



*Chapel Hall on the Gallaudet College campus, Washington, D.C.*

*Gallaudet College*

who is given credit for the invention of the football huddle. Emery Hall, the school's primary department, is named in honor of the founder.

The Kansas School takes pride in the fact that many of its alumni and employees have been enshrined in the American Athletic Association of the Deaf Hall of Fame. The list includes: Luther Taylor, Nathan Lahn, Frederick A. Moore, John Ringle, Edward S. Foltz, Paul D. Hubbard, Charles Bilger, Dalton Fuller, and Paul S. Curtis.

The school's gymnasium is named for Luther Taylor, the school's most famous athlete. Taylor spent nine seasons as a pitcher for the New York Giants baseball team.

For many years KSD has had an excellent Scouting program. The school has its own scout cabin, a gift of the Olathe Sertoma Club. Uel Hurd, who has been the scoutmaster for nearly half a century, was the first deaf Kansan to become an Eagle Scout. In 1943 he was awarded the Silver Beaver award, Scouting's highest honor.

The school is located on the Old

Santa Fe Trail and a marker on the gymnasium wall records that fact.

### **Minnesota School for the Deaf Faribault**

**Opened:** 1863

**Founder:** State Legislature

When Minnesota became a state in 1858, action was taken by the legislature to start a school for the deaf. George E. Skinner, a representative from Faribault, urged the legislature to locate the school in his city and an offer of 40 acres was made but nothing happened for five years. The Civil War and Indian hostilities delayed action on the school. In 1863 Senator Berry of Faribault introduced a bill to establish the school. It passed in March and the school opened the following September in a building belonging to a Major Fowler in Faribault. Students between the ages of 8 and 30 were admitted. The name of the school was the Minnesota Institute for the Education of

the Deaf and Dumb. The name was later changed to the Minnesota School for the Deaf in 1902.

Between 1915 and 1952 the male students wore military uniforms and practiced military drills and maneuvers. The young boys used wooden guns and the older boys practiced with Springfield rifles. In 1896 the school printed its first yearbook and in 1905 Minnesota began granting students attending Gallaudet College \$300 a year in state aid. From 1916 to 1944 the school had a boys' band. In 1946 the Girls' Drum Corps performed before 16,000 basketball fans in a state tournament game between Ironton-Crosby and Minneapolis Marshall.

Military was taught by James H. Quinn, a Fanwood graduate. Quinn was drillmaster for two years. Wrote Superintendent Tate of the military training: "Since we have had the drill we notice that we have had comparatively little use for the hospital."

James L. Smith, a graduate of the school, taught at his alma mater for 50 years. In 1905-06 he was acting super-