is still her partial degree of sight, which often tends to prevent her from making an earnest effort to learn to use her fingers well.

Marion's moral nature has grown steadily stronger and sweeter during the past year. She has gained considerable control over her easily roused temper. Out of her clearer discrimination between right and wrong, and out of her own experience of happiness when she has gained a victory over a bad tendency has grown naturally an earnest desire to do what is right. The qualities of sympathy, generosity and thoughtful kindness for others are even more prominent than they were last year. The tendency to constant complaint and fretfulness is gradually losing its hold upon her, and her face is now bright and wears an expression of intelligence and happiness.

Before the close of the last school term Marion's devoted teacher notified us of her decision not to accept a reappointment for another year. Faithful, diligent and strictly conscientious in the discharge of her duties, Miss Forbush has done good work for her pupil and has won the esteem and appreciation of her associates and coworkers. Miss Evelyn Rice, a graduate of the state normal school at Framingham, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Forbush and promises to do well in the position assigned her.

#### CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS.

It is but change, Titinius.

—SHAKESPEARE.

We have already mentioned several changes, which have taken place during the past year among the teachers in the literary department and in that of music. To these we have to add four more, which have occurred among the other officers of the staff.

Soon after the commencement of the school term in the autumn of 1902, one of the housekeepers in the girls' department, Miss Jessie Bentley, was obliged to resign her position on account of a very serious complication of diseases, which resulted fatally. Neither rest nor medical treatment appeared to have any power to diminish her suffering, and she had been confined to her bed for three months. She died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Albert Hawkins, in North Adams, Massachusetts, on the second day of July, 1903, at the age of forty-eight years. Miss Bentley was a woman of charming modesty, of gentle frankness and of many rare traits of character, which endeared her to all with whom she was associated. She was every inch a lady—kind, thoughtful of others, courteous, unselfish, high-minded, conscientious,—and she is deeply mourned and greatly missed both by the members of the household, over which she presided for six years with uncommon dignity and efficiency, and by a host of loving and appreciative friends.

Mrs. Sophia C. Hopkins, who has been at the head of one of the families of girls for a score of years and who has managed its affairs with great fidelity and devotion, feeling the effects of advancing age, resigned her position at the close of the last school term. She is now living quietly and entirely free from disturbing cares and is enjoying the rest which she has earned through a long, active and useful career.

We have been very fortunate in securing the services of two excellent women, Miss Clara E. Stevens and Mrs. L. R. Smith, who have proved themselves very capable and admirably fitted to fill the vacancies caused by the fatal illness of Miss Bentley and the retirement of Mrs. Hopkins.

Miss Alice Merrill, a lady of good judgment and of great administrative ability, has been appointed assistant matron in the boys' department to succeed Miss Alice Cary, who resigned her position last spring and has since married. Her place was occupied during the remaining three months of the school year by Miss Alice E. Fillmore.

By reason of her failing health, Miss Ellen B. Webster, who had rendered faithful and continuous service as bookkeeper of the institution since 1872, was obliged to take leave of absence from her office at the beginning of the year and to seek rest with the hope of regaining her strength. For six months she has lived in perfect retirement in one of the neighboring towns and has taken great care of herself; but as there has been no positive improvement in her physical condition, she was entirely released from active work at the end of the school year and her place has been filled by the promotion of Miss Maybel J. King, who has had six years' experience as assistant bookkeeper and who through observation and patient industry has gained a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the office. Miss Edith M. Griffin, an intelligent young woman of refined manners and amiable disposition, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Miss King.

### CONCLUSION.

The best of the prophets of the future is the past.

—LORD BYRON.

Thus the record of another year comes to an end, and a careful survey of what has been accomplished during this period of time and of the present condi-

tion and future prospects of the institution fills our hearts with joy, thankfulness and encouragement.

For the earnest and satisfactory manner in which the work of the school has been prosecuted and for the steady progress which the pupils have made in their studies, in morals and in good conduct, much credit is due to the instructors and to all other officers for their assiduous and well-directed efforts. Hence I take very great pleasure in acknowledging my sense of obligation to them for their loyalty and devotion to the interests of the institution and for the valuable assistance which they have given to me in the management of its affairs.

With the hope that our labors in this field of beneficence may be attended with an even greater measure of success in the future than they have been in the past, we gather our energies together, gird ourselves for the fray, take courage and resolve to go forward.

All which is respectfully submitted by

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

## LIST OF PUPILS.

---

Allen, Mary K.  
Anderson, Elizabeth.  
Bailey, Minnie.  
Browne, Mary I.  
Burke, Norah.  
Burns, Nellie.  
Campbell, Mabel.  
Coogan, Jennie.  
Cooper, Goldie May.  
Crocker, Cora A.  
Cross, Ida.  
Cummings, Elsie.  
Dart, M. Fernette.  
Deveau, Evelyn M.  
Diotte, Corinne.  
Dodd, E. Elizabeth.  
Dolan, Ellen.  
Durant, Rose M.  
Elliott, Bessie M.  
Elmer, Edith M.  
Elwell, Gertrude.  
Fankhauser, Ethel E.  
Flaherty, Margaret.  
Forbush, Vinnie F.  
Foss, Jessie E.  
Gavaghan, Annie.  
Gavin, Ellen A.  
Gilman, Lura.  
Goullaud, E. Edna.  
Griffin, Martha.  
Hamlet, Ethel.  
Healey, Mary J.  
Heap, Myra.  
Hilgenberg, Johanna.  
Hinckley, Gussie P.  
Howard, Lily B.

Ingham, Beatrice E.  
Jones, Louise.  
Jones, Maud E.  
Keegan, Margaret M.  
Kennedy, Annie M.  
Kennedy, Nellie A.  
Knap, Mary G.  
Knowlton, Etta F.  
Landregan, Annie.  
Langdon, Margarita.  
Lawrence, Anna.  
Lee, Sarah B. K.  
Lewis, Jessie.  
Mather, Flora L.  
McClintock, Mary.  
McKenzie, Ethel.  
McKenzie, Margaret.  
McVay, Catherine.  
Miller, A. Marion.  
Miller, Mildred H.  
Montgomery, Ethel A.  
Muldoon, Sophia J.  
Murphy, Frances A.  
Norton, Agnes E.  
Ovens, Emily A.  
Paine, Elsie G.  
Perella, Julia.  
Puffer, Mildred E.  
Reed, Nellie Edna.  
Ricker, Annie S.  
Robin, Elizabeth.  
Rostron, Marion.  
Ryan, Margaret.  
Sheehy, Margaret M.  
Skinner, Maggie.  
Smith, Nellie J.



Spring, Geneva S.  
 Stearns, Gladys L.  
 Stewart, Margaret C.  
 Tate, Grace Mary.  
 Thomas, Edith M.  
 Traynor, Rose.  
 Tye, Gertrude.  
 Viles, Alison P.  
 Wells, M. Esther.  
 Wigley, Florence M.  
 Wilde, Agnes.  
 Aberg, George H.  
 Amadon, Charles H.  
 Barnard, Richard J. C.  
 Bartlett, Joseph.  
 Bixby, Charles A.  
 Black, Charles.  
 Bradley, Edward F.  
 Butters, Albert W.  
 Carney, Frederick.  
 Casassa, Stephen.  
 Clark, George H.  
 Clenon, William T.  
 Cotton, Chesley L.  
 Crandall, Daniel L.  
 Cummings, Edwin.  
 Cunningham, James H.  
 Curran, John.  
 Davison, Everett H.  
 De Roche, Gilbert H.  
 Dewhurst, Henry.  
 Diamond, Francis.  
 Dodge, Wilbur.  
 Drew, Francis.  
 Fuller, Albert.  
 Furrow, George.  
 Fyrberg, Oscar A.  
 Gordon, Allen G.  
 Govereau, Edward.  
 Graham, William.

Hagopian, Krikor D.  
 Harvey, Lyman K.  
 Heroux, Alfred N.  
 Hickey, Bernard.  
 Hutchison, Crawford M.  
 Ierardi, Francesco.  
 Kirshen, Morris.  
 Levin, Barnard.  
 Lord, John W.  
 Lucier, George.  
 Lund, Olaf H.  
 McQueeney, William.  
 Mills, George.  
 Muldoon, Henry M.  
 Muldoon, Robert D.  
 Musante, Anthony.  
 Nelson, Ralph.  
 Nilson, Frank.  
 Osborne, Patrick.  
 Pierce, Charles F.  
 Rand, Henry.  
 Ransom, Francis.  
 Rawson, Willey.  
 Ray, Edward R.  
 Robinson, William E.  
 Ryan, Edward D.  
 Sacco, Nicola.  
 Stamp, Charles.  
 Sticher, Charles F.  
 Sticher, Frank W.  
 Stover, Alfred.  
 Stuart, Edwin.  
 Thompson, Robert.  
 Van Vliet, Henry.  
 Vaughn, William M.  
 Viggers, Frederick.  
 Walsh, Frederick V.  
 Walsh, William.  
 Wetherell, John.  
 White, Thomas E.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Among the pleasant duties incident to the close of the year is that of expressing our heartfelt thanks and grateful acknowledgments to the following artists, *littérateurs*, societies, proprietors, managers, editors, and publishers, for concerts and various musical entertainments, for operas, oratorios, lectures, readings, and for an excellent supply of periodicals and weekly papers, books, and specimens of various kinds.

As I have said in previous reports, these favors are not only a source of pleasure and happiness to our pupils, but also a valuable means of æsthetic culture, of social intercourse, and of mental stimulus and improvement. So far as we know, there is no community in the world which does half so much for the gratification and improvement of its unfortunate members as that of Boston does for our pupils.

### *I.—Acknowledgments for Concerts, Operas, Recitals and Lectures.*

To Major HENRY LEE HIGGINSON, through Mr. Fred R. Comee, for thirty tickets for the course of symphony concerts in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge.

To Mr. LAWRENCE McCARTY, for an invitation to sixty pupils to attend the opera *Maid Marian* at Boston Theatre.

To Mr. RICHARD NEWMAN, for an average of thirty-two tickets to each of a series of recitals and concerts in Steinert Hall. Like Mr. McCarty, Mr. Newman is one of the kindest and most thoughtful friends of the blind.

To the CECILIA SOCIETY, through its secretary, Mr. Edward A. Studley, jr., for eighteen tickets to each of three concerts.

To the BOSTON SINGING CLUB, through its conductor, Mr. Hiram G. Tucker, and its secretaries, Mr. George Turner Phelps and Mr. George H. Weale, for seventy-eight tickets to each of its three "forenight" concerts.

To the APOLLO CLUB, through its secretary, Mr. Horace J. Phipps, for eighteen tickets to the first, and for ten tickets to the second of its series of concerts.

To Mr. JOHN M. FLOCKTON, for eighteen tickets to one, and for twenty tickets to another of the concerts by the Verdi Orchestral Club.

To Mr. GEORGE LONGY, for twenty tickets to one, and for thirty-nine tickets to another of the concerts by the Longy Club.

To Prof. CARL FAELTEN, for twenty-five tickets to one and for twenty-two tickets to another of his recitals in Huntington Chambers Hall.

To Mr. QUINCY KILBY, for a general invitation to the pupils to attend the opera *Song of the Seashell* at Bijou Theatre.

To Mr. J. WALLACE GOODRICH, for fifty tickets to one, and for twenty-five tickets to another of the concerts by the Choral Art Society.

To Mr. HENRY M. DUNHAM, for ten tickets to one, and for twenty-three tickets to another of his organ recitals in Shawmut Church.

To Mr. F. G. ROBY, for an invitation to thirty pupils to attend a concert by Creatore's band at Symphony Hall.

To the MUSIC DEPARTMENT of Boston, for eighteen tickets to one, and for twenty-seven tickets to another of the municipal concerts at the South Boston High School.

To Mr. THOMAS J. STOKES, for fifty tickets to a concert by the Scottish Band of Canada in Tremont Temple.

To the Rev. L. D. CARDALL, for fifty tickets to a public rehearsal by the Tufts College Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Club at the Broadway Universalist Church, South Boston.

To Miss JULIA A. TERRY, for sixty tickets to the fourth in her series of chamber concerts at Chickering Hall.

To Miss MARY P. WEBSTER, for one hundred tickets to her concert-lecture.

To Mr. JAMES H. DAVIS, for a general invitation to the fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

To Mr. GUSTAF FYRBERG, for a general invitation to a concert by the Swedish singers in Tremont Temple.

*II.— Acknowledgments for Recitals and Lectures given in our Hall.*

To Prof. ARLO BATES, for a talk on "The Fall of the Campanile in Venice."

To the Rev. M. WINSLOW FARMAN, for a lecture on "Lord Nelson."

To Mrs. H. B. CUSHING and friends, for an entertainment.

To Mrs. F. A. FLANDERS and friends, for a reading of *Herod* by Stephen Phillips.

*III.— Acknowledgments for Books, Specimens, etc.*

For various books, specimens, etc., we are indebted to the following friends :

To ELISHA S. BOLAND, M.D., SAMUEL H. WHEELER, Esq., Bridgeport, Conn., GEORGE P. RAYMOND, Mrs. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Miss E. B. WEBSTER, and the XAVIER FREE PUBLICATION SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND, New York.

*IV.— Acknowledgments for Periodicals and Newspapers.*

The editors and publishers of the following reviews, magazines and semi-monthly and weekly papers continue to be very kind and liberal in sending us their publications gratuitously, which are always cordially welcomed and perused with interest :—

The N. E. Journal of Education,	. . . . .	<i>Boston, Mass.</i>
The Atlantic,	. . . . .	" "
Boston Home Journal,	. . . . .	" "
Youth's Companion,	. . . . .	" "
Our Dumb Animals,	. . . . .	" "
The Christian Register,	. . . . .	" "
The Missionary Herald,	. . . . .	" "
The Well-Spring,	. . . . .	" "
Woman's Journal,	. . . . .	" "
St. Nicholas,	. . . . .	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
Collier's Weekly,	. . . . .	" " "
American Annals of the Deaf,	. . . . .	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
The Étude,	. . . . .	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>

The Mentor, . . . .	<i>Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, N. Y.</i>
Our Little People, . . . .	<i>Inst. for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, N. Y.</i>
The Silent Worker, . . . .	<i>Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Trenton, N. J.</i>
The Deaf American, . . . . .	<i>Omaha, Nebraska.</i>
The California News, <i>Inst. for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Berkeley, Cal.</i>	
The Ohio Chronicle, . . . .	<i>Inst. for the Deaf-Mutes, Columbus, O.</i>
The N. Dakota Banner, . . . .	<i>School for the Deaf, N. Dakota.</i>
The Web-Foot, . . . .	<i>School for Deaf-Mutes, Salem, Ore.</i>
The Messenger, . . . . .	<i>Ala. Academy for the Blind.</i>
The Tablet, . . . .	<i>West Va. School for Deaf-Mutes and Blind.</i>
The Washingtonian, . . . .	<i>School for the Deaf, etc., Vancouver.</i>
The Colorado Index, . . . .	<i>Colorado School for Deaf and Blind.</i>
The Sunday-School Weekly (embossed), . . . .	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>

We desire again to render the most hearty thanks, in behalf of all our pupils, to the kind friends who have thus nobly remembered them. The seeds which their friendly and generous attentions have sown have fallen on no barren ground, but will continue to bear fruit in after years; and the memory of many of these delightful and instructive occasions and valuable gifts will be retained through life.

MICHAEL ANAGNOS.



<i>A mounts brought forward,</i>		<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	
From Mary Lowell Stone fund (additional), . . . . .	\$5,462.26	\$353,772.00	\$410,791.65
John M. Rodocanachi fund, . . . . .	500.00		
donation Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	1,250.00		
Ladies' Auxiliary Society, donations, . . . . .	100.00		
state of Maine, . . . . .	8,382.78		
New Hampshire, . . . . .	2,055.78		
Vermont, . . . . .	2,066.67		
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1,200.00		
Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	3,670.00		
towns and individuals, . . . . .	914.00		
trustee of Thomas Stringer, for board and tuition, estate of Miss Caroline T. Downes (legacy tax re- funded), . . . . .	656.53		
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .	700.00		
George W. Wales, . . . . .	550.32		
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, . . . . .	5,000.00		
James H. Danforth, . . . . .	500.00		
Miss Susan T. Crosby, . . . . .	11,000.00		
Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, . . . . .	100.00		
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tilton, . . . . .	1,000.00		
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin (ad- ditional), . . . . .	300.00		
Charles H. Colburn, . . . . .	3,545.55		
Miss Rhoda Rogers, . . . . .	1,000.00		
Miss Mary Eveleth, . . . . .	500.00		
Mrs. Jennie A. (Shaw) Water- house, . . . . .	1,000.00		
	505.84	\$57,019.65	
		\$410,791.65	\$410,791.65

Boston, October 10, 1903.  
Examined and approved.

HENRY ENDICOTT, }  
EDWARD W. GREW, } *Auditors.*

EDWARD JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL  
FOR THE BLIND, for the Year ending August 31, 1903.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	BALANCE
<i>I. Income.</i>		
From state of Massachusetts, appropriation, . . . . .	Bills paid by the treasurer, . . . . .	\$4,174.68
“ Massachusetts, account of deaf and blind, . . . . .	<i>General Account.</i>	
“ Massachusetts, for adult blind, . . . . .	Bills paid by the director:	
“ Maine, . . . . . \$2,662.68	For maintenance, . . . . .	\$69,012.27
“ Maine, kindergarten, . . . . . 2,955.78	insurance, taxes and repairs on real estate rented, . . . . .	14,505.69
“ New Hampshire, . . . . . \$1,916.66	expense of tuning department, . . . . .	1,141.06
“ New Hampshire, kindergarten, . . . . . 2,066.67	expense of work department, . . . . .	496.96
“ Vermont, . . . . . \$1,400.00	Harris beneficiaries, . . . . .	1,165.00
“ Vermont, . . . . . 1,200.00	bills to be refunded, . . . . .	5,620.67
“ Rhode Island, . . . . . \$2,863.00	building, 130-132 Day street, . . . . .	17,653.03
“ Rhode Island, kindergarten, . . . . . 3,670.00	main building extension and alterations, . . . . .	15,774.31
“ Connecticut, . . . . .	<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>	
towns and individuals, . . . . .	For maintenance, . . . . .	\$26,085.17
towns and individuals, kindergarten, . . . . .	expense on houses let, . . . . .	325.13
tuning, . . . . .	expense on estate, Wachuset street, . . . . .	166.22
sundry small items, . . . . .	bills to be refunded, . . . . .	326.00
interest on mortgage notes, . . . . .	Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	25,284.09
“ on loan, . . . . .	furnishing Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	4,418.03
“ New England Trust Company, . . . . .	For expense of office and library, . . . . .	6,276.27
“ Illinois Steel Company, . . . . .	<i>Printing Account.</i>	
“ railroad bonds, . . . . .	Invested.	
dividends, railroad and other stocks, . . . . .	Bought \$5,000 Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Com-	
rents, real estate, . . . . .	pany bonds, . . . . .	\$4,950.00
work department, men's shop, . . . . .	\$15,000 American Bell Telephone Company	
sale of books and appliances, . . . . .	bonds, . . . . .	14,801.25
rents, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	5 shares Calumet & Hecla Company, . . . . .	2,625.00
“ Wachuset street, . . . . .	estate 150-152 Boylston street, . . . . .	100,000.00
“ St. Paul property, . . . . .	Loaned, . . . . .	50,000.00
	Cash on hand August 31, 1903, . . . . .	172,376.25
	<i>A mount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	46,000.92
		\$410,791.65
		125,437.99
		56,525.54
		6,276.27
		\$61,951.25
		1,812.08
		342.81
		4,278.50
		1,062.50
		939.01
		1,750.00
		6,910.00
		7,927.50
		44,051.78
		1,076.06
		836.14
		014.00
		653.26
		798.00
		\$135,303.79



<i>A amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .				<i>A amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	
From annuity, estate of R. B. Brigham, Harris beneficiaries, money returned, . . . . .			\$135,303.79		\$410,791.65
			1,000.00		
			25.00		
<i>II. Receipts Exclusive of Income.</i>					
<i>General Account.</i>					
From donations, . . . . .			200.00		
<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>					
<i>Donations.</i>					
From Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund (additional), . . . . .		\$1,000.00			
Miss Mary Lowell Stone Fund (additional), . . . . .		500.00			
John M. Rodocanachi Fund, . . . . .		1,250.00			
For Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .		100.00			
From other donations, . . . . .		4,462.20			
ladies' auxiliary for current expenses, . . \$6,973.20					
ladies' auxiliary for endowment fund, . . 1,409.50					
		8,382.70			
<i>Legacies.</i>			15,694.96		
<i>General Account.</i>					
From R. C. Billings (legacy tax refunded), . . . . .		1,250.00			
Miss Lucy A. Barker (in part), . . . . .		2,567.21			
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .		5,000.00			
Joseph B. Glover (deaf, dumb and blind), . . . . .			8,817.21		
			5,000.00		
<i>Legacies.</i>					
<i>Kindergarten Account.</i>					
From Miss Caroline T. Downes (legacy tax refunded), . . . . .		550.32			
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .		5,000.00			
Miss Susan T. Crosby, . . . . .		100.00			
James H. Janforth, . . . . .		11,000.00			
Miss Mary Eveleth, . . . . .		1,000.00			
Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, . . . . .		1,000.00			
George W. Wates, . . . . .		5,000.00			
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, . . . . .		500.00			
<i>A amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$23,150.32			
			\$166,040.96		\$410,791.65

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, ETC.—*Concluded.*

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$24,150.32		
From Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tilton, . . . . .	300.00		
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin (additional), . . . . .	3,545.55		
Charles H. Colburn, . . . . .	1,000.00		
Miss Rhoda Rogers, . . . . .	500.00		
Mrs. Jennie A. (Shaw) Waterhouse, . . . . .	565.84		
Collected, jeans, . . . . .		30,061.71	
" Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R. bonds, . . . . .		170,000.00	
Cash on hand August 31, 1902, . . . . .		1,000.00	
		43,688.98	
		\$410,791.65	
			\$410,791.65
			\$410,791.65

## ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Meats, 36,007 pounds, . . . . .	\$3,530.90
Fish, 4,650 pounds, . . . . .	270.17
Butter, 5,292 pounds, . . . . .	1,239.66
Bread, flour, meal, etc., . . . . .	785.51
Potatoes and other vegetables, . . . . .	1,179.91
Fruit, fresh and dried, . . . . .	575.49
Milk, 39,645 quarts, . . . . .	2,121.40
Sugar, 8,490 pounds, . . . . .	418.17
Tea and coffee, 1,434 pounds, . . . . .	401.21
Groceries, . . . . .	817.90
Gas and oil, . . . . .	587.79
Coal and wood, . . . . .	4,543.37
Sundry articles of consumption, . . . . .	1,110.69
Wages, domestic service, . . . . .	8,794.60
Salaries, superintendence and instruction, . . . . .	32,578.86
Medicines and medical sundries, . . . . .	91.58
Furniture and bedding, . . . . .	1,607.81
Clothing and mending, . . . . .	29.38
Expense of stable, . . . . .	173.31
Musical instruments, . . . . .	1,874.18
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	248.08
Stationery, printing, etc., . . . . .	1,817.34
Construction and repairs, . . . . .	2,903.87
Taxes and insurance, . . . . .	731.10
Travelling expenses, . . . . .	105.95
Sundries, . . . . .	474.04
	\$69,012.27

## WORK DEPARTMENT.

*Statement for the Year ending August 31, 1903.*

### RECEIPTS.

Cash received from sales, . . . . .	\$23,495.33	
Stock on hand and bills receivable August 31, 1903, . . . . .	\$8,540.58	
Stock on hand and bills receivable August 31, 1902, . . . . .	<u>7,897.02</u>	
		643.56
		<u>\$24,138.89</u>

### EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$9,994.48	
Cash paid for rent, stock and sundries, . . . . .	<u>13,280.06</u>	
		23,274.54
Gain, . . . . .		<u>\$864.35</u>

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT, STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1903.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
For board and tuition, state of Maine, . . . . .	\$2,055.78	\$10,348.98	For maintenance, . . . . .	\$26,085.17	\$57,260.87
board and tuition, state of New Hampshire, . . . . .	2,066.67	914.00	expense on houses let, . . . . .	325.13	92,377.00
board and tuition, state of Vermont, . . . . .	1,200.00	653.26	bills to be refunded, . . . . .	376.00	20,004.99
board and tuition, state of Rhode Island, . . . . .	3,670.00		expense on estate, Wachusett street, . . . . .	166.22	
board and tuition of Thomas Stringer, . . . . .	700.00		annuity to Mrs. M. J. Jackson, . . . . .	500.00	
From towns and individuals, . . . . .	656.53		Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	25,204.09	
rents, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .			furnishing Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	4,418.03	
rents, Wachusett street, . . . . .			accrued interest on bonds, . . . . .	235.33	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter Fund (additional), . . . . .	\$1,000.00		Invested, . . . . .		
Miss Mary Lowell Stone Fund (additional), . . . . .	500.00		Cash on hand September 1, 1903, . . . . .		
John M. Rodocanachi Fund, . . . . .	1,250.00				
donation for Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	100.00				
donations, ladies' auxiliary: —					
for current expenses, . . . . .	\$6,973.20				
for endowment fund, . . . . .	1,409.50				
other donations for endowment, . . . . .		15,694.96			
	8,382.70				
	4,462.26				
	\$550.32				
Miss Caroline T. Downes (legacy tax refunded), . . . . .	5,000.00				
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .	100.00				
Miss Susan T. Crosby, . . . . .	11,000.00				
James H. Danforth, . . . . .	1,000.00				
Miss Mary Eveleth, . . . . .	1,000.00				
Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, . . . . .	5,000.00				
George W. Wales, . . . . .	500.00				
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, . . . . .	300.00				
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tilton, . . . . .	3,545.55				
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin (additional), . . . . .	1,000.00				
Charles H. Colburn, . . . . .	500.00				
Miss Rhoda Rogers, . . . . .	565.84				
Mrs. Jennie A. (Shaw) Waterhouse, . . . . .					
Collected loan, . . . . .		30,061.71			
Income from invested funds, . . . . .		70,000.00			
Cash on hand September 1, 1902, . . . . .		20,115.66			
		21,854.29			
		\$169,642.86			\$169,642.86

PRINTING DEPARTMENT, STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1903.

		EXPENDITURES.	
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
From income from invested funds, . . . . .	\$6,216.20	For labor, . . . . .	\$2,611.02
sale of books and appliances, . . . . .	836.14	stock, . . . . .	1,114.17
		electrotyping, . . . . .	123.85
		binding, . . . . .	931.10
		books, . . . . .	1,428.14
		express, postage, etc., . . . . .	67.99
		Balance, . . . . .	776.07
			<u>\$7,052.34</u>
			<u>\$7,052.34</u>

The following account exhibits the state of the property as entered upon the books of the institution, September 1, 1903:—

Building, 288-290 Devonshire street, . . . . .	\$69,800.00	
Building, 250-252 Purchase street, . . . . .	76,800.00	
Building, 172-178 Congress street, . . . . .	95,000.00	
Building, 205-207 Congress street, . . . . .	74,100.00	
Building, 150-152 Boylston street, . . . . .	115,000.00	
Building, 363 Boylston street, . . . . .	34,000.00	
Building, 383 Boylston street, . . . . .	35,000.00	
House, 11 Oxford street, . . . . .	8,500.00	
House, 402 Fifth street, . . . . .	4,300.00	
Houses, 412, 414, 416 Fifth street, . . . . .	9,300.00	
Houses, 424, 426, 428 Fifth street, . . . . .	15,300.00	
Houses, 430-440 Fifth street and 103-105 H street, . . . . .	47,200.00	
Building, 442 Fifth street to 111 H street, . . . . .	21,300.00	
House, 537 Fourth street, . . . . .	4,400.00	
Houses, 541, 543 Fourth street, . . . . .	8,800.00	
House, 542 Fourth street, . . . . .	7,800.00	
House, 555 Fourth street, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Houses, 557, 559 Fourth street, . . . . .	14,900.00	
Houses, 583, 585, 587, 589 Fourth street, . . . . .	19,300.00	
Houses, 591, 593, 595 Fourth street, . . . . .	15,400.00	
Houses, 99 and 101 H street, . . . . .	3,500.00	
House, 527 Broadway, . . . . .	9,000.00	
House, 132 Hudson street, Somerville, . . . . .	2,900.00	
Building, 383-385 <sup>2</sup> Centre street, . . . . .	5,400.00	
Real estate, corner Day and Centre streets, . . . . .	26,700.00	
		\$726,200.00
Real estate, St. Paul, Minnesota, . . . . .		33,386.00
Real estate at Wachusett street, Forest Hills, left to the kindergarten by the will of the late Ezra S. Jackson, subject to a life annuity to Mrs. Jackson, . . . . .		8,500.00
<i>Real Estate used by the Institution.</i>		
Real estate, Broadway and Fourth street, . . . . .	\$333,000.00	
House, 418 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,100.00	
House, 422 Fifth street, . . . . .	3,700.00	
		339,800.00
Real estate used for school purposes, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .		279,000.00
Unimproved land, South Boston, . . . . .		5,196.00
Mortgage notes, . . . . .		92,500.00
Loan, . . . . .		50,000.00
<i>Railroad Stock.</i>		
Boston & Providence R.R., 100 shares, cost, . . . . .	\$25,048.75	
Fitchburg R.R., preferred, 250 shares, cost, . . . . .	23,973.33	
<i>Amounts carried forward, . . . . .</i>	\$49,022.08	\$1,534,582.00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . .	\$49,022.08	\$1,534,582.00
Boston & Maine R.R., 31 shares, cost, . . .	3,938.96	
Boston & Albany R.R., 200 shares, cost, . . .	41,254.08	
Old Colony R.R., 70 shares, cost, . . .	14,630.00	
West End Street Railway, 200 shares, cost, . . .	17,987.50	
Consolidated R.R. of Vermont, 4 shares, . . .	400.00	
		127,232.62
<i>Railroad Bonds.</i>		
Eastern R.R., one 6% bond, cost, . . .	\$1,270.00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., 24 5s, cost, . . .	23,190.00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R., Illinois division, 2 bonds, cost, . . .	2,000.00	
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R.R., 5 7s, cost, . . .	6,375.00	
St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba R.R., 10 4s, cost, . . .	8,800.00	
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R.R., 3 5s, cost, . . .	3,051.25	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R., 10 4s, . . .	} cost, . . .	15,646.79
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R., adjusted, 5 4s, . . .		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R., 62 shares, . . .		
Fitchburg R.R., 25 5s, cost, . . .	25,531.25	
Chesapeake & Ohio R.R., 20 5s, cost, . . .	23,628.60	
Consolidated R.R. of Vermont, 5 4s, cost, . . .	4,006.25	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern R.R., 21 bonds, . . .	13,818.04	
New York Central & Hudson River (Lake Shore) R.R., 20 bonds, . . .	18,875.00	
		146,192.18
United States Hotel Company, 68 shares, . . .		10,840.50
Ground Rent Trust Company, one share, . . .		900.00
Suffolk Real Estate Company, 15 shares, . . .		15,480.00
Albany Trust Company, 100 shares, . . .		10,000.00
Scollay Building Trust Co., 200 shares, . . .		20,000.00
Illinois Steel Company, 35 5s, cost, . . .		36,360.26
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Company, 5 bonds, cost, . . .		4,950.00
American Bell Telephone Company, 15 4s, cost, . . .		14,801.25
Calumet & Hecla Company, 5 shares, . . .		2,625.00
Cash, . . .		46,000.92
Household furniture, South Boston, . . .	\$17,900.00	
Household furniture, Jamaica Plain, . . .	17,400.00	
		35,300.00
Provisions and supplies, South Boston, . . .	\$1,280.00	
Provisions and supplies, Jamaica Plain, . . .	710.00	
		1,990.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . .		\$2,007,254.73



<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .		\$2,007,254.73
Coal, South Boston, . . . . .	\$1,200.00	
Coal, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	2,250.00	
		3,450.00
<i>Work Department.</i>		
Stock and bills receivable, . . . . .		8,540.58
<i>Musical Department.</i>		
Sixty-nine pianofortes, . . . . .	\$11,000.00	
One three manual pipe organ, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Four reed organs, . . . . .	100.00	
Twenty-four stringed instruments, . . . . .	875.00	
Sixty wind instruments, . . . . .	1,200.00	
Tympani and small drums, . . . . .	100.00	
Musical library, . . . . .	1,300.00	
		18,575.00
<i>Printing Department.</i>		
Stock and machinery, . . . . .	\$2,000.00	
Books, . . . . .	11,000.00	
Electrotype and stereotype plates, . . . . .	26,857.00	
		39,857.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
School furniture and apparatus, . . . . .		14,000.00
Library of books in common print, . . . . .	\$7,300.00	
Library of books in embossed print, . . . . .	22,758.00	
Special library, . . . . .	5,000.00	
		35,058.00
Boys' shop, . . . . .		129.00
Stable and tools, . . . . .		300.00
		\$2,127,164.31

The foregoing property represents the following funds and balances, and is answerable for the same:—

INSTITUTION FUNDS.		
General fund of the institution, . . . . .	\$90,254.04	
Stephen Fairbanks fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Harris fund, . . . . .	80,000.00	
Richard Perkins fund, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Stoddard Capen fund, . . . . .	13,770.00	
In memoriam Mortimer C. Ferris, . . . . .	1,000.00	
LEGACIES: — -		
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Miss Lucy A. Barker, . . . . .	2,567.21	
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	322.50	
J. Putnam Bradlee, . . . . .	100,000.00	
Robert C. Billings, . . . . .	25,000.00	
T. O. H. P. Burnham, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Mary Bartol, . . . . .	300.00	
Mrs. Eliza Ann Colburn, . . . . .	5,000.00	
I. W. Danforth, . . . . .	2,500.00	
John N. Dix, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Albert Glover, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Joseph B. Glover (blind deaf mutes), . . . . .	5,000.00	
Benjamin Humphrey, . . . . .	25,000.00	
Mrs. Susan B. Lyman, . . . . .	4,809.78	
The Maria Spear Legacy for the Blind, . . . . .	15,000.00	
Stephen W. Marston, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Edward D. Peters, . . . . .	500.00	
Henry L. Pierce, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Putnam, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Charlotte B. Richardson, . . . . .	40,507.00	
Mrs. Matilda B. Richardson, . . . . .	300.00	
Samuel E. Sawyer, . . . . .	2,174.77	
Joseph Scholfield, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mary F. Swift, . . . . .	1,391.00	
Alfred T. Turner, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Ann White Vose, . . . . .	12,994.00	
Joseph K. Wait, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Mary Ann P. Weld, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Thomas Wyman, . . . . .	20,000.00	
Charles L. Young, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Cash, . . . . .		\$541,390.30 25,995.93
PRINTING FUND.		
Capital, . . . . .	\$108,500.00	
Additions, . . . . .	55,131.84	163,631.84
KINDERGARTEN FUNDS.		
Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . . . .	\$13,000.00	
Nancy Bartlett fund, . . . . .	500.00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$13,500.00	\$731,018.07

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$13,500 00	\$731,018.07
Miss Helen C. Bradlee fund, . . . . .	140,000.00	
In memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	1,000 00	
Miss Harriet Otis Cruft fund, . . . . .	6,000.00	
Mrs: Helen Atkins Edmands fund, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Sarah M. Fay fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Eugenia F. Farnham fund, . . . . .	1,015.00	
Albert Glover fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
In memoriam "A. A. C.," . . . . .	500.00	
Moses Kimball fund, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Annie B. Matthews fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund, . . . . .	28,000.00	
George F. Parkman fund, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund, . . . . .	8,500.00	
John M. Rodocanachi fund, . . . . .	1 250.00	
Mary Lowell Stone fund, . . . . .	1,500.00	
Transcript ten dollar fund, . . . . .	5,666.95	
Mrs. George W. Wales fund, . . . . .	10,000.00	
In memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92	
LEGACIES:—		
Mrs. Harriet T. Andrew, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . . . .	2,500.00	
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker, . . . . .	13,040.65	
Sidney Bartlett, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	322.50	
Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Robert C. Billings, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Samuel A. Borden, . . . . .	4,250.00	
Mrs. Sarah Bradford, . . . . .	100.00	
John W. Carter, . . . . .	500.00	
Benjamin P. Cheney, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Charles H. Colburn, . . . . .	1,000 00	
Miss Susan T. Crosby, . . . . .	100.00	
James H. Danforth, . . . . .	11,000.00	
George E. Downes, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Miss Caroline T. Downes, . . . . .	12,350.00	
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Mary B. Emmons, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Miss Mary Eveleth, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, . . . . .	500.00	
John Foster, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay, . . . . .	7,931.00	
Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Matilda Goddard, . . . . .	300 00	
Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mrs. Jane H. Hodge, . . . . .	300.00	
Mrs. Josephine S. Hall, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs Olive E. Hayden, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Ann E. Lambert, . . . . .	700.00	
Elisha T. Loring, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin, . . . . .	23,545.55	
Augustus D. Manson, . . . . .	8,134.00	
Miss Sarah L. Marsh, . . . . .	1,000.00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$402,243.57	\$731,018.07

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$402,243 57	\$731,018.07
Miss Helen M. Parsons, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Richard Perkins, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Edward D. Peters, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Mrs. Caroline S. Pickman, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Francis L. Pratt, . . . . .	100.00	
Miss Dorothy Roffe, . . . . .	500.00	
Miss Rhoda Rogers, . . . . .	500.00	
Miss Edith Rotch, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Miss Rebecca Salisbury, . . . . .	200.00	
Joseph Scholfield, . . . . .	3,000.00	
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Benjamin Sweetzer, . . . . .	2,000.00	
Mrs. Cornelia V. R. Thayer, . . . . .	10,000.00	
Mrs. Delia D. Thorndike, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tilton, . . . . .	300.00	
Mrs. Betsey B. Tolman, . . . . .	500.00	
Royal W. Turner, . . . . .	24,082.00	
Mrs. Mary B. Turner, . . . . .	7,582.90	
George W. Wales, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	4,000.00	
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00	
Mary H. Watson, . . . . .	100.00	
Mrs. Julia A. Whitney, . . . . .	100.00	
Miss Betsey S. Wilder, . . . . .	500.00	
Mrs. Jennie A. (Shaw) Waterhouse, . . . . .	565.84	
Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00	
Miss Mary Williams, . . . . .	5,000.00	
Almira F. Winslow, . . . . .	306.80	
Funds from other donations, . . . . .	84,714.56	
Real estate subject to annuity, . . . . .		586,445.67
Cash in the treasury, . . . . .		8,500.00
Buildings, unimproved real estate and personal property in use of the institution, South Boston, . . . . .		20,004.99
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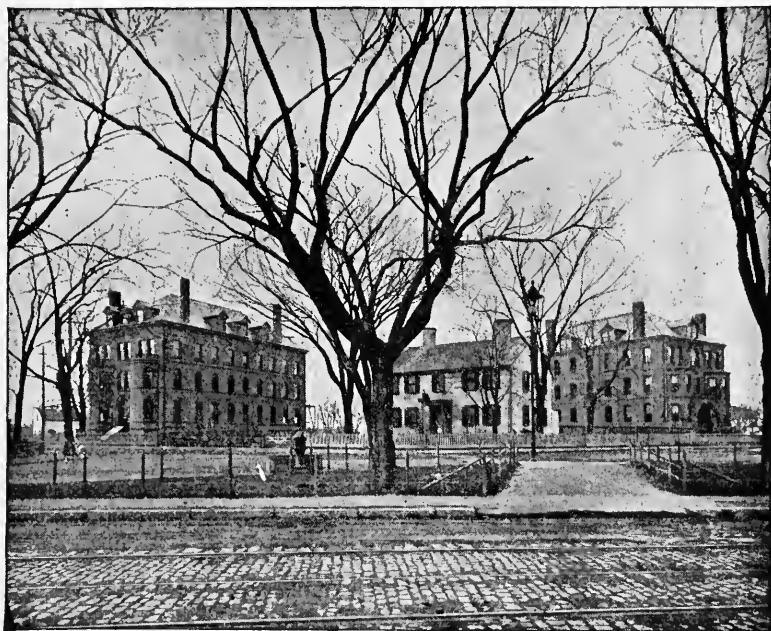
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# SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND

AUGUST 31, 1903



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1904

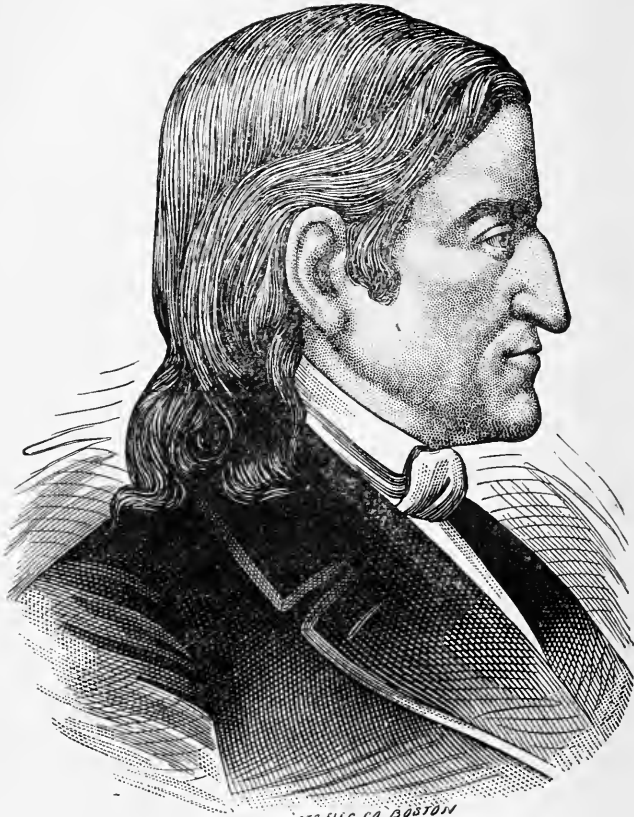


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## GIFTS IN LIFE AS WELL AS IN DEATH.

DEAR FRIEND:— Are you thinking of making your will and of disposing of the whole or a part of your estate for educational and benevolent purposes? If so, do not forget the Kindergarten for the Blind in Jamaica Plain. Pray bear in mind the fact that this institution is doing a holy work for the needy little sightless children, its object being to mitigate the sad effects of their affliction, to improve their condition physically, intellectually and morally, and to free them from the fetters of helplessness and dependence.

---

 FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

---

 FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give, devise and bequeath to the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, Mass., for the sole use and benefit of the Kindergarten for the Blind (here describe the real estate accurately), with full power to sell, mortgage and convey the same, free of all trusts.

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*The Kindergarten for the Blind is located at the corner of Perkins and Day streets, Jamaica Plain.*

*The Jamaica Plain electric cars pass within ten rods of the building.*

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To the Members of the Corporation.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:— We take great pleasure in being able to report that during the past year the work of the kindergarten has been carried on with strict regularity and assiduity and with excellent results.

The affairs of the juvenile school have been administered with due care and in a very efficient manner. The health and comfort of the children have been looked after, and nothing has been neglected which could be helpful to their development and training.

In the course of the period of time covered by this report the kindergarten has enjoyed its usual degree of prosperity and has continued to expand and to become better equipped for the performance of its work. Its accommodations, its educational facilities and its staff of earnest and efficient teachers and caretakers, all have been so much improved and increased that its capacity for doing good is far greater now than it has been, and consequently its claims upon the public for an adequate support are stronger and more valid today than ever before.

Although we are not able to announce that our wishes in regard to the speedy development of this

humane enterprise are entirely fulfilled or that our plans concerning its permanent foundation and growth are approaching complete realization, yet we may rejoice in the abounding evidence that this beneficent establishment is constantly growing in power, that it counts among its friends and helpers the majority of the philanthropic and public-spirited men and women in Boston and the neighboring towns and that it will eventually be placed on a solid financial basis and its perpetuity will be secured by a sufficient endowment.

#### THE WORK OF THE KINDERGARTEN AND ITS VALUE.

The kindergarten system as arranged by Froebel is both the demonstration of a philosophic theory regarding the foundation of education and a practical means to restore to large numbers of children what has been lost out of their lives through ignorance and neglect, to awaken in them powers that are either inert or dormant and to bring to healthy activity faculties and forces that are calculated to sweeten and ennoble their existence. It aims to guide the tiny pupils in work and play, to help them grow in the right direction, to develop into full efficiency every possibility of their being and to make them strong and vigorous, sensible and thoughtful, sympathetic and truthful, unselfish and helpful.

The kindergarten under our charge has been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the great apostle of childhood and has been conducted upon the fundamental principles established by him. It has followed the march of progress, keeping abreast of the times, and the splendid work which it is doing for the little



sightless children of New England is universally acknowledged to be of inestimable value to them and to reflect great credit upon our community.

Starting from small beginnings and aided by the generous support received from a large number of benevolent men and women, the little school has made steady progress and has grown both in size and usefulness with surprising rapidity. It has not only maintained firmly its established position and made its power pervasive and effective within the old bounds, but it has gone far beyond these, widening continually the field of its ministrations and rendering its educational advantages accessible to every little boy and girl of suitable age and capable of deriving benefit therefrom.

Thus the genial and humanizing influences and hygienic arrangements of the kindergarten, its rational exercises and wholesome activities, its home-like surroundings and the law of love and kindness, which permeates its atmosphere and forms the basis of its government, all these have had a direct bearing upon the development of the little sightless children. They have helped to emancipate these from the bond of their infirmity and lead them from physical darkness into intellectual and moral light, to enable them to learn the reality of things and to lay in them the foundation of well-rounded characters by developing body and mind, nurturing the brain, cultivating the heart, training the hand and strengthening the will.

It is beyond question that in the kindergarten is the seed-corn and germination of the ideal education of the blind. This seed has been planted in faith and hope in our school, and buds and flowers have already sprung from it and turned toward the sun. Let us

cherish them and protect them from being blighted and withered by the killing frosts of indifference and of inadequate support.

#### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

The longed-for building for girls, which was in process of erection for more than a year and the need of which has been repeatedly emphasized in these reports, is now a reality. The edifice was entirely finished last spring and has since been furnished and made ready for occupancy. A new family, the fourth in number at the kindergarten, has been organized and has taken possession of it, and everything relating thereto seems to be in good working order.

The completion of this building has removed one of the many serious difficulties which confront us in the development of our plan of providing the necessary accommodations and facilities for the early education of little sightless children and has made it possible for us to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the juvenile school. It has enabled us to keep the doors of the kindergarten wide open to all comers and to offer its advantages to every applicant who is in condition to be benefited by them.

The new building stands as a lasting memorial to the thoughtful generosity of our late colleague, Mr. Joseph Beal Glover, whose honored name is engraved in golden letters over the entrance. His munificent bequest will yield a portion of the income required for the maintenance of this new department.

The establishment of another family, equal in size and cost to that which was organized four years ago,

imposes upon us additional burdens and greater financial obligations. These we assume unhesitatingly and in full faith and confidence that the generous people of Boston in general and the stanch friends of the little blind children in particular will come to our assistance and save us from embarrassment.

#### EXERCISES AT THE BOSTON THEATRE.

The first part of the programme of the anniversary exercises of the Perkins Institution, held at the Boston Theatre on the second day of June, was occupied by the games and songs of the little people from the kindergarten. These were among the most attractive features of the occasion.

After Mr. Anagnos' words of welcome and the performance of the opening orchestral selection, in which the children were evidently much interested, came the turn of these appreciative listeners to do their part. Four of their number were promptly led to the low tables, placed close to the footlights; here they began to prepare such models as were needed to illustrate the exercise assigned to them, building a barn with blocks and transforming lumps of clay into the shape of fruit and birds of different kinds. In the meantime the Rev. Charles Fleischer, having been introduced as the speaker of the day, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the kindergarten; and, while the older members of the audience were heartily enjoying his excellent address, all the younger ones were eagerly watching the little workers and longing to join them in their fascinating employment. Mr. Fleischer's admirable remarks were as follows:—

## ADDRESS OF REV. CHARLES FLEISCHER.

*Mr. Anagnos, Ladies and Gentlemen:* — My friend, Doctor Hale, — perhaps I should say *our* friend, for he is everybody's friend, — Dr. Edward Everett Hale told me that one of his first experiences in lecturing was in a tour made out west, when he gave a lecture on "Sleep," which was illustrated by the audience. It is somewhat of an analogous privilege that is mine this afternoon to speak here on the work of the kindergarten for the blind, with illustrations by the children themselves. I have been thrilled personally to listen to the performance of a part of Haydn's *Symphony* by a number of these boys and girls. It seems almost incredible that they should be guided simply by ear and touch in the accomplishment of so much of power as enables them finally to render, as beautifully as they did render, that difficult bit of music. I know that this performance on their part would have been an utter impossibility without this institution, — and not merely the main institution but the kindergarten itself. We come here and witness these results, enjoying them thoroughly, most likely unaware, however, of all the patient, detailed, consecrated labor that has gone into the making of the possibility of this very interesting and inspiring occasion.

It is now many generations since blindness was looked upon as a curse, and yet it is worth while to recall that there was a time when the blind were classed with lepers and other outcasts of society, because they were considered not merely as helpless, — unable to contribute to the general welfare of humanity, — but, indeed, an element of danger in whatever community. I remember reading in the Talmud a legend of one of the rabbis of the time of Jesus, a time when blindness was still looked upon as a "visitation from God," a punishment for some offence, if not in the person himself, then at least in the parents, — thus literally carrying out the idea of the second commandment, that the sins of the parents would be visited upon the children to the second and third generation. This Rabbi, Judah the Prince, travelling about with a fellow rabbi to visit the learned men he might find, came to a village and made the usual inquiry and was told of a certain rabbi who was blind. He called upon this man and was of course graciously received by him and very much edified. Upon his departure the Rabbi said to him: "You

have been gracious to one who, though he is seen, cannot see ; may, then, He who is invisible, but sees all, be gracious to you ! ”

We are in a somewhat similar position. We who are interested more or less in the work of this institution, we can see those who cannot see us. They, in turn, can appreciate our interest, and I doubt not they invoke blessings from the Invisible One, who sees us all, for whatever interest we may display in the upbuilding of this institution. We have heard much these days about the survival of the fittest, but it seems to me that one of the truest tests of the progress of civilization is to be found in the interest and energy and consecration which men and women devote towards making those, who are apparently unfit, as able as those naturally fit, to play their part in the struggle for life. There is still some survival of the beastly or barbaric notion that those who are somehow handicapped by nature ought to be cast aside. We have heard that advice definitely and seriously put forth by one of the most noted philosophers of modern times, Nietzsche of Germany,—and we find secret mutterings of it here and there, confidentially admitting that belief in private,—that we ought not to worry so much about those unable to get along ; let them do the best they can !

We have not time to go into this in detail, but surely the better sense, the finer feeling, the truer humanity, which are now common and current, are altogether opposed to so heartless an attitude towards the handicapped of the human race. We mean now to do our utmost towards making *all* fit for the struggle for existence. To those who chance to be blind, we mean to give eyes to see. We mean to develop whatever senses remain to them, with perhaps a finer and increased acuteness ; and we mean to develop those senses for them, so that they shall be able to use them in the struggle for existence. Whatever handicap may hold back any of our fellow men we wish to make amends for by our increased kindness, by our deeper interest in their welfare, by furnishing them the means to make up for the loss which nature has exacted from them. That does credit altogether to the human race.

There are two motives for this sort of helpfulness which we extend to one another : One is pure philanthropy, an ideal interest in our fellow men ; the other is enlightened self-interest. In

democracy these motives for human helpfulness ought to blend. We ought to realize ideally that democracy means the worth-whileness of every human individual. Democracy ought to make it impossible for us to look, certainly with shame, even with pity, upon our fellow men; it should impel us to look with a natural sympathy and love towards all our fellow beings, and to live according to that ideal,—old enough by this time for all to have gotten it by heart,—“All for each and each for all.” We believe in democracy and when we have spiritually realized the implications of democracy, we shall give daily evidence of the belief that the very humblest individual is worth-while in the world, and if in any degree handicapped we mean to make amends for the handicap. If any of our fellows are weak, we mean to give of our strength; if ignorant, of our wisdom; if poor, then of our riches. We shall compensate to one another, each giving according to his ability, so that we all may have according to our needs. Thus we shall become an ideal brotherhood, such as democracy means men shall become. That, however, is only the ideal motive. Perhaps there are those who are not yet converts to idealism, who want to have proven to them the practical aspect of every ideal, and I know that no motive is so reliable, no feeling in the human soul can be so readily appealed to, no sense in our human nature so surely makes response to whatever appeal we may make to it, as that of an enlightened self-interest.

Let us understand, then, that it is to our interest as a community, as a city, as a state, as a nation,—to the interests of the human race,—always to help the weak; that is to say, to help them so that they shall be able to help themselves. We want no dependent people. Our Declaration of Independence, enunciated one hundred and twenty-six years ago, had this spiritual implication: It meant not simply to declare the independence of these colonies from the mother country, but it intended to proclaim to the world the aspiration to independence which inheres in our human nature. We all want to be free, self-dependent, self-supporting. We want to take care of ourselves. Those were inspiring figures, and altogether surprising to me, which Mr. Anagnos read to us,—that really fifty to fifty-five per cent. of the blind of this state were capable of self-support and actually are supporting themselves. Our ideal should be that the entire one hundred per cent. of those thus handicapped should be able to take care of themselves! To that

end, of course, there is only one means, namely, that the men and women of this community and of every community,—and specifically, of course, in view of our present interest in the Perkins Institute, that this institute and this community shall come into such close touch,—the community at large understanding the need for such an institution and the needs of that institution,—that we become so firmly convinced of the worth-whileness of this institution and the beneficent work done, not simply for blind boys and girls but for the community at large, that it shall never cry in vain for funds to further its beneficent activity.

I am privileged, in behalf of the institution, to make in words the appeal which the presence of these boys and girls,—the proofs of its purpose and its power,—to make the appeal which they, with their illustrations, are also making for a hearty, deep and most generous response to the call for help which this institution is still obliged to make to this community at large. The state does not wholly take care of these boys and girls. It grants \$30,000 annually,—a sum not sufficient by one half to take care of its own beneficiaries. Now these boys and girls are entitled, by the constitution of our commonwealth, to public instruction; therefore, the state does only what it actually has to do for boys and girls under ordinary conditions. Ideally, I believe that these boys and girls and all the men and women, blind or otherwise handicapped by nature, should be completely taken care of by the state. But, as that is far beyond realization for the present, for many generations to come perhaps, it will be necessary for the generous-minded of this community to contribute freely and liberally, so that the boys and girls shall be not merely instructed but, as in the great majority of cases they come from among the very poor, that they shall also be taken care of and housed in this institution, attended to in all their detailed wants, completely taken care of with all the consecration of which one gets sufficient evidence by even so short a visit as it was my privilege to make to that institution a week or more ago.

Perhaps I should interrupt myself here to say that one of the most deeply satisfying, one of the most inspiring experiences which it has ever been my privilege to enjoy, was when last week I visited the institution and saw Thomas Stringer, of whom I had heard and read so much, and witnessed his attitude towards his teacher, Miss Conley,—in fact, their attitude toward each

other. When I realized, too, that that boy, when he came to this institution, was literally a lump of clay, a little animal, for the clay was animated, could neither see, nor hear, nor speak,—walls all around him, making it impossible for him to come in touch with his fellow beings,—and when, last week, I saw that boy and the smile of intelligence on his face, the outward radiation of the soul, which had practically been put in there by the love of his teacher,—I want to say that I had as gratifying, as completely satisfying a concrete illustration of the high purpose and fine efficiency of this school as I needed to have. That one experience alone was sufficient to furnish me here this afternoon with thoughts and with words to utter to you. What has been done in the case of this one boy, what has been done in the case of Helen Keller, has been done in measurable degree with many hundreds of other boys and girls, by the love and the consecrated devotion of these wonderful teachers, worthy of all the support, through sympathy and through money, that we, who are more favored than they, can give to them. A friend of mine once asked me for a practical motto for life. I said to him: “Face facts, and proceed!” You are facing the facts; proceed!

The impression made upon Mr. Fleischer’s hearers by his heart-stirring words was deepened by the exercise of the children, illustrating *A Little Child’s Walk*. After the tiny workers had explained their models and exposed these to view by lifting them high before the gaze of the audience, the whole band of little ones, with all the intense interest of childhood, in merry songs and games, acted out the pretty plays,—flitting about with waving arms as butterflies and birds, which, with folded wings, poised over some sweet blossom and then again flew on their way, or cuddled close together as downy fledglings in the nest. The charm of the children’s self-forgetful happiness and preoccupation in their sport was deeply felt by all the auditors whose attention was thoroughly engaged; and from many of the guests a



sigh of regret paid tribute to the power of entertaining, possessed by these tiny hosts and hostesses, as, still singing, they passed from the stage, carrying with them much of its gaiety and brightness.

After these games were over the kinder-orchestra assembled to play a *Medley* in F. Their ability to give pleasure by their musical performances shows that they are well advanced in their studies, despite their youth. It was a real gratification to listen to their playing and realize what a solid foundation has been already laid in their musical education, upon which a splendid superstructure may be reared in later years.

On such an occasion as this, the power and purpose of the kindergarten for blind children are impressed anew upon its good friends and helpers who, with untiring zeal, are helping the little school to attain the degree of excellence, which is earnestly desired by those in charge of it.

All which is respectfully submitted by

FRANCIS H. APPLETON,  
 WILLIAM L. BENEDICT,  
 WILLIAM ENDICOTT,  
 PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM,  
 CHARLES P. GARDINER,  
 N. P. HALLOWELL,  
 J. THEODORE HEARD,  
 EDWARD JACKSON,  
 GEORGE H. RICHARDS,  
 WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON,  
 RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL,  
 S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE,

*Trustees.*

# KINDERGARTEN FOR THE BLIND.

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## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

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Once in a golden hour  
I cast to earth a seed ;  
Up there came a flower, —  
The people said, — a weed.  
Then it grew so tall, —  
It wore a crown of light.

— TENNYSON.

### *To the Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN:— I have the honor to present to you the report of the director upon the operations and condition of the kindergarten for the past twelve months.

I take very great pleasure in stating at the outset that no single year of our history has been so full of instructive experiences or so fruitful in results as that which has just closed. We cannot be too thankful for the blessings which have followed us during its course, nor can we speak too hopefully of the future, toward which we look with confident expectation.

The kindergarten has continued to do an admirable work in behalf of the little blind children. It has ministered to their physical, mental and moral needs with remarkable success, and it has thus commended itself so strongly to the public that helping hands have been stretched to us from every direction.

The number of children under our care has increased from 90 to 107. Their health has been very good,

save for an epidemic of whooping-cough among the girls and for four cases of scarlet fever, two of which occurred in the family of little boys and two in the girls' department. The whooping-cough caused some irregularity in the work of the pupils and much inconvenience.

When we consider how widely infectious diseases have been spread in the city during the past year, we have ample reason to be thankful for the comparative immunity of our households from them.

Only one change has occurred in the corps of instructors. Miss Helen M. Hinolf, a graduate of the New England Conservatory, has been appointed teacher of music in the girls' section of the kindergarten to take the place of Miss Bertha C. Chamberlain who has been transferred to the newly organized primary department for girls.

A vast debt of gratitude is due to the friends and benefactors of the little blind children, who have generously provided the means necessary for the support of the kindergarten. Upon their bounty we must depend for the continued maintenance and progress of this beneficent enterprise.

#### OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.

In building up does man find pure joy.

— GOETHE.

The history of the kindergarten during the past year has been characterized by several pleasant events, for which we are deeply grateful, but the most notable among them was the completion of the building which was still in process of erection when our last annual report was published.

This edifice was finished early in the spring, and during the summer vacation it was furnished throughout and made ready for occupancy. At the beginning of the school term in September, 1903, its doors were thrown open, and a new family was soon organized and comfortably settled therein.

Thus the primary department for girls, which had been imperatively needed for a long time, has been finally established and put into operation, and one of the most serious obstacles to the normal growth of the juvenile school has been thereby removed. The necessary facilities for individual care and for thorough education along rational lines according to the methods of Froebel have been fully supplied, and those of the pupils who were far enough advanced in their course of training have been transferred to the new house from the kindergarten building in order to make room in the latter for a number of younger children, who have been kept waiting for lack of accommodations.

We were very fortunate in securing for this department an excellent staff of teachers and other officers. It consists of a matron and an assistant, Miss Blanche Barrett and Miss Ada S. Bartlett; two teachers, Miss Bertina Dyer and Miss Maria L. Church; two instructors in music, Miss Bertha C. Chamberlain and Miss Kittie Ida Fish; and an instructor in manual training, Miss Inger Wük. Miss Fish gives lessons on the violin to all the little boys and girls who are possessed of sufficient talent to study that instrument. We take very great pleasure in stating that these ladies, together with those who have been in the service of the kindergarten for a number of years and who have gone through many trials in a rare spirit of cheerfulness and self-abnegation, constitute a company of earnest and

conscientious workers, who in intelligence, fidelity, efficiency and devotion to the interests of the school could hardly be surpassed.

It gives us sincere pleasure to report that the primary department is now open, thus giving us a new cause for thanksgiving in addition to the many which we already possessed. The new building has supplied one of the most urgent needs of the kindergarten and will make it possible for us to receive every applicant for admission promptly and without loss of valuable time to the child.

### THE BEQUEST OF MR. JOSEPH B. GLOVER.

A bounteous act hath glory following it.

—LADY CAREW.

To our departed friend, the late JOSEPH BEAL GLOVER, we owe a vast debt of gratitude for his unstinted generosity and profound devotion to the cause of the blind. He was one of its most earnest promoters and liberal helpers. He was very fond of the little sightless children, whose happiness he earnestly desired, and his name has been written in the history of their education in letters of gold and will ever be cherished and blessed. Through his munificence he has secured a prominent position in the ranks of the distinguished benefactors of the kindergarten second only to that of Miss Helen Curtis Bradlee.

Moved by the promptings of a tender heart and a sensitive conscience and animated by the spirit of true benevolence, Mr. Glover loved to do good to his fellow-men and was very eager to contribute his full share both of material aid and of personal service to the amelioration of their condition. He gave freely of his

means to help the needy and suffering and through his innumerable benefactions he has built a monument to himself more enduring than shafts of granite or statues of bronze and marble.

In accordance with the provisions made by Mr. Glover in his will, the greater part of the large estate, which he accumulated with absolute integrity, was distributed among forty-eight educational institutions and charitable organizations. The length of the list is in itself a testimony to the generosity of our departed friend. At its head stood the kindergarten for the blind, in which he was deeply interested, devoting much time and thought to its welfare and permanent usefulness. He bequeathed to it a legacy of \$5,000 together with the privilege of purchasing his valuable estate numbered 150 and 152 Boylston street by paying for it the sum of \$100,000. Of this provision of his will the managers of the little school availed themselves thankfully and the gain realized from the transaction amounts to about \$70,000.

In acknowledgment of this bounteous gift the new building at the kindergarten which was finished last spring and has just been opened as a primary department for girls, has been dedicated to the memory of Mr. Glover. His honored name has been engraved in a conspicuous part of the portico of the edifice and will be kept there for all time to come to tell the tale of his exemplary generosity and strong attachment to the kindergarten. It was hardly possible to express our deep sense of gratitude to this beloved friend of the little blind children in a better and more appropriate manner than by naming after him the very building, for the erection of which he was the moving spirit.

## LEGACIES AND GIFTS TO THE KINDERGARTEN.

Whenever the tree of benevolence takes root,  
It sends forth branches above the sky.

— EDDIN SAADI.

While we are rejoicing in the success, which has already crowned the earnest efforts put forth in behalf of the little sightless children, we must not lose sight of the fact that the increase of the permanent fund is still an urgent necessity. This is a most serious problem, with the solution of which is interwoven not only the enlargement of the field of operations of the kindergarten but the stability of its existence and the perpetuity of its usefulness.

Generous annual subscriptions and occasional donations are of the utmost value to our undertaking and are most thankfully received. They supply for the time being the necessary means for carrying on the work of the juvenile school without serious detriment; but they are temporary expedients and do not constitute the sheet anchor whereon depends the safety of this beneficent enterprise and the hope for its life and steady development. Until the endowment fund is raised to such a point that the income, which it will yield at the prevailing low rates of interest, will suffice not only to cover the current expenses but to provide the sap for growth and the motive power for advancement, we must always feel the sense of insecurity.

In view of these facts a solemn obligation rests upon every one of the true friends and sincere well-wishers of the little blind children to work diligently for the purpose of obtaining a permanent fund that shall be adequate to the present needs and future expansion of the juvenile school.

A great deal has been already accomplished in the way of securing a sufficient endowment, but much remains yet to be done. The main sources, upon which we depend for the ultimate success of our efforts in this direction, are the legacies and special gifts with which the kindergarten is favored from time to time, and it is with a sense of profound gratitude and a feeling of encouragement that we acknowledge the receipt of several bequests and donations which have come to us during the past year.

Mr. JAMES H. DANFORTH of Boston, who died in March, 1902, was a man of quiet demeanor and genial disposition, of philanthropic tendencies and noble impulses, of great moral worth and unquestioned uprightness. For many years he took a deep interest in the cause of the little sightless children and befriended it generously. Wishing to establish an enduring monument to the memory of his beloved wife he bequeathed to the kindergarten the sum of \$10,000 with explicit directions that it should be invested and called the M. JANE WELLINGTON DANFORTH fund and that only its income should be used for the purposes of the little school. Both this legacy and a second of \$1,000, which the testator left separate from the first without any condition attached thereto, have been promptly paid to us by the executor of his will, Mr. Joseph B. Russell of Cambridge, to whom we are very thankful for the kind personal interest which he has shown in the cause of the blind. Through these generous bequests the names of Mr. and Mrs. Danforth have been indelibly written on the tablets containing the list of the benefactors of the kindergarten and will be continually remembered and praised.

A legacy of \$5,000, which was left to the kinder-



garten in 1896 by the will of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES, subject to a certain contingency, has been made available by the decease of his widow,—of which event due mention was made in our last annual report,—and has been paid to the treasurer of the institution. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wales were for many years loyal and warm friends to the little school and they seized every opportunity to make its needs known to their acquaintances and to increase the sources of its support.

Mrs. MARY LONGFELLOW GREENLEAF of Cambridge of whose decease an appropriate notice will be found in the necrology printed in another part of this report, was one of the loyal friends and liberal supporters of the kindergarten. She was for many years a regular contributor to its funds and in disposing of her possessions before her death she bequeathed to it the sum of \$5,000. From the executors of her will Messrs. Richard H. Dana and William H. Herrick we have received \$1,000 on account of Mrs. Greenleaf's legacy.

The kindergarten was generously remembered in the will of Miss MARY EVELETH of Salem, who left to it a legacy of \$1,000. This amount has been received from Dr. Edward A. Whiston of Boston, trustee of her estate, and it will be kept as a permanent fund bearing the name of the testatrix whose memory will thus be perpetuated for many generations to come.

Mrs. SUSAN W. FARWELL, late of Cohasset, who died on the eighth day of May, 1902, was a woman of tender feelings, broad sympathies and generous disposition and one who was full of good works. She showed a cordial appreciation of the kindergarten and its beneficent work and left to it a legacy of \$500. This amount was received last April from the exec-

utors of her will, Messrs. Henry C. Angell and John E. Chapman and it will be invested and kept intact as an enduring memorial to her benevolence and thoughtful liberality, only the income being used for the current expenses of the little school.

Mr. CHARLES H. COLBURN, late of Leominster, was a man of liberal views, sterling integrity, kindly nature and superior intelligence. He realized the value of the kindergarten as one of the best and most efficient agencies for the uplifting of the blind and at his death he bequeathed to it the sum of \$1,000, which was to become available after the decease of his widow, Hannah S. Colburn. This event took place last year and the amount of the legacy has been paid to our treasurer by Mr. Hamilton Mayo, trustee of the estate. The residue of Mr. Colburn's property was left to the Meadville Theological Seminary.

The executors of the will of the late REBECCA S. MELVIN have paid to our treasurer from the residue of her estate the additional sum of \$3,545.55. This supplementary accession increases the magnitude of the enduring monument, which Miss Melvin has built to her memory through the munificent legacy which she left to the kindergarten.

Miss RHODA ROGERS, late of Boston, a woman of high aspirations, noble instincts and benevolent purposes, bequeathed to the kindergarten the sum of \$500, which has been paid to it by the executors of her will, Messrs. Andreas Blume and Rogers Dow. To these gentlemen we are greatly indebted for their promptness in paying the legacy, which will serve for generations to come as a fitting memorial of the generosity of Miss Rogers.

The gift of Mrs. JENNIE A. (SHAW) WATERHOUSE, late

of Boston, to the kindergarten was made under these pathetic circumstances. While this warm-hearted and high-minded lady was still very young and living under the parental roof, she attended many of the entertainments given by the little sightless children, and her tender heart was so deeply touched that she became strongly attached to them and took a most earnest interest in their cause, an interest which lasted to the end of her beautiful life. In disposing of her property before her decease by testamentary provision, Mrs. Waterhouse left its income and as much of the principal as might be needed for the support of her surviving husband, and at his death provided that the residue of her estate should be given to the kindergarten. This sad event took place last March and the trustees under the will, Messrs. Charles J. Shaw and Elmer E. Archibald, have paid to us the sum of \$565.41. This amount is to be invested and kept intact as a permanent monument to the sweet memory of Mrs. Waterhouse, and only its income is to be used for the current expenses of the juvenile school. We are very grateful to the trustees of the estate for the fidelity and scrupulous care with which they have managed the trust, and also to the father of the testatrix, Dr. Henry Shaw, for a portrait of his beloved daughter, which he has presented to the kindergarten and which is hung in the parlor of the new building for girls.

In the kind heart of Mrs. ELIZABETH L. TILTON, late of Newton, there was always a warm place for the little sightless children. While she was living she manifested in various ways a deep interest in them, and in disposing of her earthly possessions she left a legacy of \$300 for their benefit. This amount has been received

from the executor of her will, Mr. Walter M. Brackett, a well known artist of Boston, and has been added to the list of the permanent funds with the name of the testatrix attached thereto.

The legacy tax of \$550.32 which was levied by the government of the United States during the Spanish war on the bequest of Miss Caroline T. Downes, late of Canton, has been refunded to the kindergarten.

From a dear and honored friend of the little sightless children, who has forbidden us to mention her name, we have received a chèque for \$500.00, this amount to be invested as a permanent fund in memory of A. A. C., and the income to be used for the support of the kindergarten. True and wise in thought, helpful in purpose, loyal to her inheritance of the noble standards of New England life and traditions, and strong in her sympathies, the generous giver of the above sum has been one of the noted benefactors of the blind. We are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to her our sense of profound gratitude for her unflinching interest in their cause and for her constant benefactions.

We have also received from the estate of Miss SUSAN T. CROSBY, late of Medford, a legacy of \$100. This amount has been paid to us by the executor of her will, Mr. E. E. Locke.

We record these bequests with a sense of deep gratitude and great joy. They will be preserved intact for all time to come as fitting monuments to the blessed memories of those whose names are affixed to them and as perennial sources of pride to their descendants and relatives.

In addition to the above mentioned benefactors we have to record the bountiful gifts of a number of the

living champions of the cause, who have it always at heart never forgetting or failing to assist us liberally.

One of the honored sons of Hellas, a highly esteemed citizen of Boston, Mr. JOHN M. RODOCANACHI, who, as consul in this city for more than a quarter of a century, served his native land with dignity and distinction, has been a staunch friend and constant promoter of the welfare of the kindergarten. At the opening of its first building in 1887 he presented to it the pictures of the heroes of the Greek revolution of 1821, which adorn the walls of the parlor and of the school rooms, and never since has failed to furnish from year to year the money required for the purchase of the instruments, which are used by the kinder orchestra, and to supply the children with an abundance of delicious dried fruits imported from Smyrna. His numerous benefactions were fittingly crowned last spring by a munificent gift of \$1,250, the receipt of which was acknowledged in the following terms.

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., *April 15, 1903.*

FRIEND RODOCANACHI: Personally and in behalf of the little sightless children I thank you most heartily for the munificent donation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,250) which you were so very kind as to send to me for the benefit of the kindergarten for the blind. This contribution is the crown of the numerous gifts of various kinds with which you have continued to favor our tiny pupils from time to time since the opening of their beloved school, and it will be preserved forever as a permanent fund, with your name attached thereto.

I am also very grateful to you for your liberal contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100) to the fund which we are striving to raise for the support of Thomas Stringer. I have no doubt that he will acknowledge *propria manu* your great kindness to him as soon as your chèque is handed to him.

I need scarcely say that your gifts are especially gratifying to me as coming from one of those of my countrymen, who by tireless

industry and commercial uprightness secure a modest fortune, and who live with frugality and strict economy, in order that they may be able to share the fruits of their earnest labors with the needy and suffering members of the human family.

Thanking you again most heartily for your unfailing interest in the cause of the blind, I remain, with warmest greetings, cordially yours,

M. ANAGNOS.

Through his generous gifts and kind deeds Mr. Rodocanachi has proved to be a constant benefactor of the little sightless children who will not soon forget him.

Mrs. ANNIE B. MATTHEWS and Miss SARAH M. FAY, the two philanthropic sisters who are full of good works and than whom the kindergarten has no firmer supporters and more loyal friends, have again shown during the year under review their unflagging interest in it in a substantial manner, each adding the sum of \$1,000 to the fund which bears her name. Words fail us to express adequately to these ladies our sense of deep gratitude for their exemplary devotion to the cause of the little sightless children.

That staunch and beloved friend of the little blind children, Mrs. WARREN B. POTTER, who suffers no opportunity to pass without doing something for them, has added another contribution of \$1,000 to the fund, which she established in 1893 and which amounts now to \$28,000. The honored name of this constant benefactress of the blind will ever be affectionately mentioned in connection with the work of the kindergarten and heartily appreciated and blessed for all time to come.

The permanent fund which was established several years ago by Miss Emma F. Munroe of Cambridge in commemoration of the late MARY LOWELL STONE, has received from its generous founder another addition

of \$500, bringing the total amount up to the sum of \$1,500. This fund stands as a fitting monument to the memory of a noble woman and at the same time keeps near to our hearts the name of the dear friend who has built it.

The yearly catalogue of the generous benefactors of the blind is as extensive as usual. It comprises the honored names of Mr. Thomas M. Adams of Ashland, Ky., Mrs. Frederick L. Ames, Miss Mary S. Ames, Mrs. Charles W. Amory, Mrs. Joseph Brewer of Milton, Hon. E. R. Brown of Dover, N. H., Mrs. Henry Clark of Worcester, Mr. Zenas Crane of Dalton, Mrs. George A. Draper, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mr. Henry H. Fay, Mrs. Francis C. Foster of Cambridge, Mr. George A. Gardner, Mrs. James Greenleaf of Cambridge, H. E. C., Miss Clara Hemenway, Mr. F. W. Hunnewell, Mrs. William V. Kellen, Miss H. W. Kendall, Mrs. Marcus M. Kimball, Mrs. Joseph Lee, Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop, Miss Amelia Morrill, Miss Fanny E. Morrill, Mrs. Leopold Morse, The Misses Peabody of Cambridge, Mr. Francis H. Peabody, Mr. Wallace L. Pierce, Miss Mariana Russell, Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, The Misses Sohier, Mrs. Bayard Thayer and Mrs. S. J. Wentworth.

In addition to the above named givers who have generously lent a helping hand to the cause of the little blind children during the past year, there are hundreds of others, who have proved their deep interest in the kindergarten by regular and unfailing annual subscriptions to its funds. The names of these, together with the amount of their respective contributions, are given in full in the several lists of acknowledgments, which are printed in another part of this report. Many of these donations were accompanied

with kind words, expressive of cordial appreciation of our work and deep regret for inability to do more for it.

When we look over the list of the annual subscribers and periodical contributors to the funds of the little school we fully realize that its friends and helpers are among the noblest and most benevolent men and women of the community. Relying upon the fair-mindedness and liberal assistance of such supporters, we are encouraged to believe that the kindergarten will ere long be placed on a firm financial foundation and be brought up to as high a degree of perfection as is attainable.

#### APPEAL TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Those that do teach young babes,  
Do it with gentle means and easy tasks.

—SHAKESPEARE.

I know nothing in the history of philanthropy more satisfactory than the history of the Perkins institution, and the wide influence it has produced on many other plans for humanity and reform.

MRS. EDNA D. CHENEY, in a private letter to a friend, October 1903.

#### *To the Friends of the Little Blind Children.*

In the affairs of an institution, as in nature, there is no stationary condition. Everywhere there is motion; there is either progress and growth, or retrogression and disintegration. We are happy to be able to state that there are no signs of degeneracy, nor even of weakness, in the life of the kindergarten. On the contrary, look where we will, all the conditions are very favorable and the prospect of continued prosperity extremely promising. This is the legitimate



fruit of the seed of benevolence, which was sown in love and faith when the little school was founded, seventeen years ago.

We have this year a special cause for rejoicing in the completion of the new building, which was opened for the occupation of a fourth family in September last. The little girls thus have the accommodations, of which they have been so long in need, and an amount of room equal to that devoted to the boys. The rapid growth of the kindergarten has brought us one hundred and seven tiny pupils this year, while in the autumn of 1902 there were only ninety. They are taught and trained by eight kindergartners and primary teachers, five instructors in vocal and instrumental music, and four teachers in sloyd in its various forms. Thus seventeen persons are engaged in the work of instructing these little ones. What thoroughness of instruction this insures, all educators know.

This rapid growth involves as a matter of necessity a great increase of expense; but happily for the kindergarten, the interest in its welfare tends ever to widen, as its usefulness grows and is appreciated more and more by right-minded and benevolent people. At this time when the writings of the honored founder of the parent institution, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, are attracting wide attention, we are glad to give an extract from his valuable counsels to parents of blind children, showing his belief in early systematic instruction.

The amount of thoughtful care and attention, which is bestowed upon teaching the infant and child in these early lessons, will have great influence upon its intelligence and powers of self-direction during all its after life. Unfortunately, it is only in very rare cases that any care or thought is bestowed upon the matter; and

the little scholar's schoolroom is without order or discipline, and his spontaneous efforts to get knowledge are as apt to bring upon him cuffs and reproofs as approbation and assistance. All this needs to be changed and improved, and the first school and first lesson systematized and adapted for all children. How much more is this needed in the case of children whose condition, disposition and requirements are modified by infirmities, such as blindness, deafness, imbecility and the like !

These words, written nearly thirty years ago, seem prophetic of the kindergarten for the blind. Now that life has become so strenuous in the hurry and strife of industrial competition, many mothers and older sisters going out to work in shops and factories, the little blind child is more than ever receiving "cuffs and reproofs" from the careless neighbor in whose charge he is perhaps left, or total neglect may be his portion. Among the many evils caused by the employment of children in factories, may we not count the taking away of the older girl, the faithful nurse of younger brothers and sisters ?

The kindergarten stands as the happy home of a hundred little ones, many of whom would suffer elsewhere from cruel neglect, and some from unwise over-indulgence. The tree is judged by its fruits. New England is proud of the record and standing of its blind citizens, as compared with those of other parts of the world. Here 45 per cent. of the adult blind are self-supporting, in the true sense of the word, as a result of our system of education, in which the kindergarten is the first step. Since a large part of our graduates earn their living by teaching music, tuning pianofortes and doing upholstery work, the importance of training the ear and fingers at an early age will at once appear. Our kinder orchestra has

been found to pave the way admirably for later musical accomplishment.

The orchestra of the Perkins Institution, which has won such high commendation, owes its skill in no small measure to the early training of little fingers in a happy mingling of work and play. Thomas Stringer's surprising dexterity with tools and appliances shows the value of the instruction in sloyd, which forms an inseparable part of the work of the juvenile school.

In a word, the rapid growth and development of the kindergarten are the legitimate result of its useful and beneficent career. Whosoever contributes to its maintenance, helps to bring up to happy, self-respecting and self-supporting manhood and womanhood a hundred little ones who might otherwise become financial burdens to the community and lead idle, sad, perhaps degraded lives.

Grateful as we are for large, substantial gifts, we are equally thankful for smaller contributions. Annual subscriptions are of paramount importance to the kindergarten. They form one of the principal sources which supply the means for carrying on its work. We therefore appeal to all friends of the little blind children for a continuance of the assistance which has been so liberally given in the past. We have never asked in vain for help for the tiny creatures who are in such sore need. Standing in the shadow of perpetual darkness they seem to stretch out their hands for aid. Who will grasp the baby fingers and draw the little ones up into the light — the light of education, health, happiness!

APPEAL OF MRS. ELIZABETH CARY AGASSIZ.

It is not the wealth we possess,  
 Nor the height to which we rise,  
 But the good we do  
 That lives beyond the skies.

—THE PILGRIM.

It is a piece of good fortune that the kindergarten counts Mrs. Agassiz among its loyal friends and indefatigable benefactors. Prompted by the spirit of pure benevolence and cherishing the traditions which she inherited from her distinguished ancestors, (among whom was Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, for whom the parent institution was named), this noble lady has espoused the cause of the blind very warmly and has become one of its champions.

Mrs. Agassiz is the honored treasurer of the ladies' auxiliary association in Cambridge, and year after year she makes an earnest and successful effort to raise money by means of annual subscriptions for the current expenses of the juvenile school. Her latest appeal to her fellow citizens was dated March, 1903, and it read as follows: —

Although renewed every year, the annual report of the trustees of the Institution for the Blind never fails to arouse our wonder and admiration. As a mere statement of facts it seems to carry us into the region of miracle, especially where it relates to the cases of children who were born not only blind but deaf also, and consequently dumb.

Under the instruction of the kindergarten, these blind deaf-mutes are not only brought into intelligent relation to their surroundings, but the world of books is opened to them as well as the use of tools, the enjoyment and cultivation of flowers, beside a variety of useful occupations by means of which they may even become self-supporting.

Look at the picture of the seemingly idiot boy, Tommy Stringer when he first arrived at the school, creeping his way along with faltering steps and an expression on his face of blank, vacant helplessness. Compare him a few years later with the bright intelligent lad reading (I had almost said reading *aloud*) from the raised printed page, while his teacher follows the rapid action of his hand as he interprets for her the meaning of the words and phrases set before him.

Or see him in his vacation when he is making a visit at the house of a friend where he amuses himself by building a play room out of doors for the children, or in making certain repairs within doors for the older members of the household. In short, he now applies himself to his tasks like the clever young scholar that he is, and he handles his tools like a trained carpenter. One will not often see a brighter, more animated expression than that of Tommy Stringer at his tasks or busy with his tools, the latter occupation being for him more like play than work.

Of course, among those afflicted with blindness and deafness, treatment is not always so successful as it has proved in the case quoted above. But in a majority of cases the results are not only merciful for the individual, but they are also most instructive as showing how the mental processes may be developed without the help which the senses lend to the normal human being.

I once heard a keen observer say after talking with a blind-deaf-mute, deprived like Laura Bridgman of every sense but one, that of feeling;

“It is like talking with a disembodied spirit, acting independently of the body, unaided by speech, by hearing, or by sight, the mind yet thinks and works intelligently for a given purpose.”

Such is the result toward which our kindergarten for the blind is helping and while these wonderful instances drawn from the blind-deaf-mutes fill us with amazement, we must not forget the hundreds of blind children who come to the kindergarten every year and whose infirmity though far less terrible than the three-fold privation of the deaf mutes, nevertheless makes its pathetic appeal to our sympathies.

I need not ask my neighbors to strengthen the hands of this beneficent institution. They have helped it most generously for years. So unflinching have their contributions been that Mr. Agnos has learned to depend upon the \$600 which he receives

from us annually as among his regular supplies. Last year we sent in \$610.50, this year \$603.20.

Mr. Anagnos sends his warm thanks to our committee but the real source of our success lies in the sympathy and liberality of the citizens of Cambridge. We do not know whether we can keep our subscription up to the same amount this year, as we have lost several of our important contributors. We shall be grateful, however, for any additional names upon our list, whether for larger or smaller amounts.

ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ,  
*for the Committee.*

Cambridge, March, 1903.

It is a cause of rejoicing with us that the little blind children have in Mrs. Agassiz a firm friend and a diligent helper who is laboring sedulously in behalf of their beloved kindergarten. Long may she live and bestow the blessings of her noble mind and heart upon a community in which she is most highly esteemed and affectionately appreciated.

#### ANNUAL RECEPTION AT THE KINDERGARTEN.

You're welcome, my fair guests.

— SHAKESPEARE

On the afternoon of the 21st of April, the anniversary of the birth of that noble lover of children, Friedrich Froebel, the ladies' visiting committee held their annual reception at the kindergarten for the blind. The freshness of the springtime and the mellow warmth of the sunshine imparted the additional element of joyousness to this occasion of good cheer and festivity, which radiated from guests and caretakers and happy little children alike and embraced all in its genial glow. Even a larger number than usual gathered within the hospitable walls of the several

buildings, and, although among them one missed many accustomed faces of beloved friends who had never failed to add the blessing of their presence until the hand of death had been laid upon them, hallowed associations of their warm interest in the kindergarten and abiding faith in the work which is done for the little blind children and remembrances of their constant benefactions to the cause came in clustering throngs at memory's bidding.

The children's friends passed from room to room, finding pleasure in gaining some comprehension of the happy home-life here provided for these afflicted little ones and in seeing the tiny recipients of so much love and sheltering care, engaged in the fascinating employments of the kindergarten or in the more advanced tasks of the primary department, to which the older pupils have been promoted, with their fingers well trained by the pleasant manual occupations to serve as ready and willing messengers to the childish brain.

After a delightful half-hour spent in this tour of inspection and in the exchange of kindly greetings and words of commendation, the visitors repaired to the hall where the little hosts and hostesses were assembled upon the platform and with them, as special guests, their beloved patroness, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; the speaker of the day, the Rev. C. F. Dole; the presiding officer, Mr. S. Lothrop Thorndike, chairman of the board of trustees; and the stanch friend of the blind, Mr. Edward Jackson.

Mr. Thorndike greeted the large and attentive audience with well-chosen words of welcome. He spoke in part as follows:—

## REMARKS BY MR. S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

*Ladies and Gentlemen*, I have been asked to extend to all of you a hearty welcome on this occasion. I confess that I feel a little awkward because this reception is given not by the trustees but by the ladies' visiting committee, and it seems to me that the presiding officer should be one of their own sex. I ought to feel a little awkward also because this is not the branch of our work with which I have been familiar. In any organization, be it a business corporation or a benevolent association, there is always one set of people to look out and direct the means by which the work is to be done, and another set,—in this case the able corps of teachers under the excellent supervision of Mr. Anagnos,—to attend to the performance itself. In the affairs of our institution I must, of course, be placed in the former category.

If I were to speak for my own end,—that of the finances,—I should say, as the trustees have always said, that we do not stand before you begging for funds. Day by day and year by year we have received munificent gifts from persons living and dead, but these have come to us spontaneously and without any solicitation on our part. They have been the outcome of noble impulses and humane intentions, and they excite our wonder and command our admiration and our everlasting gratitude.

Permit me to say in this connection a single word about a long life, full of good deeds, which has ended since our last coming together. All of you know what Mr. Joseph B. Glover has been to this institution. His benefactions have been recorded in our printed reports, and their story needs no repetition. Suffice it to say that we have him constantly in mind on this day and on all occasions, and that we shall always hold his name in tender remembrance and high esteem.

After what I have said about finances and about our avoidance of begging for funds, I must add a word on the other side in order to be fair. When I consider how much we can do and are doing with the means which we have at our disposal, I cannot help thinking that we could accomplish twice or three times as much if the amounts placed in our hands were doubled or trebled. If this view of the matter puts me in the position of a beggar, then I am willing to occupy it.

Now let us look for a few moments upon the children whose



welfare we have at heart and the advancement of whose cause has brought us together. Here we have them before us,— a silent speech in itself. Their very presence is a most touching and powerful appeal which goes directly to your hearts. They do not need any speech in their behalf. There are no words in any language which can make the pathos more pathetic. Still, do you not feel, as you sit here, that the emotion which presents itself most vividly is not pathos but cheer? For my own part I must confess that, when I come here or when I go to South Boston, I find that it is not the sadness of the pupils which strikes me and which is uppermost or undermost in my mind; it is the brightness that radiates from the faces which I behold. >

Placed under the genial roof of this beneficent institution, where they are surrounded by wholesome influences and receive the kindest attention and most excellent care, and are trained in the best possible way by able and experienced teachers, these children are gradually freed from as many of the weakening and debilitating effects of their infirmity as are curable and are brought up to a higher plane of physical health and mental alertness than they possessed at the time of their admission to the kindergarten. Then they appear to be just like all other children. They have precisely the same enjoyments as their little brothers and sisters who can see, the boys being just as cheerful and the girls just as chipper. I suppose that, after all, the sense of being well taken care of will produce enjoyment of life in all of us.

Without making any further attempt to enlarge upon this subject, I will leave you to the contemplation of whatever of pathos or of cheerfulness you may find in the exercises which are to be given by these children.

The children's part in the exercises began with the song *Lovely Spring*, which was sweetly rendered by the little boys whose fresh, melodious voices gave fitting expression to this acclamation of the beautiful season, then opening before them.

The boys were followed by the little girls who gave a number of songs and recitations, all uttering the joyous note of new life in the awakening springtime.

Their auditors listened with pleasure to the pretty songs and dainty verses which the little maidens gave so sweetly and entered into so heartily, and the applause was instant and wholesouled.

At this point the children were able to forsake their rôle of entertainers and join their elders in listening with pleasure to the excellent address, given by the Rev. Charles F. Dole. Mr. Thorndike introduced the speaker as follows: —

I must not overlook a request made by Mr. Anagnos to the effect, that no one should be allowed to depart from this platform without saying something. We have with us this afternoon a gentleman who is a thinker of high thoughts and an earnest laborer in the field of many good causes, with whose deeds and ministrations most of you are familiar. I am sure that you will be delighted to hear from the Rev. Charles F. Dole and I take great pleasure in calling upon him to speak to you.

Mr. Dole's remarks were characterized by great refinement and deep feeling and proved to be as interesting to the little children as to the older listeners. They are here presented in full.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. CHARLES F. DOLE.

It is rather hard, Mr. Chairman, to reconcile your last remark with the one you made a few moments ago, when you said that no speech was needed. I hope I may be allowed to stand here facing the children, so that I can re-assure myself, if need be, by looking around at them, because they sometimes come up to my church on Easter Sunday or some other occasion, and we are always glad to see them.

I was wondering as I sat here what it is that really makes us happy and why are we happy. It seems to me it makes us happy to feel that our lives count for something; that we can do something. If we belong to some good order, or good school, or to the citizen-

ship of a great city, or nation, or to some noble companionship, we are happy whenever we are doing the things that the school or the companionship or citizenship bids us do. Let me try to show you what I mean. I can imagine that away back in the beginning of things all the little atoms that make the universe were given consciousness — I am not sure but they are conscious. Now imagine that they were all lying around loose in chaos; they were not having a good time, there is no pleasure in anarchy. It seems to me that, if I had been one of the atoms, I should have enjoyed it immensely when I heard the Almighty's voice bidding me to come out of the chaos and join the procession and begin to make the universe; and especially if I knew that I was sent with them to go off and help make the world, the moon, a comet or a rainbow. Once let me feel that I was a part of the universe and was counting for something in this divine universe, I am sure that this would have made me, the little atom, happy, as any child who is standing in a crowd is happy to hear someone say: "Let us go together to the woods, or out upon the river." It always makes us happy to have a place in a noble order or companionship.

You know they say that dirt is nothing but matter that is out of place; that is all. I went the other day to see some pictures, and going very near one of the big pictures, I was interested to see how the paint stood out on the canvas. I am not sure but some of these children would have been bright enough to have passed their fingers over those rough places and to have told us what the painting was! Suppose now you had struck off one of those little bits of paint, so that it had fallen on the floor; it would begin to be dirt; it would not count for anything any longer; and if you picked up the broken pieces of paint and again replaced them in the painter's pot so that he could mix them for another picture, this would restore them to the kingdom of order and they might be of use again. In fact, we are all the time changing things back from the realm of chaos and disorder into the realm of order and beauty. The maid takes up the dust from the floor; it does not count for anything, and any little atom may well say, "I don't want to be here," but that dust is thrown out on the ground and in the spring-time it begins to make a bed of mould for a plant, and now every little atom of that which was dirt has become a part of the order of beauty and is taken over into the process of living things.

We are learning today all about the process of changing things from the realm of chaos, where they do not count and where they are unhappy, over into the realm of beauty where they do count, and where so far as they count and effect something they may be made happy. All our modern sciences are directed to the saving of waste,—the translation of what men thought was waste, into order and usefulness. I suppose in God's sight there is not any waste; it is all order in the great divine universe, but with us a great many things seem to be waste. Thus they tell us that years ago when they first began to make gas from the coal, they hardly knew what to do with the great piles of coke; it was waste, but now the coke is the principal part of the product, and the gas is the by-product. So with the petroleum oil as it was first produced out of the earth. There were all sorts of crudities which they thought good for nothing, but the chemists went to work and at last produced the wonderful aniline dyes and all sorts of medicinal products besides. So we learn to turn everything to use and account.

What now interests us here today? It is an object lesson of that same process of which I have only been telling you parables; it is the process whereby we learn to turn over the waste into the divine light of order and beauty. We go back a little way and we find the common people set over against kings and princes; the aristocrats did not see much good in common humanity; all the good they could see in the peasants was to make servants out of them, and if they could not make servants they were of no use and they killed them. Here in our country we have set up the great doctrine of democracy, and we tell every stranger who comes to our shores, every Pole and Italian,—“You are a citizen of the Great Republic; we want your help.” Thus we lift them up and save them and put them in the rank of men.

Again, in our own country many people are saying that they do not see any use in the negroes of the south; all that they are good for is to work on plantations. But, lo! Mr. Booker Washington comes along and shows us how by education these negroes may be lifted up into the rank of citizenship. So they used to say: “What shall we do with all the helpless people, the lame, the sickly, the defective, the blind and the dumb?” They thought once that these people were simply a load to be carried; they used in olden times to kill the helpless and the aged, because their lives

seemed to be waste. But we have been learning God's great lessons, taught us in a thousand ways, that there is nothing common or unclean; that all humanity has the divine spark and can be lifted to divine possibilities.

You have heard the story of the blind Epictetus. He was a slave. The story was, that he was lamed by the cruelty of his master; and after that he was liberated,—perhaps they thought that he was not worth keeping as a slave,—and yet that lame slave, because he knew God's lessons of wisdom, has made thousands of people happy by his beautiful little book of philosophy and religion. You all know here in Boston what Channing and Francis Parkman have done to make our city a nobler city to live in. They were not strong men physically. Francis Parkman had such trouble with his eyes that for weeks he could scarcely use them at all, and yet that man wrote books which will be read as long as the English language is spoken. So we see how the feeblest health can be turned to account.

Men used to wonder what could be done for the blind, till the good Dr. Howe appeared and showed us the wonderful process by which the blind could be translated out of the region of seeming chaos and waste into the realm of order and service and use. At last we have this school— an object lesson of the way in which we are enabled to lift helpless lives into the divine realm of usefulness. Here they are teaching these children to do all sorts of beautiful things with their hands; teaching them to play on musical instruments, violins and pianos, developing their skill, instructing their minds, showing this inspiring principle of order and use, running through the world.

But, someone says, the hardest kind of cases we have to do with, are the adult blind. Take the case of someone who has had skilled work all his life until he loses his sight, at 60 years of age, and he cannot any longer do anything useful. How are you going to translate his work over into the realm of the useful? But the work of the hands is only a part of what the man or woman in this world can do. We are not here to do what we can only do with our hands; we are here for spiritual ends, for what we can do by the power of our lives; by the fortitude and courage and patience that we possess. You can easily see what this means, for in almost every home there are the pet creatures, the song birds, the canaries, the dogs and cats. What do we keep them in our

houses for? Not for any material use, but because they make us happy by song or by companionship. What do we keep the pet dog for? Because he adds to the joy of our life. If the dog was sullen and ugly, then it would cease to be a joy, but it adds cheer and pleasantness to the life of the home; so the canary bird adds joy to our lives. If the birds and dogs can do this, surely all men and women and children can do it. Even if anyone has lost his sight in old age, and can do no more work with his hands, still he can add moral and spiritual life, in the form of patience and courage, to the society to which he belongs; that is always possible, to the end of the longest life.

I remember a good old minister, who had long ceased to be actively useful in the town where he lived. One who cared little for churches, speaking of this old minister said: "He is worth having in the town just simply for the life he lives." That is to say, he added his beautiful, kindly spirit to the community, and everybody was richer for it. And I always remember a woman in this community, a noble example, who became more and more helpless as she grew older, who could not do anything with her hands, who still sat smiling on us till her life became like a light shining in a dark place. All people can do that, no matter how helpless they may seem; all can hear the divine voice that speaks to us, bidding us come out of the chaos of selfishness and join the divine procession of those who love and march on!

The enthusiastic applause which was awakened by this eloquent discourse was renewed upon Mr. Thordike's presentation of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, whose words came like a benediction to each member of her enthralled audience and were as follows:—

*Mr. President and good friends,* I am not provided this afternoon with a speech at all, but when I come here there is so much that speaks to me that I cannot help trying to hear the faint echo that these occasions awaken in my mind, and my thoughts first go back to that sublime sentence in the scriptures: "And God said let there be light, and there was light." However we may consider it in the physical world, I feel that it remains deeply written in the intellectual and spiritual world in which and of which we live.

This divine commandment that there shall be light makes itself felt throughout the human domain where great-hearted men are stirred by it to combat the spirits of darkness.

When I see these dear children, condemned, in one sense, to darkness,— as Milton describes his blindness,

With knowledge at one entrance quite shut out,

I feel how deeply it rests upon us who see the obligation to communicate to them the conditions of the inner light, the illumination of educated intelligence.

The instruction given to the blind enables them to vindicate the power and dignity of the human mind, whose value can make itself felt in spite of the absence of the outward sense.

My dear husband's name has been mentioned, bringing to my mind remembrance of his earnest desire that the blind, whom he found a pauperized and dependent class, should be trained in the way of honorable service, to be recognized as a value in the community. To this end he devoted in great part the labor of his life.

Thus, if I may speak to these children, I will tell them that they are all to be good for something. They are so young now that they do not know how much they may be destined to accomplish, but each one must remember that all can learn and understand and be efficient and helpful in many ways and have a great part in the human family.

Of this human family, the nursery is the dearest institution. When I look into the faces of mothers I know what it means to them, the joy and beauty that come to them in the presence of their children. I am sure that in this little nursery for the blind the care and instruction are doubly blest, both to the pupils who so much need them and to the teachers and guardians in whom these tasks cannot but awaken tender affection and interest.

When the last words had fallen from the lips of this benign friend, the director, called by the chairman to address the meeting, gave an account of the character, aims and progress of the work. The substance of Mr. Anagnos' speech is given below, but he has taken the liberty of making the alterations neces-

sary for the presentment of the case in permanent form.

REMARKS OF MR. MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* — I can hardly find words to express adequately my sense of gratitude to you for your great kindness in coming here this afternoon in response to the invitation of the ladies' visiting committee, under whose auspices this reception is held. I beg to assure you that we are delighted to have under our humble roof so many of the staunch friends and constant benefactors of the blind. Believe me your presence in this place is not only a source of genuine pleasure and encouragement to the teachers and other officers, but a blessing and a benediction to the little children, in whose well-being you are so deeply interested. I rejoice to see that the powerful spirit of benevolence, which has induced so many of the noblest and most generous people of Boston to provide the means for the establishment and support of this juvenile school, is still abroad and as potent as ever.

In order that you may be in a position to gain a thorough understanding of our work in all its bearings and to form a correct judgment of the character and aspects of the education of the blind in Massachusetts, I must give you a clear idea of the rules and regulations which govern the admission of pupils to our school, of the physical and mental condition in which most of them are when they come to us and of the various circumstances under which our labors are carried on.

Living as we do in a purely democratic country, the fundamental law of which secures a perfect equality of rights and duties to all its inhabitants, we are obliged to recognize the fact that every American child is entitled to be educated according to his need and capacity, regardless of his ancestry, his social status, his race or color. It matters not whence he hails, whose offspring he is, what is his destiny in life and whether he is normal or defective; he has an indisputable claim upon the community or upon the state to be taught and



enlightened. This claim is always conceded to be just, and the necessary opportunities for instruction are provided.

Thus the country is dotted with common schools and special institutions, which are supported at public expense or by private benevolence and which are adapted to meet the general wants and particular requirements of children of every description. To these special institutions and to the primary grade of the public schools all applicants of suitable age are readily admitted without being subjected to examinations and trials in order to prove their fitness to become pupils or the degree of their mentality. Nor do they need to show that they possess a certain amount of talent in order to be retained. This is true in the case of all boys and girls, but especially in that of the blind.

When a child is reported to us we never stop to ascertain whether he is in good or in poor health, bright or dull, energetic or apathetic, active or incapable of exertion, strong or weak. If his sight appears to be so impaired as to render it impossible for him to read and write by using his eyes, and if he is not absolutely unsound in mind, that is enough for us. We take him in at once and try to find how we can help him and bring him out from darkness into light. We surround him with the influences of a refined environment and of a congenial home, wherein love and kindness reign supreme, and place him under the control of caretakers and instructors of superior ability and skill, who proceed to train and teach him in such a way as to rouse him and bring him out from a state of inertness into one of activity. We do everything in our power to develop in harmonious proportions his physical, intellectual and moral nature. If we discover that his power of comprehension does not compare favorably with that of ordinary children or, that his machinery for producing elementary thoughts and for putting these, as well as his desires and will, into action is imperfect, we do not become discouraged and give him up. On the contrary, we use all available means to awaken his energies, strengthen his muscles, improve his health and kindle a flame of capacity of some sort through

the sparks of intelligence which may be found buried in his weak and debilitated physical organization. Day after day we strive to vivify and quicken the dormant parts of his brain, to unfold and discipline his mental faculties and to gain such results in this direction as earnestness of purpose, unwearied patience, constant toil, a rare degree of altruism and rational methods of training can achieve. Here in this group of children are several who show symptoms of feeble-mindedness and are utterly helpless ; nevertheless we do not send them away. We keep them here with the hope that we may be able by perseverance and proper treatment to ameliorate their condition and to render their lives less of a burden to themselves and to their relatives and friends. This rule prevails not only with us but everywhere in this country. We never dream of throwing a pupil overboard after a trial of six months or of a year because he proves to be destitute of musical talent or because he lacks average mental capacity.

In consequence of this practice there are in every American institution for the blind not a few scholars who do not possess the average degree of intelligence and some who are decidedly either backward or weak of mind and of purpose. It is hardly necessary to state that, in spite of the special attention and excellent care which all these are invariably receiving, to the best of my knowledge and belief, they fail to become absolutely self-reliant and to pursue a vocation which will enable them to earn their living. Therefore, on account of this serious drawback, the number of the successful graduates of our schools is at the lowest calculation diminished by twenty or twenty-five per cent.

In view of these facts, the authenticity of which is sustained by official statistics, we do not hesitate to state that most of the leading schools for the blind in this country do a broader and more thorough and effective work in the education of children and youth than that which is accomplished elsewhere. Indeed, the fruits of the ministrations of these establishments, whether they are considered from an intellectual and moral or from a social and material standpoint,

are more abundant and of a higher value than those obtained in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. For these results great credit is due to the intelligence and superior professional attainments of a large number of able teachers, who devote themselves with earnest purpose to this cause, and to the unstinted generosity of the American people who provide the means for the performance of the work in the best possible manner.

In 1872 when a school for the higher education of the blind was established in England, it was modelled after the Perkins Institution in every particular. Not only the system of instruction and training, devised and perfected by the genius of Dr. Howe, was transferred in all its details from South Boston to the old mother-land where it has ever since been practised in its original form without a single addition to its fundamental principles and methods, but every one of the teachers, who were engaged to transplant this American educational scheme from our own soil to that of England and make it a success, was trained by the founder of our school. In his forty-third annual report Dr. Howe refers to this matter in the following words :—

This enterprise [the Normal College] was conceived, I believe, by that veteran and able friend of the blind, Dr. Armitage of London, who is himself blind; but it seems to have been carried through the difficult process of birth, and brought into real life and strength, by the hands of Francis J. Campbell. . . . When Dr. Armitage made the acquaintance of Mr. Campbell he wrote to me inquiring about his character and fitness for the task. Being satisfied on this point, it appears that he intrusted the matter to him. Mr. C. could not find suitable teachers in London, and sought some who had been trained in our school. He applied to me to give leave of absence to one of our teachers to help him, and I consented with pleasure. He then applied for another and another, as his school grew; and he obtained them because I felt bound by duty to the cause to help what was in reality an American institution, struggling for existence in a foreign land, which would give the blind greater advantages than any existing there.

For this reason I consented to part with several [six] of my most valued assistants and teachers; and the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind soon became virtually an American institution for the instruction of British youth.

At the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Howe, his friend, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, spoke as follows on the same subject:—

Mr. Campbell told me that when he first came to the institution [the Normal College] and was authorized to organize the staff of the school with a number of teachers to name, those noble men and women gave him literally *carte blanche* that he might choose his assistants from the whole of the world; and he told me that, with the single exception of one of the gentlemen in the music department, all were chosen from America—directly or indirectly they came from the training of our own home institution here, from the people whom Dr. Howe had trained.

These facts, together with the results of the work of the American schools for the blind, are familiar to those who have made a study of the subject. The prestige and success of the American institutions are established on so firm a basis and are so well known both in this country and in Europe, that it would seem unnecessary to speak of them, were it not that an effort has been made of late by certain persons to belittle and disparage them. This effort appears to be against the work in Massachusetts in particular. The citizens of the old Bay State have long been proud of her preëminence in education and philanthropy, and if any of them have been misled by partial statements, they will, I am sure, be glad to know the truth and to learn that she still retains her noble and commanding position. Statements of facts are sometimes made in such a way as to convey a more erroneous impression than would the use of a deliberate untruth.

We hear frequently of the brilliant achievements of the institution at Upper Norwood in England. Glowing tales are told of the marvellous success of its graduates and

the superior methods of instruction and training, which enable eighty-eight per cent. of them to become self-supporting. We are always glad to learn of the success of others engaged in the work of educating the blind whether at home or abroad and to give a due meed of praise to those who have earned it. But in order to make a fair comparison between the Royal college and the American institutions, it is necessary to show the causes which produce these effects. How comes it that so large a proportion of the former are self-supporting? *Because its personnel consists of picked boys and girls.* The one hundred and fifty students of this school in England are selected from about forty thousand blind people who live in the United Kingdom, while there are only 3,983 sightless persons in Massachusetts, from whom come the one hundred and fifty-three beneficiaries of the state who are placed in the different departments of the Perkins Institution. These facts — so indispensable to an understanding of the case — are never mentioned by those who describe the Royal college. They talk at random about the complete technical school connected with the college, in which handicrafts are taught and practised; but when the searchlight of truth is turned on we find that the sole craft taught therein is that of tuning pianofortes. It should also be said that the amount of educational manual training given there is infinitely less than that received by the pupils of the primary departments of this kindergarten. It is well to state in this connection that the art of tuning pianofortes is peculiarly adapted to their students, since many of these are supported by special scholarship committees, which choose them from among the advanced pupils of the local schools in Scotland and elsewhere and send them to Upper Norwood for the purpose of learning this craft.

In order to prove that the above statements are absolutely correct in every particular, we subjoin here a mass of official testimony which we have gathered from the annual reports and circulars of the college and which we reprint with strict accuracy.

The first report of the institution under consideration was published by the executive committee in 1873, and on the 8th page of this document occurs the following statement:—

The Institutions for the education of the Blind in France and America being designed for young persons of all capacities, many of the pupils received by them have but little intellectual or musical ability. As it is intended to admit to the Normal College only candidates who possess the requisite talent, a much larger proportion of successful graduates may be anticipated than at any Institution abroad.

The terms for admission to the college were given in a prospectus, which was printed in full on the 7th page of the second annual report and from which we quote as follows:—

The College is a Charitable Institution, specially designed to benefit the Blind who are unable to provide for their own education. It is open, however, to the young of every class, but only those will be received as pupils, who, in the opinion of the Principal, show sufficient ability to make it probable that by instruction they can be rendered capable of self-support.

As without previous trial it would in many cases be difficult to determine whether an applicant for admission has sufficient capacity for the kind of education given at the College, candidates will first be received as *probationers* for a term of three months or less.

For a number of years this circular was reprinted in each succeeding report.

On the 17th page of the eighth report, published in 1881, the following statement is found:—

The Gardner Trustees conferred with the College authorities, and arranged to assist twenty-three pupils during the year. A large number of candidates were examined, and so far as possible the selection was made according to merit.

In 1876 the following information was given on the 17th page of the third annual report:—

The late Dr. S. G. Howe, so long the director of the well-known Perkins Institution, Boston, U.S., in a recent report, stated that at least 75 per cent. of all the pupils of that institution had become independent men and women, taking their part with their fellows in the busy world. . . .

Many other institutions, as those of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, etc., claim that their success is fully equal to that of Boston.

On the 281st page of the printed volume of the proceedings of the *Congrès International pour l'Amélioration du sort des Aveugles*, held at Brussels, Belgium, in August, 1902, is given a paper read by Mr. John P. Coldstream of Edinburgh, who is a member of a local special scholarship committee of that city, the object of which is to provide the means for the higher education of the blind of Scotland. He speaks as follows of the procedure of this society in the choice of its beneficiaries : —

Having selected promising young men and women, we send them to the Royal College at Norwood. . . .

The pupil goes at first for three months on probation, at the end of which time the Principal of the College reports whether he or she has sufficient talent to justify further training at the College.

In selecting the pupils, great care has to be taken, that both physically and morally, from family history and personally, the pupil is likely to turn out well. We have had very few failures, only one or two.

Finally, the oft repeated intimation that the doors of the Royal college are wide open to the adult blind and that many of these are received therein and rendered capable of earning a livelihood is contradicted by the printed rules of admission to that institution. In these it is explicitly stated that the senior class of the college consists of pupils from fifteen to twenty-one years old and that *exceptional cases* of persons over this age *can only be admitted by special vote of the committee*.

These facts and circumstances, gathered with scrupulous

care and set forth with absolute exactness, show clearly the unfairness, nay the impossibility of comparing the results obtained in the American schools for the blind with those secured at the Royal Normal College in England without mentioning the special conditions and the advantages and disadvantages which are peculiar to each case. Where the premises are not correctly and fully stated, it is utterly impossible to draw a just conclusion or to receive a true impression.

Before closing my remarks permit me to allude briefly to the early history of the kindergarten and to its remarkable growth during the past fifteen years.

In June, 1882, a solitary voice was raised in behalf of the little sightless children, proclaiming the imperative necessity of establishing a kindergarten for their benefit. At first very little attention was paid to the call; but after some time, through systematic and persistent efforts, the interest of the public was aroused, and apathetic indifference was succeeded by earnest activity. The number of those who heeded the appeal and gave substantial assistance to the new enterprise increased so steadily that five years later the first building was erected and consecrated to its beneficent uses. The exercises of its dedication were held on the 19th of April, 1887, and were attended by a large company representative of the best elements in our society. Many distinguished men and women were present. Among these were Dr. Samuel Eliot, who presided with his wonted grace and efficiency, Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, Dr. Phillips Brooks, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Cyrus Augustus Bartol, Rev. Brooke Herford, Mr. William Endicott, junior, and Miss Clara T. Endicott, Mr. John Sullivan Dwight, Miss Louisa M. Alcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Huntington Wolcott, Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Miss Sarah B. Fay, Hon. John W. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Brooks, Mr. Joseph Beal Glover, Mrs. John H. Thorndike, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wales, Miss Mary Anne Wales, Dr. J. Theodore Heard, Mr. John M. Rodocanachi, Mrs. John E. Lodge, Miss Edith Rotch, Mr.



Edward Jackson, Mr. Edward N. Perkins, Mr. Alexander Young and a host of others. The kindergarten was opened on the second day of May, and the work was then inaugurated with ten children.

This was a small beginning; but in a few years the house was filled to overflowing, and there was an imperative demand for more room. Since then the growth of the juvenile school has been very rapid, and we have today four buildings including this hall, instead of a single house, and ninety-five children in attendance.

Some time ago it became evident that our accommodations for girls were not sufficient to enable us to receive without unnecessary delays all suitable applicants for admission. The matter was brought to the notice of the trustees, and, after considering it carefully, they decided by a unanimous vote to proceed at once with the construction of another building, the fifth in number. All the members of the board were eager for the speedy erection of this edifice, but one of them was particularly urgent and almost impatient to see it finished and put into use; and I cannot refrain in this connection from referring in a few words to my dear friend and the great promoter of our cause, the late Joseph Beal Glover, whose devotion to the welfare of the blind has seldom been excelled.

Mr. Glover was profoundly interested in everything pertaining to the kindergarten and labored indefatigably for its success and prosperity. He loved this place dearly and was very proud of what had been achieved here. He attended our entertainments regularly and derived an immense amount of pleasure from the exercises of the children. At a good old age he dropped like ripe fruit from the tree of life and was gathered to his fathers. He has left us for ever. We shall see his benign face no more, nor shall we hear his ringing voice again. Yet this does not imply that all is over because he has been taken away from us. No, not by any means! He is now as near to our hearts as ever before. His memory will remain always green and fragrant to those to whose cause he has rendered most valuable and absolutely

disinterested service. Through his munificent benefactions he has won a crown of honor, and it was right and just and proper to put it upon his brow. Thus the name of JOSEPH BEAL GLOVER, engraved in letters of gold, has been placed in the most prominent part of the portico of yonder building as a tribute to his generosity, and there it will remain for many long years, let us hope. That edifice will stand always as a monument to his benevolence and as an incitement to others to rise up and follow the example of this noble benefactor of the afflicted members of the human family.

At the conclusion of these remarks, the little ones again became the exponents of their own sunny-heartedness and awoke the slumbering echoes with their music. Joseph Rodrigo and Ludge Jean were the first of these messengers, and well did they express the general feeling by their rendering of Reincke's *Flower Song*. Their expression betokened a willingness to accept as their due the applause which followed closely upon their last word.

The three little boys, Thomas White, Leon Gibson and Clarence Hamlett, played a *trio for violins* by Dancla, and showed, considering their ages, that they had acquired a good mastery of their instruments and were already capable of imparting pleasure by their performance. Then a chorus of children's voices gave harmonious utterance to the song by Sinclair Dunn, *Come to the Woodlands*, their bright young voices sounding gaily forth the tuneful strains. The last number on the programme, *Selections from Martha*, was rendered by the entire orchestra, which includes performers upon stringed instruments and those classed as wood, wind and brasses. This little band offers an excellent beginning in *ensemble* work to the young students. They did surprisingly well,

giving evidence of careful drilling and of painstaking effort and foreshadowing promise of future excellence in their musical work.

Taken as a whole, the occasion was one of deep interest and exhibited most gratifying results to the many friends whose zeal was rekindled by witnessing the actual work of the school, while the formation of personal acquaintance with each little individual whose nature is unfolding beneath these beneficent influences is a most pleasing feature of the anniversary celebration.

## In Memoriam.

### DEATH OF FRIENDS OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

We cannot hold mortality's strong hand.

— SHAKESPEARE.

In the course of the past year death has robbed the kindergarten of fourteen of its devoted friends and constant benefactors, who took a deep interest in its welfare and contributed generously to its growth and support. The list of the deceased comprises the honored and beloved names of Mrs. Rebecca Caroline Ames, Mr. Joseph H. Center, Miss Sarah Silver Cox, Mrs. Louisa Beecher Gaston, Miss Emily Greene, Mrs. Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, Mrs. Harriet White Lawrence, Miss Sarah Cabot Minot, Mrs. Mary Abby Newell, Mrs. Dexter N. Richards, Mrs. Nancy E. Rust, Mrs. Rose Lee Saltonstall, Miss Alice Buckminster Weld and Miss Sophia L. Whitwell.

Mrs. REBECCA CAROLINE AMES died at her residence in this city, at the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Dartmouth street, on Tuesday, the twen-

tieth day of January, 1903. She was the widow of the well known capitalist and business man of Boston, Mr. Frederick Lothrop Ames, who served for several years as a member of the board of trustees of the Perkins Institution, attending to the duties of the office with his wonted diligence and characteristic fidelity, and who was deeply interested in the cause of the little sightless children and a generous contributor to the fund for its advancement. Mrs. Ames took as much interest in it as her husband and showed a great desire to aid it. In the winter of 1886, when we were struggling to raise the necessary means for the erection and equipment of the first building of the kindergarten, she kindly came to our assistance and lent us the drawing-rooms of her beautiful mansion for the benefit of the enterprise. Here was given under peculiarly favorable auspices a brilliant and most successful entertainment, which consisted of readings and music and in which the following distinguished authors and musicians took part:—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Dr. Frederick H. Hedge, Mr. Christopher Cranch, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. William H. Sherwood and Miss Margaret Hall. Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Ames and her daughter, Miss Mary Shreve Ames, became regular subscribers to the fund for maintenance of the kindergarten and have responded promptly to the annual appeals made in its behalf. Mrs. Ames was a charming and very accomplished woman. Like her husband she possessed fine artistic taste and aided and guided him in many of his selections of rare works of art. She enjoyed the companionship of a large circle of friends and was constantly doing a great amount

of good in a quiet way. She was beloved in North Easton for her benevolence and highly esteemed for the gracious way in which she treated rich and poor alike. Although the wealthiest woman in Boston, she devoted much of her time to the personal investigation of worthy charities, and when her confidence was gained, she gave liberally. She usually accompanied her gifts, however, with the wish that they should not be made public. Through the various phases of life Mrs. Ames was ever gentle, courteous, true and upright.

Her soul was pure and sweet and white,  
All good was garnered there.

Mr. JOSEPH H. CENTER, whose death occurred on the eleventh of March, 1903, was a kind friend to the kindergarten and an annual subscriber to its funds. He was a benevolent man and was noted for his uprightness, earnestness of purpose and the simplicity and frugality of his life. He was charitable in thought and deed, but while his love of his fellow-men found frequent occasion for wise exercise, it was never on dress parade.

His every act a benefaction seemed,  
And with a holy zeal his whole life teemed.

Miss SARAH SILVER COX, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin and Susan Deland Cox, died at Davos Platz, Switzerland, on the sixteenth day of November, 1902. Her remains were brought home and the funeral services were held at the residence of Dr. Octavius B. Shreve, No. 29 Chestnut street, Salem, Massachusetts, on the eighth day of December. Miss Cox was strongly attached to the cause of the blind and showed her appreciation of the kindergarten and its work by

remembering it generously in her will. She was a woman of tender heart and charitable disposition, highly esteemed and sincerely admired for intelligence, gracious manners, broad views and active interest in the poor and the needy. Her friends loved her dearly, and prized her for what she was in the intercourse of life and for what she did for others. She was far away from her native land, enjoying the advantages of travel and foreign countries and the many pleasures afforded by the changes of scenery and surroundings, when —

Death, the grim gray messenger, his net had cast,  
And, from this vale, had summoned her away  
To join the throng of those who went before.

Mrs. LOUISA BEECHER GASTON, widow of William Gaston, at one time governor of Massachusetts, died on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of March, 1903, in the seventy-third year of her age. She was a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, having inherited most of the striking traits of the Beecher family, to which she belonged and which has had so many noted members. In everything which she felt that her duty commanded her to do, she showed a strong spirit of independence and fearlessness. She firmly believed in humanity and her vigorous faith in it was united with great consideration for those who were less favored in life than herself. She was a helpful friend of the cause of the little blind children and an annual subscriber to the fund for the support of the kindergarten. The limits of her generosity were determined by the means at her disposal. She exercised good judgment in giving and dispensed her benefactions quietly and unostentatiously among many sufferers and needy persons to whom she gave warm sympathy

as well as practical assistance in time of need. To these and to numerous others she endeared herself and was truly beloved by them.

Her days were like the harvest growing great,  
Simplicity and truth were hers withal,  
And earnestness of purpose for the best.  
To live such life were blessedness of fate.

MISS EMILY GREENE, daughter of the late Franklin Greene, died of pneumonia at her home in Jamaica Plain on the third day of December, 1902. She was a woman of broad views and philanthropic instincts and had a warm heart and a liberal hand. Among the many good causes to which she was a cheerful giver the kindergarten was the one to which she devoted the greatest amount of thought and attention. Miss Greene was noted for her uprightness and possessed many womanly qualities and excellent traits of character, which were known only to those who came into somewhat intimate relations with her. She was unostentatious in her good deeds and wise in her benefactions, always planning for those who needed help.

Oft has her gen'rous hand reliev'd  
The needy and the distress'd,  
And they, in humble gratitude,  
Her name have often bless'd.

On the third day of December, 1902, in the stately house at Cambridge, which for many years had been her home, there came to an end the long and gracious life of Mrs. MARY LONGFELLOW GREENLEAF, who was almost the last survivor of the social and literary circle, which gave such charm and fame to Cambridge in the third quarter of the last century. She was born in Portland, Maine, in 1816, and was the youngest sister of the two poets, Henry Wadsworth

and Samuel Longfellow. Like every one of the children of her father, the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, she was a person of purpose and strength of character, intellectually and morally alert. She showed plainly the good results of her early training in accordance with the old-fashioned New England ideas, in a household noted for its simplicity, refinement and high standard of living. In her young womanhood Miss Longfellow became the wife of James Greenleaf, whose extensive business in the south led him to take up his residence in New Orleans. When the civil war broke out they returned to the north and after her husband's death in 1865 Mrs. Greenleaf resided in Cambridge in order to be near the great poet to whom she was joined by mutual affection. Here she lived with simple dignity, dispensing a quiet and graceful hospitality to a large number of friends. Her fine mind, keen interest in books and wide reading and acquaintance with distinguished men and women at home and abroad made her a delightful companion. But more marked than her intellectual and social characteristics were her tender feelings and the sympathies of her large heart, which were manifested in numerous deeds of benevolence and generosity. For many years she gave lavishly of her income to church charities, to missionary endeavors and to philanthropic objects of every kind. No one could estimate the extent of her benefactions, which were bestowed gracefully, gladly and without ostentation. To the kindergarten she was a loyal friend and a generous benefactress. In addition to the liberal subscription which she never failed to send for its support in response to Mrs. Agassiz's annual appeal, she left to it in her will a legacy of \$5,000. During the



last few years of Mrs. Greenleaf's life the effects of great age bore upon her very heavily. Her frame grew more and more fragile and her bodily infirmities increased steadily. These were finally aggravated by the total loss of sight, which was a hard blow to one who loved to read, to see the faces of those who were near and dear to her, to minister to herself as well as to others and to look upon all things beautiful. These deprivations she bore with courage and with unabating faith until she was touched by the hand of death and went peacefully to the sleep that knows no waking. Thus ended the earthly career of a woman of fine intelligence and marked benevolence, of whom it may be said, in the words of her beloved brother, that she was —

Noble by birth, yet nobler by beneficent deeds.

Mrs. HARRIET WHITE LAWRENCE, widow of Abbott Lawrence, died at her home, No. 5 Commonwealth avenue, on the fifth day of February, 1903, in the seventy-first year of her age. She was born in this city and was the daughter of the late James W. Paige, an old-time merchant of Boston. Her husband died in 1893 and she is survived by two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Lawrence was the embodiment of goodness, benevolence and of those womanly virtues which ennoble and adorn her sex. Her modesty and earnestness of purpose, united with strict uprightness and a charitable disposition, endeared her to all her friends and acquaintances, and long will her memory be cherished by many as one of life's brightest blessings. She showed great sympathy with the needy and the unfortunate members of the human family and her heart and purse were constantly open to deserving causes

and beneficent institutions, among which the kindergarten for the blind was included.

From the prayer of want and plaint of woe  
She never, never turned away her ear.

The cause of the blind has sustained another great loss in the death of Miss SARAH CABOT MINOT, which occurred at her home, No. 245 Marlborough street, on the tenth day of January, 1903, at the age of fifty-seven years. She came of an old Boston family and was related to many prominent people of this city. She was a noble-hearted woman, always active in good works, deliberate in counsel, yet prompt to perform the deed determined upon. The cause of the little blind children appealed strongly both to Miss Minot and to her surviving sisters and they have shown their active interest in it by several gifts, which they have made at different times to the kindergarten. To each and all of them the following lines of the poet may be applied with entire fitness:—

Beautiful lives are those that bless—  
Silent rivers of happiness,  
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

The little sightless children have been robbed of a beloved friend and generous benefactor by the death of Mrs. MARY ABBIE NEWELL, which took place on the eighteenth day of March, 1903. Possessed of superior intelligence and of a tender heart, overflowing with affection and sympathy, she was always ready to do good and to render service or give help to those who were severely handicapped in the race of life. She was the widow of the late Andrew H. Newell, who lost his sight while pursuing his honorable career as an enterprising and successful merchant and to whose

comfort and happiness she devoted all her thoughts and energies with unsurpassed forgetfulness of self. At the time of his death, which took place in 1888, she was overwhelmed with a sense of loneliness and desolation, and ever since the occurrence of this sad event she invariably commemorated the anniversaries both of his birth and his decease by sending generous sums of money to the kindergarten, accompanying them with heartfelt wishes for its prosperity and with expressions of affection for the little children. Mrs. Newell was a noble and benevolent woman, a loving and faithful wife and a sincere and sympathetic friend to the blind. She has left behind her the memory of a life marked by conscientious discharge of duty, by a liberal and helpful spirit and by affection strong and true to the end.

Peace to her gentle shade and endless rest!

Mrs. LOUISA M. RICHARDS of Brookline, widow of Dexter N. Richards, died at her summer place in Intervale, New Hampshire, on the fourth of July, 1903. She was born in Boston on the third day of January, 1836, and was the daughter of the late Benjamin B. Appleton, who occupied a prominent position in the commercial circles of his time, and of Catherine Hooton Appleton. On the eighteenth of October, 1859, she was married to Mr. Dexter N. Richards, who died a few years ago and who was well known among the merchants of Boston. He was connected with many manufacturing enterprises and at the time of his decease was president of the corporation of one mill and treasurer of that of another. He was also associated for a long time with a number of prominent men in the dry goods business, among whom his reputation

for strict honesty and integrity was very high. Mrs. Richards' sudden death deprived the community of an excellent woman whose life was an exemplification of goodness, liberality and beneficence. She possessed, in addition to superior judgment and a clear sense of duty, sweetness of temper and a benevolent disposition. Like her genial and beloved husband, she was noted for a warm heart, generous impulses and numerous acts of unostentatious kindness, as well as for the special interest which she took in the cause of the little blind children. To many of the deserving poor and forlorn she was a friend indeed.

Her reverend spirit recognized all good;  
 She lived a life that all might see and scan,  
 And for all righteousness devoutly stood.

Mrs. Richards is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William C. Hunneman and Miss Alice Appleton Richards. Both these ladies follow in the footsteps of their parents and are earnest in their desire to lend a helping hand to such humane enterprises as are worthy of assistance.

With a sense of deep sorrow we add to the list of the great losses, which the kindergarten has suffered in recent years, the name of Mrs. NANCY E. RUST, who died at her home, No. 305 Beacon street, on the seventh day of November, 1902. She was the daughter of the late Captain Elias E. Davison and the wife of Mr. William Augustus Rust, who survives her. She was a woman of absolute integrity and uprightness and of rare benevolence and beauty of character. Those who knew her best loved her dearly and esteemed her very highly for the simplicity of her nature, the purity of her motives, the kindness of her heart and the breadth of her sympathies. She has left both

among her friends and in the community at large a void which cannot be easily filled. She was passionately fond of doing good, and many were her benefactions, most of which were known only to the recording angel. Of all the causes, in which she took an active interest, that of the little blind children stood foremost in her thoughts, and in disposing of her earthly possessions by will she remembered the kindergarten most generously. The following lines of Wordsworth form an eminently fitting tribute to Mrs. Rust:—

I saw her, upon nearer view,  
 A spirit, yet a woman too,  
 A being breathing thoughtful breath,  
 A traveller betwixt life and death.  
 The reason firm, the temperate will,  
 Endurance, foresight, strength and skill,  
 A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
 To warn, to comfort and command,  
 And yet a spirit still, and bright  
 With something of an angel light.

By the death of Mrs. ROSE LEE SALTONSTALL which occurred at her home in Chestnut Hill on the thirty-first day of May, 1903, Boston has lost one of its finest and noblest women and one who leaves behind her a large circle of sorrowing relatives and friends. She was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1835, and was the daughter of John C. and Harriet Paine Lee and the widow of the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall. Her parentage indicated distinctly the kind of blood which coursed through her veins. She inherited from her ancestors an ardent love of country and many fine traits of character. She possessed depth of feeling and good practical common sense, while the intellectual and spiritual sides of her nature happily balanced and supplemented each other. Through her genial manner

and general goodness she won many hearts. She was always ready with helping hand and soothing word to minister to sufferers from sickness of body or from sorrow of mind. Like her late husband, whose earnest words in behalf of the blind rang eloquently in the ears of the citizens of Boston, she was deeply devoted to the cause of the little sightless children; her warm interest in the kindergarten and her confidence in its future remained undiminished to the end of her life. To Mrs. Saltonstall the following lines of Byron apply with peculiar appropriateness: —

Around her shone  
 The light of love, the purity of grace,  
 The mind, the music breathing from her face,  
 The heart whose softness harmonized the whole,  
 And, oh! that eye was in itself a soul.

Since the accounts of the kindergarten were closed we have received from the family of Mrs. Saltonstall the sum of sixty-five dollars, which was found among her papers. It seems that she was in the habit of thus keeping at hand a supply of ready money for benevolent purposes. In compliance with the wishes of her heirs this sum will be added to the endowment fund of the kindergarten in memory of their beloved mother.

Miss ALICE BUCKMINSTER WELD, daughter of the late Stephen Minot Weld and Sarah Bartlett Balch Weld, died of pneumonia on Monday, the eighth of December, 1902, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. For sometime past she had resided in Lakeville place, Jamaica Plain, at the home of Miss Emily Greene, who was her intimate friend and whose death of the same disease took place only five days before hers. More than a generation ago Miss Weld's father

and mother were well known and highly esteemed in Boston and vicinity. Weldhall at Harvard University was erected as a memorial to Mr. Weld by his brother, the late William F. Weld. Miss Weld was related through both her parents to representative families of this city. She was a woman of rare goodness and of exceptional worth. Everything about her declared the beauty of her character. Pure, modest, generous, high-minded, public-spirited, attractive in appearance and exceedingly courteous in manner, she lived a useful, noble life, devoting her talents and energies to charitable works and to the interests of others and despising every form of selfishness and meanness. Hers was —

The ear inclin'd to ev'ry voice of grief,  
The hand that op'd spontaneous to relief,  
The heart, whose impulse stay'd not for the mind  
To freeze to doubt what charity enjoin'd.

The lamented death of Miss SOPHIA L. WHITWELL which occurred on the first day of March, 1903, ended the earthly career of a stanch friend of the kindergarten. She was a typical New England woman of refined tastes, cultivated mind, sensitive conscience, clear convictions and kindly human sympathies, which found expression in the liberality of her thought, in the gentle amenities of social life and in her eagerness to render assistance to her fellow human beings, especially to those who were less favored than herself. She lived an earnest, quiet, trustful, noble life, and it was her constant desire to do whatever she could for the good of others. Both she and her brother, Mr. S. Horatio Whitwell, have been loyal friends and generous helpers to the cause of the little blind children. Miss Whitwell was highly esteemed and truly appre-

ciated by a large number of the best people of Boston and by them the memory of her peaceful and benevolent life will be always cherished and kept green. She was —

A woman greatly loved and loving much.  
Hers was the childlike spirit without guile,  
Pure, womanly, no stain, no scar, no smutch.

In the decease of the honored and revered friends, to whose memory brief tributes of gratitude have been paid in the foregoing pages, the cause of the education of the blind has sustained a very serious loss.

Looking back upon the humble beginnings and steady progress of the kindergarten, we find ample reason to be encouraged and highly satisfied with what has been already achieved. Yet much remains to be accomplished; and as we are striving to carry this humane enterprise forward and bring it up to a higher degree of perfection, we feel that the past with its shadows from which we have emerged, the present with its twilight struggles, and the future with its fair promise of noonday splendor are linked with the generosity and glorified by the benefactions of such persons as those, whose departure from our midst we record with deep grief and reverent affection, and whose memory will be tenderly cherished for generations to come.

While we mourn the death of so many sincere friends and distinguished benefactors of the little blind children, we earnestly hope and trust that the places left vacant by them will soon be filled by their descendants and by other men and women of the same type and calibre and that the vineyard of humanity will never be allowed to suffer and deteriorate for the lack of faithful and efficient laborers and of adequate support.







THOMAS STRINGER.

## THOMAS STRINGER.

It was a spectacle for angels, bound  
 On embassies of mercy to this earth,  
 To gaze on with compassion and delight —  
 Yea, with desire that they might be his helper —  
 To see a dark endungeoned spirit roused,  
 And struggling into glorious liberty.

— MONTGOMERY.

The history of the work and achievements of Thomas Stringer during the past twelve months is a remarkable one in every particular. It shows clearly what pedagogical skill, combined with honesty of purpose, earnest endeavor and unremitting industry, can accomplish, and it will surely foster yet greater interest in his career among those who have watched from year to year the progress of this dear boy with a personal pride and gratification in his success.

No one who saw the sluggish, slothful, helpless little animal, evincing no more intelligence than that of a puppy,— the lump of breathing clay in human form,— which was entrusted to our care on that memorable April day in 1891, would have dared to proph-



TOMMY STRINGER AS HE APPEARED  
 SHORTLY AFTER ARRIVING  
 IN BOSTON.

esy the possibility of evolving therefrom in the course of a dozen years the fine, sturdy, ingenious young fellow of today, alive from top to toe with energy and possessed, like all healthy, normal boys, with a craving for activity and knowledge and companionship with the whole realm of nature. Look at the two pictures accompanying this account,—the one which depicts him just as he appeared at the time of his admission to the kindergarten and the other which was taken two years ago and portrays him as he is now,—and notice the difference between them. Compare the dull, stolid, drowsy, heavy, listless creature who was brought to us, wrapped up in a blouse, with the alert, bright, wide-awake, lively and spirited lad of the present,

Serenely and brave, moving with manly grace  
And hardened to sustain the load of life,

and then say whether a marvellous change has not been effected in his case and whether this transformation does not constitute a great monument of pedagogical skill and exemplary devotion, similar to that which was built in the education of Laura Bridgman by her illustrious liberator and teacher, the late Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe.

It was a glad day for Thomas when a kindly fate saved him from a living death—from being immured in an almshouse in Pittsburgh, where eating, sleeping and waking to sleep again complete the story of his existence,—and placed him under the benign and genial influence of the children's sunny garden. Here he was the object of good solicitude, deep concern and constant watchfulness, while kindness, affection and parental care were freely bestowed upon him. Here he received unwavering attention and

judicious treatment. Here every possible effort was made to rescue him from the awful prison of never ending darkness and silence, into which he had been cruelly thrown by his triple affliction, and to restore him to his human inheritance. Here rational methods of training and all other available means were intelligently used to develop his muscles and vital organs, vivify the dormant parts of his brain, awaken his mind from its torpor, enliven his spirit, foster to germination the seed of his intellectual faculties and lay firmly the foundations of his character. Finally, here a splendid educational battle was fought against fearful odds and appalling difficulties, and a signal victory was won. Tom is today a youth of attractive presence, well-developed both physically and mentally. He is well grown and vigorous, tall, erect and manly in appearance. The purity of his heart and the amiability of his disposition are seen in the courtesy of his manner, which does not however spring from weakness as he is, a boy of resolute purpose.

His is an open countenance,  
A kind and sweet face —  
The index of an honest heart  
That loves the human race.

We use no exaggerated form of speech in saying that it would have been hardly possible to find a better equipped or more suitable place than the kindergarten where this splendid work could have been performed with such remarkable success.

Tom graduated in June 1903 from the Lowell grammar school in Roxbury, where he had pursued his studies since 1900, and according to the testimony of the master of this school, Mr. Edward P. Sherburne, he has been an apt pupil. His attainments were

as high as those of his classmates, and he earned the right to his diploma as fairly as any one of them. He has since been admitted to the Mechanic Arts high school, where he is regular in his attendance, his private tutor assisting him in his work. He possesses remarkable manual dexterity and uncommon mechanical skill. Naturally ingenious and instinctively inventive, he is constantly occupied with his tools, trying to give expression to his mental conceptions and ideas in concrete form. All things mechanical are peculiarly attractive to him, especially those connected with electricity, and he is never tired of delving into their mysteries. An absorbing interest in batteries, bells, and small magnets has engrossed his leisure hours during the past year, and the workings of electricity constitute one of the principal subjects of his thoughts.

At the anniversary exercises of the Perkins Institution, held in the Boston Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, June 2, 1903, Tom appeared before the large and attentive audience and delighted his hearers by reading and illustrating an excellent exercise on ELECTRICITY in some of its simple uses in producing light, sound, motion and magnetic action. The paper on this subject, which had been prepared entirely by Tom and which he had written in the Braille system, was read with his left hand, while with his right he spelled it in the manual alphabet, which was in turn interpreted to the audience by his teacher, Miss Conley. The exercise was illustrated throughout by the manipulation of a tiny battery which, at the proper times, produced an electric light, moved a fan, rang a bell and showed its ability to magnetize iron. The apparatus was made throughout by Tom,

working under the direction of a kind friend who, with boundless patience and great interest, assisted the boy to gain a complete knowledge of his subject and of his experiments which were entirely successful. The paper is here presented in full.

ELECTRICITY: SOME OF ITS SIMPLE USES IN PRODUCING LIGHT,  
SOUND, MOTION AND MAGNETIC ACTION.

Ages ago men knew no power to help them in their work except the strength of their own hands. When more force was needed they thought of using the lever, the pulley and the weight. Later, they united the strength of the horse and ox with these, and then began to make rude machines. As men increased in numbers, their needs grew, and men began to invent. With the age of invention, men began to discover the great secret forces of nature, which for so many years had been hidden, waiting for man to find them and turn them to his use.

One of these is electricity. Electricity is produced by a battery. A battery has two plates of different metals dipping into an acid which acts upon one of them. [*He shows battery.*]

I.—Connecting the plates with this bell makes a current and sound is produced. [*He rings bell.*] Break the circuit; there is no power. [*Illustration.*]

In our homes and shops we see electricity used more commonly in producing light, motion and sound. If we travel by land or water, electricity is still our helper, for by magnetic action the compass guides the ship and the motor moves the car.

II.—To prove that electricity can give magnetic action:

Passing electricity through a conductor makes the conductor a magnet. Take this bar of iron. Test it with these iron filings, and it has no power. Pass the electric current through it. Test it again. Electricity has given it magnetic power. [*Illustration.*]

The needle of the compass is a magnet. To prove this: Pass electric current through it, and the needle is deflected. [*Illustration.*]

III.—Many electrical machines are now being used, because electricity has also the power of giving motion; and, as it turns this fan, it can also turn great wheels. [*Illustration with small motor fan.*]

IV.— An electric current, flowing through a conductor, will also give light. [*Illustration with small incandescent light.*]

Electricity was first discovered more than 2000 years ago, but only in this last century have men learned of its many wonderful uses.

For ten years Miss Helen S. Conley has been Tom's special teacher, wise counsellor, loyal friend and constant companion. She has devoted herself with entire self-abnegation to the emancipation of his mind from the darkness which enthralled it. With her it has been no perfunctory task of the school room, to be set aside as soon as the hour was past. Far from it! She has felt deeply the responsibility of the charge entrusted to her, and she has allowed no other interests to supersede her chosen work. Early and late she has been at Tom's side, awakening in him an intelligent desire to know all that was going on around him, broadening the field of his mental vision, making him feel himself to be a part of the great human family, and, best of all, surrounding him with a warmth of affection without which the attempt to unfold the whole nature of the boy must have been thwarted. Tom's dependence upon her in his early formative years has been complete; but she has never regarded it as a burden. She has been the willing servant of his best interests, satisfying with infinite patience his unquenchable thirst for knowledge and overcoming with good judgment and rare discretion the obstacles with which his physical infirmities have hedged him about, ever watchful to arouse his appreciation of all that is true and noble and to foster the inherent goodness of his disposition. Not one of Tom's questions has been too trivial to receive her careful consideration; noth-





THOMAS STRINGER READING TO MISS CONLEY.



ing which could aid in his development has been neglected or overlooked by her. She has proved to be just the assistant and adviser whom he needed, and our heartfelt thanks are due to her for what he has attained.

It was with the sincerest regret that we were obliged at the end of the last school-year to accept Miss Conley's resignation from her position, which was rendered necessary by the state of her health, and it is a pleasure to record here our appreciation of her fidelity and devotion and our sense of obligation to her for all that she has done for Tom. Her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Emma Mills of West Newton, who has undertaken the work in the same spirit of consecration which characterized her predecessor and whose qualifications for the position are fully equal to the demands made upon them.

Miss Conley continued up to the time of her resignation to keep a careful and accurate record of such daily occurrences as serve to reveal Tom's intellectual growth or throw light upon his mental processes, and from these notes she has prepared the following account, which presents in a graphic and concise form a highly interesting story of his development during the past year: —

While to the casual observer the year of 1902-3 might seem to bear but little worthy of record in the story of Tom's life, yet, to one skilled to read more deeply and truly the significance of the daily experiences of life, there would be found in this apparently uneventful year indications which are most encouraging. The chronicle of actual achievement may be slight, but the signs of the possibilities of the future are full of promise. The growing intelligence and power to reason; the frequent struggle between an impulse to do wrong and a compelling sense of right and honor, with the ultimate mastery of self; and an unconscious reaching out

day by day for the mysteries of life,—these are the things which bring great and abiding satisfaction to one, and are of more value to Tom than many studies, these “lessons never learned from books.” They are the hardest of all to learn; but, if it be true that “self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control alone lead life to sovereign power,” surely they can ill be spared from life’s great lesson-book.

With the opening of the school year in September, 1902, Tom returned to enter upon the work of the ninth grade, completing in June, 1903, the course at the grammar school and graduating with the class. In September of this year he entered the Mechanic Arts high school in Boston, which, while it ministers to his particular tastes and talents, will yet provide a balance wheel in a systematic course in literary work, thus affording symmetrical development.

The devotion to Tom shown by the pupils of the Lowell school during the years which he spent there, culminated at his graduation. It has long been the custom for the graduating class to leave behind them some gift to benefit the school. This year the children, with the full and cordial coöperation of master and teachers, decided to present their offering to Tom instead. Finding that the sum of money raised did not reach the amount which they desired to give to him, they determined to increase it in some way. The annual festival for the school children had been vetoed this year; and so, with rare generalship and energy, a plan was devised and executed to replace this with a little dancing party in the hall of the Lowell school. Each one, however, cheerfully paid his or her entrance fee, and the result helped to swell Tom’s fund to the extent of fifty dollars. A happier class, it is safe to say did not graduate from any of the schools of Boston. If they felt that Tom was one of their number, no less did he enter into the spirit and the satisfaction of the day, taking his diploma with more pride than any other boy there and assuring them that he thought he should put it “in the bank where it would be safe.”

If the truth is to be told, it must be acknowledged that Tom sometimes seems to feel, when energy and enthusiasm are at a low ebb, that the acquirement of the fruit from the tree of knowledge is scarcely worth the labor involved. Recently he greeted the introduction of a new subject with a sigh and the hopeless query: “How many more things are there to learn?” Yet, with the trait that

has fortunately helped him over many a hard place, he works as though he really believes that "obstacles are things to be overcome." Tom lives intensely in the present. His ideal for the future is as yet but vague and shadowy; as far as one can draw it from him, it seems to consist of independence in all things and perpetual occupation in congenial employment, when books shall be only the ornament of his home, and he, with a trained and skilful touch, shall with his two hands fashion the devices of his busy brain, which even now show marked ingenuity and inventiveness. With his young strength he already dreams of taking the care and responsibility from the shoulders of his good friend, Mr. Brown, and transferring them to his own sturdy ones. The chief incentive to learn the principles of mensuration was that "some day Mr. Brown will be old and then I shall have the care of the farm, so I must learn to measure land."

The weary teacher who discovers that the lesson learned on one day is forgotten on the next, would find in Tom's good memory and power of associating ideas a source of continual comfort. Long ago the use of the plumb line was explained to him. When the day came for teaching measurements of pyramids, Tom began a search in the depths of his pocket, producing at length a string with a leaden button attached. With this he proceeded to test the truth of the statement that the slant height is greater than the perpendicular before he would accept the rule. Not a normal child in the class thought of making a practical application of the theorem.

It has been interesting to note the increasing frequency with which facts always hitherto accepted with unquestioning belief are now, with broader knowledge and keener reasoning power, met with a challenge. There has never been an attempt to bias Tom's mind in any way,— rather has there been an effort to lead him to recognize certain great underlying principles and to draw therefrom the inexorable truths of right and justice. After a talk, one day, on being a good citizen, Tom suddenly asked the startling and unexpected question, "where do the souls of wicked men go, when they die?" and he was hardly satisfied with the reminder that our chief duty was to settle the question of living.

A growing sense of independence has been very noticeable during these twelve months, under most conditions a desirable and praiseworthy trait but not so when Tom considered himself

competent to be his own doctor. Fortunately, the medicine which he selected for a slight cold was a harmless prescription for outward application; but, impressed with a sense of what the consequences might have been, he announced gravely after several hours of waiting, "I'm not dead yet!"

The gift of a fine dress-suit case at Christmas made him supremely happy and furnished him with the one thing needed to make him feel competent "to go around the world alone;" and, no matter how short the journey or how brief the stay, the suitcase is brought into requisition.

Once more a recognition of the many pleasures, which have come to Tom in such infinite variety through the loving-kindness of his good friends, should be made as the record of this year is given. Great as has been their effect in brightening and broadening Tom's life, their mission has not ended there. The gifts have been "twice blessed," for, realizing, even though dimly, what they have meant to him, Tom has learned to think and live for others. He has discovered that the priceless gifts, which money cannot buy, are his to offer without stint,—gifts of time, of thought and of service,—and his character has grown both generous and unselfish by the ministry of his own happiness. Just one instance of this was revealed on Valentine's Day, when an unbroken box of candy,—a temptation resisted for two weeks,—was sent to a child as a valentine, because Tom thought that she "lived too far away to have many valentines," and, with the memory of other years still fresh in his mind, he did not want her to lose the pleasure he had found in this old saint.

Tom's interpretation of words and ideas is often amusing. Finding the phrase, "a spoiled child," he was somewhat puzzled as to its meaning. Then an explanation occurred to him. "I know — is a spoiled child," he said, mentioning a boy unusually small for his age. Tom glories in his own height and strength and evidently looked upon this small boy as a failure.

The same facility for getting out of embarrassing situations, which served him to such good purpose in his younger days, is still at his command. Reproved one day for running on the stairs, he found a ready explanation and extenuation in a story of the border wars between England and Scotland, which had been read to him on the previous evening. "I was only playing English war," was the aggrieved reply, "and the English were running!"

It only needs the remark that the matron who offered the objection was English and Tom a loyal Scotchman to furnish the key to the situation and to explain why the case was dismissed without further trial.

With Tom's strong physical organization, with his Scotch nature and with his intense will, great credit is due him for the degree of self-control to which he has attained, though it has cost him many a struggle and not a few failures. After a talk on the subject, following an outbreak, Tom gave assurance that he would try once more, and began to keep count of the weeks that he did not "spoil." One morning everything went wrong; his teacher made him work too hard; lessons dragged; and the day was generally out of sorts. Several of his little friends belong to an Episcopal choir and wear, as a badge, a silver cross. At noon, Tom appeared with a small cross, cut from pasteboard, in place of the usual charm on his watch-chain. "This is to show you when I am *cross*," was his explanation, and at intervals during the afternoon it was vindictively flipped out apparently as a mute indication that his state of mind was still unchanged. The next day however, brought deep repentance, and his first words were — "I was only playing yesterday. I have not spoiled the week because that was only a joke." Like many other persons, far older and wiser than he, Tom tried to persuade himself that the past might be undone at will and learned, as they too have done, how futile was this wish. But the cross disappeared, to be seen no more in the "unspoiled" weeks that closed the term.

Now, on the threshold of his high-school life, with a vital interest in everything about him, with a high purpose and with undaunted ambition for the future, this is the Tom of today.

**TOM AT WRENTHAM.**—Immediately after his graduation from the Lowell grammar school Tom left Jamaica Plain for Wrentham, to which place he is as strongly attached as ever. There is a peculiar attraction for him there which cannot be equalled elsewhere. As in former years, he has spent his summer vacation on the farm of his dear and highly esteemed friend, the Rev. William L. Brown, working with his

tools, studying his lessons and making himself generally useful. The earnest desire to be of service to the aged owner of the estate and the feeling of having the responsibility of a sort of joint proprietorship have led the ingenious boy to try to make various repairs and to keep the premises in good condition.

Of Tom's life and occupations at Wrentham his friend and former teacher, Miss Laura A. Brown, has written the following account:—

Day by day has the summer passed so quickly and pleasantly, in work and play and excursion trips, that almost before the fact was apparent the ten weeks of country life were ended and it was time for Tom to return to school.

Good health and spirits enabled Tom to make each day count for something; and frequently large piles of shavings and quantities of sawdust would testify to the amount of work that he had done with his tools. Among the articles which he made were two plant-stands and a folding screen, while numerous repairs about the farm buildings,— here, a new step and there, a stronger board, as there seemed to him to be needed,— gave evidence of his ceaseless activity.

The playhouse received considerable attention in the way of repairs and alterations. The tank and faucet were put into good order for regular use; and towels, soap and a clothes-brush were added to the furnishings of the little building. Tom asked for a dust-cloth for his house and also for sash-curtains for the windows and pictures for the walls, saying, "I cannot see the pictures, but the children will like them."

For these visitors the box of playthings was kept well filled; but, as they did not come as often as he wished to have them, he remarked that he would go and sit quietly in the orchard and catch some children to play with him, adding by way of explanation that this was a joke "for fun." He wrote an invitation, asking the children to come to the playhouse, framed it in order to protect it from the weather and hung it on the barn by the gate. On Sunday afternoons he would take his writing board, pencil and paper, seat himself at his drop shelf, or "desk shelf" as he



called it, in the playhouse and write letters while he awaited possible callers.

He put up an electric bell and was delighted when after much labor it was made to ring, for it was out of working order when it came into his possession. He worked industriously at chair-caning which he enjoyed and did well.

Study occupied a regular period of each day, except on holidays, which Tom liked to observe as well as anybody. He has enjoyed recreation by means of walking or riding or in his own play at home. He had a swing in the barn, and sometimes he would say: "I am going to swing for half an hour and then work." At the appointed time he would leave the swing and labor assiduously at his bench for the rest of the afternoon.

He became much interested in weather-vanes and was not satisfied by a paper model of the one on the barn. So he planted a ladder on the adjoining roof, climbed to the eaves and then pulled himself up to the ridgepole by the edge of the roof, so that he might investigate the "wind-board" for himself. He successfully accomplished his venture and seemed surprised that it should have been considered unsafe. "I tied the ladder," he said. The possibility of his slipping on the roof had not occurred to him. He asked how one could see so high. "I cannot reach so far, no, no. You must not look so far. It is rude," he said earnestly, showing how slight a conception of vision he possesses.

Tom was very appreciative of any help or instruction which he received, although he would not ask for aid until he had exhausted his own resources. He would often express his thanks by saying: "You are very kind and good to teach me. I like to know."

Thus, adding continually through work and play to his store of information, Tom has passed happily and busily the weeks of his summer vacation.

We must bring to an end the recital of Tom's efforts and victories, attempts and failures, activities and achievements, but we cannot do so without paying our tribute of heartfelt thankfulness to the loyal friends and generous benefactors who have been unfaltering in their sympathy with the hapless lad

and steadfast in their remembrance of his needs and requirements. They have kindly listened to the appeals made for his rescue from the thralldom of his misfortune and have supplied the means for his liberation. Filled with deep interest in his case, they have upheld steadily the hands of those who undertook the task of disentombing his mind from its sepulchre and of bringing it out of darkness into light. Without their financial aid the great work, which has been so admirably done and so faithfully described in the foregoing pages, could not be carried on.

The list of the subscribers to the fund for Tom's maintenance includes the names of many well known men and women. Prominent among these are such honored givers as "A. B.," Mrs. J. Conklin Brown of Berkeley, California, the Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pennsylvania, and also its junior branch, Miss Sarah M. Fay, the Misses Dow of Milton, Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, Miss Eleanor G. May, trustee of the Lydia Maria Child fund, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of New York, the Lilly Kindergarten at Florence, Massachusetts, the late Mrs. M. Abbie Newell, Miss Flora E. Rogers of New York, the Misses Seabury of New Bedford, Miss Mary D. Sohier, Mrs. B. L. Young, Miss Caroline L. W. French, Miss Anne Gorham Frothingham, a friend in memory of "R. S. and L. T. S.," Miss Gladys Lawson, Miss Ellen F. Moseley, Mrs. John W. T. Nichols of New York, Mrs. Warren B. Potter, Mr. John M. Rodocanachi, Mr. James Eckersley, Mrs. W. McCracken, Junior, Mrs. Babcock and many others whose names are printed in full in another part of this report. No words can express adequately my sense of gratitude to each and all of these benevolent and kind-hearted contributors for

helping the dear boy to pursue his education under favorable conditions and to scale far greater heights than those which he has already reached. Among his benefactors Tom has a dearly beloved and highly esteemed *anonymous friend*, who has voluntarily and with the regularity of the movements of the heavenly bodies paid the amount needed over and above the annual receipts to defray his expenses. This generous donor comes promptly to our assistance and makes it possible for us to bring about an entire agreement between the two sides of the balance sheet without any encroachment upon the permanent fund. Long may her beneficent life be spared and long may she enjoy the blessing of good health both for her own happiness and for the sake of suffering and neglected children, as well as for those who know her well and sincerely appreciate the excellent traits of her noble character.

I am exceedingly sorry to be obliged to report that there is a deficit this year in Tom's account for current expenses, amounting to \$225.10. Although this amount is smaller than that which was lacking in 1902, yet it is to be regretted that the efforts, which were put forth to obtain the sum necessary to cover the expenses, have not been entirely successful.

In recent years the ranks of Tom's benefactors and staunch supporters have been sadly thinned by death, and his cause has thus sustained very heavy and grievous losses. Several of his most beloved and devoted friends who stood firmly by him and who worked faithfully to brighten his life and secure his future welfare are no longer among the living, and their decease makes an immense difference in his prospects. We earnestly hope and trust that the

places which have thus been left vacant will soon be filled by other persons, who are desirous of doing good and of lending assistance to the victim of one of the cruellest of human calamities. Nevertheless the work of the dread minister of fate must go on in the natural order of things, be its effect on communities and individuals what it may. This fact makes us feel very uncertain as to what may happen in the future and strengthens our conviction that a surer and more permanent source of income than that supplied by annual subscriptions must be procured for the dear boy, while the benevolent and well-to-do members of our community still manifest a profound interest in him and his work and a disposition to aid him. Hence we appeal again most earnestly to the public in general and to Tom's staunch friends and benefactors in particular for gifts toward the permanent fund, which we are raising for his benefit, as well as for a sufficient amount of yearly contributions to pay his current expenses. We fervently hope that this request will meet with a favorable response and that the clouds of anxiety for the future will be entirely dissipated.

From the depths of the dense darkness and awful stillness in which he is plunged, the unfortunate boy is as incapable of pleading his own case in eloquent words as he is of singing a song of glee or a carol of joy. His voice can be of no service to him in portraying his condition or in presenting his claim to a thorough education, which is to him the veritable bread of life and therefore of infinitely greater importance than to children possessed of all their faculties. In all probability he does not realize fully the extent of his indebtedness to his benefactors, and therefore

he does not take up his pencil to write a few words to them, acknowledging their goodness towards him and expressing his sentiments of high appreciation and of profound gratitude to them for what they have done for him. Nevertheless, he is gradually becoming conscious of the inestimable value of the aid which they bestow upon him, and, although mutely and unostentatiously yet touchingly and earnestly,—

He sends a prayer from his heart's deep core,  
And flings a plea upwards to heaven's door,

for their spiritual well-being, as well as for their happiness and continued prosperity.

In the whole range of humble and pathetic supplications is there one, which can reach the throne of glory more quickly or will be heard more attentively than that, which emanates from the white soul and the sealed lips of Tom Stringer?

### WE MUST STRIVE TO GAIN THE GOAL.

Up, counting not the effort nor the strife!  
Up, where the peak is flushed with rosy light!

CHARLES GOFF.

Thus the story of another year comes to a close. The record of the work of the juvenile school during this period of time is exceedingly satisfactory and full of promise for better things to come.

The success which the kindergarten has already attained is a sufficient guarantee of its future prosperity and increase of usefulness.

Encouraged by the achievements of the past and relying upon the continuance of the generous support given to us by the community, we take up hopefully

the duties of another year, firmly resolved to carry forward this beneficent enterprise until we reach the shining goal at which we aim, namely, the illumination by education of the mind and life of every child whose eyes are closed to the light of day. We are aware that the path of progress, which we have chosen to pursue, is full of difficulties; but let us keep our faces always toward the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind us.

Respectfully submitted by  
MICHAEL ANAGNOS.

## WORK OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

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### *Extracts from the reports of the teachers.*

A most valuable contribution to the story of the year's achievements in the kindergarten for the blind is furnished by the personal record of each teacher of the work under her own supervision. These accounts constitute a clear and concise statement of practical results which no theoretical opinions can supersede in verity and importance, and extracts from these are here given, as affording interesting glimpses of daily life at the little school.

### KINDERGARTEN.

**GIRLS' SECTION.** This department offers to these helpless little ones the only means of acquiring that dexterity which shall in future years serve them in every capacity in gaining a thorough education, while at the same time the gifts and occupations open up to the little investigators avenues of happiness hitherto unguessed.

Miss Wilhelmina Humbert gives the following account of the year's work in her department:—

Fifteen little girls have received the benefit of kindergarten instruction during the past year, six of them having entered this department at the beginning of the term, coming directly from homes where they had received little or no training. In no case did the work of the kindergarten fail to appeal to these

children. From the very first their interest in the stories, games, walks and, indeed, in all the kindergarten work was noticeable and gratifying.

The results achieved, in many cases far from perfect, have yet a deeper and fuller significance, both to the teacher and to the child, than can be apparent to the merely casual observer. Difficulties arise at every stage of progress, and patience is often at an ebb; but when at last the finished article lies before the little worker can we doubt the gain to her? At the close of the year a class of six merited promotion to the next higher grade.

*Intermediate Class.* The great benefit derived by these little girls from the kindergarten training is very apparent when through promotion they have entered the intermediate class, where they learn to read and to write with great facility because of their good start at the beginning.

Miss Alice M. Lane has thus spoken of the work done by this class of little girls: —

The subjects for daily study were as follows: Reading, writing, arithmetic, language, elementary science and gymnastics. The classes have been large, and each member has drawn inspiration from the others in the subjects talked or read about, thereby broadening the views and ideas of all.

Reading has been a great pleasure to all, and each has endeavored to speak in a pleasant natural tone. Daily practice in writing is required in addition to that involved in the work in language. In arithmetic, accuracy and rapidity have been the ends sought. Instruction in elementary science has included the observation and study of animals, plants, minerals, natural phenomena and the human body. The pupils examine various forms of life and draw their own conclusions therefrom, using these inferences for comparison and classification. These lessons have furnished abundant material for compositions and for clay modelling.

The pupils have been studious and conscientious in their work, and the hours in the class-room have been happy ones to all.



*Music Department.*— Side by side with the kindergarten training stands the natural method of musical instruction, whereby the development of the little workers is greatly promoted along every line, while their natural love for melody is gratified.

Miss Bertha C. Chamberlain has given the following report on this branch of study :—

Pleasing results have been attained by the pupils in the girls' department of music during the past year. Twelve girls have received instruction in playing on the pianoforte, one on the flute, and two on the violin. The last named joined the orchestra during the winter, and, although their practice was somewhat interrupted, the good effects of the *ensemble* playing were shown in all their musical work.

Of the older girls it may be said that a fair degree of concentration and the ability to think for themselves have been developed. The younger girls who were beginners have learned to read Braille and have acquired some technical efficiency.

Much pleasure has been derived from the singing-class, the older girls, especially, showing much interest in several three- and four-part songs which they learned. The little girls have had daily lessons in the training of the ear and have gained much knowledge of the fundamental principles of music.

**BOYS' SECTION.** In following out the successive steps which Froebel has so wisely planned to keep pace with the natural development of the child's mind, the little boys are aroused to the beauty and significance of the world about them and find that happiness which is their right in common with all childhood.

Miss Ellen Reed Mead gives the following account of the work of these children :—

The school-year opened with thirteen boys in attendance, and later this number was increased by the entrance of three new pupils.

An effort has been made during this year to have the children keep in touch with the Boston public kindergarten work through their weekly programmes. This has aroused enthusiasm among the little boys, and it has given them great pleasure to feel that they were sharing the employments of their seeing brothers and sisters.

The ages of the children have ranged from five to ten years. The older ones have felt handicapped in the use of their hands and have often expressed the wish that they might have entered the kindergarten at an earlier age so that they might have acquired the dexterity which the younger children in the class exhibit. If only parents would realize this difficulty, they would surely make an effort to place their children with us at as early an age as that at which the seeing children begin in the kindergarten work.

The year has been a prosperous one, with little interruption through sickness, and very creditable results have been achieved by the little workers.

*Intermediate Class.* The successful completion of the kindergarten course means to the proud little worker promotion to the next grade, where the regular lessons in elementary reading, writing and arithmetic seem to indicate that a long step in advance has been taken.

Miss L. Henrietta Stratton thus recounts the results of the year's effort in this class: —

The instruction given to this class has followed the usual course, and the results for the year have been as a whole satisfactory, although these have varied greatly in individual cases, according to the ability of each little boy. The work with numbers has been unusually good and the reading excellent, one pupil being especially gifted in that direction.

The modelling of fruit and flowers in clay has been thoroughly enjoyed and generally well done; and basketry has also proved to be an interesting occupation to the members of the class.

Great pleasure has been shown in the daily walks which have been productive of much good, while the boys have taken pride

in being able to distinguish the difference between the trees in leaf and bark. In the spring the children were made very happy by the gift of several large boxes of wild flowers from the eighth grade of the Willard School, West Quincy, and they were able to call many of the flowers by name.

The boys are intensely patriotic and love their flag, and a day long to be remembered was that of their excursion to Bunker Hill, from which they returned tired but happy and enthusiastic.

*Music Department.* All little blind children are intuitive lovers of music and the privilege of learning to evoke melodies for themselves is eagerly sought by them all. Thus they become at an early age enthusiastic little students of music, and the foundation laid then is one of lasting value throughout the whole course of their musical education.

Miss Tucker has spoken of the children's success as follows:—

In the music department of the boys' section of the kindergarten there have been two classes. In that composed of the younger boys the work consisted in learning to read and write the Braille musical notation and to distinguish tones and in mastering the staff and some simple finger exercises. The boys of the older class have had lessons upon the pianoforte and have practised major and minor scales.

Each day the children have attended a singing class, in which attention has been given to ear-training and to instruction in intervals and scales. The simple songs which have been taught to the little boys have given them much enjoyment.

*Department of Manual Training.* Through the training afforded by this department the scheme of the education of these hapless little ones is made broad, well-rounded and comprehensive, thereby securing the symmetrical development of the children from the very beginning.

Miss Laura A. Brown has given the following account of the results of the year's work in this direction: —

Under regular instruction throughout the school-year, the children have made good progress. From time to time new pupils were received, until there were fifty-six in these classes, and a list of the articles completed shows both industry and a good degree of efficiency on the part of the little scholars. The normal course in knitting and sewing has been followed with only such changes as best adapted it to the needs of each individual child. In addition to the benefit which the little pupils have derived from this training, the sum of thirteen dollars has been realized by the sale of the articles which the children have made.

#### WORK OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

In this department the boys anticipate a part of the work which shall later lead them to their rightful places in the higher grades at South Boston. But, by prolonging their stay at Jamaica Plain for a year or two, they gain just so much more self-control and self-possession, through the individual attention which is more easily given in the smaller family than in the main school; while their removal from the kindergarten building has the twofold advantage of increasing their self-respect and of clearing the way for other tiny sufferers who are thus enabled to enjoy the blessings of the little school.

*Department of Literary Studies.* The boys feel a sense of pride in engaging in the stern realities of practical every-day lessons, and for the most part they put forth a determined effort to conquer these and to merit regular promotion in due time.

Miss Katherine Sweeney has given the following report upon the year's work under her charge: —

The total enrolment in the boys' primary department for the past year was twenty-seven. During the first term a new course of study was adopted, in formulating which the teachers tried to arrange the subject-matter with due regard for the learner's natural development. In following it full consideration was given to the facts that the children vary in their ability to grasp the new, that it is flexible and that it must be adapted to the child as the pupil cannot be made to fit a prescribed curriculum.

The boys were fond of reading for themselves, and in their study of literature and history they have been given the opportunity of hearing and enjoying many of the best books. Many selections have been memorized by the boys, and thus pictures have been hung on memory's walls, to be a source of pleasure long after school-days are over.

The children have been kept up to constant, healthful, intellectual activity, and the year has been one of steady progress. The relations between the teachers and the pupils have been especially harmonious, and the attitude of the latter worthy of praise.

At the end of the school-year six boys were ready for promotion to a higher grade at South Boston.

*Music Department.* The importance of the training here afforded cannot be overestimated, for now, for the first time, the superstructure is begun upon the firm foundation which has already been laid in the kindergarten. In this grade the boys begin the actual study of some instrument and daily practice upon it, and through their membership in the kinder-orchestra, to which all aspire, new skill and spirit will some day be infused into the excellent orchestra of advanced music students at South Boston.

Miss Lydia Howes has thus summarized the year's achievements in music:—

During the past year fourteen boys have received instruction in playing upon the pianoforte, two on the violin, one on the

oboe, two on the clarinet and four on brass instruments. These pupils have for the most part evinced great interest in their work. The occasional receptions offer an incentive to the boys to put forth their best efforts, while it is the ambition of every young student of music to become a member of the orchestra.

A class was formed for the younger boys in which ear-training and the formation of scales and of triads were studied.

The singing class which has met as usual during the last period of each afternoon afforded a pleasant ending for the day's work.

*Department of Manual Training.* The average age of the boys of this department is that to which sloyd makes the strongest appeal and for which this is the most effective and beneficial educational agency. These blind pupils are no exception to this rule, and their zeal and delight in this branch of their course are pleasant to see, while the results of such training are its own justification.

Miss Sigrid Sjölander has spoken of her pupils' progress as follows: —

Few boys are without a pocket-knife, but very few understand how to use the implement properly. In the case of the blind familiarity with the use of the sloyd knife has afforded the greatest benefit and enjoyment to the boys, and, in the wood-sloyd more work with this tool has been introduced this year, especially in the first year's course, where it has proved to be very advantageous.

In general it may be said that the boys in all the grades did good work, earnestly trying to attain the highest standard. The oldest boys were made to depend as much as possible on their own capacity in planning their work, and they were encouraged to select any article which they wanted to make. One boy completed a nice, strong tool-chest, as he was the proud possessor of several good tools, purchased during the year.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Again it is our great pleasure and privilege to express our deep thankfulness to Dr. E. G. Brackett, Dr. Clarence J. Blake, Dr. E. A. Crockett and Dr. Francis I. Proctor for the services which they have willingly and gratuitously rendered to the little ones of our household, who were ailing. We are profoundly grateful to them for their kind interest and assistance and also to the officers, physicians and employés of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where some of the children have received much-needed treatment.

We are greatly indebted to Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE for an excellent oil painting, which adorns the wall of the parlor of the Glover building. Mrs. Howe, besides making this valuable gift, has shown her deep interest in the children by attending their entertainments regularly and by speaking to them and their friends words of wisdom and cheer. We prize her benignant presence among us for its own sake, for her long years of association with the Perkins institution, and last but not least, for the sake of her husband. The widow of Dr. Howe must ever have, so long as she lives, a special place in the hearts of the blind and their friends.

Mrs. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT presented to the kindergarten the beautiful portrait of her illustrious father, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, painted by her husband, Mr. John Elliott. This now hangs in the parlor of the building for little girls. The kindergarten was very much in need of a picture of the distinguished pioneer in the work of educating the blind in the United States of America, and we are very, very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott for this admirable likeness of Dr. Howe, which is indeed a precious gift.

Through the great kindness of Miss HELEN W. AUBIN and Miss

LUCY W. DAVIS, two of the little boys were able to enjoy a two months' visit at the Children's Island Sanitarium in Marblehead.

A most noteworthy and highly prized addition to the library of the little school has come to it through the welcome gift of the *Young Folks' Library*, a fine collection of the choicest selections from the best literature of all lands, in twenty volumes, from Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM LEONARD BENEDICT, in memory of their son, William Leonard Benedict, junior. This valuable present adds another link to the chain of remembrance which has been woven about the name of this dear boy at the kindergarten.

From the same dear friends came a kind invitation to the children to attend a Christmas tree, laden with gifts from themselves, and from Mrs. W. G. Benedict and Mrs. G. W. Benedict.

Mr. and Mrs. LARZ ANDERSON have also contributed greatly to the happiness of the children by inviting them to their beautiful house in Brookline, where the little boys and girls were very kindly received and most hospitably entertained. A Christmas tree of generous proportions, loaded with a variety of gifts, was provided for their benefit, and each of the tiny guests was favored with a suitable present. The children and their caretakers were delighted with the cordial welcome accorded to them, as well as with the entertainment so thoughtfully planned for their pleasure, and their expressions of deep gratitude to their kind hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, were as emphatic as the hospitality of the latter was generous.

The gift of ten dollars from Mrs. WALTER C. BAYLIES, for Christmas presents, made the season a memorable one in the annals of the little blind children.

At Easter the children were kindly remembered by Mrs. E. PREBLE MOTLEY who sent them a delicious treat of confectionery, and the day was further brightened for them through the gift of Easter lilies from the Herford Club of the Arlington Street Church and potted plants from the Unitarian Church of Jamaica Plain. Mrs. Motley has further added to the children's pleasure by a gift of ice cream and cake.

Mrs. THOMAS MACK has again afforded keen delight to the little pupils and their teachers by means of a sleigh-ride and, at another time, through the gift of a box of oranges, while the walls of the boys' primary building have been enriched by the addition of two pictures from the same thoughtful friend.



The generosity of the Misses SLOCUM, daughters of our late friend and benefactress, Mrs. William H. Slocum, has been as constant as ever. The products of their farm and orchard have been sent in abundance from time to time to the kindergarten and have delighted its inmates.

For bountiful supplies of confectionery and fruit, we are deeply indebted to Mrs. WARREN B. POTTER, Mrs. PRESCOTT BIGELOW, Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, Mrs. JOSEPH SWAIN, Mr. H. R. BEARSE, Mrs. J. D. RANDALL, Miss MARY F. GILL, Miss AMELIA G. SCHWARZ, and Miss ISABEL H. MURRAY. Clothing has been thankfully received from Miss CHRISTINE FARLEY.

Miss MARY CARLETON LEARNED of New London, Conn., has again benefited our little pupils in many ways by her generous gift of money, sums of which have also been gladly welcomed from Mrs. ROBERT CROSBY REED and Miss FANNY T. HAUGHTON.

Mr. JOHN M. RODOCANACHI has further enriched the kindergarten by his generous donation of \$45 for the purpose of instruments for these young musicians. The work of this little band of players is of prime importance to them and of the greatest advantage to the whole school, and these annual contributions from Mr. Rodocanachi, who realizes fully the value of this branch of music, enable the little orchestra to make constant progress.

The children heartily appreciated a musical entertainment given to them by Mr. ROBERT W. ATKINSON, through the kindness of Miss SIBBEL DUFF, and also one arranged for the pleasure of the little pupils by Dr. JOHN DIXWELL and friends, in carrying out plans for the disposition of the "Hospital Music Fund."

Mrs. C. P. SAMPSON was the kind and thoughtful giver of toys, including a model of a steamboat, which has been of great value and interest to the children. A generous donation of paper from Messrs. COOK, VIVIAN and COMPANY formed a welcome addition to the equipment of the little school.

The Rev. M. R. DENNING gave the little boys a joyous outing at the Boston Institute Seashore Home, which will long be happily remembered. Through the kindness of Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER an opportunity was offered to the children to the number of one hundred to share the benefits of the Fresh Air Fund; but as this invitation came during the summer vacation the privilege was transferred to some other little ones.

## LIST OF THE CHILDREN.

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Abbott, Edna May.  
Anderson, Muriel C.  
Baker, Mary M.  
Barrabessi, Lucy.  
Boland, Annie.  
Brannick, Elizabeth.  
Brayman, Edith I.  
Clark, Helen F.  
Connelly, Elsie M.  
Curran, Mary I.  
Daicy, Gertrude C.  
Driscoll, Margaret.  
Evarson, Elvera J.  
Finnegan, Alice.  
Fisk, Mattie E. L.  
Flardo, Rena.  
Flynn, Marie E.  
Galvin, Margaret L.  
Goldrick, Sophie E.  
Gray, Nettie C.  
Guild, Bertha H.  
Hamilton, Annie A.  
Hayden, Ruth R.  
Holbrook, Carrie F.  
Irwin, Helen M.  
Johnson, Ellen T.  
Kelly, Catherine A.  
Lincoln, Maud E.  
McGill, Marie.  
Miller, Freda G.  
Miller, Gladys.  
Miller, Margaret.  
Minahan, Annie E.  
Noonan, Marion L.  
Parcher, Flora M.  
Randall, Helen I.  
Sanders, Olive B.  
Sibley, Marian C.  
Smith, Elena.  
Stevens, Gladys L.  
Wallochstein, Annie.  
Walsh, Annie.  
Watts, Kate.  
Adler, Morris.  
Anderson, Adolf A.  
Andrews, Thomas.  
Bardsley, William E.  
Bates, Harold W.  
Blood, Howard W.  
Brown, Arthur F.  
Brownell, Herbert N.  
Casey, Frank A.  
Clonkia, Roy.  
Cobb, Malcolm L.  
Corliss, William A.  
Cuervo, Adolfo.  
Curran, Edward.  
Deming, Harold B.  
Dexter, Ralph C.  
Dodge, George L.  
Ellis, John W.  
Emerson, Carl L.  
Farley, Charles E.  
FitzSimmons, Joseph R.

Gibson, Leon S.  
Gosselin, Arthur.  
Gosselin, Napoleon.  
Hamlett, Clarence S.  
Harris, Clifton W.  
Hart, D. Frank.  
Hawkins, A. Collins.  
Holbrook, William F.  
Hopwood, Clarence A.  
Jean, Ludge.  
Jordan, John W.  
Kettlewell, Gabriel.  
Lambert, Frederick A.  
Leach, Avery E.  
LeBlanc, I. Médée.  
Lindsey, Perry R. S.  
Marshall, Joseph.  
McDonough, William.  
McFarlane, Francis P.

Moore, Henry A.  
Morang, James A.  
Pepper, John F.  
Robertson, David O.  
Rodrigo, Joseph L.  
Ryan, Michael J.  
Safford, Robert F.  
Salesses, Adrian.  
Stringer, Thomas.  
Tirrell, Charles.  
Tobin, Paul.  
Tousignant, Arthur.  
Tyner, Edward T.  
Veno, Joseph D.  
Wallochstein, Jacob.  
West, Paul L.  
Whitcomb, Samuel W.  
Williams, Edward.  
Woods, Richard E.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1903.

*Receipts.*

Cash on hand September 1, 1902, . . . . . \$21,854.29

## LEGACIES:—

Miss Caroline T. Downes (legacy tax refunded), . . . . .	550.32
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .	5,000.00
Miss Susan T. Crosby, . . . . .	100.00
James H. Danforth, . . . . .	1,000.00
Miss Mary Eveleth, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, . . . . .	1,000.00
George W. Wales, . . . . .	5,000.00
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, . . . . .	500.00
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tilton, . . . . .	300.00
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin (additional), . . . . .	3,545.55
Charles H. Colburn, . . . . .	1,000.00
Miss Rhoda Rogers, . . . . .	500.00
Mrs. Jennie A. (Shaw) Waterhouse, . . . . .	565.84

## GIFTS:—

Mrs. M. Jane Wellington Danforth fund, . . . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund (additional), . . . . .	1,000.00
Mary Lowell Stone fund (additional), . . . . .	500.00
John M. Rodocanachi fund, . . . . .	1,250.00
Endowment fund, . . . . .	\$4,462.26
Endowment fund through Ladies' Auxiliary Society, . . . . .	5,871.76
Annual subscriptions through Ladies' Auxiliary Society, . . . . .	6,973.20
Donation for Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	100.00
Board and tuition, . . . . .	10,348.98
Rents, . . . . .	1,567.26
Income from investments, etc., . . . . .	20,115.66
Collected loan, . . . . .	70,000.00

\$169,642.86*Expenses.*

Maintenance, . . . . .	\$26,085.17
Expense on houses let, . . . . .	325.13
Bills to be refunded, . . . . .	326.90
Taxes, repairs and annuity, Jackson estate, Wachusett street, . . . . .	666.22
Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	25,204.09
Furnishing Girls' Primary Building, . . . . .	4,418.03
Invested, . . . . .	92,377.00
Accrued interest on bonds, . . . . .	235.33
Cash on hand September 1, 1903, . . . . .	20,004.99

\$169,642.86

## PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. William Appleton fund, . . . . .	\$13,000.00
Nancy Bartlett fund, . . . . .	500.00
Miss Helen C. Bradlee fund, . . . . .	140,000.00
In memory of William Leonard Benedict, Jr., . . . . .	1,000.00
Miss Harriet Otis Cruft fund, . . . . .	6,000.00
Mrs. M. Jane Wellington Danforth fund, . . . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. Helen Atkins Edmands fund, . . . . .	5,000.00
Miss Sarah M. Fay fund, . . . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. Eugenia F. Farnham fund, . . . . .	1,015.00
Albert Glover fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
In Memoriam A. A. C., . . . . .	500.00
Moses Kimball fund, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mrs. Annie B. Matthews fund, . . . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. Warren B. Potter fund, . . . . .	28,000.00
George F. Parkman fund, . . . . .	2,500.00
Mrs. Benjamin S. Rotch fund, . . . . .	8,500.00
John M. Rodocanachi fund, . . . . .	1,250.00
Mary Lowell Stone fund, . . . . .	1,500.00
Transcript ten dollar fund, . . . . .	5,666.95
Mrs. George W. Wales fund, . . . . .	10,000.00
In memory of Ralph Watson, . . . . .	237.92

## LEGACIES:—

Mrs. Harriet T. Andrew, . . . . .	5,000.00
Mrs. Eleanor J. W. Baker, . . . . .	2,500.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Baker, . . . . .	13,040.65
Sidney Bartlett, . . . . .	10,000.00
Thompson Baxter, . . . . .	322.50
Miss Harriet Tilden Browne, . . . . .	2,000.00
Robert C. Billings, . . . . .	10,000.00
Samuel A. Borden, . . . . .	4,250.00
Mrs. Sarah Bradford, . . . . .	100.00
John W. Carter, . . . . .	500.00
Benjamin P. Cheney, . . . . .	5,000.00
Charles H. Colburn, . . . . .	1,000.00
Miss Susan T. Crosby, . . . . .	100.00
James H. Danforth, . . . . .	1,000.00
George E. Downes, . . . . .	3,000.00
Miss Caroline T. Downes, . . . . .	12,350.00
Mrs. Lucy A. Dwight, . . . . .	4,000.00
Mary B. Emmons, . . . . .	1,000.00
Miss Mary Eveleth, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mrs. Susan W. Farwell, . . . . .	500.00
John Foster, . . . . .	5,000.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gay, . . . . .	7,931.00
Mrs. Ellen M. Gifford, . . . . .	5,000.00
Joseph B. Glover, . . . . .	5,000.00
Miss Matilda Goddard, . . . . .	300.00
Mrs. Mary L. Greenleaf, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mrs. Jane H. Hodge, . . . . .	300.00
Mrs. Josephine S. Hall, . . . . .	3,000.00
Mrs. Olive E. Hayden, . . . . .	3,000.00
Mrs. Ann E. Lambert, . . . . .	700.00

*Amount carried forward,* . . . . . \$364,564.02

<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$364,564.02
Elisha T. Loring, . . . . .	5,000.00
Miss Rebecca S. Melvin, . . . . .	23,545.55
Augustus D. Manson, . . . . .	8,134.00
Miss Sarah L. Marsh, . . . . .	1,000.00
Miss Helen M. Parsons, . . . . .	500.00
Mrs. Richard Perkins, . . . . .	10,000.00
Edward D. Peters, . . . . .	500.00
Mrs. Mary J. Phipps, . . . . .	2,000.00
Mrs. Caroline S. Pickman, . . . . .	1,000.00
Francis L. Pratt, . . . . .	100.00
Miss Dorothy Roffe, . . . . .	500.00
Miss Rhoda Rogers, . . . . .	500.00
Miss Edith Rotch, . . . . .	10,000.00
Miss Rebecca Salisbury, . . . . .	200.00
Joseph Scholfield, . . . . .	3,000.00
Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour, . . . . .	5,000.00
Benjamin Sweetzer, . . . . .	2,000.00
Mrs. Cornelia V. R. Thayer, . . . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. Delia D. Thorndike, . . . . .	5,000.00
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tilton, . . . . .	300.00
Mrs. Betsey B. Tolman, . . . . .	500.00
Royal W. Turner, . . . . .	24,082.00
Mrs. Mary B. Turner, . . . . .	7,582.90
George W. Wales, . . . . .	5,000.00
Mrs. Charles E. Ware, . . . . .	4,000.00
Miss Rebecca P. Wainwright, . . . . .	1,000.00
Mary H. Watson, . . . . .	100.00
Mrs. Julia A. Whitney, . . . . .	100.00
Miss Betsey S. Wilder, . . . . .	500.00
Mrs. Jennie A. (Shaw) Waterhouse, . . . . .	565.84
Miss Mary W. Wiley, . . . . .	150.00
Miss Mary Williams, . . . . .	5,000.00
Almira F. Winslow, . . . . .	306.80
Funds from other donations, . . . . .	84,714.56
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Real estate subject to annuity, . . . . .	\$586,445.67
Cash in the treasury, . . . . .	8,500.00
Land, buildings and personal property in use of the kindergarten, Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	20,004.99
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	299,360.00
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	\$914,310.66

## KINDERGARTEN ENDOWMENT FUND.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

From August 31, 1902, to September 1, 1903.

Adams, Thomas M., Ashland, Ky., . . . . .	\$100.00
All Souls Sunday-school of Roxbury, . . . . .	25.00
A. L. F., Mrs., . . . . .	5.00
Bacon, Mrs. F. E., . . . . .	10.00
Bicknell, Mrs. William J., . . . . .	1.00
Bissell, H., West Medford, . . . . .	15.00
Brewster, Miss, . . . . .	5.00
Brown, E. R., Dover, N.H., . . . . .	50.00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N., . . . . .	10.00
Bryant, Mrs. Annie B. Matthews, . . . . .	15.00
Bullard, Miss Katherine E., . . . . .	15.00
Bullard, Mrs. William S., . . . . .	15.00
Cabot, Mrs. Francis, . . . . .	10.00
Carter, Thomas, Santiago, Cal., . . . . .	5.00
Draper, Mrs. George A., . . . . .	50.00
Drew, Frank, Worcester, . . . . .	2.50
Eliot, Mrs. Samuel, in memory of Dr. Samuel Eliot, . . . . .	100.00
Ellis, George H., . . . . .	75.00
Fairbanks, Miss C. L., . . . . .	10.00
Farnham, the Misses, . . . . .	5.00
Fay, Henry H., . . . . .	100.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .	1,000.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H., . . . . .	10.00
Friend, C. B. R. H., . . . . .	10.00
Hammond, Miss Ellen, . . . . .	5.00
Hemenway, Miss Clara, . . . . .	100.00
Hodgman, Mrs. Adelaide K., East Greenwich, R.I., . . . . .	25.00
Howe, Miss Fanny R., . . . . .	1.00
Hunnewell, F. W., . . . . .	100.00
"In memoriam" A. A. C., . . . . .	500.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$2,374.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,374.50
In memory of Miss Alice M. C. Matthews,	100.00
Jackson, Mrs. Mary J.,	8.00
Johnson, Mrs. Wolcott H.,	10.00
Kendall, Miss H. W.,	50.00
Ladies of the Cantabrigia Club,	5.55
Larned, Charles,	25.00
Lombard, the Misses,	10.00
Loring, Augustus P.,	10.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina,	20.00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B.,	1,000.00
Morse, Mrs. Leopold,	100.00
Moulton, Mrs. Louise Chandler,	25.00
Munroe, Mrs., Cambridge,	1.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie, West Roxbury (since died),	40.00
Nichols, Miss Sarah H.,	10.00
Nickerson, Andrew,	10.00
Parkhill, Mrs. S. J., Cambridge,	1.00
Peabody, the Misses, Cambridge,	50.00
Pierce, Wallace L.,	100.00
Primary Department of the Union Church Sunday-school of Weymouth and Braintree,	10.00
Proceeds of entertainments given by the pupils of Perkins Institution, February 22d, 1902 and 1903,	58.53
Raymond, Fairfield Eager,	5.00
Rogers, Miss Catharine L.,	15.00
Rogers, Miss Clara Bates,	10.00
Russell, Miss Mariana,	100.00
Schmidt, Arthur P.,	10.00
Seabury, the Misses, New Bedford,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. F. R., Jr.,	10.00
Sohier, the Misses,	50.00
Sprague, Miss Mary C.,	5.00
Stockwell, Miss Marie Louise, Brookline,	2.00
Sunday-school of the First Church, Boston,	78.68
Sunday-school of the First Church (Congregational), Cambridge,	20.00
Vose, Miss C. C., Milton,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$4,359.26</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$4,359.26
Walnut Avenue Y. P. S. C. E., Roxbury, . . . . .	3.00
Welch, Charles A., . . . . .	40.00
White, C. J., Cambridge, . . . . .	25.00
Whitehead, Miss Mary, Roxbury, . . . . .	10.00
Williams, Ralph B., . . . . .	25.00
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	\$4,462.26

### GIRLS' PRIMARY BUILDING FUND.

H. E. C., . . . . .	\$100.00
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### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Annual subscriptions through the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Miss S. E. Lane, treasurer, . . . . .	\$5,673.00
Cambridge Branch, through Mrs. E. C. Agassiz, treasurer, . . . . .	608.20
Dorchester Branch, through Mrs. J. Henry Bean, treasurer, . . . . .	142.00
Lynn Branch, through Mr. L. K. Blood, . . . . .	137.00
Milton Branch, through Mrs. William Wood, treasurer, . . . . .	198.00
Worcester Branch, through Mrs. Gilbert H. Harrington, treasurer, . . . . .	215.00
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	\$6,973.20

*All contributors to the fund are respectfully requested to peruse the above list, and to report either to P. T. JACKSON, Treasurer, No. 53 State street, Boston, or to the Director, M. ANAGNOS, South Boston, any omissions or inaccuracies which they may find in it.*

PATRICK T. JACKSON, *Treasurer.*

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THOMAS STRINGER.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1902, TO AUGUST 31, 1903.

A. B., . . . . .	\$10.00
Bancroft, Miss Elizabeth Hope, . . . . .	1.00
Brown, Mrs. J. Conklin, Berkeley, Cal., . . . . .	10.00
Children of the first grade of Winthrop School, Brookline, through Miss Anna M. Taylor, . . . . .	1.00
Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pa., . . . . .	10.00
Dow, Miss Jane F., Milton, . . . . .	20.00
Dow, Miss Lucia A., Milton, . . . . .	25.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M., . . . . .	50.00
Hudson, Miss Mary R., . . . . .	1.00
Income from house in Washington, Pa., through A. Leggatt and Son (for 1902 and 1903), . . . . .	120.63
Jackson, Mrs. Mary J., . . . . .	2.00
Junior Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pa., . . . . .	15.00
Lilly Kindergarten at Florence, through Miss Margaret E. Smith, . . . . .	5.00
Matthews, Mrs. Annie B., . . . . .	50.00
May, Miss Eleanor G., trustee of Lydia Maria Child fund, . . . . .	35.00
Morse, Mrs. E. Rollins, . . . . .	10.00
Newell, Mrs. M. Abbie (since died), . . . . .	35.00
Primary department of Sunday-school of Walnut Avenue Congregational Church, Roxbury, through Mrs. Babcock, . . . . .	5.00
"Rodelmer," . . . . .	2.00
Rogers, Miss Flora E., New York, . . . . .	100.00
Seabury, the Misses, New Bedford, . . . . .	5.00
Sohier, Miss Mary D., . . . . .	25.00
Wharton, Mrs. Henry, Philadelphia, Pa., . . . . .	2.00
White, Master Watson, Cambridge, . . . . .	3.65
Young, Mrs. B. L., . . . . .	10.00
Young, Miss Lucy F., Winchester, . . . . .	2.00
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	\$555.28

A friend to make up the deficit in the account of  
the previous year, . . . . . 324.50

## PERMANENT FUND FOR THOMAS STRINGER.

[This fund is being raised with the distinct understanding that it is to be placed under the control and care of the trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and that only the net income is to be given to Tom so long as he is not provided for in any other way, and is unable to earn his living, the principal remaining intact for ever. It is farther understood, that, at his death or when he ceases to be in need of this assistance, the income of this fund is to be applied to the support and education of some child who is both blind and deaf and for whom there is no provision made either by the state or by private individuals.]

A. B., . . . . .	\$200.00
Bequest of the late Miss Emily M. Everett of Cleveland, Ohio, . . . . .	75.00
Children of the Henning School, Braddock, Pa., through Miss Mary Marshall, . . . . .	3.00
Class of 1903, Lowell Grammar School, Roxbury, . . . . .	43.00
French, Miss Caroline L. W., . . . . .	100.00
Frothingham, Miss Anne Gorham, . . . . .	6.00
Income from the Glover Fund, . . . . .	50.00
In memory of "R. S. and L. T. S.," . . . . .	10.00
Junior Children's Aid Society of Washington, Pa., . . . . .	15.00
Lawson, Miss Gladys, . . . . .	10.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F., . . . . .	100.00
Nichols, Mrs. John W. T., New York, . . . . .	100.00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B., . . . . .	200.00
Primary department of the Sunday-school of the First Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., through Mrs. William McCracken, Jr., . . . . .	8.00
Rodocanachi, Mr. John M., . . . . .	100.00
Sunday-school of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of Chatham, Ont., through Mr. James Eckersley, . . . . .	10.00
Sunday-school of Victoria Avenue Methodist Church of Chatham, Ont., through Mr. James Eckersley, . . . . .	8.60
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	\$1,038.60

## DONATIONS THROUGH THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

A friend, . . . . .	\$2.00
Anonymous, . . . . .	2.00
Anonymous, . . . . .	5.00
Anonymous, . . . . .	1.00
Bailey, Miss E. H., Peterborough, N. H., . . . . .	5.00
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth, . . . . .	5.00
Barstow, Mrs. A. C., Providence, R.I., . . . . .	5.00
Bartlett, the Misses, Roxbury, . . . . .	5.00
Baylies, Mrs. Walter C., . . . . .	10.00
Bigelow, Miss Mary A., . . . . .	10.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W., Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
Bowditch, Mr. William I., . . . . .	5.00
Brackett, Mrs. I. Lewis, Brookline, . . . . .	2.00
Bradlee, Mrs. Caleb D., Brookline, . . . . .	1.00
Cabot, Mrs. George E., . . . . .	5.00
Cabot, Mrs. Joseph S., . . . . .	5.00
Cary, Mrs. Richard, . . . . .	9.00
Cary, Miss G. S., . . . . .	9.00
Church, Mrs. C. A., Brookline, . . . . .	1.00
Church, Mrs. H. A., . . . . .	1.00
Cochran, Mrs. A. F., . . . . .	5.00
Collar, Mr. William C., Roxbury, . . . . .	2.00
Cotting, Mrs. C. E., . . . . .	5.00
Crafts, Mrs. James M., . . . . .	30.00
Cram, Mrs. W. A., Hampton Falls, N.H., . . . . .	1.00
Crane, Mrs. James B., Dalton, . . . . .	10.00
Crane, Mrs. Z. Marshal, Dalton, . . . . .	40.00
Crocker, Mrs. Uriel H., . . . . .	10.00
Cross, Dr. H. B., Jamaica Plain, . . . . .	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Allen, . . . . .	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P., Jr., . . . . .	5.00
Dabney, Mr. Lewis S., . . . . .	25.00
Dabney, Miss Roxana L., . . . . .	3.00
Dana, Mrs. James, Brookline, . . . . .	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .	<u>\$244.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$244.00
Devlin, Mr. John E.,	25.00
Dexter, Miss Sarah V.,	10.00
DuBois, Mrs. L. G.,	15.00
Endicott, Mrs. William, Jr.,	10.00
Ernst, Mrs. H. C., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Eustis, Mr. W. Tracy, Brookline,	2.00
Evans, Mrs. Glendower,	5.00
"Every little helps,"	1.00
Farnam, Mrs. Henry, New Haven, Conn.,	25.00
"For the little blind girls,"	1.00
French, Miss Cornelia A.,	25.00
Gardner, Mr. George A.,	50.00
Glover, Mrs. Irene C., Roxbury,	1.00
Gooding, Mrs. T. P.,	2.00
Gray, Mr. William R.,	10.00
Green, Mr. Charles G., Cambridge,	10.00
Grew, Mr. Edward S.,	25.00
Guild, Miss Harriet J.,	5.00
Guild, Mrs. S. Eliot,	10.00
Hall, Miss Laura E.,	5.00
Hallowell, Miss Henrietta T., Milton,	1.00
Hartwell, Mrs. Alfred T., Chestnut Hill,	2.50
Hill, Mrs. Lew C.,	5.00
Hollings, Mrs. H., Roxbury,	1.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.,	15.00
Howe, the Misses, Brookline,	10.00
Keep, Mrs. F. E., Brookline,	1.00
Kimball, the Misses, Longwood,	25.00
Lang, Mrs. B. J.,	5.00
Leavitt, Mr. Frank M., Roxbury,	5.00
Lincoln, Mr. A. L., Jr., Brookline,	5.00
L. M. J.,	1.00
Loring, Mrs. Augustus P.,	10.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. George G.,	20.00
Manning, Mrs. F. C.,	10.00
Monks, Mrs. George H.,	15.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$622.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$622.50
Morrill, Miss Amelia,	50.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	20.00
Morrill, Miss Fanny E.,	100.00
Morse, Mrs. Rebecca,	5.00
Moseley, Mrs. F. S.,	25.00
No name,	5.00
Peabody, Mr. Francis H.,	90.00
Peabody, Mrs. S. Endicott,	20.00
Perry, Mrs. C. F.,	5.00
Peters, Mrs. Francis A.,	5.00
Pierce, Miss Katharine C.,	3.00
Potter, Mrs. William H., Brookline,	5.00
Putnam, Mrs. James J.,	5.00
Putnam, Mrs. J. Pickering,	10.00
Robbins, Miss Agnes Frances, Brookline, S. E. A.,	10.00 1.00
Sever, Miss Emily,	5.00
Shearer, Mrs. W. L.,	5.00
Sherwin, Mr. Edward,	10.00
Soren, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	1.00
Souther, Mrs. J. K.,	5.00
Spalding, Miss Dora N.,	25.00
Sprague, Dr. Francis P.,	20.00
Sprague, Mrs. Mary B., Brookline,	15.00
Stetson, Mr. Amos W.,	20.00
Stevenson, Miss Annie B., Brookline,	5.00
Swift, Mrs. Edwin C., Prides Crossing,	20.00
Tapley, Mrs. Amos P.,	10.00
Tappan, Miss Elizabeth W., Brookline,	2.00
Thayer, Mr. Bryon T.,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. Ezra Ripley,	15.00
Thayer, Mrs. Lucy R.,	5.00
Tilton, Mrs. Joseph B.,	5.00
Tower, Col. William A.,	20.00
Townsend, Mrs. William E.,	5.00
Tucker, Mrs. William A.,	1.00
Turner, Miss Esther Parkman, Brookline,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,181.50</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,181.50
Vialle, Mr. Charles A.,	5.00
Wallace, Mrs. William, Brookline,	7.00
Ward, the Misses,	15.00
Ware, Miss Mary Lee,	25.00
Warner, Mrs. F. E.,	5.00
Warner, Mr. R. L., Brookline,	3.00
Watson, Mr. Thomas A., Weymouth,	20.00
Watson, Mrs. Thomas A., Weymouth,	3.00
Wentworth, Mrs. S. J.,	50.00
Wesson, Miss Isabel,	5.00
White, Miss Eliza Orne, Brookline,	5.00
Whitman, Mr. James H., Charlestown,	10.00
Whitman, Mrs. James H., Charlestown,	10.00
Whitney, Miss Kate A.,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Maria D.,	5.00
Willson, Miss Lucy B., Salem,	5.00
Windram, Mrs. Westwood T.,	10.00
Winthrop, Mrs. T. Lindall,	25.00
Wood, Mrs. R. W., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Woodman, Mr. Stephen F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
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	\$1,409.50

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Through the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Miss S. E. LANE, *Treasurer.*

Abbott, Miss A. F., Brookline,	\$1.00
Abbott, Miss G. E., Brookline,	1.00
Abbott, Mrs. J.,	5.00
Abel, Mrs. S. C., Brookline,	1.00
Adams, Mrs. Charles H., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Adams, Mr. George, Roxbury,	1.00
Adams, Mrs. Hannah P.,	5.00
Adams, Mrs. Waldo,	5.00
Adams, Mr. Walter B.,	10.00
A friend,	10.00
Alford, Mrs. O. H., Longwood,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$49.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$49.00
Allen, Mrs. Angie N.,	2.00
Allen, Mrs. F. R.,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. Thomas,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. W. H.,	5.00
Allen, Mrs. W. L., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Ames, Rev. Charles Gordon,	10.00
Ames, Mrs. Frederick L. (since died),	50.00
Ames, Miss Mary S.,	50.00
Amory, Mrs. Charles W.,	100.00
Amory, Mrs. William,	5.00
Anderson, Miss Anna F., Lowell,	2.00
Anderson, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed,	5.00
Appleton, Miss Fanny C.,	2.00
Appleton, Mrs. William,	5.00
Archer, Mrs. Ellen M. H., Charlestown,	1.00
Armstrong, Mrs. George W., Brookline,	5.00
Atkins, Mrs. Edwin F., Belmont,	5.00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward, Brookline,	10.00
Ayer, Mrs. James B.,	5.00
Ayer, Mrs. Monroe (for 1902-03),	4.00
Bacon, Miss Ellen S., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Bacon, Miss Mary P., Roxbury,	5.00
Badger, Mrs. W. B., Brookline,	2.00
Bailey, Mrs. Hollis R., Cambridge,	2.00
Balch, Miss Elizabeth A.,	2.00
Balch, Mrs. F. G.,	5.00
Baldwin, Mr. E. L.,	1.00
Baldwin, Mrs. Percy V.,	2.00
Bangs, Miss Edith,	10.00
Bangs, Mrs. Edward,	5.00
Bangs, Mrs. F. R.,	10.00
Barnard, Mrs. Mary C. E., Dorchester,	2.00
Barnes, Mrs. Amos,	2.00
Barnes, Mrs. Charles B.,	10.00
Barron, Mr. Clarence W.,	5.00
Barstow, Miss C. A.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$410.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$410.00
Bartlett, Miss Mary H.,	5.00
Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H.,	10.00
Bartol, Mrs. John W.,	10.00
Bass, Mrs. Emma M., Newtonville,	10.00
Basto, Mrs. Mary A., Roxbury,	3.00
Batcheller, Mrs. A. H.,	10.00
Batcheller, Mr. Robert,	2.00
Bates, Messrs. W. and S. W.,	2.00
Batt, Mrs. C. R.,	5.00
Bayley, Mrs. M. R.,	1.00
Beal, Mrs. Boylston A.,	5.00
Beebe, Mrs. J. Arthur,	25.00
Bell, Mrs. A. C.,	1.00
Bemis, Mr. J. M.,	10.00
Bemis, Mrs. John W., Weston,	2.00
Bernstein, Mrs. N.,	1.00
Berwin, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Alanson, Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Bigelow, Mrs. A. O.,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. G. T.,	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Brookline,	10.00
Billings, Mrs. J. B.,	2.00
Blacker, Miss Eliza F., Allston,	10.00
Blackmar, Mrs. W. W.,	5.00
Blake, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman,	5.00
Blake, Mr. William P.,	5.00
Boardman, Miss E. D.,	2.00
Boardman, Miss Madeleine,	2.00
Boland, Dr. E. S.,	5.00
Bolster, Mrs. Wilfred, Roxbury,	1.00
Bond, Mrs. Charles H.,	10.00
Boody, Mr. J. H., Brookline,	5.00
Borland, Mr. M. W.,	10.00
Bowditch, Mrs. Alfred,	5.00
Bowditch, Dr. Henry P., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Bowditch, Dr. Vincent Y.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$615.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$615.00
Bradford, Mrs. C. F.,	10.00
Bradt, Mrs. Julia B.,	1.00
Bramhall, Mrs. William T., Brookline,	2.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L.,	10.00
Brewer, Mrs. D. C.,	2.00
Brewer, Mr. Edward M.,	5.00
Brewer, Miss Lucy S.,	10.00
Bridge, Mrs. J. G.,	1.00
Briggs, Miss Helen S.,	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Atherton T.,	10.00
Brown, Miss Augusta M.,	5.00
Brown, Mr. C. H. C., Brookline,	10.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth Bowen,	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Samuel N.,	5.00
Bruerton, Mrs. James, Malden,	10.00
Bryant, Mrs. J. D.,	2.00
Bullard, Mr. Stephen,	10.00
Bullard, Mrs. William S.,	10.00
Bumstead, Mrs. Freeman J., Cambridge,	10.00
Bunker, Mr. Alfred, Roxbury,	2.00
Burgess, Mrs. George, Brookline,	5.00
Burnett, Mrs. Joseph,	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. John A., Jr.,	5.00
Burr, Mrs. Allston, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Burr, Mrs. C. C., Newton Centre,	10.00
Burr, Mrs. I. Tucker, Jr., Readville,	10.00
Butler, Mrs. Charles S.,	2.00
Cabot, Dr. A. T.,	5.00
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C., Brookline,	10.00
Caldwell, Mrs. Annie E.,	1.00
Calkins, Miss Mary W., Wellesley,	2.00
Capen, Mr. Samuel B., Jamaica Plain,	3.00
Carr, Mrs. Samuel,	10.00
Carter, Mrs. George E., Brookline,	5.00
Carter, Mrs. John W., West Newton,	5.00
Carter, Miss M. Elizabeth,	20.00
Cary, Miss Ellen G.,	20.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$863.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$863.00
Cary, Miss Georgiana S.,	1.00
Cary, Mrs. Richard,	1.00
Caryl, Miss Harriet E.,	2.00
Case, Mrs. James B.,	5.00
Cate, Mr. Martin L., Roxbury,	2.00
Cate, Mrs. Martin L., Roxbury,	5.00
Chamberlain, Mrs. M. L.,	5.00
Chandler, Mrs. Frank W.,	5.00
Channing, Miss Eva,	1.00
Channing, Mrs. Walter, Brookline,	5.00
Chapin, Mrs. H. B., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Chapman, Miss E. D., Cambridge,	1.00
Chapman, Miss J. E. C., Cambridge,	2.00
Chase, Dr. H. Lincoln, Brookline,	2.00
Chase, Mrs. S. R., Brookline,	1.00
Chick, Mrs. I. W.,	2.00
Choate, Mr. Charles F.,	10.00
Clapp, Miss Antoinette,	2.00
Clapp, Dr. H. C.,	2.00
Clapp, Miss Helen, Charlestown, N.H.,	3.00
Clark, Mr. B. Preston, in memory of Mrs. B. C. Clark,	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Frederick S.,	10.00
Clark, Mrs. J. J.,	2.00
Clark, Mrs. John T., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Clark, Miss Mary,	2.00
Clark, Miss Sarah W., Beverly,	10.00
Clement, Mrs. Hazen,	5.00
Clerk, Mrs. W. F., Roxbury,	3.00
Cobb, Mrs. Charles K.,	5.00
Cobb, Mrs. John E., Brookline,	2.00
Coburn, Mrs. George W.,	25.00
Cochrane, Mrs. Alexander,	5.00
Codman, Mrs. Charles R.,	10.00
Codman, Mrs. J. Amory,	5.00
Coffin, Mrs. George R., Brookline,	2.00
Cole, Mr. B. E.,	10.00
Collamore, Miss,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,046.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,046.00
Comer, Mrs. Joseph, Brookline,	1.00
Conant, Mrs. William M.,	2.00
Conrad, Mrs. David, Brookline,	2.00
Converse, Mrs. C. C.,	5.00
Converse, Mrs. E. S.,	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. Algernon,	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. Francis L.,	1.00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph,	10.00
Coolidge, Mr. John T.,	10.00
Cordis, Mrs. Edward, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Corey, Mrs. H. D., Newton,	2.00
Cotton, Miss Elizabeth A., Longwood,	5.00
Covel, Mrs. A. S.,	2.00
Cowing, Mrs. Martha W., Brookline,	25.00
Cox, Mrs. William E., Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Coyle, Mrs. J. B.,	5.00
Craig, Mrs. D. R.,	5.00
Craigin, Dr. G. A.,	5.00
Crane, Mrs. Aaron M.,	5.00
Crane, Mr. Zenas, Dalton,	50.00
Crehore, Mrs. G. C.,	5.00
Crocker, Miss Sarah H.,	5.00
Crosby, Mrs. S. V. R.,	10.00
Cummings, Mrs. Charles B., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Cummings, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	2.00
Cummings, Mrs. Charles A.,	5.00
Curtis, the Misses, Brookline (for 1902-03),	4.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P.,	20.00
Curtis, Mr. George W., Roxbury,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. H. G.,	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. J. F.,	5.00
Curtis, Mr. William O., Roxbury,	5.00
Cushing, Mrs. H. W.,	5.00
Cushing, Miss Sarah P.,	5.00
Cutler, Mrs. C. F.,	1.00
Cutler, Mrs. E. G.,	2.00
Cutler, Mrs. George C., Brookline,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,293.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,293.00
Cutter, Mr. Edward L., Dorchester,	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. Ellen M.,	1.00
Cutter, Mrs. Frank W., Dorchester,	1.00
Cutts, Mrs. H. M., Brookline,	2.00
Dabney, Mrs. F. L.,	25.00
Dale, Mrs. Eben,	5.00
Dana, Mrs. George N.,	5.00
Dana, Mr. Samuel B.,	10.00
Daniell, Mrs. Henry W.,	5.00
Dary, Mr. George A., Roxbury,	2.00
Davis, Mrs. Edward L.,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. James H., North Andover,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. Simon,	3.00
Day, Mrs. Lewis, Norwood,	2.00
Dennison, Mrs. E. W.,	5.00
Denny, Mrs. Arthur B., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Denny, Mrs. H. M.,	1.00
Denny, Mrs. W. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	2.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket,	5.00
Dewey, Miss Mary E.,	10.00
Dexter, Miss Elsie,	2.00
Dexter, Mrs. Franklin,	10.00
Dexter, Miss Rose L.,	10.00
Dexter, Miss Sarah V.,	10.00
Dexter, Mrs. Wirt,	10.00
Dillaway, Mrs. Charles K. (since died),	1.00
Dixon, Mrs. L. S.,	2.00
Doliber, Mrs. Thomas, Brookline,	5.00
Downes, Mrs. Lilla A., Roxbury,	2.00
Draper, Dr. F. W.,	5.00
Driscoll, Mrs. Dennis, Brookline,	2.00
Drost, Mrs. C. A.,	2.00
Drummond, Mrs. James,	5.00
Dunbar, Mrs. James R., Brookline,	5.00
Dunn, Mrs. E. H. (since died),	2.00
Dwight, Mrs. Thomas,	1.00
Eager, Mrs. Elizabeth C.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,472.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,472.00
Edgar, Mrs. C. L., Longwood,	5.00
Edmands, Mr. H. H. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Edmands, Mrs. M. G., Brookline,	10.00
Edmond, Mrs. Emma H., Brookline,	2.00
Edwards, Miss Hannah M.,	5.00
Edwards, Mr. John C., Brookline,	10.00
Eldredge, Mrs. James T.,	10.00
Eliot, Mrs. Amory,	2.00
Eliot, Mrs. W. R.,	5.00
Ellis, Mrs. Caleb,	1.00
Elms, Mrs. Edward C., Newton,	2.00
Elms, Miss Florence G., Newton,	1.00
Elms, Mrs. James C., Newton,	1.00
Emerson, Miss Elizabeth, Brookline,	10.00
Emerson, Mrs. H. M., Brookline,	3.00
Emerson, Mrs. William P., Brookline,	3.00
Emery, Mrs. Mark, North Anson, Me.,	1.00
Emmons, Mrs. Olive E.,	3.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d,	20.00
Endicott, Mrs. Henry,	5.00
Endicott, Mrs. William C.,	5.00
Ernst, Mrs. C. W.,	2.00
Estabrook, Mrs. Arthur F.,	5.00
Estabrook, Mrs. George W.,	1.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	5.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. L., Brookline,	5.00
Evans, Mrs. Charles,	2.00
Everett, Miss Caroline F., Roxbury,	5.00
Fairbairn, Mrs. R. B.,	2.00
Fairbanks, Mrs. C. F.,	5.00
Farnsworth, Mrs. Edward M., Sr., Brookline,	2.00
Faulkner, Miss Fannie M.,	15.00
Fay, Mrs. Dudley B.,	10.00
Fay, Mrs. Joseph S.,	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah B.,	10.00
Fay, Miss Sarah M.,	10.00
Ferrin, Mrs. M. T. B., Newton,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,672.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,672.00
Ferris, Mrs. Mortimer C., Brookline,	5.00
Ferris, Miss M. E., Brookline,	5.00
Fessenden, Mrs. Sewall H.,	2.00
Field, Mrs. D. W., Brockton,	5.00
Fillebrown, Mrs. F. E., Brookline,	1.00
Fisher, Miss Laura,	1.00
Fisk, Mr. Lyman B., Cambridge,	10.00
Fiske, Mrs. Joseph N.,	5.00
Fitch, Miss Carrie T.,	10.00
Fitz, Mrs. Walter Scott,	25.00
Flagg, Mrs. Augustus,	6.00
Flint, Mrs. Caroline E., Brookline,	5.00
Flint, Mrs. D. B.,	2.00
Flood, Mrs. Hugh, Brookline,	2.00
Foote, Mr. Henry W.,	10.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H., Jamaica Plain,	3.00
Forster, Mrs. Henry, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Foss, Mrs. Eugene N., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Foster, Mrs. A. S., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Frank, Mrs. Daniel,	2.00
Freeman, Mrs. A. Forbes,	2.00
Freeman, Mrs. H. H., Brookline,	3.00
Freeman, Mrs. Louisa A.,	2.00
French, Mrs. E. A.,	5.00
French, Mrs. John J.,	5.00
Friedman, Mrs. Max, Roxbury,	5.00
Friedman, Mrs. S., Roxbury,	5.00
Frothingham, Mrs. Langdon,	1.00
Frothingham, Mrs. L. F.,	2.00
Fry, Mrs. Charles,	10.00
Fuller, Mrs. R. B.,	5.00
Gardner, Mrs. John L.,	5.00
Gaston, Mrs. W. (since died),	5.00
Gates, Mr. Gardiner P.,	5.00
Gay, Mrs. Albert, Brookline,	1.00
Gay, Dr. Warren F.,	5.00
Gilbert, Mr. Joseph T.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,856.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,856.00
Gill, Mr. Abbott D., Roxbury,	2.00
Gill, Mrs. George F.,	1.00
Gill, Mrs. J. S.,	10.00
Gillett, Mr. S. Lewis, Roxbury,	3.00
Ginn, Mr. Edwin,	10.00
Gleason, Mrs. Cora L.,	1.00
Goodhue, Mrs. George H., Chestnut Hill,	1.00
Gorham, Mrs. W. H.,	5.00
Gowing, Mrs. Henry A., Brookline,	2.00
Grandgent, Prof. Charles H., Cambridge,	5.00
Grandgent, Mrs. Lucy L., Cambridge,	5.00
Grant, Mrs. Robert,	5.00
Grant, Mrs. Stephen M., Brookline (for 1902-03),	2.00
Graves, Mrs. J. L.,	5.00
Gray, Mrs. John Chipman,	10.00
Gray, Mrs. Joseph H.,	5.00
Gray, Mrs. Morris, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Gray, Mrs. Reginald, Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Greeley, Mrs. R. F.,	5.00
Greene, Mrs. J. S. Copley,	2.00
Greenleaf, Mrs. L. B.,	5.00
Greenough, Mrs. A. A., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Greenough, Mrs. Charles P., Longwood,	2.00
Grew, Mrs. H. S.,	10.00
Griggs, Mr. B. F., Roxbury,	1.00
Griggs, Mrs. Thomas B., Brookline,	1.00
Gunsenhiser, Mrs. A., Brookline,	1.00
Hale, Mrs. Rosa Andrews,	5.00
Hall, Mrs. Anthony D.,	2.00
Hall, Miss Fanny,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Eliza J.,	2.00
Hall, Mr. George G.,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Solomon, Dorchester,	10.00
Hall, Mr. William F., Brookline,	5.00
Harding, Mrs. Edgar,	10.00
Hardy, Mrs. A. H.,	3.00
Harrington, Mrs. F. B.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,016.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,016.00
Harrington, Dr. Harriet L., Dorchester,	2.00
Harris, Miss Frances K., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Hart, Mrs. Thomas N.,	2.00
Harwood, Mrs. George S., Newton,	5.00
Haskell, Mrs. C. A., Newton,	2.00
Haskell, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Hatch, Mrs. Jennie B., Reading,	5.00
Hawes, the Misses,	2.00
Hayden, Mrs. C. R.,	5.00
Hayes, Miss Lydia Y., Somerville,	1.00
Head, Mrs. Charles,	25.00
Healy, Miss Helen R.,	1.00
Heard, Mrs. J. Theodore,	5.00
Heath, Mr. Nathaniel,	5.00
Hemenway, Mrs. C. P.,	10.00
Herman, Mrs. Joseph M.,	2.00
Herrick, Miss A. J.,	1.00
Hersey, Mrs. Alfred H.,	5.00
Hersey, Miss M. T.,	1.00
Higginson, Mrs. F. L.,	5.00
Higginson, Miss E. C., Brookline,	5.00
Higginson, Mrs. Henry L.,	25.00
Hill, Mrs. Hamilton A.,	3.00
Hill, Mrs. S. A., Brookline,	1.00
Hill, Mrs. William H., Brookline,	5.00
Hills, Mrs. Edwin A.,	5.00
Hills, Mrs. S. E., Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Hoadley, Mrs. John C., Roxbury,	3.00
Hobbs, Mrs. Warren D.,	2.00
Hodgdon, Mrs. Henrietta,	5.00
Hogg, Mr. John,	25.00
Holbrook, Mrs. Walter H., Newton,	2.00
Hollander, Mrs. Louis P.,	5.00
Hood, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Hooper, Miss Adeline D.,	5.00
Hooper, Mrs. James R.,	15.00
Hooper, Mrs. N. L.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,217.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,217.00
Hopkins, Mrs. Charles A., Brookline,	10.00
Horton, Mrs. E. A.,	2.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.,	10.00
Houston, Mr. James A., Roxbury,	5.00
Howe, Mrs. Arabella,	2.00
Howe, Mrs. George D.,	5.00
Howe, Mr. George E.,	2.00
Howe, Mrs. J. S., Brookline,	5.00
Howes, Mrs. Osborn,	2.00
Howland, Mrs. D. W., Brookline,	2.00
Hoyt, Mrs. C. C., Brookline,	2.00
Hoyt, Mrs. J. C., Newburyport,	5.00
Hubbard, Mrs. Eliot,	10.00
Hudson, Mrs. John E.,	5.00
Hunneman, Miss Elizabeth A., Roxbury,	3.00
Hunneman, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur,	10.00
Hunnewell, Mr. Walter,	20.00
Hutchins, Mrs. Constantine F.,	5.00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar,	10.00
In memory of Mrs. Susan Emerson, Brookline,	10.00
In memory of Mrs. Charles Lowell Thayer,	3.00
Ireson, Mrs. S. E.,	5.00
Jelly, Dr. George F.,	10.00
Jenkins, Mr. Charles,	5.00
Jennings, Miss Julia F., Wellesley,	1.00
Jewett, Miss Sarah Orne, South Berwick, Me.,	5.00
Johnson, Miss,	5.00
Johnson, Mr. Arthur S.,	5.00
Johnson, Mrs. Edward,	2.00
Johnson, Mr. Edward C.,	10.00
Johnson, Miss Fanny L., Wollaston,	1.00
Johnson, Mrs. F. W.,	3.00
Johnson, Mrs. H. S.,	10.00
Johnson, Mr. Wolcott H.,	10.00
Jolliffe, Mrs. T. H., Brookline,	5.00
Jones, Mrs. B. M.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,434.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,434.00
Jones, Miss Ellen M.,	10.00
Jones, Mrs. Jerome, Brookline,	10.00
Jordan, Mrs. Eben D.,	5.00
Josselyn, Mrs. A. S.,	5.00
Keene, Mrs. S. W., Roxbury,	2.00
Keep, Mrs. Charles M., Longwood,	1.00
Kellen, Mrs. William V.,	50.00
Kellogg, Mrs. A. W.,	5.00
Kenerson, Mr. Austin H., Roxbury,	2.00
Kennard, Mrs. Charles W.,	5.00
Kettle, Mrs. C. L.,	1.00
Kidder, Mrs. Henry P.,	10.00
Kidner, Mrs. Reuben,	2.00
Kimball, Mrs. D. P.,	25.00
Kimball, Mr. Edward P., Malden,	10.00
Kimball, Mrs. Marcus M.,	50.00
Kimball, Miss Susan Day,	2.00
King, Mrs. D. Webster,	2.00
Kingman, Mrs. R. A., Brookline,	1.00
Kingsbury, Miss Mary E., Brookline,	1.00
Klous, Mr. Isaac, Roxbury,	2.00
Koshland, Mrs. Joseph,	10.00
Kuhn, Mrs. Grace M.,	10.00
Lamb, Miss Augusta T., Brookline,	1.00
Lamb, Mr. Henry W., Brookline,	1.00
Lamson, Mrs. J. A.,	1.00
Lane, Mrs. Benjamin P., Roxbury,	1.00
Larkin, the Misses,	2.00
Lavalle, Mrs. John,	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Abbott (since died),	5.00
Lawrence, Mr. Charles R., Brookline,	5.00
Leavitt, Mrs. George R., Lexington,	2.00
Lee, Mrs. George C.,	10.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph,	100.00
Leeds, Miss Caroline T., Cambridge,	1.00
Leland, Mrs. Lewis A., Brookline,	1.00
Leland, Mrs. Mary E.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,792.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,792.00
Levy, Mrs. B., Brookline,	2.00
Liebman, Mrs. J. H.,	2.00
Lincoln, Miss C. K. T.,	1.00
Linder, Mrs. G.,	10.00
Linder, Mrs. John F., Brookline,	2.00
Lins, Mrs. Ferdinand, Jamaica Plain,	2.00
Livermore, Mr. Thomas L., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Locke, Mrs. Charles A., Chestnut Hill,	10.00
Loring, the Misses,	30.00
Loring, Mr. W. C.,	25.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C.,	25.00
Lothrop, Miss Mary B.,	5.00
Lothrop, Mrs. Thornton K.,	50.00
Lothrop, Mrs. W. S. H.,	5.00
Loud, Miss Sarah P.,	5.00
Lovering, Mrs. C. T.,	10.00
Lovett, Mr. A. S., Brookline,	5.00
Lovett, Mrs. A. S., Brookline,	5.00
Low, Mrs. Gilman S.,	2.00
Lowell, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. Edward J.,	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. John, Jr.,	5.00
Lyman, Mr. John Pickering,	10.00
Lyman, Mrs. Theodore, Brookline,	20.00
Mack, Mrs. Thomas,	5.00
Mackinnon, Mrs. T. A.,	5.00
Mackintosh, Mrs. W. H., Roxbury,	2.00
Magee, Mr. J. L., Chelsea,	10.00
Mallory, Mrs. F. B.,	2.00
Mandell, Mrs. S. P.,	5.00
Mansfield, Mrs. George S., Malden,	3.00
Marrs, Mrs. Kingsmill, Wayland,	10.00
Marsh, Mrs. Robert,	3.00
Marshall, Mrs. J. P. C.,	10.00
Martin, Mrs. Alex.,	1.00
Mason, Miss Fanny P.,	10.00
Matchett, Mrs. W. F.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,114.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,114.00
McLaney, Miss Annie,	1.00
Mead, Mrs. S. R.,	10.00
Means, Miss Anne M.,	10.00
Means, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
Meredith, Mrs. J. H.,	5.00
Merriam, Mrs. Charles,	5.00
Merriam, Mr. Frank,	10.00
Merrill, Mrs. J. Warren, Cambridge,	10.00
Merriman, Mrs. Daniel,	10.00
Messinger, Miss Susan D., Roxbury,	1.00
Meyer, Mrs. George von L.,	25.00
Mills, Mrs. D. T.,	5.00
Mixter, Miss M. A.,	1.00
Mixter, Mrs. William,	1.00
Monks, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Monroe, Mrs. George H., Brookline,	5.00
Morison, Mr. George B.,	5.00
Morison, Mrs. John H.,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	5.00
Morrill, Mrs. Ellen A., Roxbury,	5.00
Morrill, Miss Fanny E.,	5.00
Morrill, Mrs. F. Gordon,	2.00
Morris, Mrs. Frances Isabel, Westchester, N.Y. City,	5.00
Morse, Mrs. Jacob,	5.00
Morse, Mr. John T.,	5.00
Morse, Miss Margaret F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Morse, Mrs. S. A.,	2.00
Morss, Mrs. Anthony S., Charlestown,	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F.,	5.00
Motte, Mrs. Ellis L.,	2.00
Mumford, Mrs. J. G.,	5.00
Munroe, Miss Mary F., Cambridge,	2.00
Nathan, Mrs. Jacob, Brookline,	2.00
Nazro, Mrs. Fred H., Roxbury,	2.00
Nazro, Miss Mary W., Roxbury,	2.00
Neal, Miss Caro F., Charlestown,	5.00
Newell, Mrs. James W., Brookline,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,309.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,309.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M., Roxbury,	5.00
Newton, Mrs. E. Bertram,	1.00
Nichols, Mrs. E. H., Brookline,	5.00
Nichols, Mrs. Fred S.,	5.00
Nichols, Mr. Seth, New York,	5.00
Nickerson, Mr. Andrew,	10.00
Nickerson, Miss Florence S.,	1.00
Nickerson, Miss Grace E.,	1.00
Nickerson, Miss Isabel J.,	1.00
Niebuhr, Miss Mary M.,	1.00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis,	5.00
Norcross, Mrs. Otis, Jr.,	5.00
North, Mrs. James N., Brookline,	5.00
Noyes, Mrs. C. D.,	2.00
Noyes, Mrs. George D., Brookline,	5.00
Oliver, Miss Martha C., Phila.,	2.00
Olmsted, Mrs. J. C., Brookline,	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. Anna F., Pittsfield, Me.,	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. John B.,	2.00
Osgood, Mrs. George L., Brookline,	5.00
Osgood, Mrs. John Felt,	15.00
Page, Mrs. Calvin Gates,	2.00
Paine, Mrs. William D., Brookline,	2.00
Palfrey, Mrs. J. C.,	2.00
Parker, Mrs. Charles E.,	1.00
Parker, Mrs. Charles W.,	2.00
Parker, Miss Eleanor S.,	5.00
Parkinson, Mrs. John,	20.00
Peabody, Mrs. Anna P.,	25.00
Peabody, Mrs. C. H., Brookline,	2.00
Peabody, Mr. F. H.,	10.00
Peabody, Mrs. Oliver W.,	5.00
Peabody, Mrs. S. Endicott,	10.00
Pearson, Mrs. C. H., Brookline,	5.00
Pecker, the Misses Annie J. and Mary L.,	10.00
Peirce, Mrs. Silas, Jr., Brookline,	2.00
Peirson, Mrs. Charles L.,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,507.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,507.00
Penfield, Mrs. James A.,	2.00
Percival, Mrs. J. P. T.,	1.00
Percy, Mrs. Fred B., Brookline,	2.00
Perry, Mrs. Claribel N., Roxbury,	5.00
Pfaelzer, Mrs. F. T.,	5.00
Phelps, Mrs. George H.,	5.00
Philbrick, Mrs. E. S., Brookline,	2.00
Phillips, Mrs. Anna T.,	25.00
Pickert, Mrs. Lehman, Brookline,	1.00
Pickman, Mrs. Dudley L.,	25.00
Pierce, Mr. Phineas,	5.00
Plumer, Mrs. Avery,	1.00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A.,	25.00
Pope, Drs. C. A. and E. F.,	2.00
Porteous, Mr. John (since died),	4.00
Porteous, Miss M. F.,	1.00
Porter, Mrs. A. S.,	1.00
Porter, Miss Nellie E., North Anson, Me.,	1.00
Porter, Mrs. P. G., Cambridge,	1.00
Potter, Mrs. Warren B.,	100.00
Poulsson, Miss Emilie,	1.00
Poulsson, Miss Laura E.,	1.00
Prager, Mrs. Philip,	3.00
Pratt, Mrs. Elliott W.,	3.00
Prendergast, Mr. James M.,	10.00
Prescott, Dr. W. H.,	2.00
Preston, Mrs. G. H.,	2.00
Prince, Mrs. C. J.,	5.00
Proctor, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Punchard, Miss A. L., Brookline,	2.00
Putnam, Mrs. George,	5.00
Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell,	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. C. F., Chicago, Ill.,	1.00
Quincy, Mrs. George H.,	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. H. P.,	5.00
Ramsdell, Mrs. E. A.,	1.00
Ranney, Mr. Fletcher,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$3,789.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,789.00
Ratshesky, Mrs. I. A.,	5.00
Ratshesky, Mrs. Fanny,	5.00
Raymond, Mrs. Henry E.,	5.00
Reed, Mrs. Arthur, Brookline,	1.00
Reed, Mrs. William H.,	20.00
Revere, Mrs. Paul J.,	1.00
Reynolds, Mr. Walter H.,	5.00
Rhodes, Mrs. Albert H.,	2.00
Rhodes, Miss Florence R.,	2.00
Rhodes, Mrs. James F.,	5.00
Rhodes, Mrs. S. H.,	5.00
Rice, Mr. David,	10.00
Rice, Mrs. David,	15.00
Rice, Mrs. David Hall, Brookline,	2.00
Rice, Mrs. Henry A.,	5.00
Rice, Mrs. N. W.,	5.00
Rice, Mrs. W. B., Quincy,	2.00
Richards, Miss Alice A., Brookline,	5.00
Richards, Miss Annie Louise,	20.00
Richards, Miss C.,	5.00
Richards, Mrs. C. A.,	25.00
Richards, Mrs. Dexter N., Brookline (since died),	10.00
Richards, Mrs. E. L., Brookline,	2.00
Richardson, Mrs. E. C.,	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. F. A., Burlington, Vt.,	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. John, Chestnut Hill,	1.00
Richardson, Mr. Spencer W.,	5.00
Richmond, Mrs. Charles C., Brookline,	5.00
Riley, Mr. C. E., Newton,	10.00
Ripley, Mr. Frederic H.,	2.00
Robbins, Mrs. F. A.,	2.00
Robinson, Mrs. Henry H., Brookline,	2.00
Robinson, Miss H. M.,	25.00
Roby, Mrs. Cynthia C., Wayland,	10.00
Rochford, Mr. Francis J., Newton Lower Falls,	1.00
Rodman, Mr. S. W.,	10.00
Roeth, Mrs. A. G.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,035.00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,035.00
Rogers, Miss Anna P.,	10.00
Rogers, Mrs. Henry M.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.,	20.00
Rogers, Mrs. J. F.,	3.00
Rogers, Miss Susan S.,	5.00
Rogers, Mrs. William B.,	3.00
Rosenbaum, Miss Elsa,	1.00
Rosenbaum, Mrs. L.,	1.00
Ross, Mrs. Waldo O.,	5.00
Rotch, Mrs. Clara M., New Bedford,	20.00
Rotch, Miss Mary R., New Bedford,	5.00
Rotch, Mrs. T. M.,	2.00
Rothwell, Mrs. W. H., Longwood,	5.00
Russell, Mrs. Eliot,	2.00
Russell, Mrs. Henry G., Providence, R.I.,	25.00
Russell, Mrs. Isaac H., Roxbury,	5.00
Russell, Mrs. William A.,	10.00
Rust, Mrs. Nathaniel J.,	2.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.,	10.00
Ryan, Miss Mary, Quincy,	1.00
Sabin, Mrs. Charles W., Brookline,	2.00
Sabine, Miss Catherine, Brookline,	2.00
Sabine, Mrs. G. K., Brookline,	2.00
Sacker, Miss Amy M.,	5.00
Sacker, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Saltonstall, Mrs. Leverett, Chestnut Hill (since died),	10.00
Sampson, Mrs. Edwin H., Cambridge,	1.00
Sampson, Miss H. H.,	1.00
Sampson, Mrs. O. H.,	5.00
Sanborn, Mrs. C. W. H.,	1.00
Sanger, Mr. Sabin P., Brookline,	3.00
Sargent, Mrs. E. P., Brookline,	2.00
Sargent, Mrs. F. W.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. L. M.,	5.00
Sargent, Mrs. Winthrop,	50.00
Saunders, Mrs. D. E., Brookline,	1.00
Sawyer, Mr. Timothy T.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,277.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,277.00
Scaife, Miss Helen,	2.00
Schmidt, Mr. Arthur P.,	10.00
Schouler, Mrs. James,	5.00
Scott, Mrs. William M.,	2.00
Scudder, Mrs. J. D., in memory of her mother, Mrs. N. M. Downer,	5.00
Scull, Mrs. Gideon,	10.00
Seamans, Mr. James M., Brookline,	10.00
Sears, Mr. Frederick R.,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. Herbert M.,	25.00
Sears, Mrs. Knyvet W.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Philip H.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Philip S.,	10.00
Sears, Mrs. Willard T.,	5.00
Severance, Mrs. Pierre C.,	5.00
Shapleigh, Miss Frances H., Brookline,	1.00
Shapleigh, Mrs. John W., Brookline,	2.00
Shattuck, Mrs. G. B.,	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. Benjamin S.,	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. G. Howland,	10.00
Shaw, Mrs. George R.,	2.00
Shaw, Mrs. Henry Russell,	10.00
Shaw, Mrs. Robert Gould,	5.00
Shepard, Mrs. L. H., Brookline,	5.00
Shepard, Mr. O. A., Brookline,	3.00
Shepard, Mrs. Thomas H., Brookline,	5.00
Shepard, Mrs. T. P., Providence, R.I.,	25.00
Sherburne, Mrs. C. W.,	5.00
Sherburne, Mrs. F. S.,	5.00
Sherman, Mrs. George M., Brookline,	2.00
Shuman, Mrs. A.,	5.00
Sigourney, Mr. Henry,	10.00
Silsbee, Mrs. George S.,	10.00
Simpkins, Miss Mary W., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Skinner, Mrs. William, Holyoke,	5.00
Slatery, Mrs. William,	1.00
Smith, Miss Annie E., Roxbury,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,539.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,539.00
Smith, Mrs. Charles Gaston, Brookline,	2.00
Smith, Mrs. Thomas P., Brookline,	2.00
Snow, Mrs. F. E.,	20.00
Snow, Mr. William G., Phila.,	5.00
Soren, Mr. John H., Roxbury,	1.00
S. P. B.,	2.00
Sprague, Mrs. Charles,	1.00
Stack, Mrs. James H., Brookline,	1.00
Stackpole, Mrs. F. D.,	2.00
Stackpole, Miss Roxanna,	5.00
Stadtmiller, Mrs. F., Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H., Brookline,	30.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. H.,	10.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. S., Jamaica Plain,	10.00
Steese, Mrs. Edward, Brookline,	5.00
Steinert, Mrs. Alex.,	3.00
Stetson, Miss Sarah M.,	10.00
Stevens, Mrs. H. H.,	5.00
Stevens, Mr. J. C.,	2.00
Stevenson, Miss Annie B., Brookline,	5.00
Stevenson, Mrs. Robert H.,	10.00
Stockton, Mrs. Mary A.,	3.00
Stone, Mrs. Edwin P.,	5.00
Stone, Mrs. Frederick,	15.00
Stone, Mrs. Richard,	5.00
Storer, Miss A. M.,	5.00
Storer, Miss M. G.,	5.00
Storrow, Mrs. J. J.,	10.00
Strauss, Mrs. Louis,	2.00
Strauss, Mrs. Philip,	2.00
Strong, Mrs. Alex.,	10.00
Strong, Mrs. George,	1.00
Sturgis, Mrs. John H.,	5.00
Swain, Mr. George F.,	3.00
Swan, Mr. Charles H.,	5.00
Swan, Miss Elizabeth B., Dorchester,	5.00
Swann, Mrs. John, Stockbridge,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$4,766.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$4,766.00
Sweetser, Mr. Frank E.,	5.00
Sweetser, Mrs. Frank E.,	5.00
Sweetser, Miss Ida E.,	10.00
Sweetser, Mr. I. Homer,	10.00
Swindell, Mrs. Walter, Cambridge,	1.00
Symonds, Miss Lucy Harris,	5.00
Taft, Mrs. L. H., Brookline,	5.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas, North Billerica,	25.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas Palmer, Roxbury,	1.00
Talbot, Miss Leslie, Roxbury,	1.00
Talbot, Miss Marjorie, Roxbury,	1.00
Tappan, Miss Mary A.,	15.00
Tarbell, Mr. John F., in memory of Mrs. J. P. Tarbell,	10.00
Taylor, Mrs. Charles H., Jr.,	10.00
Taylor, Mrs. E. B.,	5.00
Thacher, Mrs. H. C.,	10.00
Thacher, Mrs. Lydia W., Peabody,	5.00
Thayer, Miss Adela G.,	10.00
Thayer, Mrs. Bayard,	50.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. C., Keene, N.H.,	10.00
Thayer, Miss Harriet L.,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. William G., Southborough,	10.00
Thomas, Miss Catharine C.,	2.00
Thomson, Mrs. Arthur C., Brookline,	5.00
Thorndike, Mrs. Augustus,	10.00
Thorndike, Mrs. A. L., Brookline,	1.00
Tibbetts, Miss S. M., Salem,	5.00
Tileston, Miss Edith,	1.00
Tileston, Miss Eleanor,	1.00
Tileston, Mrs. John B.,	5.00
Tileston, Mrs. Roger E., Brookline,	3.00
Topliff, Miss Mary M.,	3.00
Townsend, Mrs. J. P.,	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. James,	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. J. Alfred, Newton,	1.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. C. S.,	2.00
Turner, Miss Abby W., Randolph,	25.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,041.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,041.00
Tyler, Mr. E. Royall (for 1902-03),	10.00
Tyler, Mrs. G. C., Brookline,	1.00
Tyler, Mrs. J. H.,	5.00
Van Nostrand, Mrs. Alonzo G.,	5.00
Vass, Miss Harriet, Brookline,	2.00
Vickery, Mrs. Herman F.,	5.00
Vogel, Mrs. Frederick W., Roxbury,	5.00
Vorenberg, Mrs. S.,	1.00
Vose, Mrs. Charles,	2.00
Vose, Mr. Frank T.,	5.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.,	5.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. Clarence S.,	10.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. O. F.,	5.00
Waldo, Mr. Clarence H.,	2.00
Walker, Mr. Charles C.,	5.00
Walker, Mrs. J. Albert,	2.00
Walsh, Mr. Frederick V.,	1.00
Ward, Miss E. M.,	5.00
Ware, Miss Harriot, Brooklyn, N.Y.,	2.00
Warren, Mrs. Frederick,	5.00
Warren, Mrs. William W.,	25.00
Wason, Mrs. Elbridge, Brookline,	5.00
Watson, Mrs. C. Herbert, Brookline,	5.00
Watson, Mrs. H. H.,	2.00
Wead, Mrs. Leslie C., Brookline,	2.00
Webster, Mrs. Edwin S., Chestnut Hill,	5.00
Webster, Mrs. F. G.,	5.00
Weeks, Mrs. A. G.,	10.00
Weeks, Mr. A. G., Jr.,	5.00
Weeks, Mrs. W. B. P.,	2.00
Weld, Mrs. A. Davis, Jamaica Plain,	5.00
Weld, Mrs. A. W., Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Weld, Mrs. Samuel M., North Chatham,	5.00
Weld, Mrs. William F.,	20.00
Weston, Mrs. H. C.,	10.00
Whalen, Mrs. J. E., Melrose Highlands,	1.00
Wheeler, Mrs. G. H.,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,234.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,234.00
Wheelwright, the Misses,	2.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. Edward,	5.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. G. W.,	10.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. J. W.,	10.00
Whidden, Miss Georgia M.,	25.00
Whipple, Mrs. Sherman L., Brookline,	10.00
White, Mrs. C. T.,	3.00
White, Miss Eliza Orne, Brookline,	5.00
White, Mrs. F. J., Brookline,	2.00
White, Mr. George A.,	25.00
White, Mrs. Jonathan H., Brookline,	10.00
White, Mrs. Joseph H., Brookline,	2.00
Whiteside, Mrs. A.,	3.00
Whiting, Mrs. J. K., Longwood,	5.00
Whiting, Miss Susan A., Newton,	5.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B., Cambridge,	5.00
Whiting, Mrs. W. S., Brookline,	5.00
Whitman, Mrs. Henry,	25.00
Whitney, the Misses,	2.00
Whitney, Mrs. Edward, Belmont,	25.00
Whitney, Mr. Edward F., New York,	10.00
Whitney, Mrs. George,	2.00
Whitney, Mrs. H. A.,	5.00
Whitney, Mrs. Henry M., Brookline,	5.00
Whitney, Mrs. I. G.,	2.00
Whitney, Miss Mary,	1.00
Whitney, Mr. S. B.,	10.00
Whittemore, Mrs. Augustus, Brookline,	2.00
Whittington, Mrs. Hiram,	2.00
Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick A.,	5.00
Whitwell, Miss Mary H.,	5.00
Willard, Mrs. A. R.,	5.00
Willard, Miss Edith G.,	2.00
Willcomb, Mrs. George,	5.00
Willcutt, Mr. Levi L., Brookline,	10.00
Williams, the Misses,	2.00
Williams, Miss Adelia C., Roxbury,	10.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$5,501.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,501.00
Williams, Mrs. Arthur, Jr., Brookline,	1.00
Williams, Mrs. Charles A., Brookline,	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Harriet C.,	25.00
Williams, Mrs. Jeremiah,	2.00
Williams, Mr. Moses,	5.00
Williams, Mrs. Moses,	5.00
Williams, Mrs. T. B.,	5.00
Wilson, Miss Annie E., Brookline,	5.00
Wilson, Mrs. Edward C., Brookline,	5.00
Wilson, Miss Lilly U., Brookline,	5.00
Wing, Mrs. M. B., Brookline,	1.00
Winkley, Mrs. Samuel H.,	25.00
Winsor, Mrs. Ernest, Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Withington, Miss Anna S., Brookline,	1.00
Withington, Mrs. Charles F.,	1.00
Wolcott, Mrs. Roger,	5.00
Wood, Mrs. E. S.,	2.00
Wood, Mr. Henry, Cambridge,	5.00
Woodbury, Mrs. John P.,	5.00
Woodworth, Mrs. A. S.,	10.00
Worthley, Mrs. George H., Brookline,	2.00
Wright, Mrs. John G., Brookline,	10.00
Wright, Miss M. A.,	3.00
Wyman, Mr. A. E., Newtonville,	15.00
Young, Miss, Brookline,	5.00
Young, Mrs. Benjamin L., Auburndale,	10.00
Young, Miss Lucy F., Winchester,	2.00
Ziegel, Mr. Louis, Roxbury,	5.00
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	\$5,673.00

## CAMBRIDGE BRANCH.

Through Mrs. E. C. AGASSIZ.

Abbot, Miss Anne W. (donation),	10.00
Abbot, Mrs. Edwin H.,	15.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward,	2.00
A friend,	15.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$42.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$42.00
Allen, Mrs. J. H.,	2.00
Ames, Mrs. James B.,	10.00
Anonymous,	2.00
Bartlett, Mrs. John,	1.00
Batchelder, Miss I., Boston,	2.00
Beard, Mrs. Edward L.,	1.00
Bigelow, Mrs. J. W.,	2.00
Blatchford, Miss M. E. (donation),	5.00
Bradford, Miss Edith,	5.00
Brewster, Mrs. William,	5.00
Bright, Mrs. H. O.,	5.00
Brooks, Mrs. John,	5.00
Brooks, Miss M. W., Petersham,	5.00
Buttrick, Miss Anne,	1.00
Cary, Miss E. F.,	2.00
Chandler, Mrs. S. C.,	1.00
Chapman, Miss Anna B.,	2.00
Chapman, Mrs. Lucy A. (since died),	2.00
Child, Mrs. F. J.,	2.00
Cooke, Mrs. J. P.,	5.00
Cushman, Miss Edith W.,	1.00
Dana, Mrs. R. H., Jr.,	5.00
Davis, Mrs. W. M.,	3.00
Deane, Mrs. Walter,	2.00
Ela, Mrs. Walter,	5.00
Emery, Miss C. G.,	1.00
Emery, Miss Octavia B.,	2.00
Eustis, Mrs. F. I.,	3.00
Everett, Mrs. Emily (donation),	10.00
Farlow, Mrs. William G.,	5.00
Fish, Mrs. F. P.,	5.00
Fisk, Mrs. James C.,	5.00
Foster, Mrs. Francis C.,	100.00
Gale, Mrs. Justin E., Weston,	5.00
Glover, Mrs. H. R.,	2.00
Goodale, Mrs. G. L.,	1.00
Goodwin, Miss A. M.,	5.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$267.00</u>



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$267.00
Goodwin, Mrs. Hersey B.,	10.00
Green, Miss E. W.,	1.00
Green, Miss M. A.,	1.00
Greenleaf, Mrs. James (since died),	100.00
Greenough, Mrs. J. B.,	1.00
Harris, Miss Charlotte M.,	1.00
Hayward, Mr. James W.,	5.00
Hedge, Miss Charlotte A., Brookline,	5.00
Henchman, Miss A. P.,	5.00
Hopkinson, Mrs. John,	5.00
Hoppin, Miss E. M.,	5.00
Horsford, Miss Katharine,	5.00
Howe, Miss Sara R.,	5.00
Kennedy, Mrs. F. L.,	3.00
Kettell, Mrs. C. W.,	5.00
Lamb, Mrs. George (donation),	5.00
Longfellow, Miss Alice M.,	10.00
Longfellow, Mrs. W. P. P.,	5.00
McKean, Mrs. H. S.,	1.00
Munroe, Miss Mary F.,	2.00
Neal, Mrs. W. H.,	1.00
Nichols, Mrs. E. H.,	2.00
Nichols, Mrs. J. T. G.,	2.00
Noble, Mrs. G. W. C.,	5.00
Norton, Prof. C. E., and the Misses Norton,	10.00
Page, Miss Abby S., Lowell,	1.00
Palfrey, the Misses,	5.00
Perrin, Mrs. Franklin,	1.00
Pickering, Mrs. Edward C.,	5.00
Read, Mrs. William,	1.00
Richards, Mrs. Mary A.,	2.00
Richards, Mrs. R. H.,	1.00
Riddle, Miss C. C.,	1.00
Saville, Mrs. H. M.,	1.00
Sedgwick, Miss M. T.,	5.00
Sever, Mrs. M. C.,	1.00
Sharples, Mrs. S. P.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$493.00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$493.00
Simmons, Mrs. George F.,	1.00
Smith, Mrs. Horatio S.,	2.00
Spelman, Mrs. I. M.,	5.00
Stark, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. James B.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. J. H.,	2.00
Thorp, Mrs. J. G.,	10.00
Toppan, Mrs. Robert N.,	5.00
Tower, Miss Anna E.,	1.00
Vaughan, Mrs. Benjamin,	10.00
White, Mrs. J. Gardiner,	5.00
White, Mrs. M. P.,	5.00
Whitney, Miss Maria,	10.00
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	10.00
Whittemore, Mrs. G. W.,	1.00
Winlock, Mrs. Joseph,	1.00
Willson, Mrs. Robert W.,	5.00
Woodman, Mrs. Charlotte F.,	25.00
Interest,	15.20
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	\$608.20

## DORCHESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. J. HENRY BEAN.

Atherton, Mrs. Samuel, Boston,	\$1.00
Barnard, Mrs. C. F.,	2.00
Barry, Mrs. Elizabeth S.,	1.00
Bartlett, Mrs. S. E., Boston,	1.00
Bates, Mrs. Henry L.,	2.00
Bean, Mrs. J. Henry,	1.00
Bennett, Miss M. M., Wellesley College,	1.00
Brigham, Mrs. Frank E.,	1.00
Burdett, Mrs. Charles A.,	5.00
Callender, Miss,	1.00
Callender, Mrs. Henry,	1.00
Churchill, Mrs. J. R.,	1.00
Clark, Mrs. W. R., Jr.,	2.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/>
	\$20.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$20.00
Copeland, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Cushing, Miss Susan T.,	1.00
Dillaway, Mrs. C. O. L.,	1.00
Eaton, Mrs. Albert,	1.00
Eliot, Mrs. Christopher R., Boston,	1.00
Everett, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Faunce, Mrs. Sewall A.,	1.00
Fay, Mrs. M. C. T., Milton,	2.00
Hall, Miss Adelaide,	2.00
Hall, Mrs. Henry,	1.00
Hearsey, Miss Sarah E.,	1.00
Hemmenway, Mrs. Edward A.,	1.00
Humphreys, Mrs. R. C.,	2.00
Jackson, Mr. Edward P.,	1.00
Jordan, Mrs. H. J., Hingham Centre,	1.00
Joylin, Mrs. L. B.,	1.00
Laighton, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Lee, Mrs. Charles J. (donation),	10.00
Moore, Mrs. L. M.,	1.00
Murdock, Mrs. Harold, Chestnut Hill,	2.00
Nash, Mrs. Edward, Boston,	1.00
Nash, Mrs. Frank K.,	1.00
Nightingale, Mrs. C.,	1.00
North, Mrs. F. O.,	1.00
Noyes, Miss Mary E.,	1.00
Peabody, Mrs. Charles K., Cambridge,	1.00
Pratt, Mrs. Laban,	2.00
Preston, Mrs. John,	1.00
Reed, Mrs. George M.,	2.00
Robinson, Miss A. B.,	2.00
Sayward, Mrs. W. H.,	2.00
Sharp, Miss E. B.,	1.00
Smith, Miss H. J.,	1.00
Smith, Mrs. W. H. L.,	1.00
Soule, Mrs. Elizabeth P.,	5.00
Stearns, Mrs. Albert H.,	1.00
Stearns, Master A. Maynard,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$78.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$78.00
Stearns, Master A. T., 2d,	1.00
Stearns, Master Henry D., In memory of,	1.00
Stearns, Miss Katherine,	1.00
Stearns, Mrs. Fred P.,	2.00
Thacher, Mrs. A.-C.,	1.00
Thacher, Miss Elizabeth M.,	1.00
Thacher, Miss M. H.,	1.00
Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge (donation),	25.00
Turner, Mr. William H.,	1.00
Waitt, Mrs. William Gay,	1.00
Warner, Mrs. F. H.,	2.00
Whitcher, Mr. Frank W.,	5.00
Whiton, Mrs. Royal,	1.00
Wilder, Miss Grace S.,	3.00
Willard, Miss Ellen E.,	1.00
Willard, Mrs. L. P.,	1.00
Wood, Mr. Frank,	5.00
Wood, Mrs. Frank,	5.00
Woodbury, Miss Mary,	1.00
Wright, Mr. C. P.,	5.00
Young, Mrs. Frank L.,	1.00
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	* \$143.00

## LYNN BRANCH.

Through Mr. L. K. BLOOD.

Averill, Miss M. J.,	\$1.00
Bancroft, Mrs. Thomas,	1.00
Berry, Mrs. B. J., and son,	5.00
Blood, Mr. and Mrs. E. H.,	5.00
Blood, Mr. and Mrs. L. K.,	10.00
Breed, Mrs. A. B.,	1.00
Caldwell, Mrs. Ellen F., Bradford,	1.00
Earp, Miss Emily A.,	1.00
Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. V. J.,	5.00
Frazier, Mrs. Lyman B.,	2.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$32.00

\* A subscription of \$1.00 was received after the accounts were closed for the year.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$32.00
Harmon, Mrs. R. E.,	1.00
Haven, Miss Cassie S.,	1.00
Haven, Miss Rebecca E., Phila.,	2.00
Heath, Mrs. Caroline P., Boston,	2.00
Hollis, Mrs. Samuel J.,	10.00
Lee, Mrs. Caroline A.,	5.00
LeRow, Mrs. M. H.,	1.00
Little, Mrs. William B.,	1.00
Lovejoy, Mrs. Dr.,	1.00
Macnair, Mr. John,	5.00
Morgan, Mrs. William F.,	5.00
Newhall, Mr. Charles H.,	25.00
Page, Miss E. D.,	1.00
Pevear, Mr. Henry A.,	5.00
Pickford, Mrs. Anna M.,	5.00
Sheldon, Mrs. Mary L.,	5.00
Smith, Mrs. Joseph N.,	10.00
Souther, Mrs. Elbridge,	1.00
Spalding, Mr. Roland A. (donation),	2.00
Sprague, Mr. Henry B.,	5.00
Tapley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F.,	5.00
Thomson, Mr. Elihu, Swampscott (donation),	5.00
Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Charles,	2.00
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	\$137.00

## MILTON BRANCH.

Through Mrs. WILLIAM WOOD.

Baldwin, Miss Alice W.,	\$1.00
Barnard, Mrs. James M.,	1.00
Breck, Mrs. C. E. C.,	1.00
Brewer, Miss Eliza,	5.00
Brewer, Mrs. Joseph,	10.00
Briggs, Miss S. E.,	1.00
Brooks, Mrs. Edward, Hyde Park,	1.00
Channing, the Misses,	2.00
Clarke, Mrs. D. O., East Milton,	1.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$23.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$23.00
Clum, Mrs. Alison B.,	1.00
Cunningham, Mrs. Caleb, East Milton,	4.00
Dow, Miss Jane F.,	3.00
Dow, Miss Lucia A.,	3.00
Emerson, Mrs. W. R.,	1.00
Forbes, Mrs. J. Murray,	5.00
Gilbert, Mrs. H. J.,	1.00
Gilmore, Miss Mary E., North Easton,	1.00
Glover, Mrs. T. R.,	1.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus, Readville,	25.00
Hicks, Miss Josephine,	1.00
Hinckley, Miss Mary, Mattapan,	1.00
Hollingsworth, Mrs. Amor,	3.00
In memory of Mrs. William H. Slocum by Mrs. Joseph Brewer,	50.00
Jaques, Mrs. Francis,	5.00
Jaques, Miss Helen,	10.00
Klous, Mrs. Henry D.,	1.00
Ladd, Mrs. William J.,	5.00
Loring, Miss Edith,	2.00
Loring, Mrs. Elisha,	3.00
McIntosh, Mrs. J. S.,	1.00
Morse, Mrs. Samuel A.,	1.00
Perkins, Mrs. Charles E.,	5.00
Pierce, Mrs. M. V.,	1.00
Pierce, Mr. Vassar,	1.00
Pierce, Mr. Walworth,	1.00
Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.,	2.00
Richardson, Miss Martha,	2.00
Rivers, Mrs. George R. R.,	1.00
Roberts, Miss Rachel,	1.00
Roberts, Mrs. George H.,	1.00
Rotch, Miss Johanna,	1.00
Tilden, Mrs. George,	2.00
Tilden, Mrs. William P.,	1.00
Tucker, Miss R. L., Hyde Park,	1.00
Tucker, Mrs. Stephen A., Hyde Park,	1.00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$172.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$172.00
Tuell, Mrs. Hiram,	1.00
Vose, Miss Caroline C.,	2.00
Wadsworth, Mrs. E. D.,	1.00
Ware, Mrs. Arthur L.,	2.00
Weston, Mr. William B.,	5.00
White, Mrs. F. B.,	1.00
Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T.,	1.00
Whitwell, Mrs. F. A.,	1.00
Whitwell, Miss Natalie S.,	1.00
Wood, Mr. William,	1.00
Wood, Mrs. William,	10.00
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	\$198.00

### WORCESTER BRANCH.

Through Mrs. GILBERT H. HARRINGTON.

Allen, Miss Katherine,	\$5.00
Allen, Mrs. Lamson,	1.00
Ball, Miss Helen,	1.00
Ball, Mrs. Phineas,	1.00
Barber, Miss F. Lillian,	2.00
Blake, Miss,	1.00
Brigham, Mrs. John S.,	1.00
Clark, Miss Harriet E.,	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Henry C.,	50.00
Comins, Mrs. E. I.,	1.00
Curtis, Mrs. Edwin P.,	1.00
Day, Mrs. John E.,	2.00
Fay, Mrs. H. B.,	1.00
Fobes, Mrs. Celia E.,	2.00
Gage, Mrs. Homer,	5.00
Gage, Mrs. Thomas H.,	2.00
Gates, Mrs. Charles L.,	1.00
Harrington, Mrs. C. G.,	2.00
Harrington, Mrs. Edwin C.,	2.00
Harrington, Mrs. Gilbert H.,	5.00
Hoar, Mrs. George F.,	2.00
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<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$93.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$93.00
Hoar, Miss Mary,	5.00
Johnson, Mrs. W. W.,	1.00
Lincoln, Mrs. Winslow S.,	1.00
Lowell, Mr. A. S.,	5.00
Miller, Mrs. Henry,	2.00
Moen, Mrs. Philip W.,	10.00
Moore, Mrs. Jesse,	1.00
Morse, Mrs. E. D. F.,	1.00
Morse, Miss Frances,	1.00
Pratt, Mrs. Henry S.,	10.00
Rice, Mrs. William E.,	5.00
Richardson, Mrs. W. A.,	1.00
Robinson, Mrs. J. H.,	1.00
Rogers, Miss Nellie,	1.00
Russell, Mrs. Herbert,	2.00
Russell, Mrs. J. M.,	2.00
Salisbury, Hon. Stephen,	10.00
Schmidt, Mrs. H. F. A.,	1.00
Scofield, Mrs. J. M.,	5.00
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.,	1.00
Stone, Mr. J. B.,	1.00
Thayer, Mrs. Adin,	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. E. D., Jr.,	10.00
Torrey, Mrs. L. H.,	1.00
Washburn, Mrs. Charles G.,	25.00
Wellington, Mrs. F. W.,	1.00
Wesson, Mrs. James Edwin,	2.00
Wheeler, Mrs. Léonard,	1.00
Whipple, Mrs. W. F.,	1.00
Winslow, Mrs. Samuel E., Leicester,	2.00
Wood, Mrs. E. M.,	6.00
Wyman, Miss Florence W.,	1.00
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	\$215.00









