

OUR HERITAGE

1864

GALLAUDET COLLEGE CENTENNIAL

1964



Presented By
Williard J. Madsen



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MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Gallaudet College
Kendall Green
Washington, D. C.

OUR HERITAGE

GALLAUDET COLLEGE CENTENNIAL

*Solicited and Compiled
by*

The Centennial Souvenir Book Committee

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Centennial Reunion Committee

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Sponsored by the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER
GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. *Centennial Souvenir Book Committee.*

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET MEMORIAL LIBRARY
GALLAUDET COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1964
GRAPHIC ARTS PRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Foreword

. . . AND SO HERE WE STAND ready to commemorate the conclusion of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of our beloved Alma Mater . . . for it was exactly one hundred years ago to the date—June 28, 1864—that our college was formally inaugurated as the National Deaf-Mute College at the First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-Half Street in Washington, D. C., later to become Gallaudet College in honor of the founder of education for the deaf in America, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. And as we do this, we look forward to the next century for what it may bring, but there can be no doubt that OUR COLLEGE will continue to progress and to mature.

But for this great occasion we bring to you a Souvenir Book that will serve for the years to come to help us remember the remarkable growth of our college, for this growth has been no less than truly remarkable. The fact that ours is still the *only* college for the deaf in the world after 100 years speaks for itself . . . it speaks for our country and its compassion . . . and it speaks for the courage and determination of the American deaf and their leaders, both deaf and hearing.

This book, too, we hope, will serve to recapture and to preserve for all time the great HERITAGE that is ours. For we have a truly rich heritage . . . perhaps richer than that of any other college similar to ours . . . and this because we have been and are still *unique*. In this book you will find pictures, stories, anecdotes, and poems that portray this unique heritage. We have attempted to bring to you that which is commonly known and that which is unusual and not so commonly known. You will find no table of contents in this book, but

there is reason for that. We feel that our readers will gain more pleasure by leafing through its pages to discover for themselves that which makes our heritage what it is. We have five sections plus the commemorative letters and the section on our boosters and advertisers, without whose interest and help this book would not be possible. The first section brings to you a prelude which attempts to tie in all the things which made our first 100 years what they are. This is followed by three sections, one on each of the three main eras under three great Presidents. And finally a section on the illustrious and loyal Alumni of our college.

This committee has endeavored to give you the best possible portrayal of our great heritage within certain limitations. It would not be possible, without years of careful research, to present a total and comprehensive story of all the unusual and important events in our college's history . . . and this would and could easily be in a series of volumes. We have uncovered much that we could not use, but which would comprise invaluable testimony to this heritage. And, in the process of reviewing this history, we have discovered that our magnificent past seems like only yesterday . . . as if we had lived through all those 100 years. And it is our sincere hope that when you lay this book aside after paging through it, you too will feel it's almost as if you had known those who have made our history and our heritage . . . as if you had walked with them . . . and as if you had talked with them . . . AND IT WAS ONLY YESTERDAY . . .

—The Editor

Acknowledgements

Putting any book together is no small or easy task and the Souvenir Book Committee under the chairmanship of Reuben Altizer, '30, fully realizes that. Numerous individuals and groups within our college and outside of it have contributed immeasurably to the realization of *Our Heritage* and the committee is grateful for all the help it has received from them. The Editor wishes, therefore, to express appreciation and acknowledgement to the following:

To Mrs. Lucille H. Pendell, Librarian, and the Gallaudet College Library for extensive help in gathering rare pictures, timeless articles of interest and other necessary material, and for being available for assistance at all times.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy J. Stewart for the loan of priceless albums, for valued anniversary pictures, and for assistance in identifying pictures and getting material for rare stories.

To Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, Minister, National Presbyterian Church, for rare photos of the inauguration site of our college; to Mrs. Harry A. Gillen (Grandniece of EMG) for the loan of unusual and interesting photos; to Mr. Dan Reichard ('06) for the loan of the pictures of Teddy Roosevelt's visit to our college and for other useful photos; to Mrs. Percival Hall, Jr., for photos and material on Dr. Hall, our second President; to Mr. Jonathan Hall for loan of his mother's (Ethel Taylor Hall, '00) personal album from which many interesting photos of college life in the 90's were available; to the Kappa Gamma Fraternity for loan of rare photos and the

Norris album; to Edward Harmon ('21), Mrs. Roberta Lundmark, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pucci, Miss Margaret Jackson ('25), Mr. Daniel Drake, Jr., and Mr. Louis Balfour, all for the loan of valuable pictures; and, finally, to all those others who lent personal albums, photos, or articles of interest and value without which this book could not have been compiled: Miss Ruth Atkins, Mr. John Penn, Mr. Wallace Edington, Sr., Mr. Leonard Lau, Mr. August Herdtfelder, Mr. and Mrs. Richard O. Wright, Mr. Clarence Russell, Mr. William Stifter, Mr. S. Robey Burns, and Mrs. Amato, though all pictures could not be used.

To Dr. Leonard M. Elstad and the Gallaudet College Administration for help, encouragement, and the use of facilities; and to the Audio-Visual Department for help with pictures.

To Mrs. Georgia Holden and the College Public Relations Office for assistance in locating certain pictures and for loan of the valuable photos of the big events of the Centennial Year.

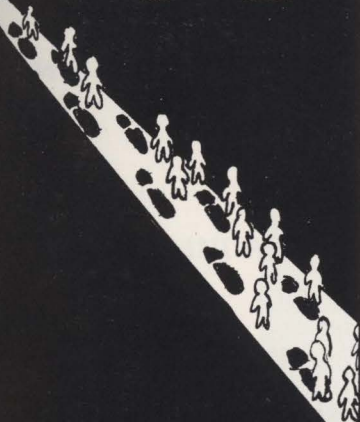
To the *Tower Clock*, the *Buff and Blue*, the Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity, and the Delta Epsilon Sorority among the student organizations for photos and material.

To the Graphic Arts Press staff: Mr. Harry Brown, Mrs. Marian Crate, Mr. Robert Beckham, and Mr. George Murphy for their pleasant, courteous, and helpful service at all times and with all problems that came up.

And to our wives for their help, encouragement, and patience through all the long hours of time and work devoted away from home.

WE DEDICATE THIS BOOK TO THE NEXT ONE-HUNDRED YEARS

1864



Centennial Song

The time has come
and here we stand:
a small but growing,
knowing band
that saw your footsteps
in the sand
... and followed, Gallaudet.

Here in these halls
that heard your fame—
the old, the new,
but still the same—
we consecrate
your noble name
... yet again, Gallaudet.

A century
of dreams is past;
the bread
upon the waters cast,
transformed anew,
stands here at last
... in tribute, Gallaudet.

Come, grant your sons
and daughters heart—
that we, like you,
may play a part
in making life
a work of art
... for others, Gallaudet.

Then dream no more
but gently sleep
as one who sowed
and needs must reap,
for all your trust
in us will keep
... forever, Gallaudet.

And when we leave
this hallow'd ground
lest we forget,
your words profound:
*he serves us best
whose deeds abound*
... quietly, Gallaudet.

—Taras Bruce Denis '51
4 May 1964



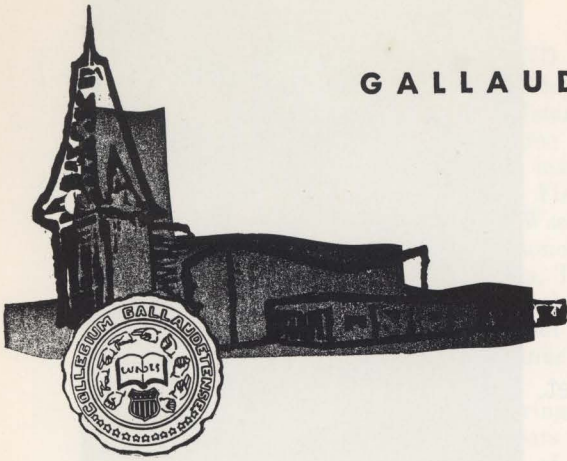
1964

BILL CRUME

GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Centennial Reunion

JUNE 28 - JULY 5, 1964 • WASHINGTON, D.C.



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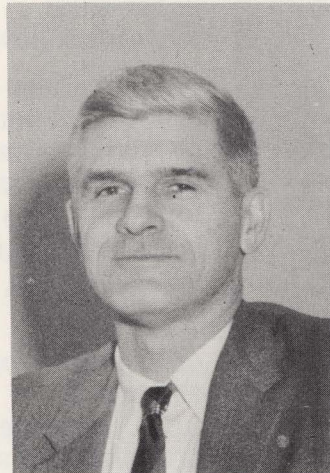
Marcellus Kleberg

Willard Madsen

Elizabeth Miller

Clyde J. Morton

Alfred Sonnenstrahl



To All Loyal Sons and Daughters of Gallaudet, the latch string is out. Kendall Green welcomes you with open arms to the greatest of all reunions!

Every effort has been made by your Reunion Committee to make your stay on the Green a pleasant one and it is the sincere hope of the committee that you will look back upon this Centennial Reunion as an occasion long to be remembered.

May this book add many hours of reminiscence of those days gone by.

Francis C. Higgins
Francis C. Higgins
General Chairman
Centennial Reunion Committee

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1964



ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE,

It is a privilege to congratulate Gallaudet -- and to salute each of you -- on the observance of this inspiring institution's Centennial Year.

The meaning of democracy is expressed in many ways. Gallaudet College stands -- alone in the world as a college for the deaf -- as a unique expression of the compassion and vision of the American people under our democratic way of life.

Since Abraham Lincoln signed the Charter for Gallaudet in 1864, we have kept open a door of opportunity for the deaf which is open in no other land. Today the value of this vision is clear to us all. While the teaching mission for Gallaudet graduates remains great and vital, the horizons are broadening. A vast new array of opportunities for the deaf is opening in industry, government, and all the professions as well as teaching. The role of the deaf in the future of our society and economy has never been so promising and for this we can all be grateful and proud.

Your individual support and interest mean much to your college's continuing success and I am confident that your efforts will help to make the second one hundred years the best years of Gallaudet's life and service.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "Lyndon B. Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SEVENTH ST. & FLORIDA AVE., N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALBERT W. ATWOOD
CHAIRMAN

Gallaudet College Alumni Association
Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C.

April 29, 1964



Gentlemen:

First, let me say how appreciative the Board of Directors of the College is that the Alumni Association is making so much of the Centennial year and taking such a very active part in the ceremonies connected therewith. We know that you are proud of the College and your loyalty to it. But this feeling works both ways. The College is proud of you and of the useful lives you have lived, of the dedication that so many of you have shown in your life work, dedication to the best interests of the deaf.

I am quite familiar with the loyalty and affection which most college alumni have for their alma maters. I have attended almost countless reunions and commencements of my own college, and served for many years either as president or secretary of my class, and known many other men who have given more of themselves to their alma maters than I have done.

But it seems to me that you must have a feeling for your college of not only a different degree but even of a different kind. It takes real work, real ambition, real persistence, real determination for a young deaf man or woman to go through college and make a creditable showing.

To accomplish that, to do that, must engender in the student and alumnus a peculiar affection for the instrument of the accomplishment, the college. Gallaudet may not be perfect, it may not embody every attribute that you might wish, but I do not know any college that does. It can always become better, it can always improve, but it has done a wonderful service for a hundred years. It has turned out and continues to turn out alumni who do credit not only to the College but to the country in which they live.

May I be permitted a brief personal note? It has been a rare privilege, a great honor to have served on the Board of Directors for so many years. My interest in the College and my concern for its welfare has steadily increased, year by year, almost month by month. As I look back upon a very long, a very active and a very happy life, no chapter in it has brought me more happiness than my connection with Gallaudet.

Finally, I look forward with pleasure to reading your book.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Albert W. Atwood".

Albert W. Atwood
Chairman

Gallaudet College

Kendall Green

Washington 2, D.C.



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



Gallaudet College
Alumni Association
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1964

This is a great day, a great week and a great year for the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. As you look through this program you will see pictures and read names that will stir memories and bring a smile or real laughter. There is much to look back upon in a hundred years. Much has happened that was news when it happened and makes interesting history when we read it now. The stature of a college and its program is wrapped up in the lives of many devoted staff and faculty members. The names--Kendall, Gallaudet, Fay, Ely, Day, Hall, Peet, Hughes, Draper, Hotchkiss, and others--easily come to mind. They were the "giants" in those days. There are "giants" today and many more in the making.

We look forward to the second century, convinced that what we have at Gallaudet College today is good. It can be made better, and that must be our goal. One hundred years ago Gallaudet College was a dream becoming a reality. The enrollment was very small, the staff was small, and the physical facilities were less than adequate. Yet spirit and determination made up for what was lacking. Growth came slowly but surely. The beginning of the second century finds the college with an exploding population, a large and eager staff and facilities that are very adequate. We must be enriching the curriculum. We must match quantity with quality, and we must continually strive to improve the intellectual climate. The true evaluation of a college can best be determined by the success of those who have been its students. Gallaudet College can be proud of its sons and daughters who down through the years have justified the faith of Kendall and Gallaudet in the ability of deaf persons to achieve a college education. You are a gallant lot.

We face the future with confidence, thankful for all who gave so much for so many years that the college could reach its present status. Certainly the difficulties today are not as great as they were in the early days. Better results should be forthcoming. We have faith they will be.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Leonard M. Elstad".
Leonard M. Elstad

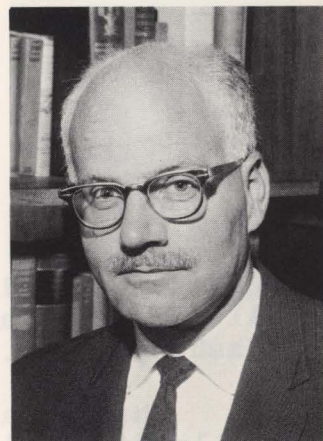
GALLAUDET COLLEGE

KENDALL GREEN

WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

1 June 1964

OFFICE OF THE DEAN



A college is judged, finally, not by the number of its buildings or by the publications of its faculty, but by the quality of its alumni. It exists to educate its students; and the only way of judging the degree of its success is to study its alumni. Are they in fact well informed about the world and the society in which they live? Are they in fact well equipped to make sound independent judgments based upon objective observation? Are they in fact responsible and constructive members of the society that has provided for their education? Do they show a capacity for joy, an appreciation of beauty, a sympathetic understanding of the great enterprises of the human spirit?

The alumni of Gallaudet College can be confident that the answer to these questions is yes.

George Detmold, Dean



GALLAUDET COLLEGE

SEVENTH ST. & FLORIDA AVE. N.E. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

Telephone 543-9515



Gallaudet College Alumni Association
Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1964

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Administration

LEONARD M. ELSTAD
President
GEORGE DETMOLD
Dean
SIDNEY B. COHEN
Business Manager

Dear Friends:

Commemorating a century of achievement at Gallaudet brings together the many who have contributed some knowledge of the past, strength and enthusiasm for the present, some vision of the future, some skill to do useful service, some urge to fit that service to the well-being of Gallaudet College, and of paramount importance a cohesion in relationships essential to the dignity of an educational institution--these represent vital things which shape the destiny of the College.

We--Alumni, Directors, Administration, faculty and staff must continue to demonstrate these vital things to our student body of today and tomorrow. The passing of years whether it be one or one hundred does not diminish, rather increases the need for harmony with a singleness of purpose which will bring to Gallaudet the wisdom, courage and dedication needed to maintain a course true to her destiny.

Gallaudet is proud of its heritage. Despite its basic mission to provide educational opportunities for handicapped, the developments at the College appear to emphasize normalcy rather than exceptionality. Likewise a spirit of normalcy in cooperation affords mutual benefit and maximum gain to everyone identified with Gallaudet.

Secretary Celebrezze asserted--"It has been said that a child's education should begin at least a hundred years before he is born. For many deaf children theirs did in the establishment of Gallaudet College."

The courage and perseverance of its founders and all since who have inspired the growth of the College will make the task of educating the deaf a meaningful accomplishment to them, to us, to the nation, to all humanity.

I am privileged to join and serve with you in bringing to the College such abilities as I may possess for continued attainment of College objectives; gratified for a share, no matter how small, in the rewards which accompany victory over misfortune that pervade the lives of students attending Gallaudet College.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney B. Cohen
Sidney B. Cohen

Centennial Year 1864-1964

Gallaudet College

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED IN 1889—INCORPORATED
IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1908

AT CENTENNIAL REUNION TIME

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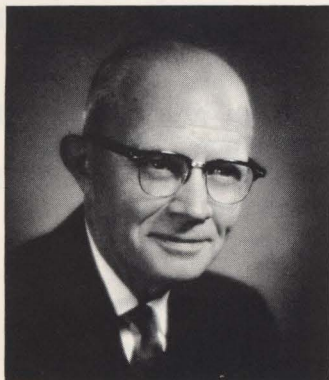
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MINNEAPOLIS 7, MINNESOTA

•
MARGARET E. JACKSON, '25
ARCHIVIST
183 PINEHURST AVENUE
NEW YORK 33, NEW YORK



Dear Fellow Alumni:

The event we have long been preparing for--the Centennial Reunion at our Alma Mater--has finally arrived, and this week we will be both re-living and making history.

We will be re-living history as we recall the story of Gallaudet College and our own, small, individual parts in it.

We will be re-living history as we meet with classmates and college friends; as we walk around Kendall Green, noting the remaining landmarks and the changes that have occurred.

We will be reminded of the truism that Gallaudet College is more than brick and stone; that a college, even if it were completely razed, would continue to exist in each and all of its alumni. In short, the alumni of a college is its final meaning and justification.

It is in this proud sense that we gather again on this occasion. We return to Alma Mater with a deep feeling of what she has meant to us; and a renewed determination to carry on our responsibilities as alumni.

As President of your Association, and on behalf of the Board of Directors, I express thanks to all of you who have labored to make our Reunion a fitting celebration of Centennial. And to you who have come from near and far, an official Welcome.

James N. Orman
James N. Orman
President

OUR HERITAGE

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1631

Rec. 4, 11/1

Pub. 43

7.94

Thirty-Eighth

Congress of the United States of America;

At the first Session.

Begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AN ACT

To authorize the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, to confer degrees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant and confirm such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, to such pupils of the Institution, or others, as by their proficiency in learning, or other meritorious distinction they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in Colleges; and to grant to such graduates, diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as said Board of Directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduations.

Samuel C. Bayne
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate

Approved, April 3, 1864

Abraham Lincoln

ENABLING ACT

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the
United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION.

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(Signed) SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives

(Signed) H. HAMLIN

*Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate*

Approved, April 8, 1864

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Let Us Come Back . . .

ONE HUNDRED YEARS have suddenly become *prologue* . . . one hundred years of trial and endeavor . . . of good times and hard times . . . of gladness and joy . . . sadness and tears . . . of change and transition . . . and, behold, we are on the *threshold* of a *new century* . . . but, before we enter, let us come back . . .

Let us come back to the men . . . to the times . . . and to the deeds of OUR HERITAGE . . . in simple words . . . to the beginnings of what we are today . . .

Let us come back to take a long and pleasant journey down the roads that were laid out for us and that were once trodden by us . . . the roads that are to be tread but once more . . . for what has been now belongs to the AGES and the *memory* of it all now becomes an *eternal thing* . . .

Let us come back to the ideals . . . to the hopes and the dreams of our fair founder

. . . to the visions of his forebears and of his friends who struggled along with and beyond his times . . . to the men and women who inherited these ideals . . . these hopes . . . these dreams . . . and have carried them on down through the years to continue the great yet humble task once begun by a man with a vision of visions . . .

Let us come back if but to share the memories . . . the learnings . . . the struggles . . . the conquests . . . the progress and the setbacks of our *Alma Mater* . . . as she was . . . as she is . . . and as she will be for *another century* to come . . .

But, most of all, let us come back to retrace our precious heritage of one hundred years that it may not be lost to the next century . . . for, as they say, "*Art is long, and Time is fleeting*" . . .

Willard J. Madsen, '52
Assistant Professor of English
Gallaudet College

REUNION SONG

We shall return to thee, Alma Mater,
The college loved like a mother dear;
Thy wide green lawns and remembered places
Are shrines grown holier year by year.

The fields and courts where we fought your battles
With all the fury and fire of youth;
Tall lads new-waked to an old, old glory,
And sweet sixteen with her lips of truth.

We shall return to thee, Alma Mater;
Thy great heart beckons across the years
To lads and lasses with hair turned silver—
Old dreams and laughter, old loves and tears.

We shall not come with sweet voices singing,
But if we did—how grand had they rung!
For the truest words are the words unspoken,
The sweetest songs are the songs unsung.

May heaven keep thee, dear Alma Mater!
And guide thee onward. The Prince of Peace
Hath said, "Ye do it unto me, even
As ye have done to the least of these."

Loy E. Golladay, '34

The Soul of Gallaudet College

CHARLES RUSSELL ELY

TEXT: Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

— *Phillipines, Chap. IV, ver. 8*

(From a Bible owned and marked by Dr. Gallaudet.)



WHAT is Gallaudet College? It is not only its material equipment, its Faculty, its alumni, its student body, but also, what is more intangible, its history and its present ideals.

A college may be thought of as having a soul. That is not to be taken in a literal sense but in the same way we think of a nation as having a soul.

When we think of a great nation, such as the British or the French, we do not think of its territory, its wealth, and its achievements, but also of its laws and its customs and what we believe to lie in the hearts of its people.

As with a nation, it is the soul of a college which will determine the position it will occupy, at long last, in the Hall of Fame in history.

The soul, like gravity, cannot be exactly defined, but may be measured or evaluated in various ways. The soul of a college, as that of man may

be measured in terms of what, in the language of signs, may be described as heart-thinking.

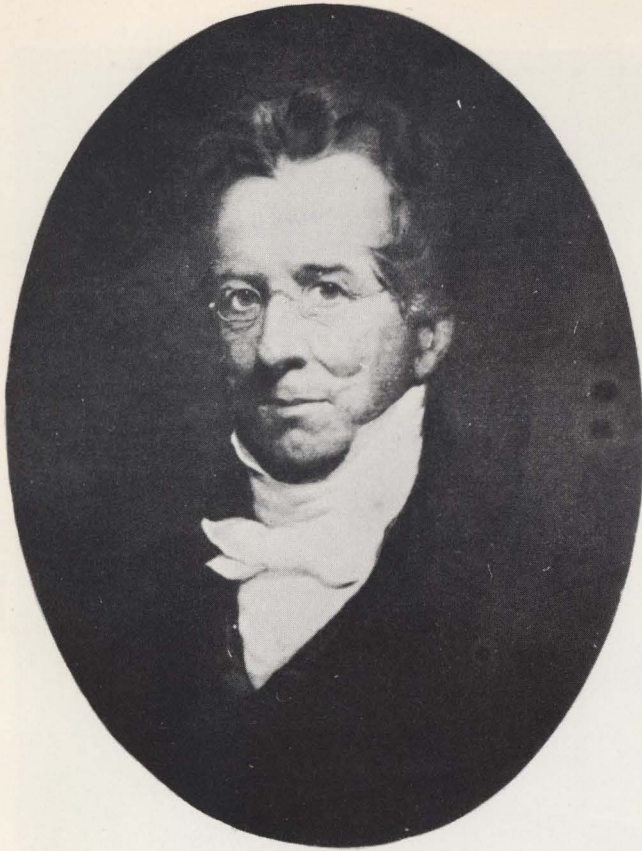
Gallaudet College was born in the heart as well as in the mind of Edward Miner Gallaudet and thereby endowed from the beginning with a soul. It was a soul, which in his vision, was to be devoted to the higher education of the deaf. This soul grew and developed during the lifetime of the originator and since then, for better or for worse, all who have been connected with the college have affected or modified it.

Upon you, the Alumni, rests a part of the responsibility of taking into your heart-thinking this vision of the great Gallaudet and of treasuring and caring for that which he left in our keeping—a soul, which like his own, is immortal.

Alumni Reunion, June 19, 1936

A Vision of Visions

Once there was a man named Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet of Hartford, Connecticut, who was looking for a life work . . . he eventually chose the ministry and began his career. But he was not completely satisfied for he felt something lacking in his life . . . he felt that there was some great work for him to do in the world. One day he came across a little deaf girl, Alice Cogswell, who was playing in the sand near her home. Her father was a friend of Gallaudet's, but Gallaudet had not known about the plight of this forlorn little girl whose silent world set her apart from everything else in creation. She was mute . . . she did not even know her own name . . . and there was no place where she could learn—where she could go to school. Gallaudet was deeply moved by her plight and then and there determined to do something about it after discovering that she was a bright child. He sought out help from his neighbors and friends and went to Europe to seek information on teaching the deaf. In England he was not encouraged in his endeavor and so he went to France where he found a warm welcome and an open heart. From France, he brought back a deaf teacher, Laurent Clerc, and established the *first* school for the deaf in America in Hartford. That was in 1817. Years later and with great success, having been emulated by a number of other states in establishing schools for the deaf, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet had become an old man, but he still had dreams. He dreamed of the possibility and feasibility of secondary education for the deaf and even of higher education. The establishment of such center or centers of learning would produce America's deaf teachers. After all, Clerc had been a most successful teacher. What better reason for this dream? He passed this vision of visions on to his son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, and the dream was realized with the establishment of Gallaudet College, the world's *first* and still the *only* college for the deaf.



Our Patron Saint

In an address on the History of the Columbia Institution, delivered before the Columbia Historical Society on January 17, 1911, Dr. Gallaudet, then President-Emeritus of our college, had this to say:

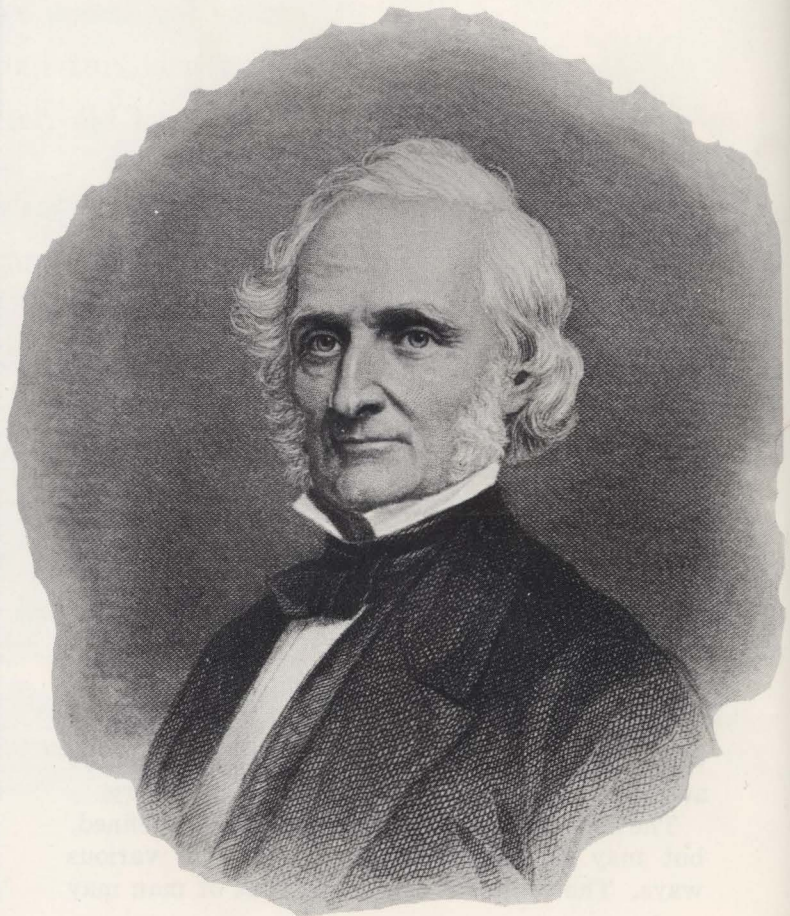
While it is true that Congress has been the chief benefactor of the institution, the liberality of individuals in the early days must not be forgotten. And among these, the name of Amos Kendall must be held in most grateful remembrance.

His portrait hangs in the place of greatest prominence in the Chapel, his name has been given to one of the schools, and is inseparably connected with the beautiful domain of one hundred acres which has been and will be the happy home of thousands of grateful alumni.

It was the privilege of the writer of this paper to enjoy an intimate and most friendly intercourse with Amos Kendall during the first twelve years of the existence of the Columbia Institution. To his youth and inexperience, the wise counsels which a man of Mr. Kendall's age and ability could give were of the greatest value, and it is a pleasure to the writer, in closing this history, to name Amos Kendall as the *patron saint* of the Columbia Institution.

And so from our founder, what better words to express our great debt to the one man who gave a house and two acres of ground to begin the work of the great institution we know today as Gallaudet College? Amos Kendall did not stop with this act of benevolence. When the accommodations which he first presented to the institution were entirely inadequate, Kendall presented about \$8,000 to erect an additional building of 19 rooms to meet the early needs of the growth of the school. This was his gift and it served as part of the permanent housing for over 50 years. He never failed to give complete support to young Gallaudet's work as superintendent of the Institution and when the latter endeavored to seek favorable aid and action from the Congress in establishing our college in 1864, Amos Kendall was among the first to influence Congress to act. Of course, when Gallaudet accepted his position in 1857 as superintendent, it was with an understanding that he would have favorable support in this direction.

Amos Kendall lived to see the first formal commencement of our college in 1869 and then passed on in November of that year. He has not been forgotten nor will he ever be forgotten for the Honorable Amos Kendall was truly our "Patron Saint."



Chronology of A New Birth . . .

1847—The first volume of the *American Annals of the Deaf* proposes the idea of secondary or higher education for the deaf.

1851—A convention of instructors of the deaf held at Hartford, Conn., during which the subject of a high school or college for the deaf was discussed. Debates held that the deaf could pursue the higher learnings of the Fine Arts and Sciences; of the Mechanical Arts, Civil Engineering, etc., in which certain individuals might be fully competent. It was agreed that such an institution of learning should be national in character and sustained by public or Federal aid. This particular subject submitted to further study with no time limit as to realization of such concept.

1854—*American Annals of the Deaf* features article, "The National College for Mutes," by John Carlin, himself a deaf-mute, educated in part at the Pennsylvania Institution, but who, in maturer years, improved himself in science and letters to a most remarkable degree.

1857—FEBRUARY 16—An act of Congress was approved, incorporating the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind and providing in part for maintenance and tuition, allowing \$150 per annum for each poor child received from the District of Columbia. Under this act a board of directors, including the Hon. Amos Kendall, was appointed. Public charity was also acceptable.

1857—MAY 30—Edward Miner Gallaudet, age 20, was appointed to the superintendency of the institution. Mrs. Sophia Fowler Gallaudet, his mother, was appointed the institution's first Matron.

1857—JUNE 18—The institution (later becoming The Kendall School) opened with five deaf-mutes in attendance. Within a few weeks the number increased to 11 deaf-mutes and four blind children.

1858—JANUARY 21—An exhibition was given of the institution's pupil improvement in the old Representatives Hall in the Capitol which had just been vacated by the House. This exhibition drew a large assembly and was regarded with much interest and Gallaudet later said: "It is of interest to record the fact that since the hall was emptied of its furniture a few days later, our exhibition was the last public meeting held in this historic chamber."

1858—SEPTEMBER—The second academic year of the institution began on the second Thursday, and was scheduled to close the first Wednesday in July, thus establishing a pattern of opening and closing schedules for time to come.

1859—A brick house containing 19 rooms was erected, adjacent to the school building, at a cost of \$7,100, and about two acres of land (valued at \$3,500), were presented to the institution through the generosity of the Hon. Amos Kendall. (Later the Primary Department Building (Old Fowler Hall) was built piecemeal around this building.)

1861—AUGUST—The new school building was used as a hospital by a regiment of Pennsylvania troops under Col. Samuel Black. Accommodations were provided for 35 sick soldiers, without serious inconvenience to the institution. One of

these died; the rest were removed after recovery and before the opening of the Fall term in September.

1862—OCTOBER 31—The attention of Congress was called to the need of higher learning (college level) "to provide deaf teachers for State institutions of the deaf throughout the country; to advance opportunities to deaf-mutes to engage in many pursuits from which now they are necessarily barred (from simple lack of culture); and to liberalize such an institution of college level to accept deaf-mutes possessing the requisite mental capacity from all parts of the land and fulfill Society's obligations to the deaf-mutes."

1863—JULY—Fourteen acres to the north and northwest of the institution's grounds were purchased. (This is the area now comprising Faculty Row and part of the South mall of the new Quadrangle) (Chapel Hall Terrace included). At this time the institution owned 16 acres.

1864—APRIL 8—The Enabling Act (approved by the 38th Congress, 1st Session, begun December 7, 1863), which authorized the organization of a collegiate department with powers to bestow degrees in the arts and sciences is approved and signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

1864—JUNE 28—Public inauguration ceremonies take place at First Presbyterian Church, Four-and-a-Half Street, Washington (Four-and-a-Half Street is now John Marshall Place, located between Third and Sixth Streets, N.W., north of Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.). Addresses delivered by retiring President of the Institution, Hon. Amos Kendall; President-elect, Edward Miner Gallaudet; Hon. Rep. James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; Laurent Clerc (first deaf teacher of the deaf in America) of Hartford; Orator John Carlin (a deaf man) of New York who received an Honorary Master of Arts degree, the first degree granted by the newly founded college; Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, Pres. of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York. The Hon. Amos Kendall confers honorary degree upon John Carlin following addresses.

1864—SEPTEMBER 8—The *National Deaf-Mute College* is designated as the title of the new collegiate department of the institution, which opens its doors this day.

The Record of Our College's Birth . . .

Below is reprinted the entire proceedings of Congress in regard to the proposal which would authorize the College to confer higher degrees. This was the forerunner of the actual Charter of the National Deaf-Mute College and is taken from *The Congressional Globe* for March 15, 1864:

DEGREES FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND

Mr. GRIMES. This day was set apart for District business; but I understand that the chairman of the Committee on Finance is desirous of occupying the day, or such part of it as may be necessary, with the bill that was under consideration when the Senate adjourned yesterday. I do not see

him now in his place. I am willing, so far as I am the representative of the Committee on the District of Columbia, that he should do so, with the understanding that when that bill shall be disposed of the business of the District of Columbia shall be taken up and continued on during the day and to-morrow, if necessary, in order to dispose of it.

Mr. SUMNER. I hope not to-morrow. The Senator will bear in mind that there is a special order for to-morrow.

Mr. GRIMES. What is it?

Mr. SUMNER. The bill to repeal the fugitive slave act.

Mr. GRIMES. If I have to abandon today, I shall insist on having to-morrow for the District business.

Mr. SUMNER. I hope the Senator will say Thursday, and not interfere with the assignment already made for to-morrow.

Mr. GRIMES. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 163.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill (S. No. 163) to authorize the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to confer degrees.

Mr. HALE. I wish the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia who reported that bill would explain the necessity for conferring this power on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. It seems to me rather an extraordinary one. It is to confer degrees like other colleges, I believe.

Mr. GRIMES. I do not know that there is any necessity for the passage of the bill at all. It is done at the instance of the trustees and superintendent of this institution, in this District who desire that they should have permission to confer upon deaf and dumb and blind, pupils who may graduate at their institution, and who are to go out into the world and become instructors of the deaf and dumb and the blind, a diploma. That, I believe, is the full scope of the bill and the object of the persons who desire its passage. It is to allow the trustees of this institution to confer a degree, whatever they may determine the title of it to be, that will indicate that they have passed through a course of thorough education at this institution.

Mr. HALE. As it is explained I have not the slightest objection to it in the world; but it struck me that the bill read a little broader than that. I would be obliged to the Secretary if he would read it again.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows: *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind be, and they are hereby, authorized to grant and confirm such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the Institution or others—

Mr. GRIMES. I move to strike out the words "or others." I was not aware that those words were in the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary continued the reading, as follows:

who, by their proficiency and learning or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in colleges, and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as such board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

Mr. GRIMES. I am satisfied I was in error in agreeing to strike out the words "or others." I do not know why this institution or why any educational institution designed for the use of the deaf and dumb should not have the privilege of conferring a degree upon an experienced educationist in this particular department in New Hampshire or in Iowa or elsewhere as well as upon the pupils of the institution in the District. I do not think that any disadvantage can result from the passage of the bill. It is not intended to confer degrees upon anybody except those who are themselves deaf and dumb or who are the instructors of deaf and dumb people.

Mr. ANTHONY. It ought to say so.

Mr. HALE. I think it ought to say so. The bill as it now stands would empower this institution for the education of deaf mutes to confer degrees in the arts and sciences the same as Harvard university or Yale college. It seems to me that it should not be done; that it is lessening the thing altogether. They might have an appropriate diploma, indicating that they have passed through the regular order of education prescribed by such an institution. I think that would be very well, and I have no doubt it would be proper. I do not stand here as the particular advocate for degrees in the arts and sciences or for colleges; but the community have supposed that there was some character attached to such degrees, and if there is, it seems to me we should not confer this power on this institution, so that a degree from this deaf and dumb institution should have the same rank and standing as a degree from the highest and oldest colleges and universities in the land.

Mr. ANTHONY. If I understand the bill correctly, it would enable this institution to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws or Doctor of Divinity. I think that would make the thing more ridiculous than it is now, which is hardly necessary. If they were to confer some degree appropriate to the institution upon the deaf and dumb, it would be very proper. But I do not think it is necessary to pass this bill. I suppose they can confer a degree of Doctor of Laws, if they choose, without a legislative act. I suppose any institution, or any voluntary body of men, can do it. I think the bill had better be recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia to report on the nature of the degree they shall be authorized to confer; and if the chairman of the committee will agree to it I will make that motion.

Mr. GRIMES. I am not very familiar with this business of degrees. I never was in possession of one myself, and I never believed that they conferred upon those gentlemen who were in possession of them any particular merit or distinction. I know that institutions in my country without any particular standing as scholastic institutions confer degrees; but the world judges of the graduates by their success afterwards, and not by the fact that they happen to have a degree on parchment. I would not object myself to this institution having the power to confer any kind of degrees. I do not suppose anybody would be injured by conferring that power upon them, although that is not the design of the act; and I do not think there is any possibility or probability of degrees being conferred on anybody else except upon the pupils of the institution or occasionally upon some

person who is distinguished as an educationist of persons who are afflicted by the loss of their sight or their articulation.

I do not think it is a very important matter, and I do not care whether it is recommitted or not. I never imagined that it was of any particular advantage to the institution that the bill should be passed. When it was brought to me by the gentlemen who have charge of this institution, I saw no objection to it. There was not a member of the committee to whom it was referred who saw any objection to it; and I have failed thus far to hear any substantial objection, except that possibly they may confer degrees like Harvard and Yale colleges. Suppose they do: what harm is going to be done to anybody? Is anybody going to employ a deaf mute or a man who has not the power of utterance and give him any greater confidence because he has a diploma from this deaf and dumb asylum than they would if he had not one? Would not a man's credentials, if his character be good, be worth just as much without a diploma from this deaf and dumb asylum as with it? I beg pardon of the Senate for occupying its time on such a subject.

Mr. ANTHONY. I move that the bill be recommitted. I think the object of the bill is a very good one indeed, but I do not think the object is expressed in the bill itself. I think it will rather make the institution ridiculous to give it the power to confer literary or scientific degrees, whereas I think it would be very proper to give it the power to confer some degree that may be framed and invented for the deaf, dumb, and blind.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. HALE. There is no provision that the degrees they confer shall be on the deaf and dumb and the blind. I move to insert these words before the word "pupils."

Mr. CLARK. I desire to inquire of my colleague and of the other Senators who oppose this bill if their opposition is not a little captious. Pray, sir, what is the objection to this seminary having the power to confer a degree as a matter of compliment on somebody who was not educated there if they choose to do it and the man chooses to accept it? Take the case of a man who happens to be an educator of the deaf and dumb, not deaf or dumb himself, but a man who could talk and who could listen, and this institution, for the purpose of complimenting him for his skill and faithfulness in educating the deaf and dumb, or for some other purpose, chooses to confer a degree upon him, and he is willing to receive it—pray what is the objection to it? I do not think there is any danger of making the whole thing ridiculous, as suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island. I think we may as well trust this matter in the hands of these people who educate the deaf and dumb as anybody else. I do not believe that they will abuse it. I can hardly conceive how it can be abused. I think we had better allow this institution and the gentlemen who are engaged in this good work to issue these degrees, and if anybody chooses to receive them, and receive them as a compliment, let him have them.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendment made as in Committee of the Whole to strike out the words "or others."

Mr. GRIMES. I withdrew that amendment afterwards.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was put to the Senate and agreed to, but can be disagreed to now.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

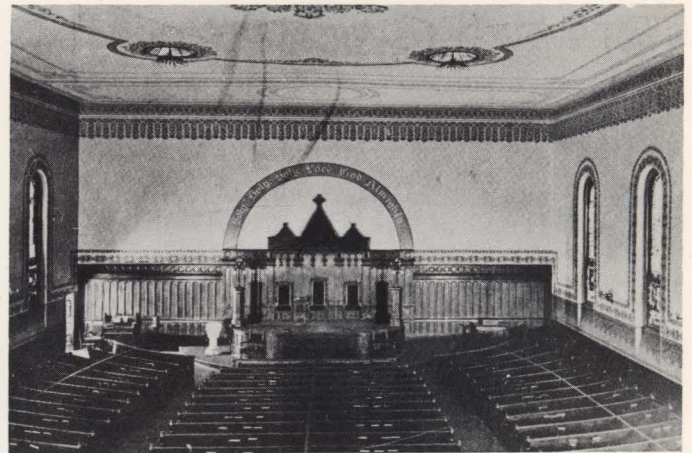
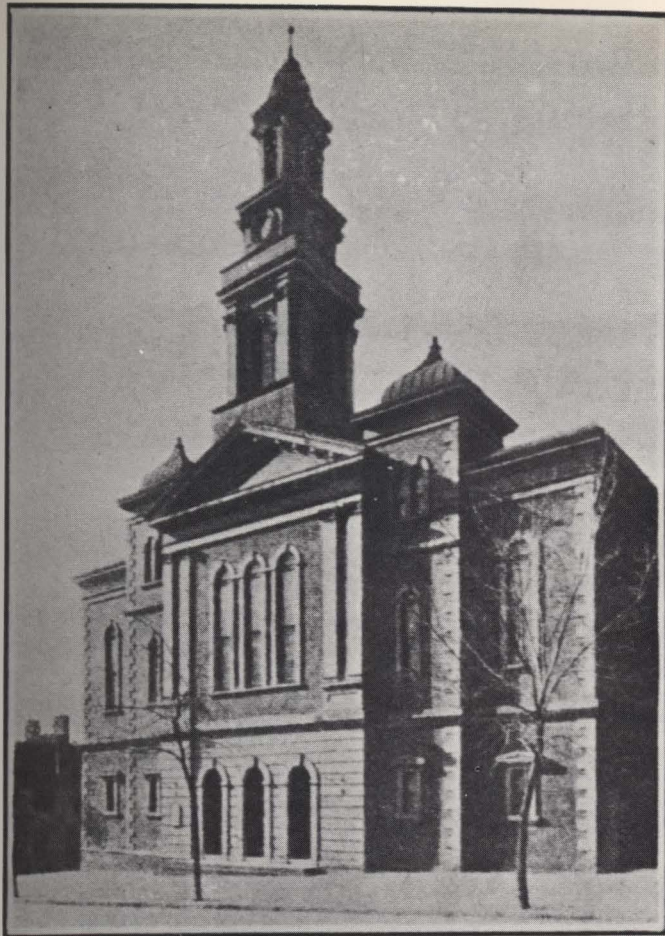
Inauguration of the College

June 28, 1864

Our college had become a reality. Congress had passed a bill authorizing power to confer degrees and thereby establishing collegiate powers on the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind (as it was known at this time). President Lincoln had signed the bill and a college was born. All this had taken place in not too long a time and now came the time for "baptism" in a sense . . . and that was the inauguration of the infant college which took place in the First Presbyterian Church at Four-and-a-Half Street (Now John Marshall Place, N. W.).

The occasion was a big one in the deaf world. The Institution was holding its first graduation of a class in the Academic Department and at the same time publicly inaugurating a new college. Also Edward Miner Gallaudet, who had been Superintendent of the Institution since its inception, was being installed as President, taking over the position held by the Hon. Amos Kendall for the past seven years.

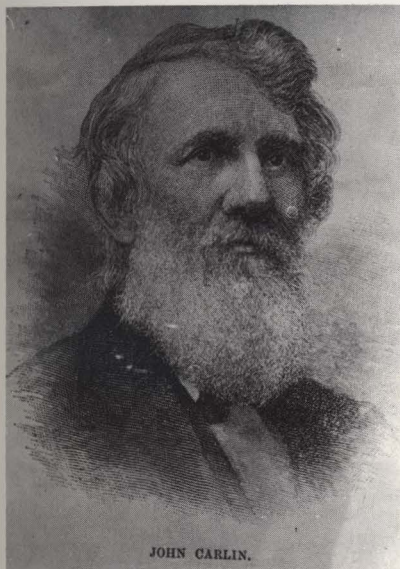
The ceremonies included: an introductory address by Mr. Kendall; the Inaugural Address by the new President-elect; an address by the Hon. James W. Patterson, Representative from New Hampshire and a Professor in Dartmouth College who was to become a lecturer in our college; a brief address by Laurent Clerc, first deaf teacher of the deaf in America at Hartford; An oration on "A College for the Deaf and Dumb" by John Carlin of New York, a self-styled and educated deaf man; A letter from the Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., President of the University of Pennsylvania was read because he could not be present; An address by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes in New York; and, finally the conferring of the first degree, that of Master of Arts on John Carlin. The exercises were closed with the benediction by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., Minister of the First Presbyterian Church and a Member of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution.



Interior view of the First Presbyterian Church, scene of the *first* graduation from the Academic Department of the Columbia Institution and the inauguration of OUR COLLEGE.

The First Presbyterian Church of Washington at Four-and-a-Half Street (now John Marshall Place), church of eminent leaders of Washington during the Civil War. It is no longer in existence having merged long ago with the National Presbyterian Church.

Photos Courtesy of Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, Minister, National Presbyterian Church.



Our College's First Degree Conferred Upon John Carlin

Near the end of the inauguration exercises of Our College on June 28, 1864, and after all addresses had been made and diplomas given to the graduating class of the Columbia Institution, the Hon. Amos Kendall called Mr. Carlin to the stage and addressed him thus:

JOHN CARLIN: For the first time in the world's history has an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb been authorized to confer collegiate degrees. By representations of the board of directors they were satisfied that, by your varied attainments, notwithstanding the deprivation of hearing, you are a proper subject for the first exercise of this power conferred upon them by Congress. Their decision has been justified by the ability and earnestness with which you have this day presented the claims of the deaf-mutes of our country to a higher grade of education. While we bestow upon you this deserved honor, we hope thereby to induce other deaf-mutes to emulate your example, and not rest satisfied with the attainments now available in existing institutions. And whatever it is practicable for us to do, you may be assured, sir, we will not fail to do, to realize for your brothers and sisters in misfortune all the blessings invoked for them in your address of this day.

I am happy, sir, in being the instrument of the board of directors in conferring upon you this honor, and handing you an appropriate diploma.

Thereupon, John Carlin was presented the *first* degree, an honorary Master of Arts degree.

On September 8, 1864, the college formally opened its doors with a Faculty of five and a student body of thirteen of which five were candidates for admission to the college and eight were enrolled for preparatory study. The college students were: Melville Ballard of Maine (Class of 1866); James Cross, Jr. and James H. Logan of Pennsylvania; John B. Hotchkiss of Connecticut; and Joseph G. Parkinson of Vermont (all of the Class of 1869).

The First Faculty of Our College:

Edward Miner Gallaudet, A.M., Pres. and Prof. of Moral and Political Science

Richard Salter Storrs, A.M., Prof. of Linguistics

Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, A.M., Prof. of Natural Science

Hon. James W. Patterson, Lecturer on Astronomy (Hon. Patterson was a Member of Congress from N. J. and former Dartmouth U. Prof.)

Peter Baumgras, Instructor of Drawing and Painting

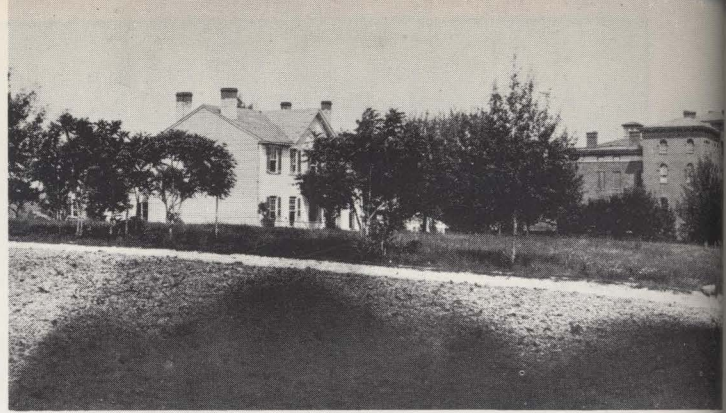
And So Begins An Era . . .

When Amos Kendall agreed to set up a school for the deaf and blind children found on the streets of Washington with no place to go to acquire an education of any kind, he gave a frame house and two acres of ground and set about securing a man to run the new institution. This man turned out to be Edward Miner Gallaudet, son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet who had founded the first school for the deaf in America at Hartford in 1817, forty years before. The house he gave had nine rooms and was insufficient for housing the whole school so a house was rented from William Stickney, his son-in-law.



The New School Building erected with funds donated to the Institution by the Hon. Amos Kendall in 1858. It contained 19 rooms and was connected by a corridor to the original Kendall house given to the infant school.

Below: Old Fowler Hall shown under construction. Actually it was built piece-meal around the new school building and was finally extended and completed in 1866.

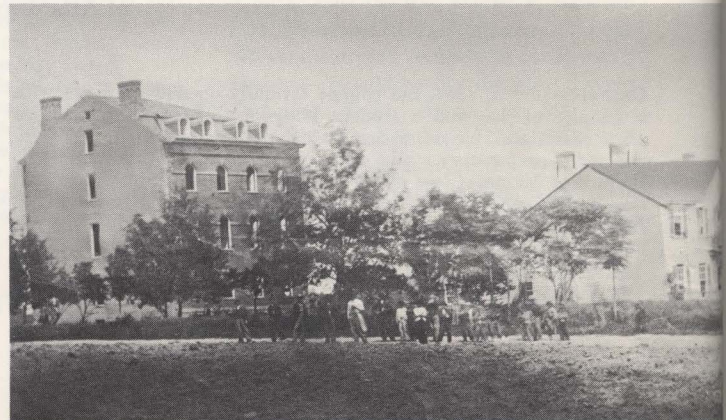


Rose Cottage as it stood around 1866-67 with the Primary Department at right.

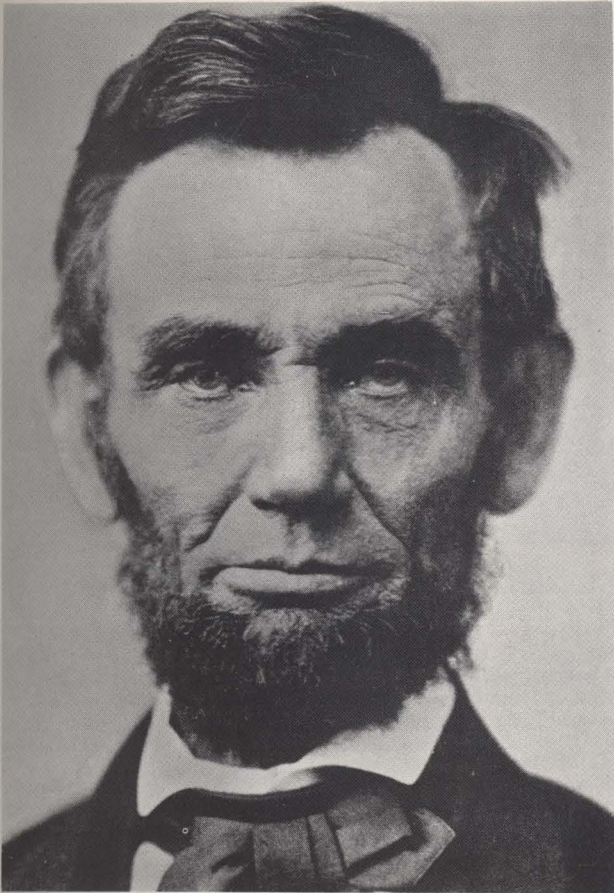
The two houses were situated several yards apart, the Kendall house approximately where Fowler Hall now stands and the Stickney house in the vicinity of the flag-pole and Chapel terrace. Between the two houses was a large rose garden. For this reason, the Stickney house became known as "*Rose Cottage*". It contained ten rooms, however, neither the Kendall house nor *Rose Cottage* were well built and both were uncomfortable in inclement weather, but the infant institution thrived and in 1858, Mr. Kendall gave over \$7,000 to have a new building erected. Upon its completion in 1859, *Rose Cottage* was abandoned. The new building was connected with the original Kendall house which remained in use until the beginning of the construction of Primary Building (Old Fowler Hall as it was later named in honor of Sophia Fowler, EMG's mother who served as the first Matron of the Institution).

In 1864, *Rose Cottage* saw life once more as it was repaired and put into use for the opening of the new college just then established. And thus did it become the "Cradle of Gallaudet" and so did it remain until the first new college building was completed and occupied in 1866. This building forms the East wing of College Hall, completed in 1877, eleven years later. *Rose Cottage* then gave way to the construction of the foundation of the main Central building (what we know as Chapel Hall) and then it was no more. But it shall always remain the birthplace of our notable college . . . the "Cradle of Gallaudet."

Pictured below is *Rose Cottage* while the *first* new college building was nearing completion. It forms the East wing of College Hall. Note students in the foreground.



PATRONS OF OUR COLLEGE . . .

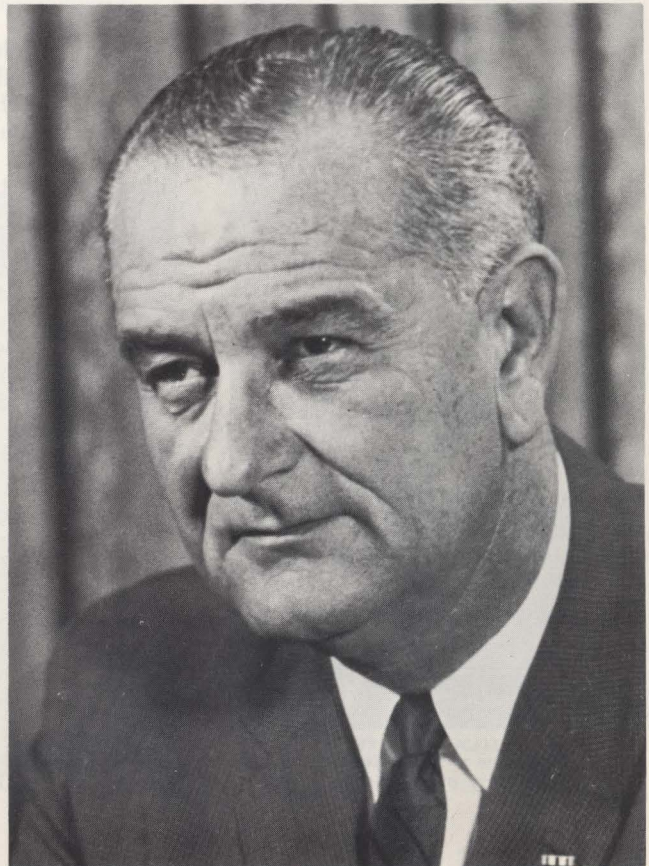


PAST

ABRAHAM LINCOLN signed the original charter establishing the college. In his capacity as President of the United States, he served as the **FIRST** Patron, Ex-Officio of the College. Every President of the U. S. since him has served likewise, a few quite intimately. This photo is a reproduction of the one made by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D. C., on November 15, 1863, just four days before Mr. Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address. Gardner was an assistant to Mathew B. Brady, the great Civil War photographer, who incidentally took the EMG family portrait on page 27. This photo is universally accepted as the greatest of the Lincoln Presidential photographs taken at a time when the responsibilities and anxieties of his great office began to show in his face and less than six months from the time when he signed our charter on April 8, 1864.

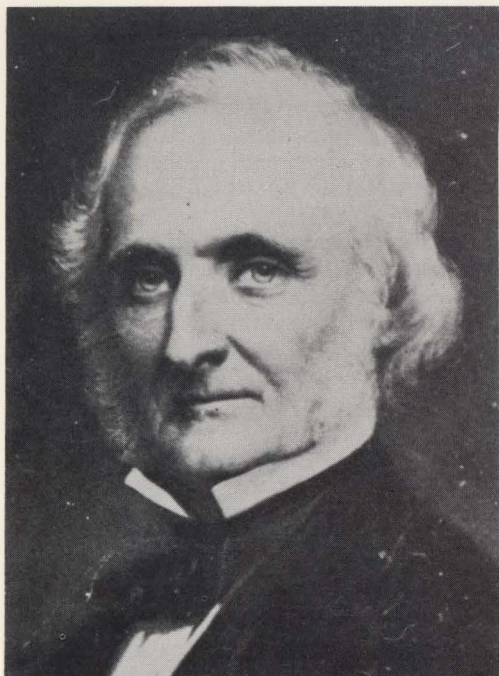
PRESENT

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON is the present Patron Ex-Officio of OUR COLLEGE, having been thrust suddenly into the great office of the Presidency by the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It is strange that the man who signed our college into being should be assassinated so soon thereafter, and again, that the man who was to have paid homage to our **ONE HUNDRED** years of existence should meet the same fate so near the Centennial. Kennedy gave recognition to our college and our alumni and would have given the Centennial Commencement Address had he lived. Nevertheless, our College was fortunate in having LBJ, then Vice-President of the U. S., present the Commencement Address **THREE** years ago, at which time he declared that he would pursue the idea of setting up a Peace Corps of deaf leaders to help the deaf of less fortunate lands. The College awarded Johnson an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on this occasion.



Our College's First Board of Directors

Pictured here are four members of the *first* Board of Directors of Our College:



HON. AMOS KENDALL
Past President of the Institution

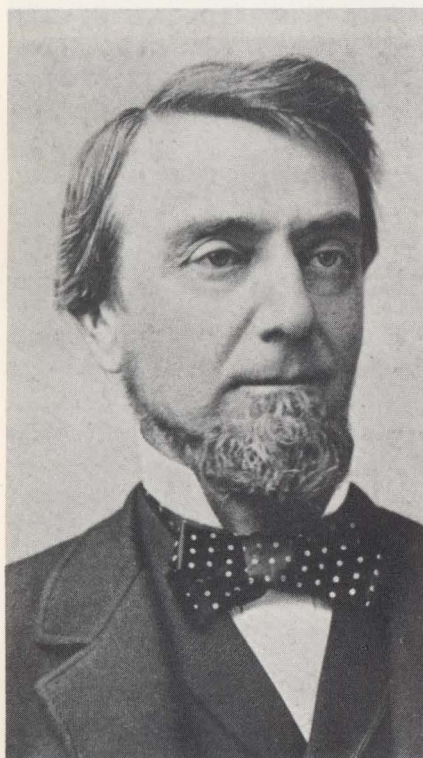


EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET
President of the Institution

Other Board Members, of which no pictures are available, included the following:

GEORGE W. RIGGS, JR., *Treasurer*; WILLIAM H. EDES, Esq.; JUDSON MITCHELL; DAVID A. HALL, Esq.; and JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.

Of this original Board, Messrs. Edes and Mitchell died early in 1865 (Jan. and March) and thus did not serve the full term of our college's first year of life. They were replaced within this first year by the Hon. Benjamin B. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings and the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U. S. It is most interesting to note that the majority of the early Board members were wealthy men of high public office who contributed large sums of money as well as time to the welfare of the institution and the infant college. The Treasurer, George W. Riggs, Jr., was a well-known banker in the city (presumably of some connection with the present Riggs National Bank) and he served in this position from the beginning of the Institution (1857) until his death in August, 1880. The Hon. William Stickney, who also contributed much to the welfare of the Institution, served as Secretary of the Board for the same period of time, passing on in October, 1880.

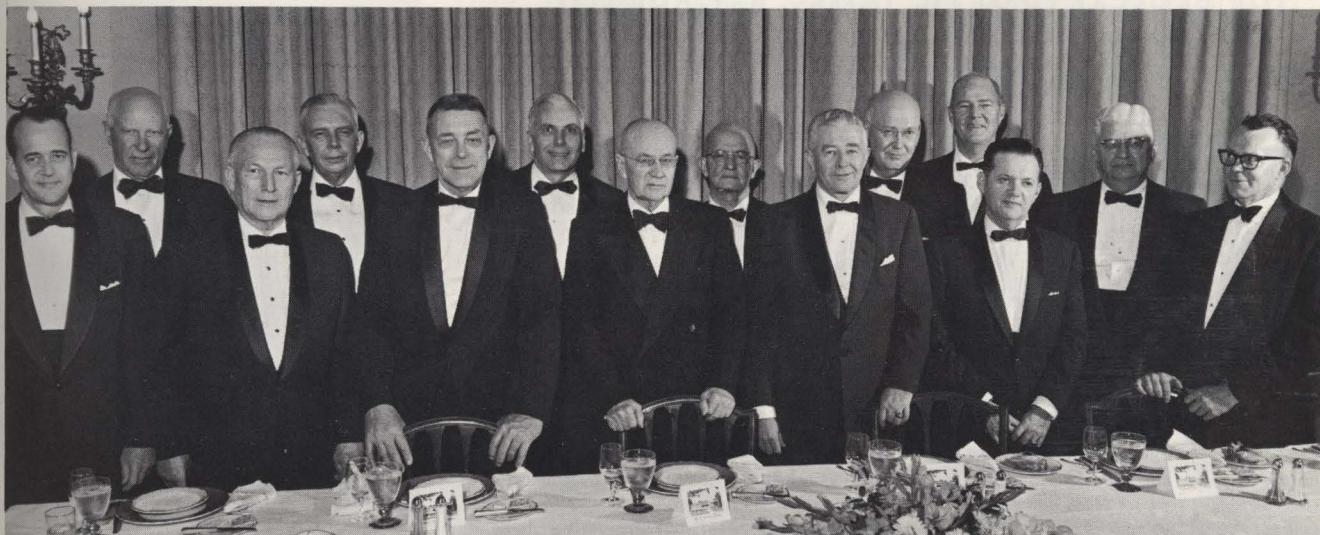


WILLIAM STICKNEY
(son-in-law of Amos Kendall)
Secretary of the Board



THE REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D.D.
Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church
(Photo Courtesy of Dr. Elson, Minister,
National Presbyterian Church)

Our Present Board of Directors

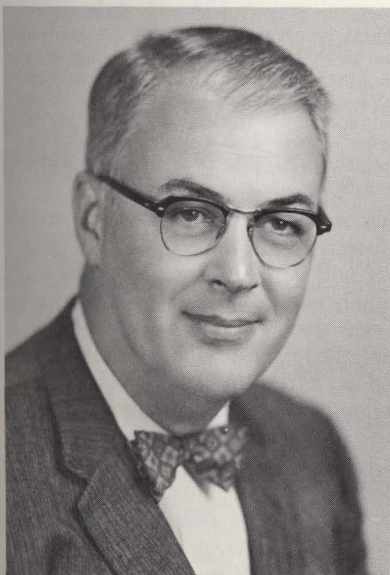


The Board of Directors of Gallaudet College Gathered for a Testimonial Dinner to Judge Homer Thornberry, Board Member for 15 Years, at Cosmos Club—March 4, 1963.

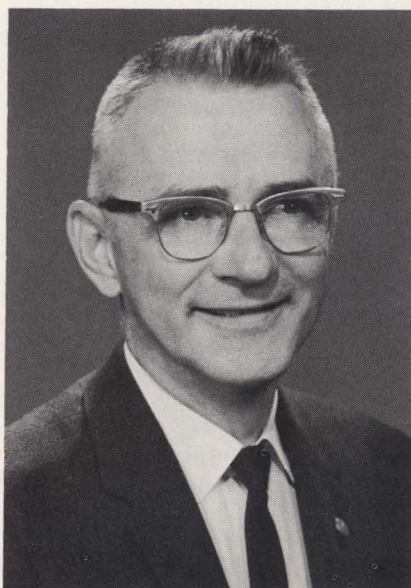
L-R: Robert Kevan; George M. Ferris, Sr.; Dr. Leonard M. Elstad (Pres. of Gallaudet); Dr. Linton Collins; The Honorable Aucher Nelson (U.S. Rep. from Minn.); The Honorable Boesfeuillet Jones; Dr. Albert W. Atwood (Chmn. of the Board); Warren R. Forster; The Honorable Homer Thornberry (U.S. District Judge); George E. Muth; Nathan Poole (behind Muth); Sidney B. Cohen (Bus. Mgr. of the College); The Honorable Bradshaw Mintener (Mr. Mintener was presented an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the June 8, 1964 Commencement);

Dr. Edmund B. Baxter (a guest); (Mr. Baxter was presented an Honorary Doctor of Letters degree at the June 8, 1964 Commencement.)

Board Members Not Pictured: The Honorable Hugh L. Carey (U.S. Rep. from N.Y.); The Honorable Robert C. Byrd (U.S. Senator from W. Va.); and Dr. Wilson Grabill. (At the time of this picture, there was no Alumni member serving on the Board—Dr. Grabill was placed later.)



DR. BOYCE R. WILLIAMS '32
Consultant for the Deaf and the Hard of
Hearing—Vocational Rehabilitation
Administration
First Alumni Representative on the Board.
Appointed in 1951—Resigned in 1963



DR. WILSON H. GRABILL '34
Chief, Family and Fertility Statistical
Branch, U. S. Census Bureau
Second and Present Alumni Representative
on the Board
Appointed March 19, 1964

OUR COLLEGE has an active and interested Board of Directors today, much as it has always had. It is a Board that recognizes the fact that the college has problems and it is sincerely interested in working with the college administration and the alumni in bringing about a solution to the problems. There may not always be complete agreement, but there is effort to listen and to work together in harmony.

Up until 1951 there was no Alumni Representative on the Board and Dr. Boyce R. Williams had the distinction of being the *first*. Since his resignation in 1963, the Board has made permanent provision for an Alumni Representative in its ranks and Dr. Wilson H. Grabill is now serving in this position.

Our Heritage . . .

THE BENEFACTION OF JAMES A. GARFIELD

Willard J. Madsen, '52

During the collegiate year of 1951-52, the Gallaudet College Alumni Association announced a "Heritage Essay Contest," which was open to all undergraduate students in Gallaudet College. The purpose of this contest was to encourage research into the common heritage of the world's only college for the deaf and a monetary prize was set up to be awarded to the person or persons whose essay was adjudged by the Alumni Association to be the winning essay.

The accompanying "Heritage Essay" was declared the winner at the close of the contest and the prize was awarded on Awards Day in the spring of 1952. Its author is Willard J. Madsen, Class of 1952, and it is being reprinted here with the hope that it may ultimately serve to encourage re-establishment of the "Heritage Essay Contest." In addition, it seems fitting that it be published in this, the Centennial year of the college, a time when due reflection should be made upon the past, the present, and the future of what is still the "World's Only College for the Deaf."

Little mention is given today to the Honorable James A. Garfield, friend, benefactor, and one-time *ex-officio* member of our college's board of directors. At times, it seems that he is almost entirely forgotten in the realms of our history except for the marble bust of him which rests in our little "Hall of Fame." For this reason, I have chosen to portray here some of the connections which this man had with our college and our institution as a Representative and Senator in our Congress and as Patron of the college during his short term as President of the United States. In addition, I wish to portray this man as a true friend and as a true benefactor of the deaf of America.

General Garfield made his first visit to Kendall Green during the winter of 1865-66 when the collegiate department of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf (at that time called the National Deaf-Mute College) had been in operation but a year and when its student body numbered no more than twelve. The college, at that time, was looked upon as a mere experiment and the success of it depended largely on how well its students met the challenge of a higher education. General Garfield, himself a practical teacher, showed much admiration for the work being carried on and, in times following, he served as a spark of inspiration to both the officers and the students for he felt

strongly that the college should succeed.

Garfield maintained a steady interest in the progress of the college while he was a member of the Congress and, in the spring of 1868, he showed his confidence in it by requesting its earliest graduate, Mr. Melville Ballard, to make a translation from the French of an important pamphlet, "Le Bilan de l'Empire," in which some very unfavorable criticisms of the financial management of the second empire were given to the world. Mr. Ballard happily obliged and successfully completed the translation whereupon General Garfield presented him a copy of Napoleon's *Caesar* (in French) in recognition of the splendid work done. This served as a small example that the deaf were capable of becoming reliable and useful citizens of their country and that they were capable of success in the fields of higher knowledge. General Garfield never failed to rely upon such incidents in showing his favor for the college and its endeavor to continue on the principles by which it was founded.

During the years 1868-69 and 1870, the progress of the institution, especially the development of the collegiate department, faced, perhaps, the crucial period in its brief history. At this time, it encountered serious and persistent opposition from the Congress. This hostility was so vigorously continued as to threaten the very existence of the institution. General Garfield witnessed this bitter struggle with keen perspective and with a rare foresight probably seldom experienced by any man in our government. He could foresee the inevitable tragedy that was to follow should Congress disintegrate the foundations of the college and he never once failed to give the weight of his influence in favor of continuing the aid of the government to the institution. His influence was great in both the House and the Senate as we shall easily see.

On the 21st of June, 1870, when a very important appropriation was under consideration in the House, Garfield made a speech earnestly advocating the liberal support of the institution in its collegiate character.



I will quote this speech in part:

"Nearly every State in the Union has its school for the deaf and dumb, where they are taken through the preliminaries of education, and are elevated from the condition of being irresponsible persons, which is the condition of the uneducated deaf . . . for in the eye of the common law they are not held responsible even for murder. They are not considered persons. But by the benevolent institutions of the United States and other countries which have heeded this matter, they have been lifted up into the full responsibility of citizenship and full obligation to obey the laws. Now, here is an institution in the city of Washington that carries the education of the deaf and dumb to the highest point necessary to fit the students who go there to be teachers of that class. We have, ourselves, a part in this work, which allows students coming from all the deaf and dumb institutions in the various States of the Union to come here and complete the course of study which will fit them to be teachers of the deaf . . ."

This man was not particularly well-informed as to the handicap of deafness and its real meaning, but he was human and he was more than aware of the fact that the deaf could be made fully responsible citizens for he had a rare kind of foresight and understanding that is seldom seen in the average person who is not closely connected with the deaf and their lives. Nothing more need be said about this. The results of Garfield's persistent efforts are well seen in the fruits of our richly endowed heritage to this day.

The General used his political influence in Congress to aid the advancement of the institution in getting appropriations for buildings and for the purchase of Kendall Green. The only tragedy lies in the fact that he was with us a mere fifteen years before his untimely death. Had we more ardent supporters like Garfield,

the college would undoubtedly be greater than it is today. But we owe much to him for his efforts and for his support. Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, founder and first President of our college, once remarked that it was safe to assume that, without General Garfield's hearty support, the purchase of Kendall Green would never have been possible.

On the public anniversary held in May, 1878, General Garfield, representing the lower house of Congress, addressed an assembly in regard to the growing potentialities of the college. I would like to quote, in part, a representation of this speech as I feel it will help to picture the virtuous efforts of this man in supporting the college. Said Garfield:

"I am rejoiced to know that this institution cherishes the ideas I have been trying to set forth. These afflicted young men were only recently regarded as an almost helpless and useless portion of our common humanity. The effort of their country to set them in a place where they should have an equal chance in the race of life is most worthy; and here first, I believe . . . certainly first in America, the deaf-mutes find an opportunity to enjoy college rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by others who are not so afflicted. And that is great. It is the great glory of our republic that she has done it; and at a time when it costs something to do it. . . ." He then compared the Naval Academy and West Point with the Columbia Institution (at that time these schools were the only federally-supported ones in the country) and continued:

"What is the meaning of this? The lesson it teaches is the increased value to Americans of training. That, in my judgment, is the best lesson of our century. We are coming to understand that whether you want a man for war or for peace . . . for whatever purpose you need him . . . a trained man is better than an untrained man. However great your untrained man may be, he would be greater and more efficient if he had been trained. College training is not meant to give you facts, but to teach you how to handle facts when you enter the many-sided life of our country . . ."

It is obvious that General Garfield could foresee the value of a trained deaf man to his country for very few people at that time could. This, we have seen, this we are seeing, and this we shall see more of in time to come.

The final visit of Garfield to this institution was on the occasion of the presentation exercises of the spring of 1881, the time just prior to his untimely death which occurred the following summer. In the capacity as President of the United States and as Patron or *ex-officio* of this Institution, he greatly praised the successful

efforts of the college to turn out well-trained young deaf men. At this time, President Garfield delivered what is generally known to have been his last public address. Dr. Gallaudet reminiscences on this occasion:

"My personal intercourse with General Garfield on that day was of a character to be remembered with special pleasure. As we led the procession of officials from the office to the chapel he grasped my arm with the remark: 'It does me good to get out among these pleasant scenes, and away from the worry and work over there, pointing towards the Executive Mansion. I replied, 'It always does us good, Mr. President, to have you with us, but especially on an occasion like this, and I added, 'I have been hoping you might say a few words to our seniors, today, if it would not prove a burden to you to do so.' He responded almost with eagerness, 'Not in the least. I always enjoy speaking to young men, and it will be a pleasure to me to address your boys today.'"

And thus to the graduating class of 1881 did President Garfield present his last public address:

"I understand, sir, that you are 'presenting' these young men to the country. Not long ago they were hardly a force or a power to their country. What your Institution has done for them has made each of them a great power; and that increased power you today give to the country. Therein is the secret and beneficence of education.

It was supposed to be a wise saying that one who could make two blades of grass grow where only one was growing before was a benefactor. The man or institution that can multiply the power of a boy by three, four, five, ten, or, as you are doing, perhaps a hundred, is doing a vastly higher thing than the increase of blades of grass, and this Institution, which takes a class of the community that the common law, before it had been warmed by the sweet charities of modern life, did not regard as citizens, . . . for I believe that by the common law a deaf-mute was not considered a responsible person . . . I say this kind of educational work may almost be said to take these unfortunate people and create them into the full image of high, broad, and responsible citizenship. Therefore, you do, Mr. President, present these young gentlemen to the country in a much wider sense than colleges usually present their graduating class.

I would like to say another thing; that during these many years of public service I have loved to look upon this as a neutral ground, where, from all our political bickerings and differences, we come under the white flag of truce that should be raised over every school house and college in the land. I am glad to say that, in spite of all differences of party opinion, we have worked together in trying to make this Institution worthy of our capital and our people. I am glad to believe that this progress will be unimpeded by any changes that may happen at the capital, and unchanged by any vicissitudes that may happen to the country."

President Garfield was assassinated shortly following this last public appearance while he was enroute to visit his own Alma Mater, Williams Col-

lege, Williamstown, Mass. The very occasion of his death was mourned by the deaf abroad as well as at home for he was a friend of theirs in the truest sense. Dr. Gallaudet commented on his death:

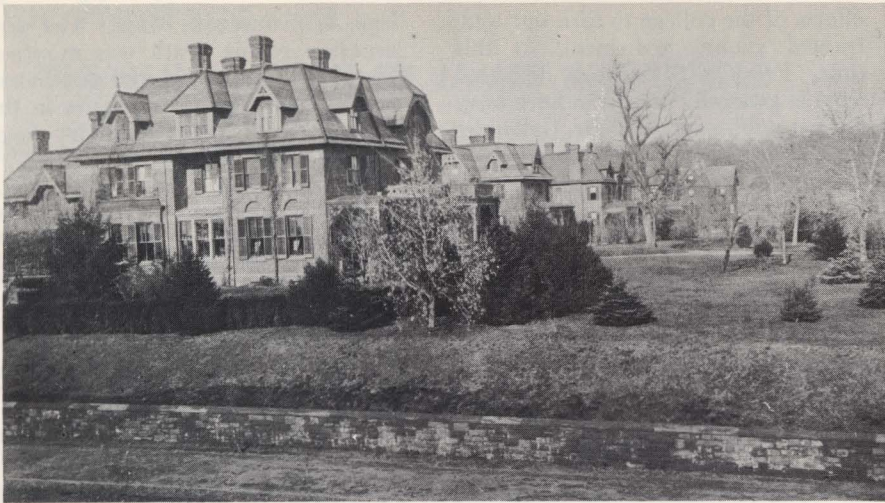
"The decease of the President of the United States, under any circumstances, would consequently be an occasion of mourning at Kendall Green. But in the death of James A. Garfield this Institution loses a friend to whom much of its prosperity and progress is due, and whose open advocacy of its interests in Congress and elsewhere has gone far toward securing for it the position of permanence it now enjoys."

On May 16, 1883, a permanent tribute was paid to the memory of President Garfield in the form of a beautiful bust of himself which was sculptured by Daniel C. French, the sculptor renowned for his work of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial here in Washington city and for his work of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and little Alice Cogswell which still adorns our campus. This tribute to his memory now rests in our little "Hall of Fame" (Chapel Hall). It was presented to the college by the deaf of America in loving remembrance of a man who was so great and yet so humble as to become . . . lest we forget . . . of all the benefactors of our college since its founding . . . perhaps, the greatest. The very benefaction of James A. Garfield is a part of our treasured heritage of today and of time to come for in this man have we found such rare quality and character found only in men of greatness . . . men who understand all walks of life and their trials and tribulations and men who carry out this understanding to its very fullest.

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Peet, Elizabeth, *Our Hall of Fame* (Undated pamphlet), Washington, D.C., Gallaudet College Press (pp. 15).
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Smith, Theodore Clarke, *The Life and Letters of James Abram Garfield*, New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1925, 2 vols.*

*NOTE: In Vol. II, page 785, is given brief details of Garfield's strong support for appropriations for our institution. General Garfield was quoted as saying: "It was virtually a 'normal college'."



Faculty Row in the early 1880's showing House #1 and the Faculty Homes while they were relatively new. Florida Ave. (then Boundary Street) was still a dirt road.

HOME OF OUR PRESIDENTS . . .

EACH OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE'S THREE PRESIDENTS have resided in the campus home known as House #1. President Gallaudet effected the purchase from Mr. Kendall and Mr. Stickney of an additional 13 acres of land adjacent on two sides to the original two acres donated by Mr. Kendall in 1857. Congress appropriated \$26,000 for this land in July, 1864, during the darkest days of the Civil War, and with its purchase began the birth of the master plan to build up the college and Kendall Green. On this land stands Faculty Row and the present sites of College Hall and most of the Chapel.

It was in 1867 that Congress made appropriation of \$51,200 for additions to the existing buildings of the institution and for improvements of the grounds. This money built the foundation of the Chapel, a house for a professor, and started the work on building the residence for our Presidents.

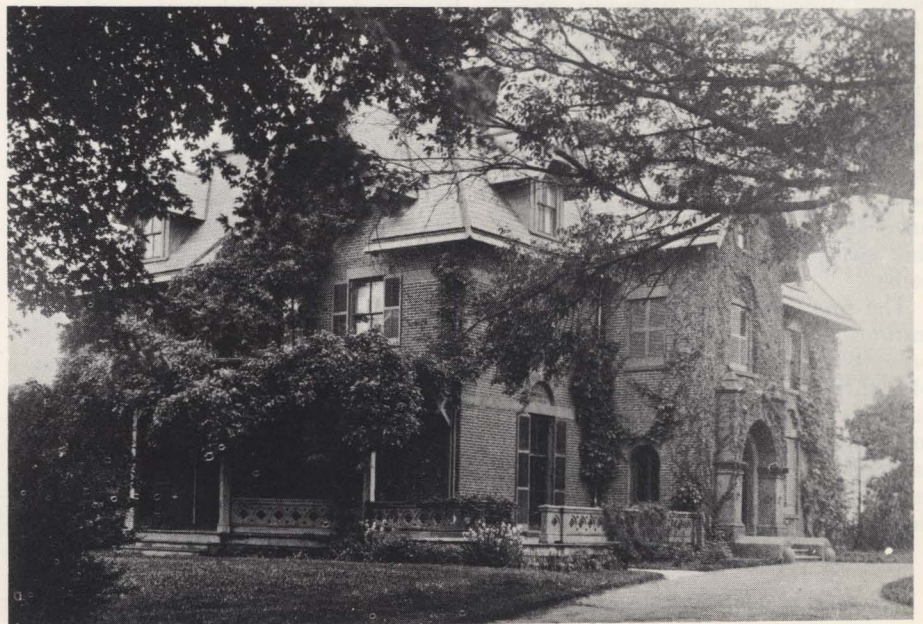
In December, 1869, after living in various buildings of the institution for a period of 12 years, Dr. Gallaudet and his new bride, Susan Denison (sister of one of his teachers, James Denison) and his two daughters (Katharine and Grace) by his deceased wife, Jane, moved into the spacious residence then completed. Five Gallaudet children, Denison, Edson, Herbert, Eliza (who died within a year of life) and Marion, were born and raised in this household with the exception of a brief period of time (2 years—1887-1889) when Dr. Gallaudet had to move his family to Hartford so that the first female students of the college could be properly housed pending expansion to accommodate them.

Of the Hall family, only Jonathan was born in House #1; Percival, Jr., having been born at 629 Florida Ave., across from the now 7th street entrance, and Marion who was born while the family lived in House #7, prior to Dr. Hall's assumption of the presidency of the college.

The Elstad family moved into the home in 1945 with two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who were young girls then. Thus most of the children of our three presidents grew up in this great home.

The home has been the scene of numerous social affairs in its nearly-100 years, many with some of the Elite of Washington City. It has housed graduate students, some faculty members, and some foreign students at different periods in its history. It has recently seen extensive remodeling and modernization without changing its basic character.

Up the drive to House #1—Home of Our Presidents. The house as it appears now, aged, but still very attractive.



FIRST FAMILIES OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE . . .



The Edward Miner Gallaudet Family

(E. M. G. with second wife, Susy, two daughters Grace and Katharine by his first wife, Jennie, and Mrs. Gallaudet's nephew, Will Denison—this seems to be the only formal family portrait available.)

The Percival Hall Family

(In this family pose (1950) are: L. to R.: Percival Hall, Jr., Dr. Hall, Marion Hall Fisher, Ethel Taylor Hall (Class of 1900) and Jonathan Hall—Percy, Jr. and Jon are still on the Faculty of Gallaudet College.)



The Leonard M. Elstad Family

(This photo shows the Elstad family as it was about the time the Elstads came to Gallaudet in 1945—Standing l. to r. are Elizabeth Jane, Dr. Elstad, and Margaret Jean (Peggy)—Seated is Mrs. Elstad.)

Presidents Who Came To Our College

JUNE 30 1870—President Ulysses S. Grant became the first U.S. President to preside over Presentation Day Exercises, conferring degrees upon five graduates.

JANUARY 29, 1871—President Ulysses S. Grant attended dedication ceremonies of Chapel Hall.

APRIL 11, 1877—President Rutherford B. Hayes attended Presentation Day exercises as Patron Ex-Officio and delivered an address.

FEBRUARY 16, 1878—The President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes attended the dedication ceremonies of College Hall—Mrs. Hayes appropriately initiated the new building by lighting the fireplace in Room 25, on the third floor, at the time the room of Prof. Draper.

1879-1880—President Hayes attended Presentation Day exercises both years.

MAY, 1881—President James A. Garfield attended Presentation Day exercises and delivered what is known to have been his last public address before he was assassinated. It is also said that this was the only social function outside the White House President Garfield attended during his short tenure as President of the U.S.

FEBRUARY 23, 1882—President and Mrs. Chester A. Arthur were guests of the college during which time they toured the entire institution along with other distinguished Government officials.

MAY 6, 1885—President Grover Cleveland attended Presentation Day exercises.

MAY, 1889—President Benjamin Harrison attended Presentation Day exercises.

JUNE 26, 1889—President Harrison was present for the unveiling of the Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet statue along with 450 other people including Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone.

MAY, 1906—President Theodore Roosevelt presided over Commencement (Presentation) Day program.

JUNE 6, 1964—President Lyndon B. Johnson honored Centennial Banquet guests with a brief appearance (20 min.) a short speech, and the presentation of the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped Award for 1964.

The Genesis of the Laying of the Wreath—A Tradition

(An excerpt taken from "Gallaudet College in the Nineties," by Peter N. Peterson, '98, in the 1952 Literary Issue of the BUFF and BLUE reveals an anecdote of a beautiful tradition that has remained since its beginning.)

On December 10, 1893, Professor Draper took his class of "ducks and drakes" out to the Statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell, made a short speech about it and the man it represented. Then we joined hands and danced around (the statue). Four years later (1897), when we were Seniors, the same professor suggested that we approach President Gallaudet with the idea of a special program and perhaps a half holiday to commemorate the memory of his famous father. Acting upon the suggestion, two of us broached the subject to the President. He was agreeable. That was the genesis of the Gallaudet Day celebration on or near the tenth of December whenever there were any number of deaf people living in a community.



Honoring Gallaudet Day

In our time, we continue to honor the "Father of Education of the Deaf", Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, on December 10, with a formal program generally prepared by the student body or by a special student committee. The tradition, carried down through the years since that first informal ceremony, decrees that the Head Seniors carry the wreath to be laid at the foot of the Statue and a general prayer closes the program.



And So the First One Hundred Years Comes to a Close . . .



From the Hon. Amos Kendall, Founder of the Columbia Institution (which is no more in name), to Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, President of Gallaudet College today, we have witnessed remarkable growth and progress that has made our college what it is. Four great men have molded a living, thriving institution that has no parallel anywhere else in the world.



The Original Kendall Mansion: This was the home of the Hon. Amos Kendall and family were occupying at the time of the founding of the Columbia Institution. It was situated on Knob Hill, a site of commanding view, a view that inspired young Edward Miner Gallaudet when he first came to Kendall Green in 1857.

The Farm House Today: Amos Kendall died in 1869 and around 1877-78, the original Kendall Mansion had fallen into decay. It was ordered torn down and rebuilt as a farm house to be occupied by the steward and farm manager of the institution. In the process, the front center and kitchen were retained much as they originally were and materials from the original house were used to complete the job. (The Farm House and farm buildings, too, will soon be gone from the scene—the area is to be used for construction of new dormitories).





THE STUDENT BODY following the Semi-Centennial year of Our College (1914-1915) as it began the second 50 years. Dr. Percival Hall, 2nd President, is standing fourteenth from left.



THE STUDENT BODY, FACULTY, AND STAFF of Our Centennial Year. Percival Hall, Jr., Vice-President; Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, President; Dr. George Detmold, Dean; and Mr. Sidney Cohen, new Business Manager of the College are standing in the front row, center.





"No other days are like our college days.

I grieve that mine are fled so long.

And in mine ears the college cries still raise

Tumultuous echoes, and a college song.

In riotous accents ringing loud and strong

To lift one instant all the weight of years."

. . . Quoted

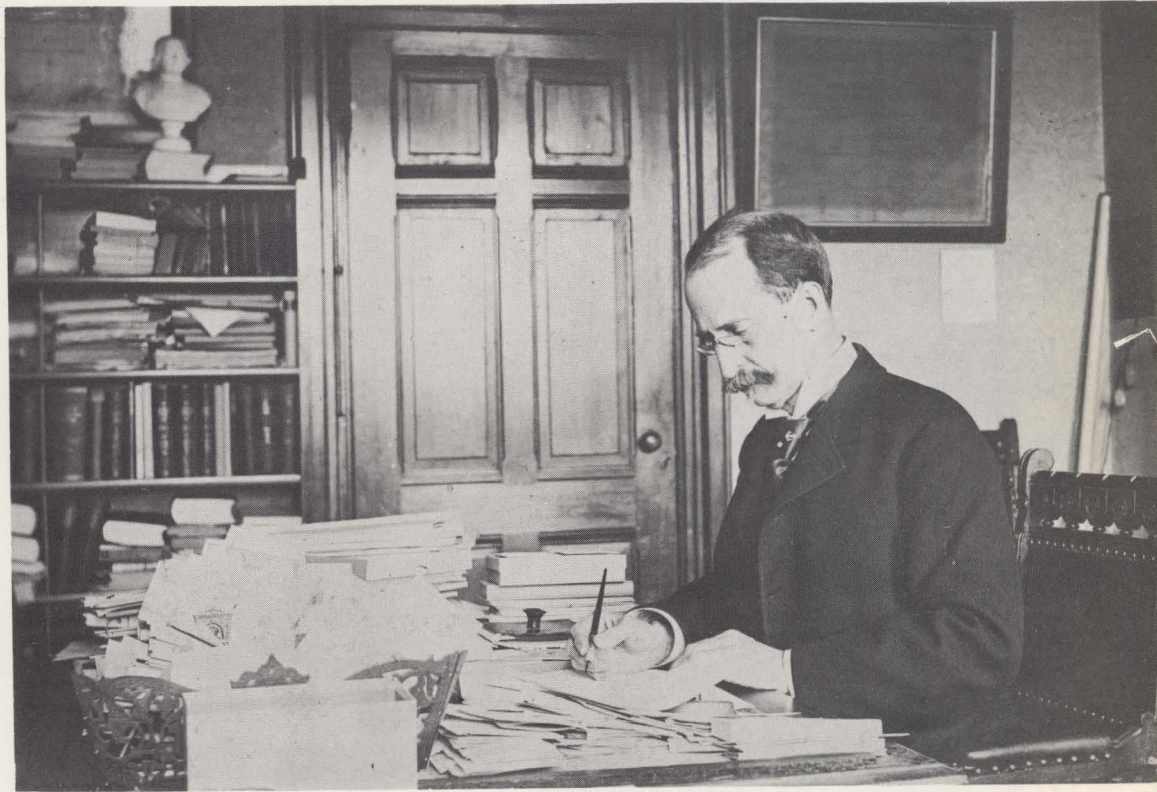
THE STUDENT BODY, FACULTY, AND STAFF of Our Centennial Year. Pictured Here, in This
 President, Dr. Leonard M. Elwell, President, Dr. George D. Smith, Dean, and Mrs. Sidney L. Smith, new
 Business Manager of the College are standing in Our front row, right.

OUR COLLEGE

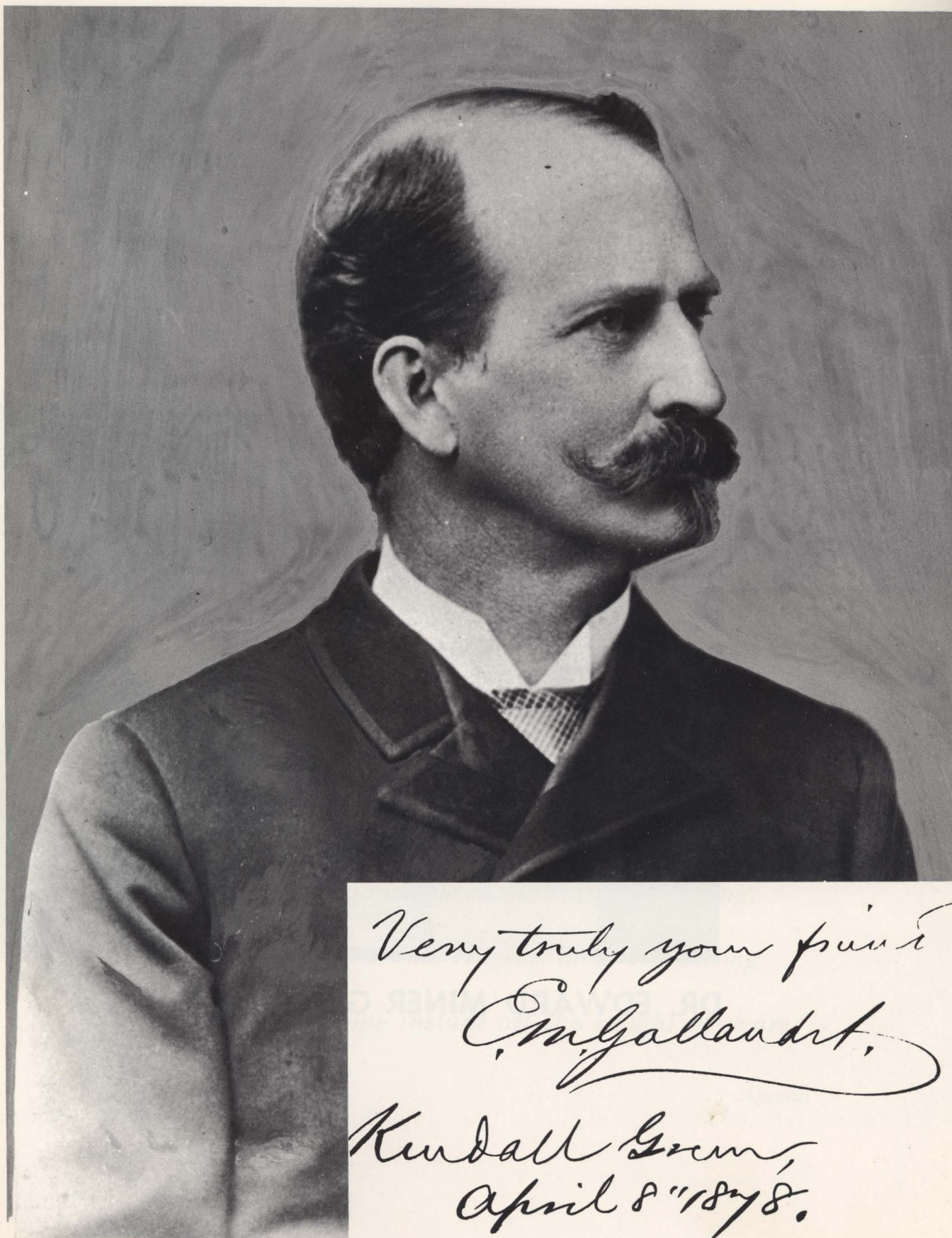
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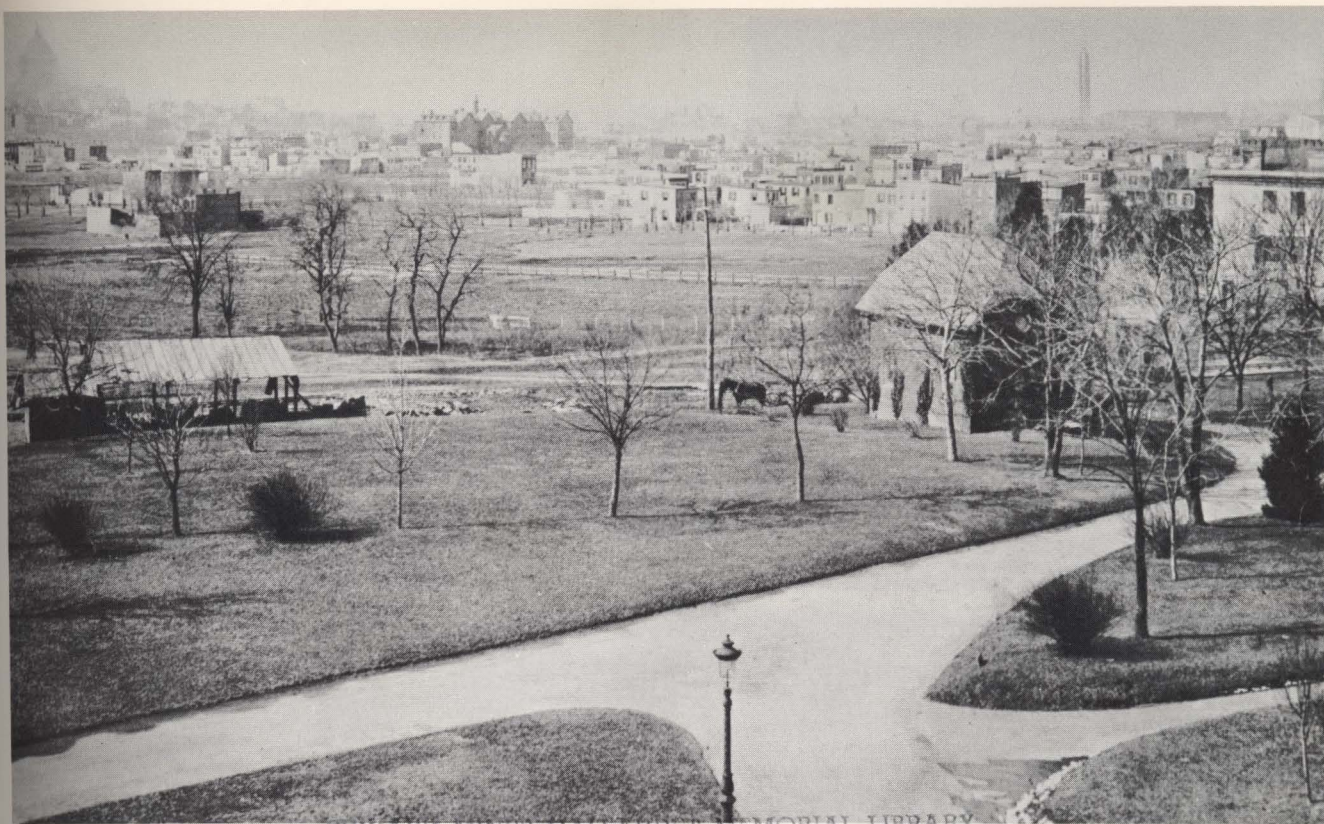


DR. EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET



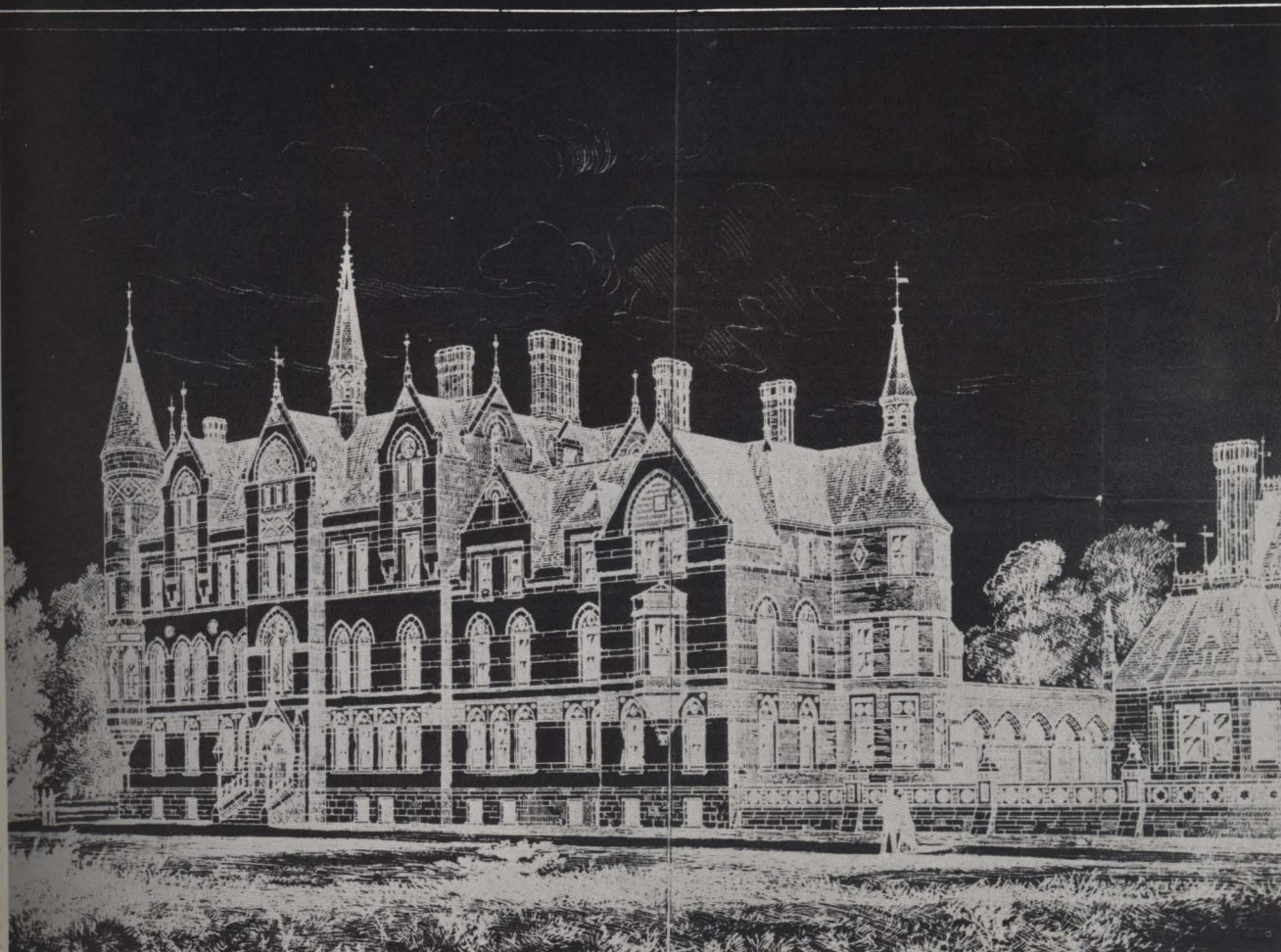
Very truly your friend
C. M. Galland.

Kendall Green,
April 8th 1878.

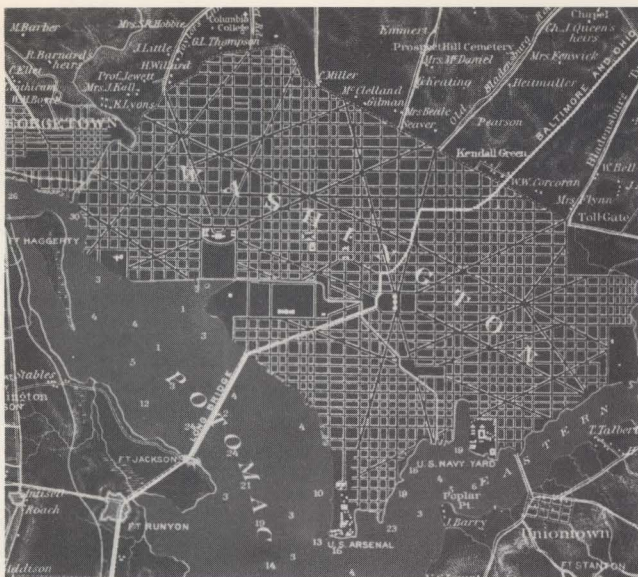


EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET MEMORIAL LIBRARY
GALLAUDET COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

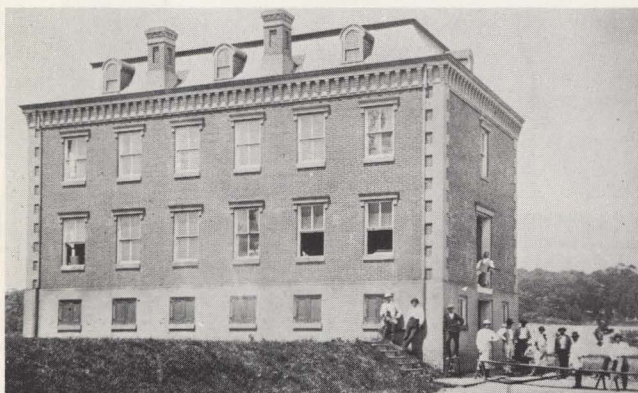
THE DAILY GRAPHIC: NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.



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Map of Washington used by both the Confederate and Union Armies—1865. Kendall Green is on the map.



Above: The shop building, built after the East wing of College Hall was completed.

Below: The new stable and carriage-house. Both were completed and in service by January 1, 1867. Garlic Field (later renamed Hotchkiss Field) is in the background.

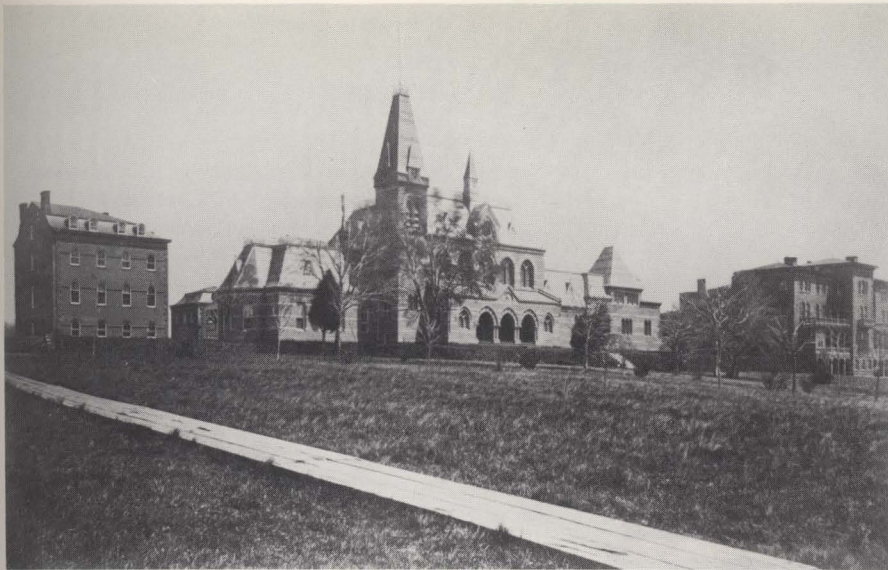


New Growth of An Infant College

Our new college was still in its infancy when a grand plan for building it up grew in the mind of its young and energetic leader, Edward Miner Gallaudet. Requests for appropriations for construction of a central building (Chapel Hill) which would contain a chapel and refectories for the students were made. At the same time a master plan was designed after Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux and Company, well-known architects of building and landscaping were called in to draw one up. With the help of a liberal Congress, but not without much struggle, the new college began to grow and over a 20 year period became much of what it was to be for the next 80 years.



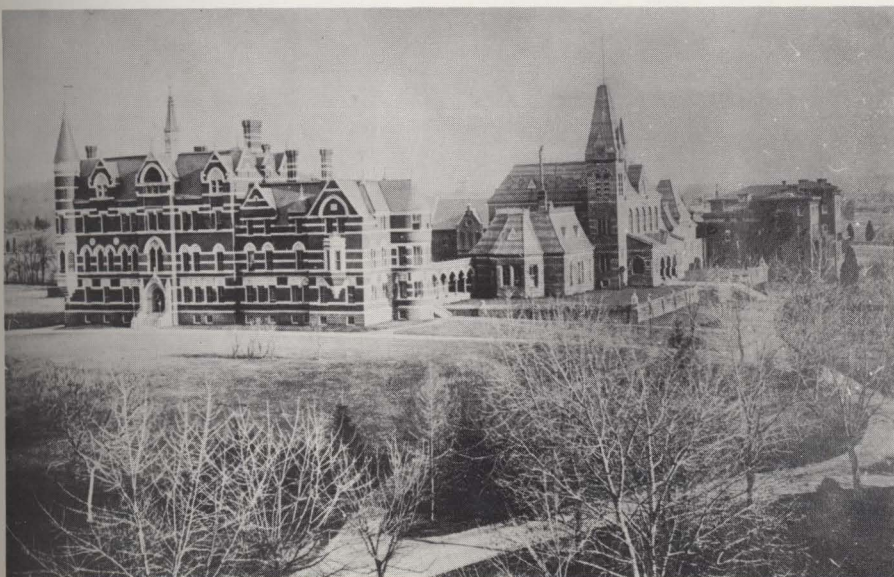
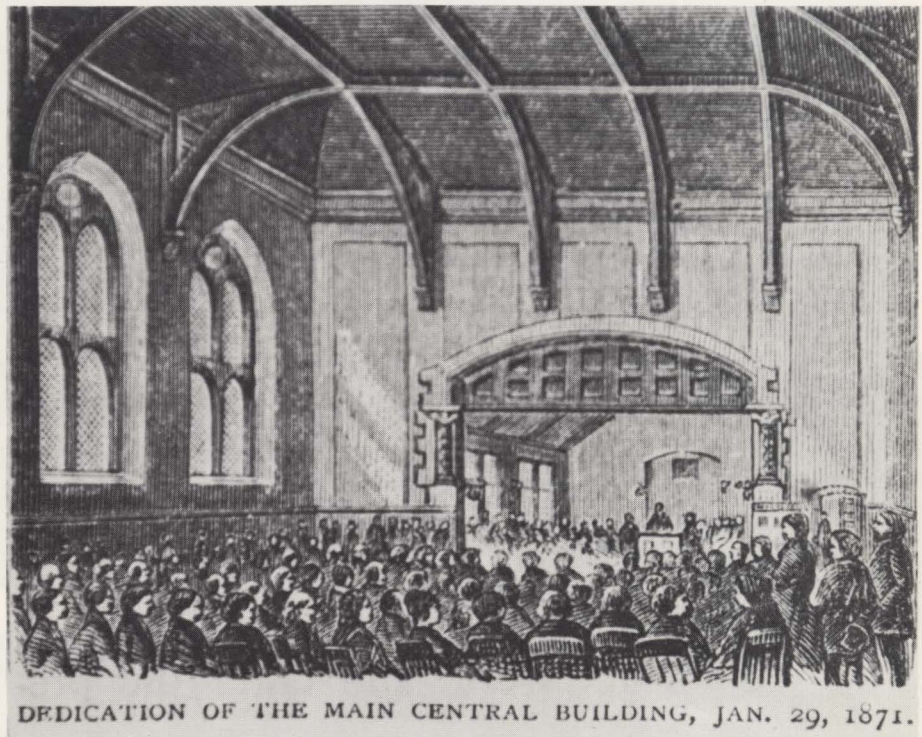
The Primary Department (later named Sophia Fowler Hall in honor of EMG's mother). The Gallaudets lived on the second floor until the President's residence was built. The original school building built with a gift from Amos Kendall is visible at left.



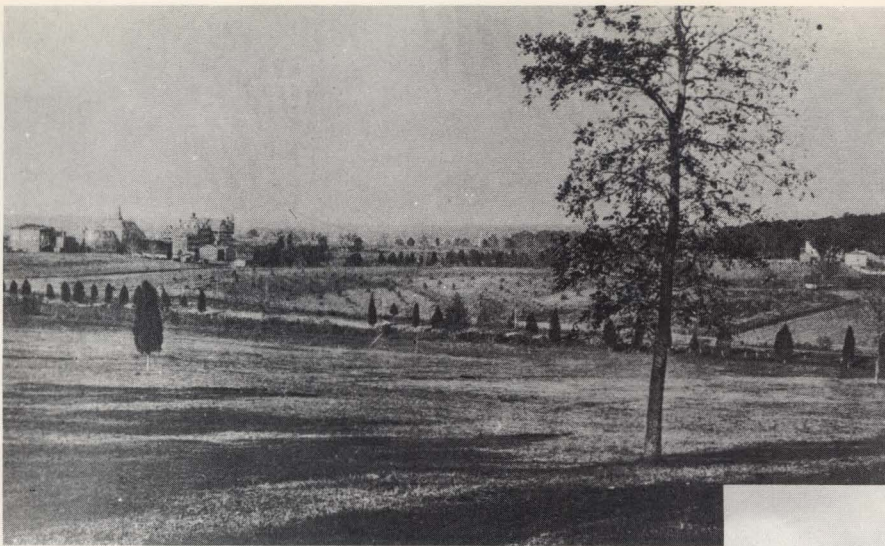
The Main Building (Chapel Hall) shortly after completion in 1871. First appropriations were requested in 1866 and in 1867, construction had begun, but in ensuing years, the new college had some difficulty in getting adequate funds with which to complete the big project. Finally, in 1871, it was completed and on January 29, formal dedication ceremonies were held with dedication addresses by the Hon. Senator James Patterson of New Hampshire (a visiting lecturer on astronomy); the Hon. Rep. James A. Garfield of Ohio; Patron Ulysses S. Grant, President of the U.S.; the Hon. Senator George F. Edmund of Vermont; Governor Jewell of Connecticut; and Amos G. Draper, then a student who was privileged to speak before a huge dedication crowd.

A boardwalk to Boundary Street (Florida Avenue) was later constructed and used until the Olmsted plan for walks and roads and other beautification projects could be carried out. The East Wing of College Hall is still standing alone.

In the sketch at right is depicted the large crowd attending dedication ceremonies. This sketch is from *Scribner's Magazine* for April, 1872, which featured a long article, "The Silent College" by Amos G. Draper, '72.

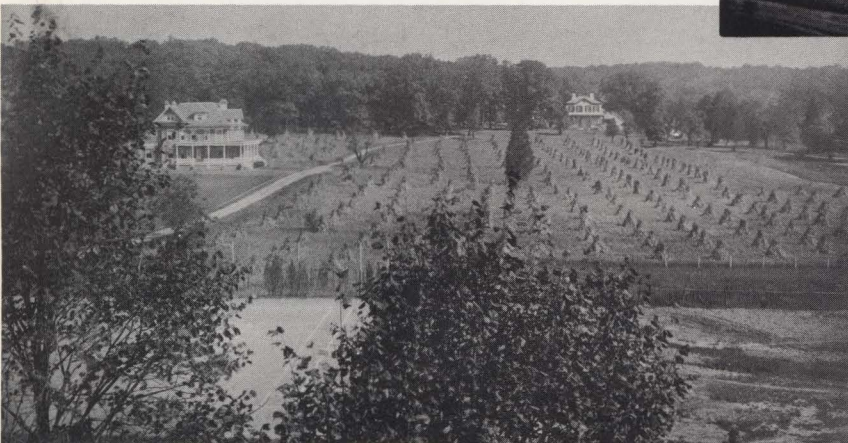
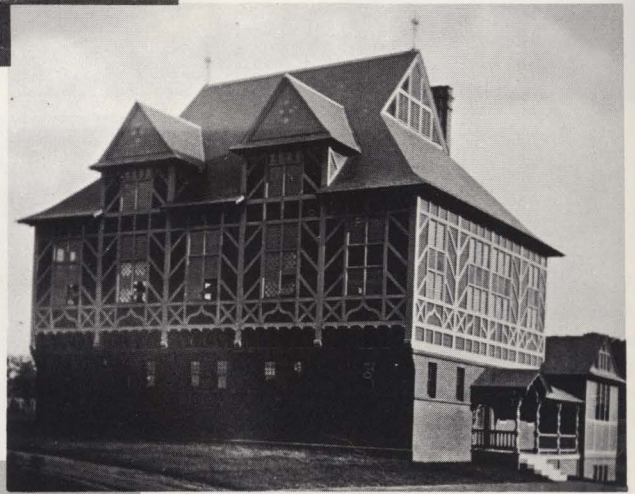


Before construction of *College Hall*, the purchase of the Kendall estate was effected through hard efforts on the part of Dr. Gallaudet and the Board. A liberal Congress allowed the purchase in the end and Kendall Green was born. Plans for the building were approved in 1874 after some opposition because of its expensive ornamental design. It was completed in 1877 and dedicated on February 16, 1878, with U.S. President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler attending. Mrs. Hayes "christened" the building by lighting the fireplace in Room 25 on the third floor, then Prof. Draper's suite.



A view of Kendall Green from Northeast Washington about 1878. The B & O railroad ran where West Virginia Avenue now is. This was "Suburban Washington", an open country with few homes around.

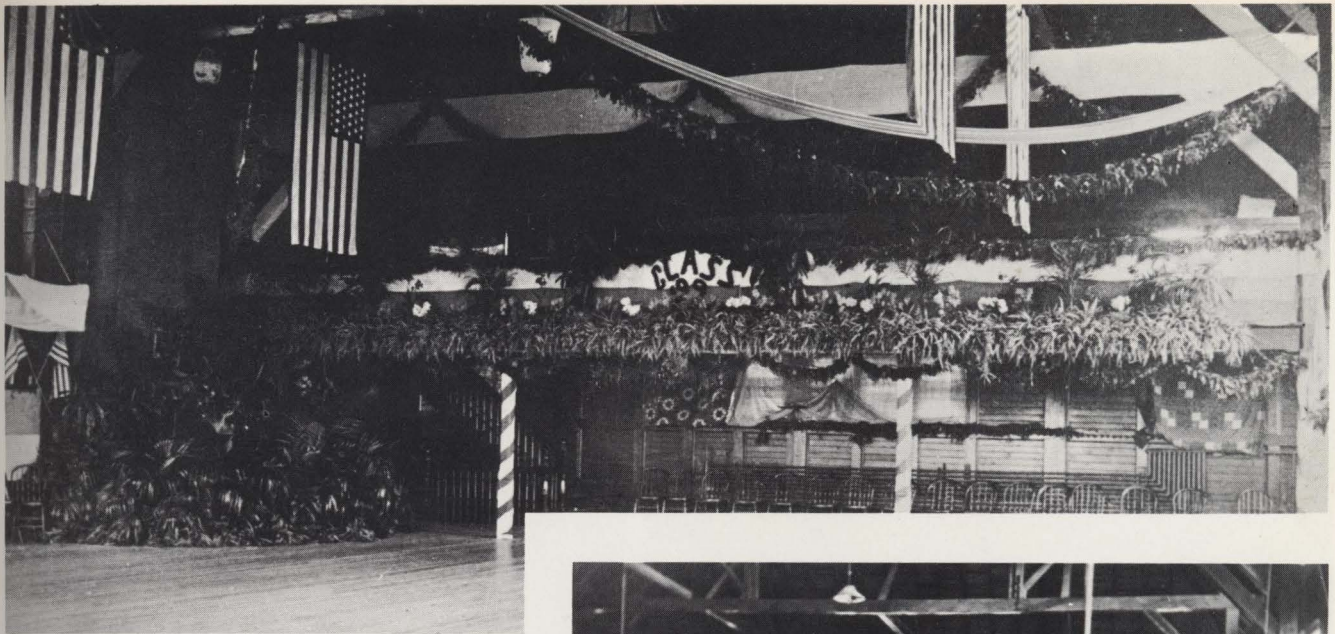
"Ole Jim", completed in 1881. It was claimed that the gymnasium was the best-equipped in the East and the only gym in the U.S. having a swimming pool at the time. Complete gymnastic equipment and a bowling alley were additional features. Dr. Gallaudet succeeded in getting funds to build this gym after telling Congress of the need for physical education and a pool in which to teach students the art of swimming after four drownings elsewhere from the time the college opened.



A view of the Farm around 1905. Agriculture was a specialized subject of instruction for a number of years.

The power house and laundry completed and installed in 1903-04. Note the smokestack is still incomplete. House 7 and 8, a large duplex, is visible in the left background.

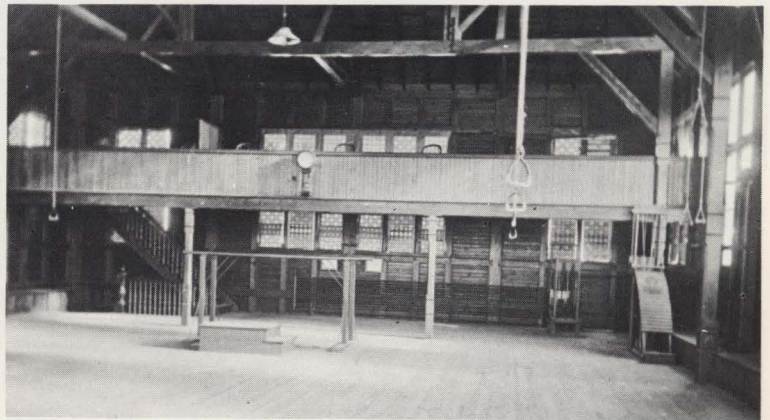




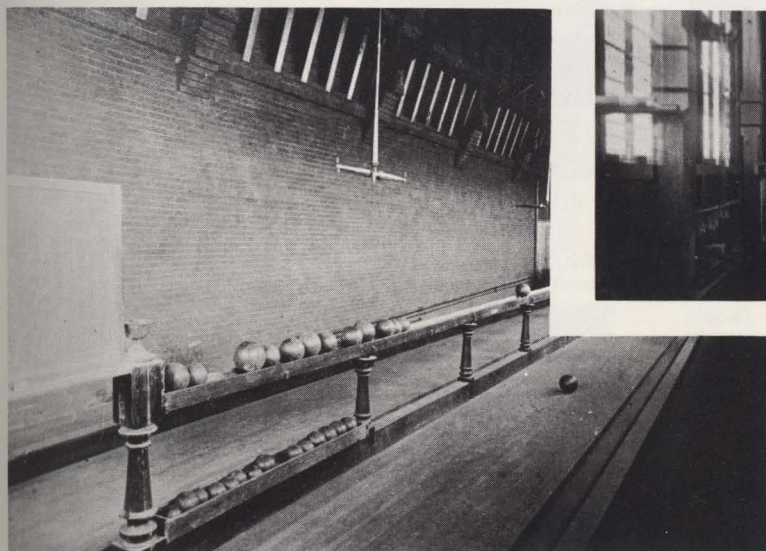
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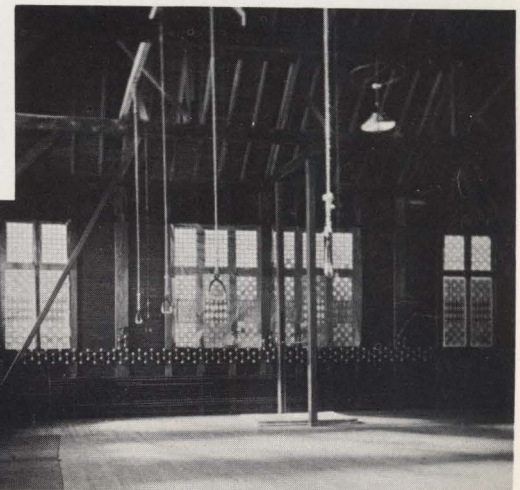
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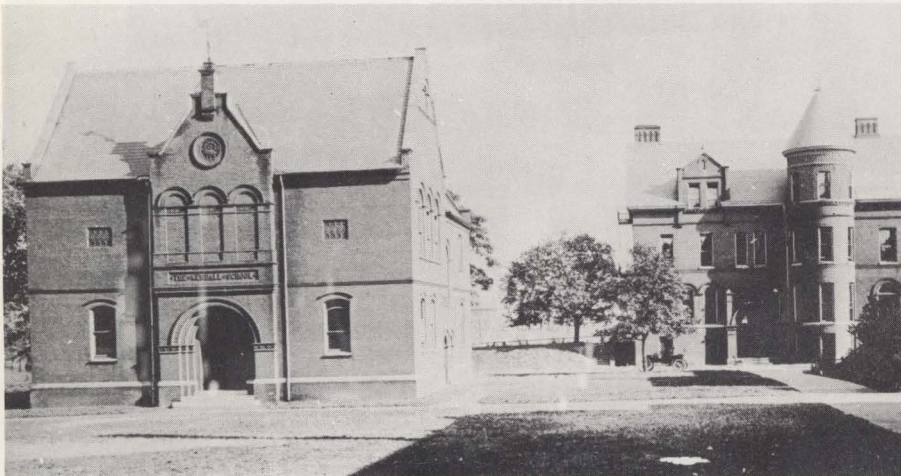


"Old Jim" in All Her Glory

- (1) Ready for the Senior Hop, Class of 1899.
- (2) Ye Ole swimming hole—no hot water!
- (3) The gym—not for basketball.
- (4) The bowling alley — in our day the *first* snack bar.



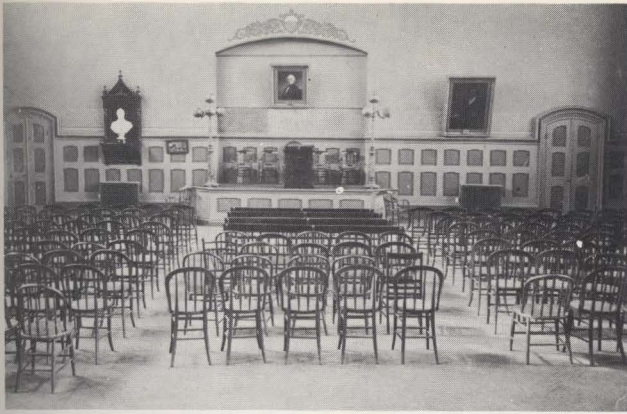
Groundbreaking Ceremonies for a new Kendall School Dormitory (Exact date not known). Dr. Gallaudet is shown in center background signing "house" or "building" at the ceremonies.



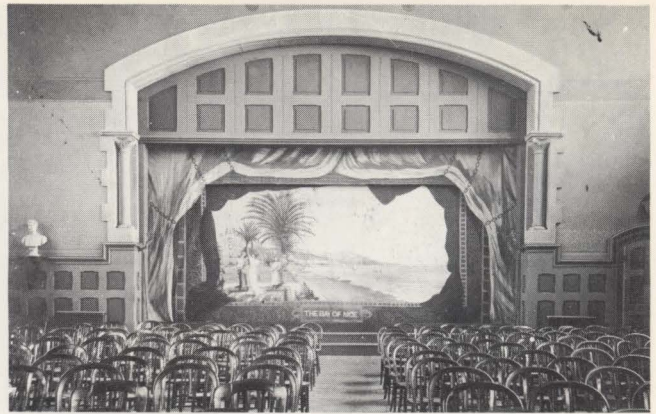
Kendall School was completed in 1885 and Dawes House in 1896. The latter was designed and planned by Olof Hanson, '86, whose work saved a few thousand dollars in construction costs. (Note the absence of windows on the second floor front of Kendall School. It is not known when windows were installed, but it was probably after removal of the chapel inside and the changeover to classroom space.)



At right is the original Laboratory built after funds were received from Congress to construct a building equipped to prepare students for studies in chemistry. In 1896, an addition, designed by Issac Allison, master of the cabinet shop, was erected.



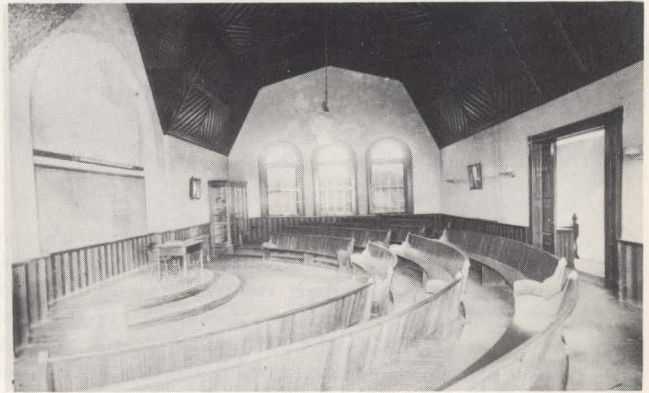
Chapel Hall in its youth, around 1885. Note T. H. Gallaudet and Amos Kendall Portraits and the Garfield Memorial on the wall.



The Stage in its early grandeur. The bust of the Abbé de l'Epee is visible at far left.



The Teachers Parlor in Old Fowler Hall (commonly called Primary Building) in 1883.



The Kendall School Chapel in what is now called Kendall Hall. EMC lectured here every Wednesday.



The Men's Reading Room on the first floor of College Hall in what is now the Business Office.

The Museum, located on second floor of College Hall in what are now Rooms A, B, C and D. It was mainly a geological museum.



The Lyceum on the third floor of College Hall—scene of Literary Meetings, some classes, wrestling practice, and ASP Frat Headquarters—now dorm space.

The College Library, located on the second floor of College Hall, until it exchanged places with the Men's Reading Room in 1948-49.



Gallaudet Wins Honors From Home and Abroad . . .

The College was recognized for promulgating exceptional advances in the education of the deaf beyond that reached in other nations. These recognitions came in the form of diplomas and medals from the *Exposicion Internacional de Chile* in 1875 (a copper medal); from the *Paris Exposition Universelle Internationale de*, 1878 (a silver medal); from the *Paris Exposition Universelle Internationale de*, 1889 (a gold medal); from the *World's Columbian Exposition* (Chicago World's Fair,

1893) in commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the Landing of Columbus (a gold medal); from the *Paris Exposition of 1900* (a gold medal); from the *Buffalo Exposition* of 1901; from the *South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition* of 1901-02; and from the *Louisiana Purchase Exposition* of 1904 (a gold medal). (Only the Paris Exposition of 1889 and the Buffalo Exposition of 1901 medals are not shown here.)



1875



1878



1893



1900



1901-02



1904



The Cycle Club Of The 1880's

Faculty, Students, and Children of the Faculty were Members. In this picture from Left to Right are: Arthur D. Bryant '80, Amos G. Draper '72, John W. Chickering (all Professors); Nathaniel F. Morrow '85 (a Student); John B. Hotchkiss '69 (a Professor); James Denison (Principal, Kendall School); Theodore A. Kiesel '81 (a Kendall School Teacher); Edward Allen Fay (a Professor); Albert F. Adams '86 (Gym Teacher); Cadwallader Washburn '90, H. L. Stafford (both students at the time); Olof Hanson '86 (a Student); Edson Gallaudet (EMG's second son); Ray and Lindsay Denison (children of Principal Denison); and Marion Gallaudet (EMG's youngest daughter and child).

A Lawn Party for Mrs. Gallaudet

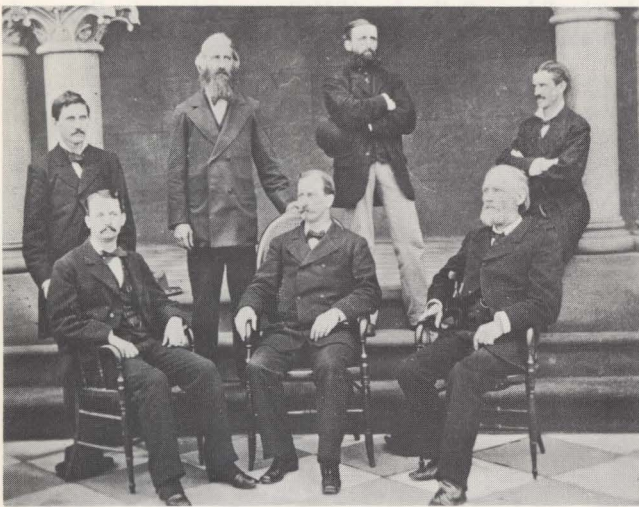
The students gather to pose for this photo at a party given in honor of the wife of our first President on the front lawn of Kendall Green near the turn of the century. Mrs. Gallaudet is seated 3rd from right, and Dr. Gallaudet is standing beside her.



Early Faculty Of Our College ...



First Faculty—Student Pose—1867. EMG is seated in center.



Famous Faculty of 1890-91

Of this Faculty, Dr. Fay once remarked: "We never resign, we never die."

Standing L-R: Joseph Gordon, John Chickering, John B. Hotchkiss, and Amos Draper

Seated L-R: Edward Allen Fay, EMG, Samuel Porter (who helped Noah Webster with his dictionary.)

The Faculty of 1904

The Faculty poses more informally once more—Miss Peet, included!

Standing L-R: Mr. Gaw; Prof. Day; Dr. Ely; Prof. Hall; Prof. Fay; Mr. Adams; and Mr. Bryant

Seated L-R: Dr. Draper; Dr. Fay; Dr. Gallaudet; Dr. Hotchkiss; Miss Peet



The Faculty of 1901-1906

The Faculty in its Best Dress with Mademoiselle Peet in her first year on the Staff.

Front Row Seated: Dr. Draper; Prof. Porter; EMG; Dr. E. A. Fay; Miss Peet

Standing Back Row: Prof. Allan B. Fay; Dr. Hall; Dr. Ely; and Prof. Day.

Dr. Hotchkiss, a member of this Faculty, is not in picture.





Above are Dr. Edward Allen Fay, Dr. Gallaudet, and Dr. Percival Hall at Morganton.

Pictured here are the Normals with their Professors and Dr. Gallaudet at Morganton, N. C., in 1905, on a visit to the State School there.



The Normal Training Department

In 1891 the Congress of the United States appropriated money to establish at the Columbia Institution for the Deaf the *first* normal training center in the United States for teachers of the deaf. Beginning with the graduating class of June, 1892, a small, carefully chosen group of young men and women has been trained each year to be teachers of the deaf. Applicants for fellowship in the department must be graduates of an accredited college or

university and have taken courses in general education. It is essential that they be interested in the education and welfare of the deaf.

—from a *Gallaudet College Catalog*

Many of the graduates of this department have become administrative heads of state schools for the deaf and many others have become principals and administrative assistants. (In recent years the Normal Training Department has become known as the Graduate Department of Education and is now open to qualified deaf graduates of accredited colleges including Gallaudet.—The Editor)

Prof. Allison and students in electrical engineering.



Technical Instruction

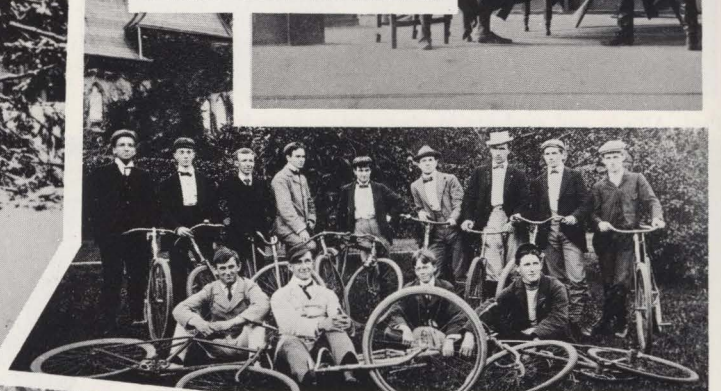
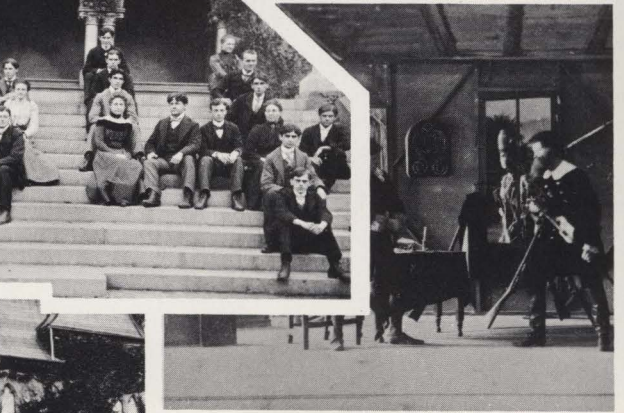
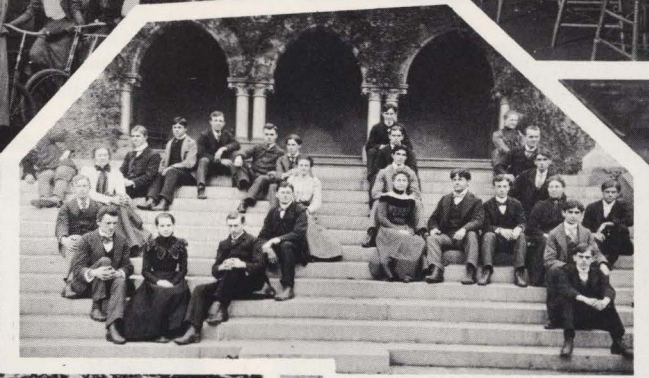
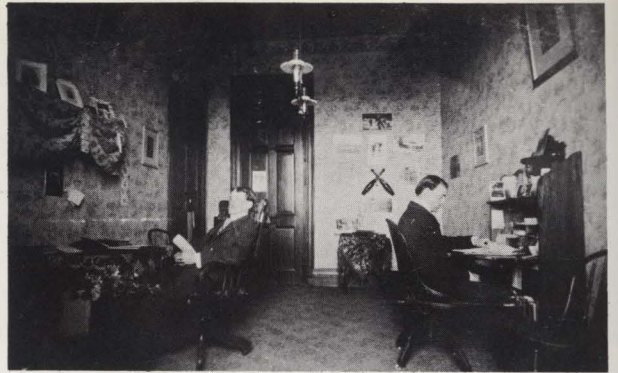
In 1893, in compliance with a recommendation from the conference of principals, and a petition from the alumni association of this college, the purpose was announced of organizing and developing a technical department, provided the demand for such a school was made evident by the presence of a sufficient number of students desirous of pursuing technical courses of study.

This demand has not been pressed as earnestly as was expected; but within the past year special courses have been arranged for several students in floriculture, agricultural chemistry, electrical engineering, and civil engineering.

A graduate of the college of the class of 1899 has pursued a year's study as a graduate student in chemistry, to fit himself the better to take an extended training in that branch of science in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A paper on the relations of our college to technical education, prepared by Professor Draper, a graduate of the college, and for more than twenty years a member of its faculty, which was read at a convention of deaf-mutes held last summer at Jacksonville, Ill., discusses the subject in so thoughtful and comprehensive a manner that it seems proper to bring his suggestions to the attention of Congress and the general public. The paper will be found in the appendix to this report.

—From Reports of the Institution for 1900





The first basketball team on Kendall Green—The women's basketball team of 1896. Men did not play the sport until 1905. Ethel Taylor (later wife of Dr. Hall) is 3rd from the left in the front row.



Above: An early men's gymnastics team. The gym was well-equipped for that and was not built for basketball.

Below: "Ole Jim" served well for entertainment from its establishment in 1881 until a few years ago. Here students are dancing at the grand ole Senior Hop in honor of the Class of 1899.



Athletics in the Early Days of the College

By RICHARD O. WRIGHT, '49

As soon as there were enough men students available and interest developed in the only known and popular organized sport—baseball—the college's athleticism was born. This occurred about 1867-1868. Rivalry between the college men and the Intermediate (preparatory) classmen was keen.

Somehow, a serious misunderstanding—real or imaginary—resulted from the effects of a somewhat brutal hazing of the Intermediate students by the college men. A bad feeling was strongly generated, but a "truce" was mandated by the Faculty. However, the Intermediates, belonging to the Kendall Athletic Club, withdrew and formed a separate club under the name of the "Scorpions."

The Scorpions had a sufficient number of players to make two teams for practice, while the Kendalls could not muster more than 12 to 15 men. The Kendalls had to depend on hearing clubs to play practice games, mostly in throwing and catching the ball. This state of affairs continued eight months.

As the Summer vacation was approaching the Kendalls challenged the Scorpions to a game of baseball. A long game resulted in which the Kendalls won, 85 to 17. At one time they had to suspend play a few minutes for the waterboy to pass the pail around to quench their thirst.

Following the game, the Scorpions proved to be true sportsmen. They ordered ice cream and cake and invited all the professors and students to partake of the refreshments. Friendly feelings were then restored.

The Kendall Athletic Club was composed of an informal group of young men students under the guidance of a leader. In 1888 the first constitution was written and ratified. The name of the newly organized group was the Kendall Athletic Association of the National Deaf-Mute College. Then in 1894, in conformity with the change of the college's name, the K.A.A. became the Gallaudet College Athletic Association. The initial devotion of sports under the K.A.A. was confined to football and baseball. Today the G.C.A.A. sponsors all the sports—major and minor—undertaken by the men on the campus.

The first gymnasium was one of Mr. Kendall's tenant houses, which was moved a few feet to the rear of the present chapel and fitted up with simple apparatus. About 1870, a student made a "gymnasium" of his own by trimming the branches of a locust tree that stood on the site where it is believed House No. 6 (Prof. Hall, Jr.'s Home) now stands, and in these branches he would gyrate by the hour, equally to his own gratification and the edification of passers-by. The present gymnasium was opened in 1881, and John, son of Prof. Chickering, was the instructor until 1890. He was succeeded by Albert F. Adams, '86, under whose management gymnastics reached a high point of proficiency.

In 1871 a "carnival" was held in the city to celebrate the completion of the first decent pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue. A sinewy Vermonter ran in a foot race from the Capitol to the Treasury, several of his competitors being professionals from abroad. Our Vermonter came out a few

feet behind the first man, and would have been first himself but for a misunderstanding as to the exact location of the finish line. In 1878 the first field day was held, composed mostly of walking and running contests on Boundary Street (now Florida Avenue), and a cross-country run.

The college's baseball nine played on a vacant lot—its first baseball diamond—in front of the Institution buildings. They also played on the White Lot (now the Ellipse grounds), behind the White House, and met the best local teams, some of which included stars from the professional National League. Since then, and up to recent times, the college career in this sport has been a checkered one. The college won the Intercollegiate Association of Colleges of Maryland and the District championship in 1899—posting a 16-4 record, the best in history.

The next field day in track competition took place in 1892. The field meets merged in those of the I.A.A. In this association the career of Gallaudet proved most brilliant. Whereas some of the colleges pitted against her have each had several hundred men to pick from, Gallaudet never had more than 40 to 70; yet she has repeatedly swept the board in public contests, and won the championship in 1899.

A quarter-mile track was soon laid out, enclosing the baseball and football grounds. This was Hotchkiss Field, located approximately at the northern half of today's football field and a little beyond.

Since 1894 the young women in the college have also had the benefit of regular training in gymnastics, and their annual exhibitions have been creditable. In competition at basketball they have generally outplayed city teams.

The first football game ever played in the District of Columbia took place on our "garlic patch" in 1880. The introduction of football is said to be credited to young John Chickering, who graduated from Amherst College where football was informally popular. The game began with a "kickoff," and by repeated kicks the sphere, for it was an association ball, found itself in the cellar of the old college building half a mile away. It was more like an association game then, and instead of twisted shoulders and broken collar-bones and shattered ribs, the players suffered from barked shins.

From the first game the college never lacked a good team, and its best ones were remarkable. The experts of one year handed down their lore to the next. No team had outside coaching except that received from some of the fellows. A great help to the first eleven was the existence in each year of a second eleven which received no end of rough handling while serving as a chopping-block for the first, and had very little glory in return. Once in a while, however, these same "scrubs" became a superior team in itself, as in 1899, during which it met with no defeat, and was scored on but once, while it defeated such strong teams as the Georgetown University "scrubs."

From the first game in which Episcopal High School, from near Alexandria, furnished the opposition, enthusiasm for football play was gradually worked up. Both Gallaudet and Episcopal played the game in red flannel shirts and knickerbockers.

Shortly afterwards, the early order of costumes, footballists hereabouts changed to canvas jackets. Georgetown, Columbian (George Washington U. Athletic Club), the high schools and others wore white canvass, while Gallaudet adopted the blue and white striped awning canvass. In this connection a very amusing incident occurred. It seems that two of the mutes wearing these striped suits were out on a hare and hound race one day, and were taken for escaped convicts by two blue-coats, who gave chase, and after a several miles' run the boys were captured, and after quite a to-do, their identity was established, and they were released, with the laugh on the officers.

As near as the time can be fixed, the first Thanksgiving Day game was played in 1885 between Georgetown and Gallaudet, which was won by the latter. This was regarded as so great an event that the team was photographed by Walter Camp.

In the third game of Georgetown's 1889 schedule, Gallaudet, then the Kendall Deaf Mutes, defeated them 20 to 10. Georgetown closed out their season with this lone defeat. But they didn't want to stop so they extended the season into 1890, and on January 18th they celebrated a 10 to 4 victory over the Kendall Greeners by a big bonfire. . . . It was the first defeat in ten years for the Kendall Deaf Mutes and marked the end of their domination of District of Columbia football.*

Gallaudet fielded a strong team in 1897—winning six and losing two games. The 1898 team drew national attention when it upset Georgetown, 17 to 6, and its work was favorably noticed by Walter Camp in his comments upon the leading college teams of the year. Gallaudet invented a new system of play built around a "revolving wedge" formation the night before the game against Georgetown and fashionably upended them. The 1898 record listed nine victories against two losses with opponents the likes of Gettysburg College, University of Virginia (a 10-0 loss), Georgetown University (two games—0-11 and 17-6) Mt. St. Mary's, Johns Hopkins and Maryland Aggies.

Exploiting the unique revolving wedge formation, Gallaudet went through the 1899 season winning six and losing two. Gallaudet upset Virginia and took a 11-5 victory. Then in a game played in deep mud accompanied by high winds, Gallaudet lost a spine-tingling battle to Georgetown by a score of 0 to 5. Thus ended Gallaudet's bid to the supremacy of Southern collegiate football.

The Men students attempted to start basketball as a fill-gap in their athletic activities in 1904. Only two games were played that year. And the sport lapsed until 1909 when it was decided to organize a team to play against other colleges. Gallaudet did fairly in this sport. However, two jewels glitter in the annals of the roundball with the District League championship of 1918-19 and the Mason-Dixon Conference championship in 1943.

Wrestling appeared as another varsity sport, but it never appealed strongly until Tom Clayton came as coach in the early Thirties. Clayton, himself a champion grappler, molded a good squad and posted championship records in 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1937. Shortly afterwards, the sport

withered with the departure of Clayton. Then, in 1948, Clayton returned to revive the lost sport and brought Gallaudet back into championship class in 1950 and on. Clayton has the distinction of having *never* fielded a losing season in his coaching career on Kendall Green.

The Buff and Blue also has won track championships in 1923, 1945 and 1946; Cross-Country championships in 1942, 1943 and 1945.

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Amos G. Draper: "Athletics in the Early Days of the College," Minutes and Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Alumni Association, July 14, 1899, St. Paul, pages 59-63.

The Washington Times, January 5, 1899. Miscellaneous newspaper clippings in the files of the Washington Central Library.



One of Gallaudet's Earliest Baseball Teams—Known as the "Kendalls"

The Team That Beat Georgetown Gallaudet's Football Team of 1889

Winning games was no novelty to Gallaudet's powerhouse elevens from 1879-1889, during which they defeated every local team they met. In 1889, Gallaudet won over a strong Georgetown team, 20-10. Still unconvinced, Georgetown challenged Gallaudet to a post-season game, and on January 18, 1890, the football-crazy "Hoyas" from the Hill-top celebrated a 10 to 4 victory over the Kendall Greeners by a big bonfire. By this win, the Hoyas became undisputed champions of the District of Columbia. It was the first defeat in ten years for Gallaudet and marked the end of our domination of District of Columbia football.





1898 Football Champions

Front row, l. to r.: Stutsman, Waters, Bumgardner and Andree, qb.

Second row: Carpenter, Brooks, W. Rosson, S. C. Jones and L. Rosson.

Back row: Worley, R. Hemstreet, Ownbey, Geilfuss and O. G. Carrell (manager).

Record: Won 9, Lost 2

Lost to Virginia, 0-10

Lost to Georgetown, 0-11

Defeated Maryland Aggies, 34-0

Upset Georgetown, 17-6

1899 Track and Field Champions

Front row, l. to r.: Stutsman, O. G. Carrell, Davis (capt.), Bumgardner and Long.

Back row: L. Rosson, Northern, Brooks, W. Rosson, Wills (manager) and Schaefer.



1899 Baseball Champions

Front row, l. to r.: Chambers, Davis and Waters.

Second row: Andree, Geilfuss, Bumgardner (capt.), Brooks and Stutsman.

Back row: O. G. Carrell (manager), L. Rosson, Haines and Painter (scorer). No head coach.

Record: Won 16, Lost 4. Percentage .800.

Defeated Navy, 13-11

Defeated Johns Hopkins, 9-8

Lost to Maryland, 4-6

Lost to Washington College, 3-5

Defeated St. John's College, 18-10

Lost to Georgetown, 1-18

Defeated Georgetown Zephyrs, 23-1

Defeated Md. Aggies (twice), 5-4 and 8-7

Washington, D.C.

February 5th 1889.

E. M. Gallaudet, Ph.D.L.L.D.

President of the
National Deaf Mute College.

General and dear Friend:

The undersigned, the students of the

National Deaf Mute College

beg leave to tender to you their sincere congratulations on this, your fifty second birthday and to express their pleasure at your continued good health and strength. The past fifty two years of your life have been signalized by the achievement of founding and guiding through many perils the noble institution of which you are now the honored head. Deeply sensible of the labor it has cost you to establish this College; of the unremitting effort that has been required to secure its success; and the constant vigilance that has been necessary to protect it from injury; and, above all, sensible of the benefits conferred by the College upon every one of them as a result of your efforts, the students desire to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the occurrence of your birthday anniversary to wish you long life and happiness, success in your efforts to maintain intact the position and influence of the College, and strength to continue your labors for many years to come.

Clarence W. Charles	Stephen Shum	James Barton	Philip H. Brown	Edwin Pyle
Edwin C. Harrah	H. Lorrain Tinsley	Ernest Winick	Harvey Q. Wilson	Robert M. Rine
Charles R. Housh	Edw. Washburn	Russell C. Harper	Georgeanna Elliott	Ida M. Austin
Lourence F. Janner	William H. Zorn	Frederic Hyman	Luella Hardman	E. De Beaton
T. Schuyler Long	Will W. Beadell	Paul Langer	G. V. Losterman	H. L. Stafford
Thomas A. Mars, Jr.	William F. Howard	Ellsworth Long	Albert H. Howard	J. M. Stewart
John Schwartz	Fred M. Kaufman	Alto McKim	John C. Jones	Agatha M. Fiegel
Harry Van Allen	G. R. Nellie	Ells M. Ridd	M. Madhew	Wm. J. Tilton
Thomas Hagarty	B. F. Rowland	George J. Sanders	W. L. H. Christie	
Frank A. Letner	G. Earl Wilson	Martin Taylor	C. A. McDevine	
Peter A. Regensberg	Wm. H. Thompson	Oliver J. Whistler	Allen Odum	

The Testimonial Letter to E. M. G. from the students of the college on his 52nd birthday and the 25th year of the college.

The Railroad Crisis at Gallaudet College

by Richard O. Wright, '49

Gallaudet College might not be existing on Kendall Green today if it were not for three men interested in the welfare of the institution as well as the city of Washington at the turn of the century. The three men were President of the United States Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. Representative Thetus W. Sims, of Tennessee, and the then D. C. Commissioner John B. Wight.

John B. Wight was domestic supervisor of the Columbia Institution from 1877, and subsequently became the institution's business manager until about 1890. He then left the institution to devote more time to his real estate business and also to become commissioner of the District of Columbia.

The major roads of the day were the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsylvania). The Pennsylvania station was situated right in the Mall, at Sixth street, a blight of the beautiful view to the west from the plaza of the Capitol and a violation of the concept of the original L'Enfant plan of the city. This terminal, built in the 'sixties, also serving the railroads leading south from Washington, later was the scene of the assassination of President Garfield.

The B. & O. terminal was on the corner of New Jersey Avenue and C Street N.W. Florida Avenue was Boundary Street and the limits of the city. West Virginia Avenue was the road bed of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Washington was expanding rapidly. The roads felt the pinch of expansion. The B. & P. wanted to enlarge its Sixth Street station, a further encroachment of the Mall. The B. & O. wanted to move its terminal to Stanton Square where Massachusetts and Maryland Avenues, N.E., intersect where it could better facilitate its southern lines through the southeast and shorten the distance on its northern line between the Capitol and its Peace Cross (Bladensburg) point.

The B. & O. proposed track realignment would have split Kendall Green asunder almost through 'Ole Jim and over Knob Hill as the new line proposed to run from Stanton Square through a point between Seventh and M Streets and across Kendall Green toward its Rhode Island Avenue line.

The railroads' expansive mood began about 1895. Commissioner Wight, who also was on the institution's board of directors, was mindful of the protests of the Northeast citizens. Wight effected a plan in which he proposed a consolidation of all the railroad terminals under a single roof,

running the system of lines just beyond the outskirt of the western boundary of Kendall Green and splitting into a northerly Y, and burying the southern lines in a tunnel between the Capitol and the Library of Congress to South Capitol Street and effecting a Y on which trains coming from the South could run north through the tunnel to the north end of the new terminal or southeast and thusly around through the eastern part of the city. But the new terminal would be located in a swampy bog 20 feet below sea level.

But the railroads would not have it! A terminal of grand design in the bog was a ridiculous and expensive idea, so they thought and said. The railroads claimed it was more practical to have separate terminals of their own choice location and design. Shortly afterwards Commissioner Wight's term expired. Anyway, congressional approval was necessary to proceed with the expansion plans.

Hon. Rep. Sims, chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia, championed the Wight Plan. The roads and congressional opposition railed Sim's leadership. But Representative Sims held his view.

Theodore Roosevelt came into the White House in 1901 and immediately wielded a big stick in favor of the Wight Plan. The passage of the act consolidating all the terminals under a single roof was approved and signed in February 12, 1901. The passage of the act containing the essentials of the Wight-Sims plan was approved and signed on February 28, 1903. And the domains of Kendall Green and Gallaudet College were preserved.



Here the railroad bed is built and tracks are being laid to bring all trains to the centrally located Union Station terminal.

Patterson Hill stands majestically beyond "Ole Jim" where it was once a fine coasting area for students. The railroads changed that since the hill had to be leveled somewhat to build up the track bed on the other side.

Photos—Courtesy of Dan M. Reichard, '06.



Pictured to the right is the B. and O. Centennial Medallion. Because the B. and O. had literally grown up with the college, the medallion was presented as a gift with an invitation for the college to take part in the commemoration festivities.



A President Comes to Kendall Green

Our college has been privileged to receive great Presidents of the U.S. on a few occasions in its first one-hundred years. While pictures are not readily available of these rare events, we were fortunate in obtaining a series of prized photos from the Dan Reichard ('06) collection which portray the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt on occasion of the commencement of the Class of 1906. The story goes that Dr. Gallaudet held up the academic procession for a while because the President was expected; however, when he failed to show, the procession began and just as everything was all set to proceed with the exercises, the "Rough Rider" arrived at the gate. All went loose for a few moments until Dr. Gallaudet could regain composure, go out to meet the President and start the procession all over again with the Guest of Honor in his rightful place as Ex Officio Patron of the College. The pictures tell the rest and then reprinted herewith from the Report of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for 1905-06 are the introduction of the President by a member of the graduating class (Thure Lindstrom of Washington State) and the President's Response in full:

After the presentation of the candidates for degrees and diplomas, Mr. Lindstrom, of the State of Washington, addressed President Roosevelt, orally, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to express the thanks of the graduating class for the honor of your presence at these exercises. I furthermore desire to give, thru you, as our patron and as head of the nation, the assurance of our gratitude to the Government for thus giving us and the deaf of the land an opportunity to acquire a liberal education—an education that brings with it so many opportunities, so many joys into our life.

This, our gratitude, we can not fully express in words, but shall strive to demonstrate by becoming worthy citizens of the nation, and by industry and labor do our share in the upbuilding of the country, in the upholding of its laws, and in setting an example to our fellows. "Act well your part" is our motto, and this, in token of our appreciation, shall be the earnest endeavor of every one of us.

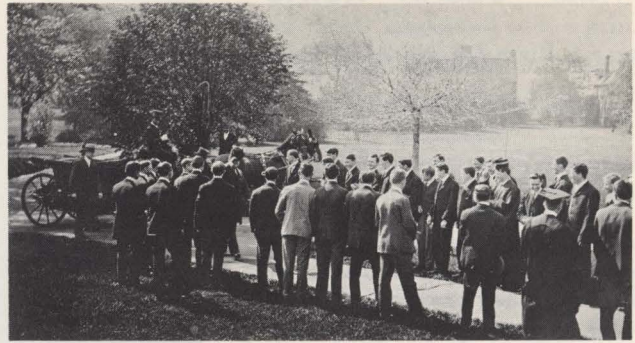
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RESPONSE

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, AND THEIR FRIENDS AND KINSFOLK: When I arrived to-day I felt as if your president had brought me out here under false pretenses, because I was received with a football cheer, and while I already knew of your prowess both on the gridiron and on the diamond, I did not know that you were able to cheer the eleven and the nine in the canonical college fashion. Now let me say what a great pleasure it has been to come here to see you and to listen to you. I enjoyed thoroughly what I heard about "Friendship" and "Nature Poetry" from Arkansas and Iowa.

Speaking seriously, I feel that one of the most important tasks of this generation is to make the tiller of the soil—the farmer—understand how high his calling is, and the lesson came appropriately from Kansas. As for Mr. Lindstrom, who greeted me personally so pleasantly, I was pleased to see that the State of Washington takes just the view it ought to about the Panama Canal, and incidentally, I gather, about rate legislation.

And finally I want to say a word of appreciation about the essay of Mr. Rowse, and in particular because he laid such emphasis upon two really noteworthy volumes by an American writer, Mr. Crothers, *The Gentle Reader* and *The Pardoner's Wallet*, and I am sorry for any book lover who knows the English language and has not these two really noteworthy pieces of literature, wise and humorous, in his library. Mr. Crothers has rendered a very substantial service to American literature, and I am glad to have listened to the tribute paid to him to-day. And, by the way, judging from the States from which those who have addressed us to-day come, this must be a Trans-Mississippi day. You are probably aware of the statement that the best kind of an American citizen is a Bostonian who has lived a considerable time west of the Missouri (just what Mr. Rowse is, I find), and so it begins to look as if the best contributions to our literature are to be made by westerners who go to live in Boston. They make first-class histories, like Mr. Rhodes, and general literature, like Mr. Crothers.

Now, in concluding, let me say a word by way of tribute to you who have done the great work of teaching in this institution and to those who profit by that teaching. Your task has been hard, and in this life it is not the easy tasks, but the hard tasks well done, that give the real benefit to those doing them.



The President arrives and walks up to meet Dr. Gallaudet through an honor guard mixed of excited students and graduates.



All is calm again and the Procession moves a second time. Teddy R. smilingly marches with EMG.



T. R. glances back for one long look as he prepares to leave Kendall Green.

A fond Farewell à la Roosevelt . . . Grateful students and officers of our college return the favor.



HELP CLEAR RUINS

Deaf and Dumb Students Busy
at Gallaudet.

FIRE LOSS IS \$25,000

Upper Stories of West Building
Wrecked by Flames and Water.

BLAZE WAS STUBBORN ONE

Adjoining College Structures Saved
by Hard Work—Congress to Be
Asked for Help.



—From *The Evening Star*, Feb. 7, 1910

College Building Damaged by Fire

Sunday, February 6, shortly after one o'clock, while the students were at dinner, smoke was discovered coming from the roof of the main College building, and when, two hours later, the fireman's call of "All out" was sounded the greater part of the fourth story was in ruins. A large volume of water was thrown upon the flames, and this, passing downward flooded the lower floors, ruining the plaster and thoroughly wetting everything. In all, an estimated loss of \$25,000 was sustained.

About eleven o'clock in the morning several of the students discovered a small blaze in the rubbish heap on the cement floor of the basement near the bottom of the waste chute. With the help of Prof. Hall the blaze was quickly put out and the rubbish thoroughly soaked with water. At one o'clock the second fire occurred in the extreme upper part of the attic. As the waste chute was found to communicate with the attic just below the roof, it is supposed that burning rubbish was wafted upward during the first blaze, passing into the attic and there igniting the woodwork.

Upon being informed of the fire the boys hurried to the top floor, sounding the alarm as they went up, and emptied the contents of all the fire extinguishers on the place upon as much of the blaze as could be reached through the trap door in the attic floor. Unfortunately the ladder used to gain access to the attic had been removed some months ago. They had the blaze almost out when the extinguishers ceased working. However, when the firemen arrived the blaze had spread over a considerable area of the almost inaccessible attic and, fanned by a strong wind from the north, threatened the speedy destruction of the building. The firemen got their hose up through the inside, and working also from ladders in the outside soon had water from twelve engines pouring into the attic. In spite of this the fire went on stubbornly, and it was two hours before they finally conquered. The northwest wing was undamaged. None of the students was injured, but two firemen were struck by falling slates and badly cut.

As the terrific wind blew the smoke and flames directly toward the Chapel and East Wing, the girls were ordered to pack up preparatory to making a speedy exit. The city papers stated that the girls were panic-stricken and carried all their personal effects out upon the lawn. This statement, we are glad to say, was erroneous. The boys on the upper floors succeeded in removing all their personal property, and there was little loss in this respect. The Lyceum, Library, Museum and Reading Room were drenched; the class pictures in the Lyceum were damaged but little, and the books and specimens were protected by their cases.

The weather was bitterly cold and water froze as it fell. When the fire was finally out, the entire building was encased in ice, presenting an aspect thoroughly in accord with the spirit prevalent among the students.

Dr. Gallaudet was absent at the time. Acting President Fay quickly straightened out the situation, and saw that the boys got comfortable beds for the night. The work of cleaning out the debris began Monday morning, the college boys and younger members of the faculty volunteering, and all worked with a will that the re-construction might speedily begin. As is the rule with government buildings, no insurance was carried. Dr. Gallaudet will at once go before Congress and ask for a special appropriation to cover the cost of repairs. With favorable weather it will take about two months to put everything back in first-class order.

—From *The Buff and Blue*, February, 1910



Students and Faculty work to clear the debris.

Iceland at Kendall Green the next day.



by CONSTANCE DRAPER HOWARD

EDITOR'S NOTE: This human-interest sketch was sent in by Mr. ERNEST G. DRAPER, after it was sent to him by his sister, CONSTANCE DRAPER HOWARD. It is reprinted from the May, 1950, Literary Issue of *The Buff and Blue*, in the same manner in which it was received. Mr. Draper, incidentally, was a member of the college Board of Directors. Ernest and Constance were children of Amos G. Draper, graduate and former Faculty member of the College.

Looked forward to a career in, or at least was drawn to, finance and/or diplomacy.

Devoted his life to the deaf out of love and veneration for his mother, when a young man. But later his work became his whole life, for itself; although he retained a taste of elegancies and for society. Interest in international law also continued, whence his brief textbook and the course in college curriculum.

Horried at Germany's blatant disregard of international law—from first supported our entry into World War I—thus was what was called “an internationalist” at the corresponding period in World War II. (I remember this.)

Eye for minutiae.

Told me once of a time in early days of college when he could not seem to make up his mind about anything. The doctors told him it was merely fatigue because he had decided about everything. With a little patience this soon passed, never, so far as I know, to recur.

Was not his a feudal view of life?

As we “Faculty Kids” saw him:

The greatest man in the world, occupying the most important position. “The glass of fashion and the mold of form.”

“An eye like Jove's, to threaten and command.”

We really felt about him “that divinity which doth hedge a King.”

But source of greatest pleasure, such as holiday parties, with beanbags, etc. and abundance of good things to eat.

Occasional drives to town behind two fat burnished horses.

\$1.00 (big money, then) every Christmas

Key to his Hermitage always available for our picnics among Johnny Jump-ups, arbutus, spring beauties
Invitations to all Marion's parties,



E. M. G. at 20 and his Mother, Sophia Fowler Gallaudet about 1857.

when I for one was so excited even the ice cream was tasteless.

As Marion's playmate nearest her age, I was honored by permission to enter the President's house without ringing—and sometimes thus greatly dared. But rarely.

Didn't like to have us sing “There was an old man, and his name was Uncle Ned, and he lived long, long ago—He had no hair on the top of his head, the place where the hair ought to grow.” I couldn't understand why, until I learned that he thought himself as our Uncle Ned which I don't remember our ever calling him.

He didn't like to have us call across the Green, Hoo-oo! (This is understandable.)

Once I saw in one of Father's scrap books a picture of Dr. G. as a young boy with, I believe, a monocle in one eye—certainly with a rush hat at a

An Informal Pose of the Gallaudet Family on Porch of House #1 (in 1885—May). L. to R. are: Herbert, Marion, Mrs. Gallaudet (seated on porch steps), Grace (standing), Katharine (seated on steps), EMG, Edson, and Denison.



most jaunty angle and with a grin. I haven't mentioned this until this day.

My favorite memory—picture of him:

I was climbing step after step up the big dark front stairs in the old Kendall School, to the stirring tones of *Go down Moses! Let my people Go!* which some one was pounding out with gusto on an organ (?) in the small room left. It was Dr. G.! having a wonderful time, playing and singing away like mad. He twinkled at me—upon which I loved with all my childish heart the deity I continued to revere.

Gave up his house for a year to first girls admitted to college.

This opposed by boys, who said they would have to wear their best clothes every day and be dressed up all the time.

One day Marion and I climbed up into some lath and plaster place near the roof. HE appeared. I don't remember a word's being said but can still see Dr. G.'s expression, which I now recognize as an effort to suppress a laugh. At the time, however, I scrambled down and cantered as fast as fat little legs would carry me, past the Chickerings', past the Fays', past the Gordons', up our back steps, safe inside No. 6; and this guilty secret I don't remember ever telling to a soul.

I can remember when the Daniel Chester French statue was unveiled, and seem to remember something went wrong with the ropes. Not sure of this but clearly remember occasion and Marion with her shining mane of hair and her white dress.

“Sister Kitty and Sister Grace” organized a chapter of the King's Daughters. (Founded by Edward

Everett Hale of "Man without a Country" fame.) Marion, Helen Fay, Grace Gordon and I met upstairs at the Gallaudet's and pasted pictures crookedly in scrap-books. We wore our silver maltese cross pins marked I (in) H (his) N (name) and repeated our motto, *Look up and not down, Look forward and not back, Look out and not in, Lend a hand.*

In Hartford:

Where I visited them in 1912. Charming white New England house with garden in flower, white fence, on broad street over-arched by magnificent green elms as far as one could see on either side. Mark Twain's house near. Dr. G. told me of Twain's being asked how many children the ——— had.

"I don't know—I haven't heard from them this morning."



The Gallaudet Children in 1890 . . . Seated are Denison and Edson. Standing are Marion, Katharine, Herbert, and Grace. The two older daughters were by Dr. Gallaudet's first wife; the others by his second.

On the Retirement of Dr. Gallaudet

On March 16, 1910, Dr. Gallaudet resigned his position as President of the Columbia Institution after being President of the College for 46 years and after serving 53 years. His resignation took effect in the fall of 1910, but he remained as President of the Board of Directors. The Board, in testimonial to his long service, said of him after his first 50 years (at a meeting on June 19, 1907):

"Not alone in the matter of teaching has the influence of President Gallaudet been felt, but through his personality and character he has largely shaped the lives and increased the happiness of thousands who otherwise would have been deprived of much that he has made it possible for them to enjoy."

In his response at announcement of his retirement, Dr. Gallaudet said:

"Gentlemen of the board of directors of this institution, I hardly know what to say in response to the generous words which have been spoken from the board of directors. I do not feel that I deserve them.

I have always tried to do my duty; sometimes I have failed, but this I can say: That through all these years the interests of this institution have been in my heart of hearts.

I came as a boy to Washington with a plan in mind, formed before I came, that in some way I might be able to promote the foundation of an institution for the higher education of the deaf. The assistance of the board and kind encouragement of friends have made me able to see my boyhood dreams fully realized. I feel now I can cease my efforts, as I am sure that this institution, which has had the hearty support of Congress, will continue to have it as long as there are deaf young people who are capable and deserve to have given to them the possibility of higher education. That I will still do my best to promote the welfare of the deaf goes without saying. Yet I shall be glad to have a few years free from the heavy burdens which have been mine so long. To the members of the board I return my most grateful appreciation of what they have said and what they have done for this institution."

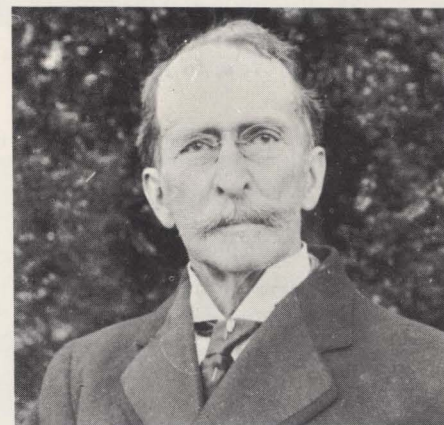
His Last Chapel Talk

Ben M. Schowe, in the Alumni Lectures of 1955, recalled:

"When Dr. Gallaudet stood before us for the last time (1917), he told us a story of Thornwaldsen, the famed Danish sculptor. You will remember that he was an old, old man at this time and quite feeble. It seemed to be an effort for him to speak. His gestures were slow and measured. There was no fumbling. Each thought was clear and incisive, like the gleam in his eyes." When he had completed the story, he said: 'And that is the message I want each of you to plant in your own Garden of Ideals. Nothing you do will be perfect. Never be satisfied with wordly success. Strain always for better and better things until at last the Heavenly Father bids you, "Come" . . . ' The atmosphere was electric as he finished. He stood silent until the tension was almost painful. As he started to leave and was given a bouquet of red roses by the young woman who was Head Senior, he stood silent once more and then turned and said: 'I am tempted . . . I am tempted to be content'. The students stood as one man. Every eye followed him to the door."

"Now that the autumn neareth, and the wane
Of summer passions whisper how you've grown
To graceful age, we pledge our hearts retain
The wisdom you have sown."

—From "To Dr. E. M. Gallaudet" (on his 70th birthday)
by James W. Sowell, '00



*Dr. Gallaudet as "OLD GRADS"
Remember Him.*

OUR COLLEGE

1910

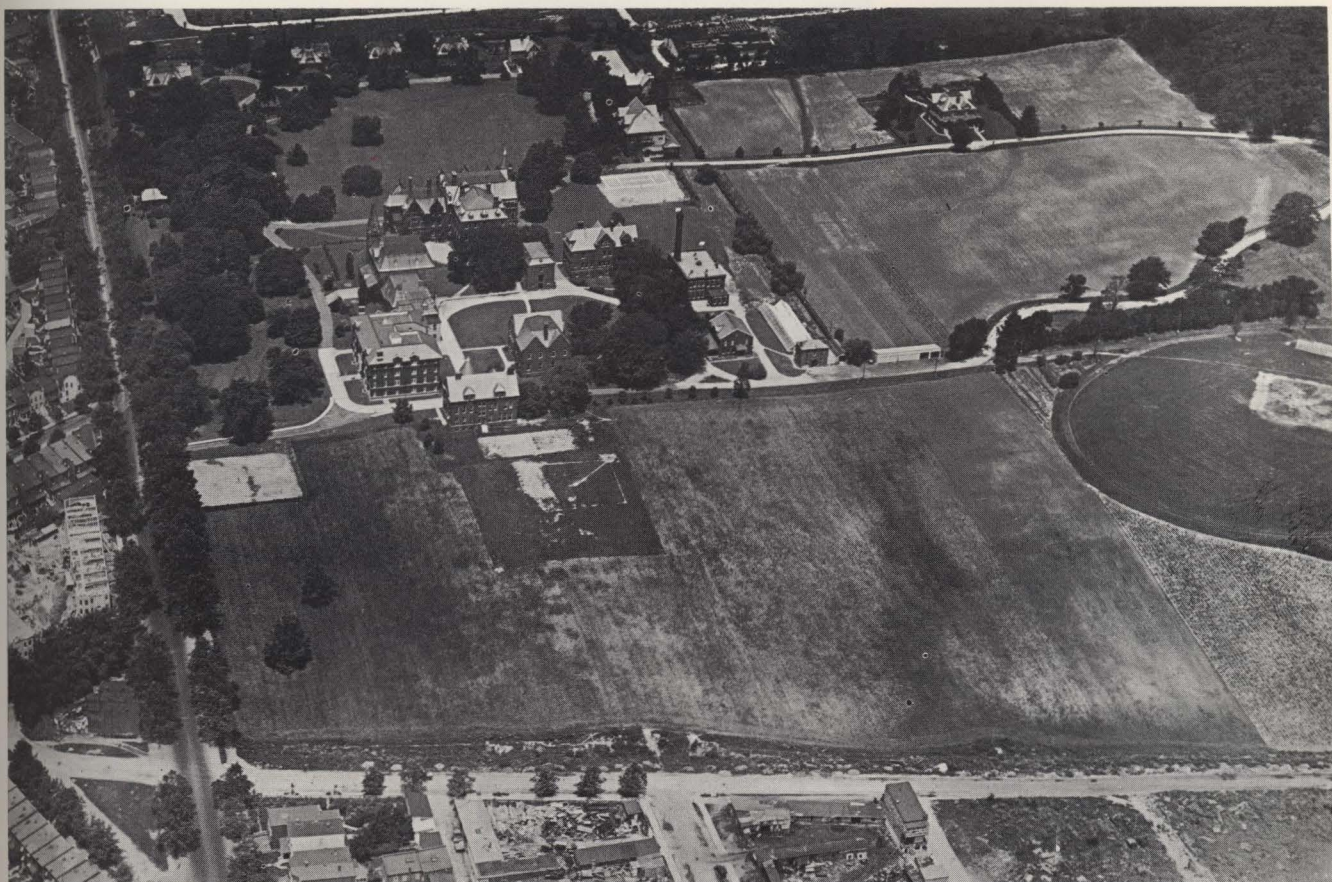
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1945



DR. PERCIVAL HALL





The Green on June 30, 1922—(Probably the first aerial view of our campus. Note construction of homes on West Virginia and Florida Avenues.)

The Student Body of the Roaring Twenties—Our college has grown and continues to grow.



1911-1912 Faculty

Front row: Miss Jameson, Edward A. Fay, President Hall, John Hotchkiss, Miss Peet.
Back row: Mr. Arras, Allan Fay, Rev. Bryant, Miss Northrop, Amos G. Draper, Mr. Allison, Herbert Day.



1932 Faculty

First Row, Left to Right—Harley D. Drake, Elizabeth Peet, Dr. Charles R. Ely, Dr. Percival Hall, Isaac Allison, Edith M. Nelson, Irving S. Fufeld. *Second Row*—Dorothy Grow, Ruth Remsberg, Mrs. Hazel T. Craig, Elizabeth Benson, Frederick H. Hughes. *Third Row*—Donald Kline, Percival Hall, Jr., Frank B. Smith, Powrie V. Doctor, Walter J. Krug.

1939 Faculty

Front row: Dr. Fufeld, Dean; Mr. Allison; Pres. Hall; Dr. Peet; Miss Yoder; Miss Keller.
2nd row: Jon Hall; Miss Benson; Miss Nelson; Miss Remsberg; Harley H. Drake; Miss Thompson.
3rd row: Dr. Doctor; William J. McClure; Blair Smith; Sam Craig, Principal of Kendall School; Walter J. Krug; F. H. Hughes.
Top row: Percival Hall, Jr.; Dr. Carhart; Frank B. Smith.

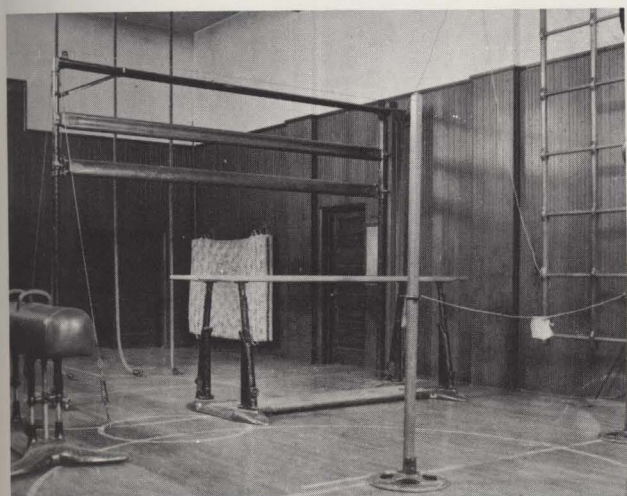




Sophia Fowler Hall

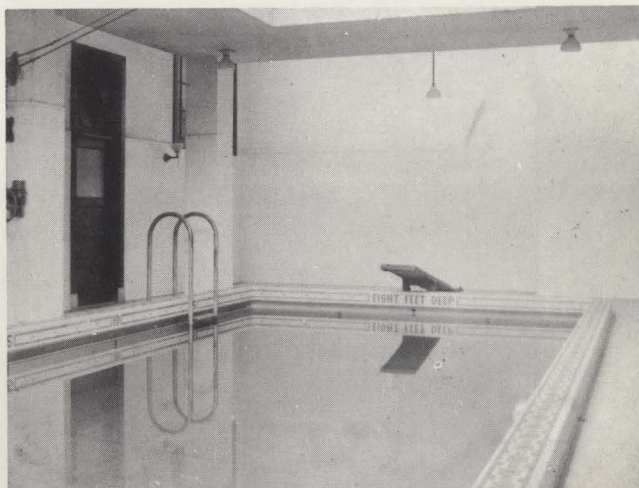
At the time Percival Hall assumed his role as President of our college, he saw immediate need for new buildings and for vast improvements on older ones. Congress was not so liberal then and funds for construction, improvements, and expansion were not easily forthcoming. However, the dormitory built as the Primary Department in 1866 was in extremely poor condition and a real fire hazard and it is to be presumed that the College Hall fire of 1910 added to worry over the continued use of the building named after Sophia Fowler Gallaudet. Fortunately, Dr. Hall was able to persuade Congress to give funds for construction of a new dormitory for the college women and it was begun in 1916 and completed for use in 1918. This, of course, was during World War I and the ensuing depression and World War II was responsible for the absence of any other new buildings during Dr. Hall's era.

The Lounge and Library in Fowler Hall was maintained for years by the OWLS, a secret society for the ladies of our college.



The excellent gymnasium equipped to keep our ladies trim and in shape.

The Fowler Hall swimming pool (one with warm water—the Ole Jim pool for men had no hot water connections and was not used after 1948). In 1950-51, a swimming class for male students used this pool.





The Saturday Night Dramatics Club

This was a dramatics and literary organization for male students only. Strict segregation of the sexes was the practice for the most part except for certain occasions. The ladies had their peer in the Jollity Club, however, both sexes were permitted to attend productions of each group. In the picture at the left, Frederick H. Hughes is the "lovely lady" seated at left. (About 1912 or 1913)

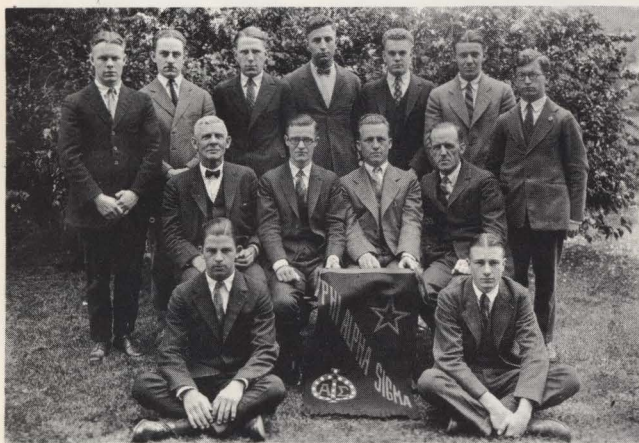
The Jollity Club's Halloween Party

The ladies entertain themselves in Old Fowler Hall.



Phi Alpha Sigma, 1924-1925

Front row, left to right: Leo Lewis, Lloyd Brower. Second row: Prof. Allison, George Brookins, Dr. Elstad, Frank B. Smith. Back row: John Wallace, Joseph Collins, Charles Miller, Louis Pucci, John Reed, Victor Knauss, James Flood.



The Student Body of 1936

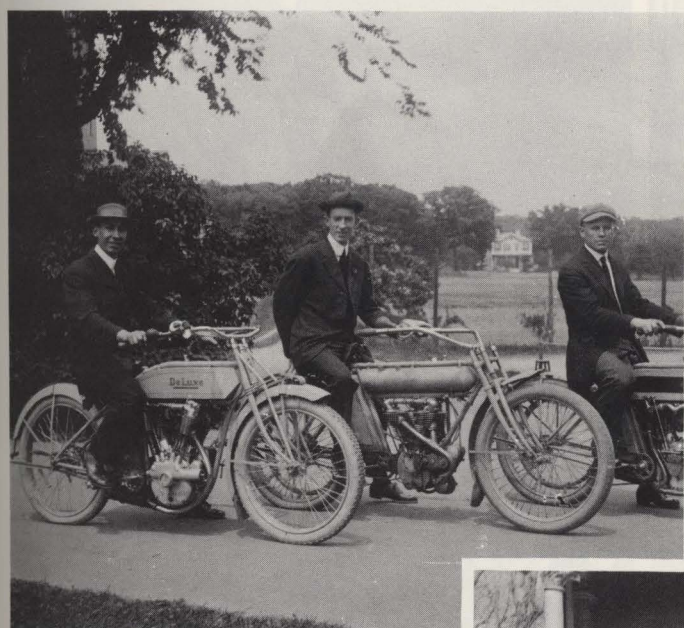
The college continues to grow. In this picture, Francis Higgins is seated in the first row, center. Also in the picture are several others who are now on the college staff: Harold Domich, Richard Phillips, Rex Lowman and Leon Auerbach.





The Suffragette Parade

The streets of Washington resounded to the beat of the ladies' feet on March 3, 1913, as women of the world joined in a parade for women's rights. The ladies of Gallaudet must have been somewhere in the crowd.



"The Three Musketeers"

The first motorcyclists of Gallaudet College, 1912, left to right: Eugene Hogle, Fred Fancher and Ashland D. Martin. (Photo Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Gillen, '13.)



"Ole Jim" was the scene of a large meeting of the Suffragette Movement. Note the well-polished floors and the banners proclaiming the ladies' prerogatives.

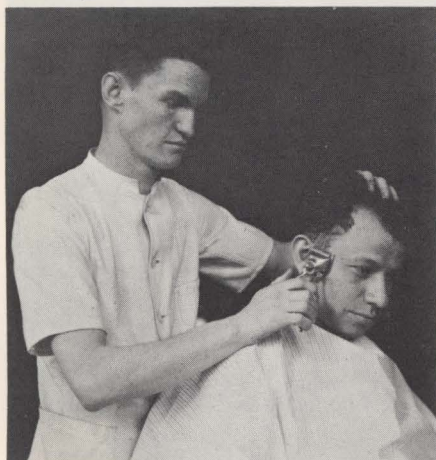
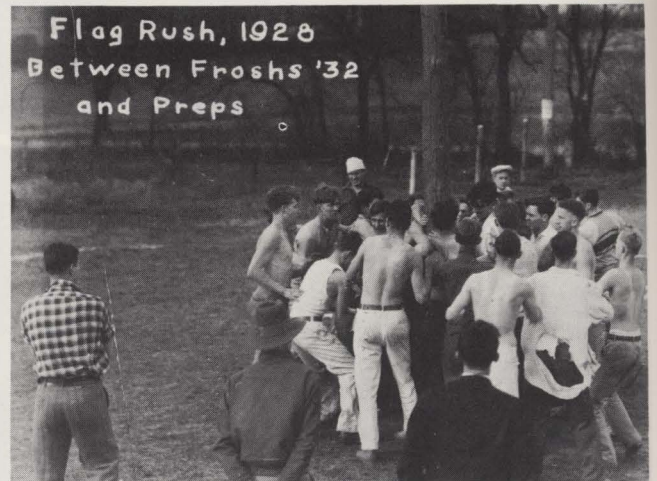
The Only Band At Gallaudet College

Front row, l. to r.: W. Roller, V. Butterbaugh, F. Fancher (the organizer), M. Lapidès.

Second row: W. Arras, V. Skyberg and E. Hogle.

Third row: H. Stegemerten and F. Thompson. Back: unidentified. (Photo Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Gillen, '13.)





The Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority

its past and present

By SUE SCOTT STOCKTON, '55

Saturday evening, January 9, 1892, saw thirteen young women of the National Deaf-Mute College (now Gallaudet College) meet in the parlor of the women's residence to form the OWLS, a society intended to be literary in character, secret in scope and created for the diversion of the women students.

Born in the talented and adventurous minds of two of these young women, Agatha Tiegel and May Martin, this secret society marked the beginning of the Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority of today. Among the 13 charter members were some of the first women to be admitted to the college. They were Agatha Tiegel, May Martin, Alto M. Lowman, Lulu O. Herdmann, Lily A. Bicksler, Hannah Shankweiler, Augusta Kruse, Laura Frederick, Mary Gorman, Christine Thompson, Bertha Block, Margaret Magill and Bertha Whitelock.

With Miss Tiegel at the helm and Miss Martin as secretary, the OWLS embarked upon what has been a long, useful and satisfying life. On January 9, 1962, the sorority celebrated its 70th birthday.

The new society proved a God-send to the young women who were newly admitted to the College on an experimental basis. They were few in number and treated generally as "guests of the college." The men were indifferent to them and considered them somewhat an intrusion upon their privacy. The women were treated courteously, but left pretty much to themselves for entertainment, activities and the like. In their new organization they had many happy and enjoyable times.

Ambitious to establish themselves on equal scholastic footing with the men students, the members devoted most of their meetings to literary pursuits. There were debates, essays, story-telling, poetry recitals, tableaux, charades and short plays. Later they attempted plays of considerable proportions, and soon they invaded the College stage. Public programs were given on occasion, to which members of the faculty and the men students were invited. The faculty and the men students were surprised—perhaps reluctantly, but pleasantly so—by the young women's talents at entertaining. In the early record books of the sorority, one reads of compliment after compliment showered upon the young women by their visitors, including Dr. Gallaudet himself!

Very early in its history, the sorority began admitting honorary members. It was first considered when a faculty member who was so impressed with the wholesome activities of the sorority asked that his wife be allowed to join and enjoy them also. The members were rather taken aback at the request and said, "No, no, this OWLS is for women students only!" But they quickly relented, realizing that it would be good for them to have close association with faculty women and faculty wives. The first honorary member was admitted in 1900. The following year, the late Dr. Elizabeth Peet, then a very young faculty member, became an honorary mem-



The Owls at a Banquet—1917

ber and thus began a life-long dedication to the college girls in general and the OWLS in particular. For Dr. Peet was to be the staff on which the girls leaned for 50 years, serving both as dean of women and as advisor to the sorority. It is to Dr. Peet that the sorority owes the success of its scholarship fund drive. From the beginning to the completion of the drive in 1938, Dr. Peet remained its chairman, giving untiring and unselfish effort to its accomplishment.

In 1917 Miss Edith M. Nelson joined the college faculty. A member of the OWLS herself, naturally she was interested in the sorority, and side by side with Dr. Peet, she helped to guide it over 25 years of meaningful activity. Miss Elizabeth Benson, now dean of women at Gallaudet College, succeeded Dr. Peet and Miss Nelson as the sorority's advisor and friend and continued in this capacity until 1954 when another sorority came into being on the Gallaudet campus and made it necessary for the Dean to maintain an impartial stand. Another devoted friend of the sorority was Ethel Taylor Hall, wife of the late President Percival Hall. A clever woman, she initiated many ways to raise money for the scholarship fund and encouraged individual accomplishments which brought honor to the sorority.

Activities in the sorority have varied over the years since the beginning according to the moods and ambitions of the members, but they have held steadfast to the objectives set forth by the founders. Today the sorority boasts a membership of more than 700. The college group, Omega Chi, carries on a very worthwhile program of activity which includes the sponsorship of camping for the Kendall School children, a Goodwill project, a bi-annual bazaar, literary programs, a Christmas party for the young Kendall School children and various affairs of entertainment. Annually, they give books to the college library and a piece of furniture, equipment or decoration to Peet Hall, the women's dormitory. Beginning in 1964, they present a "Woman of the Year" award, on an international basis.

The alumnae OWLS became organized on August 9, 1910, under the leadership of Belle Stout Divine, '01. During a convention at Colorado Springs, Colo., 36 alumnae OWLS assembled and pledged

themselves to the following objectives: (1) to preserve the traditions of the sorority and their spirit of loyalty to the college, (2) to give moral and financial assistance to the college OWLS and (3) to support any fund drive sponsored by the college and the GCAA. Mrs. Divine was elected as the first alumnae president and Mrs. Agatha Tiegel Hanson as secretary-treasurer.

The alumnae OWLS were to embark upon a career of fund-raising drives, the most notable of which was our scholarship fund drive. This fund had an interesting beginning which is described by Dr. Elizabeth Peet in the proceedings of our 1939 conclave, as follows:

"During the first World War . . . several of the faculty women and their friends took a course of training at the Red Cross headquarters and were permitted by the Red Cross to establish, in the new Fowler Hall, a workroom for the making of surgical dressings. . . . The college girls were enthusiastic and loyal workers. Many of our friends gave us large cash donations with which to buy materials from the Red Cross to be made up into dressings. At the end of the war, when there was no further need for private workrooms like ours, our work was finished and we found ourselves with \$78.36 in our treasury. What was to be done with the sum? . . . we wrote to some of the friends who had given us money and asked if they would object to our transferring the balance on hand from the Red Cross workroom . . . to a scholarship fund. The reply was unanimous: 'Use the money where you feel it will do most good.' Thus our . . . scholarship fund was started."

In 1939, the 75th anniversary of the founding of Gallaudet College, a sum of money was presented to the college to be invested in the most advantageous manner for income and the annual income to be used as scholarships for four deserving OWLS.

Other fund drives supported by the alumnae OWLS included the E. M. Gallaudet Fund and the Arlene Stecker Polio Fund. Among various gifts made to the college by the sorority are the two beautiful chandeliers in the E. M. Gallaudet room of the college library.

Although not originally given a Greek name, the OWLS had the character of

a Greek society in every way. At the 1954 conclave, the alumnae acted upon the wishes of the college OWLS to adopt a Greek name for the sorority. A committee of three, appointed by the then national president Adele Jensen Krug, chose the name Phi Kappa Zeta and changed the sorority pin from the small gold winged owl to a black triangle with gold border and the letters PKZ in gold on the front. A very small gold owl was designed for a guard pin, as a symbol of all that has gone before and as a reminder to future members of the aims and ideals of our founders. A new crest was designed

embodying our secret meaning and carrying our symbol, the owl, at the top.

At present there are 14 alumnae chapters throughout the country. They are:

Alpha, District of Columbia; Beta, Iowa-Nebraska; Delta, Ohio; Zeta, Michigan; Theta, Southern California; Iota Tau, Illinois; Lambda, North and South Carolina; Omicron Tau, Washington-Oregon; Sigma Nu, Minnesota; Omega, Northern California; Alpha-Omega, New England; Eigma Chi, Riverside, California; Upsilon, Colorado; and a newly organized chapter in Texas.

The alumnae chapters have their individual programs and projects, and when called upon, they get together for projects on a national scale. At present they are making plans for participation in the Centennial Fund Drive.

We look back over our 72 years to our founders with great pride. Because they had faith in the future, we are left with a rich heritage. With an energetic group at the college (our source of new members) and an earnest alumnae group, the Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority can look ahead with courage and confidence.

Kappa Gamma Fraternity

(Based on "A Brief History of Fraternal Life on Kendall Green" by Ronald Sutcliffe, '59.)

From the early days of our college's life, there were a few "secret societies" that existed on and off and are no longer. The last group to exist before the establishment of the Kappa Gamma Fraternity was a group called *Xi Phi Sigma* which was disbanded in 1900 upon vote of its membership. Following this:

The men students were desirous of having a fraternity on Kendall Green, and so they decided to form an entirely new and better fraternity. Prof. Percival Hall, a Harvard graduate and a fraternity man, helped them to arrange this new fraternity. The charter of the Kappa Gamma Fraternity was adopted on January 4, 1901, being signed by Prof. Percival Hall, John Braithwaite, Alex Swanson, Arthur Norris, Samuel Nichols, Winfield Runde, Robert Taylor, Daniel Moran, George Andree, William Geilfuss, John Clark, Cyril Painter, Lester Rosson, Murray Campbell, William Schneider, Thomas Northern, George Shafer, Horace Waters, William Strong, Arthur Steidemann, Milton Haines, Ezra Wyand, Roy Carpenter, Peter Hughes, Gilbert Erickson, George Flick, Adam Hewetson, Frank Johnson, Benjamin Foreman, Victor Spence, Ernest Cowley, Guy Allen, and John Fisher. Its object was to foster fraternal feelings among the undergraduates and alumni, to take a lead in the outside doing of the college, to cement the bonds between undergraduates and alumni, and, in general, be a credit to the fair names of Gallaudet.

The Kappa Gamma reigned as the sole fraternity on Kendall Green except for the brief existence of the Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity, established in January, 1923, and disbanded in the spring of 1927, and until the fall of 1947 when the Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity was formally established.

Today, the Kappa Gamma Fraternity has over 900 brothers on the membership roll and nine alumni chapters in different parts of the United States. It has projects for the welfare of the students and for the college. Among these are socials including the annual Kappa Gamma Dance featuring a queen whose selection is based upon scholarship, leadership, and character, and annual Moonlight Cruise down the Potomac. It also sponsors movies occasionally



The Kappa Gamma—1905-06

Posing in full dress, the Blue Brotherhood are standing left to right: *1st Row:* Reichard, Clark, Rowse, Lindstrom, Horton, Sayles; *2nd Row:* Mikesell, Kutzleb, Williams, Stewart; *3rd Row:* Tomlinson, Farepel, Underhill, Dr. Hall, Not identified, Mathers; *4th Row:* Cooper, Chandler, Not identified, R. Davis, and Preston.



Founders John Fisher and Arthur Norris—1901. Fisher—1st Grand Rajah.

and has sponsored stage shows at times. More recently, the fraternity has distributed annually a Directory of Officers of all student organizations on Kendall Green and, annually, it holds a closed banquet for its undergraduate and alumni membership.

The Kappa Gamma has presented the college with countless gifts down through the years. Among them are: the sidewalk between College Hall and Florida Avenue with steps leading to the street; the grandfather clock in the library and the chair belonging to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

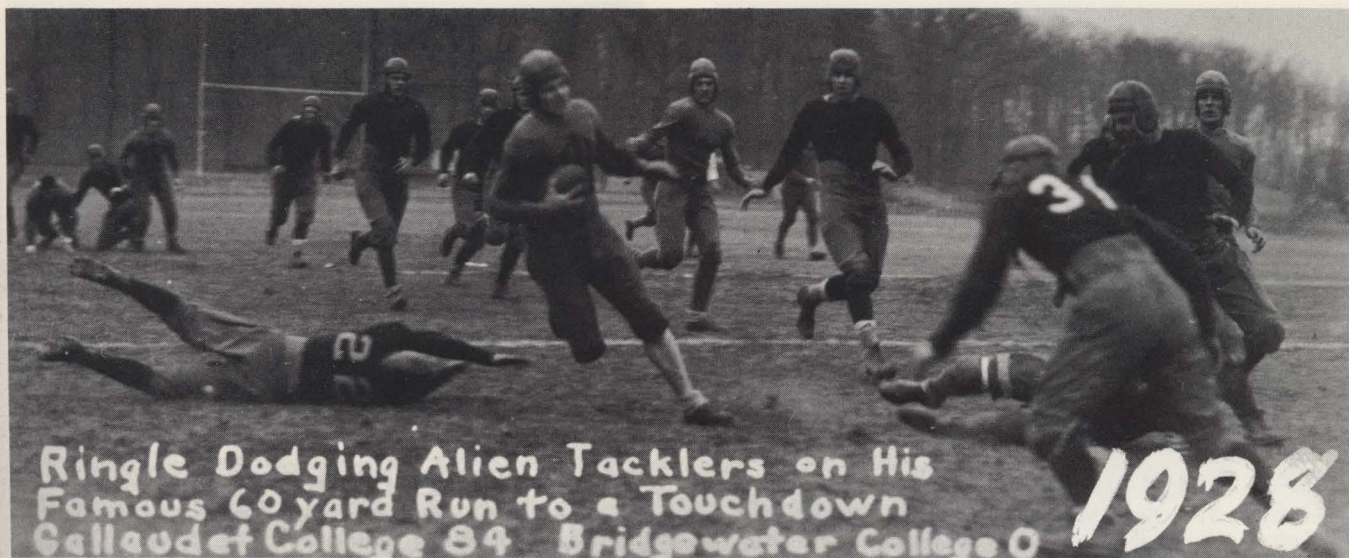
Since 1930, the Kappa Gamma Fraternity has awarded four annual scholarships to deserving men, one from each



A Typical Kappa Gamma Dance Scene in the 40's and 50's.

class. These awards are known as follows: the Thomas S. Marr Award, presented to a Senior; the Thomas F. Fox Award, given to a junior; the Percival Hall Award, given to a Sophomore; and the Harley D. Drake Award, presented to a Freshman. It has presented an annual Creative Writing Award for excellence in imaginative writing and the Preparatory Department Science Award for the best project submitted in the Annual Science Fair, before discontinuation of this event.

During the past two years a picture calendar has been a project of the fraternity. Pictures of buildings and scenes, past and present, have been used to show the changing character of the college.



Ringle Dodging Alien Tacklers on His
Famous 60 yard Run to a Touchdown
Gallaudet College 84 Bridgewater College 0

1928



Monaghan, After Intercepting Pass,
Is Being Tackled
Maryland 13 Gallaudet 6

1929





1914 Football Team

Front row: T. S. Cuscaden, A. Keeley, C. Marshall; **2nd row:** V. Butterbaugh, F. Andrewjeski, J. Rendall, E. Foltz, Capt.; A. Rasmussen, F. Moore, O. Treuke; **3rd row:** A. Martin, L. Davis, O. McIntuff, W. Edington, K. Willman, R. Decker, J. Jacobsen; **4th row:** F. Peard, N. Pilliod, W. Rockwell, W. Davies, C. Thompson, C. Schmidt; **Last row:** A. Classen, A. Courrage, J. M. Smith, T. Osborne, G. Ferguson, F. Crafts, Coach; H. Stegemerten, Mgr.

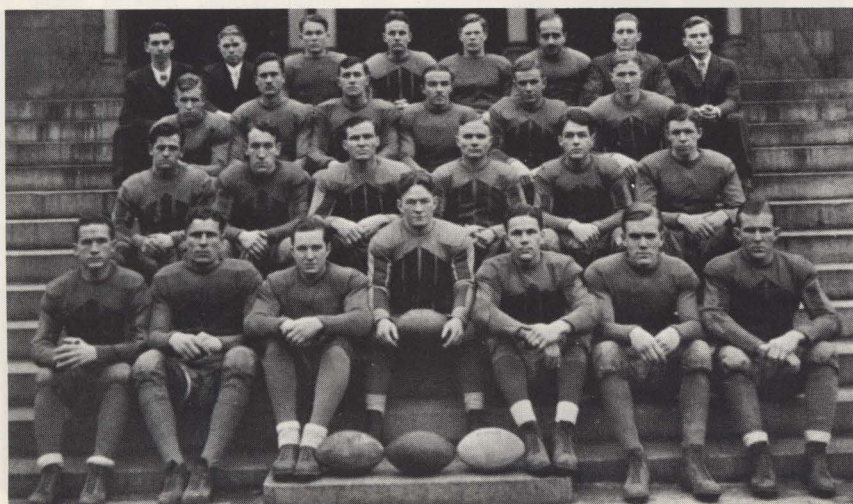
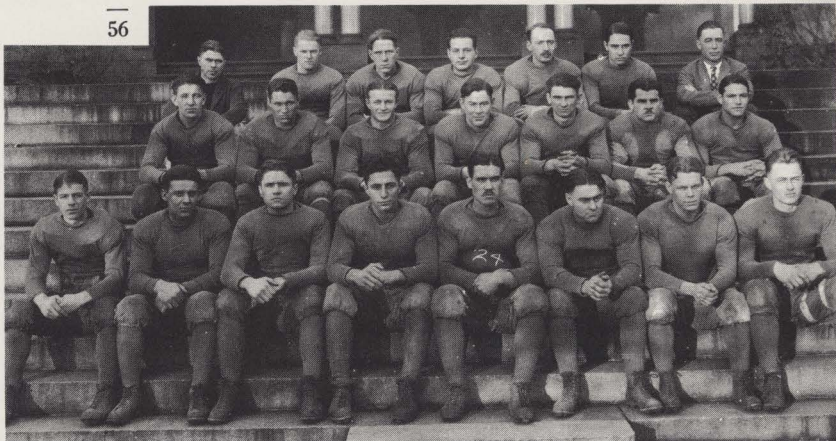
1914 Football Record

Gallaudet	6	Fordham University	7
Gallaudet	0	Virginia Military Institute	6
Gallaudet	93	Rock Hill College	6
Gallaudet	0	Catholic University	0
Gallaudet	7	Roanoke College	19
Gallaudet	55	Pennsylvania Military College	6
Gallaudet	23	Maryland Agricultural College	0
Gallaudet	7	Georgetown University	12
Total	191		56

Won 3, Lost 4, Tied 1

1924 Football Team

1st row: Danojsky, Knauss, Bumann, Pucci, Falk, Capt.; Killian, Wallace, Scarvie; **2nd row:** Mlynarek, Byouk, Mas-sinkoff (Massey), Clark, Holdren, Rose, Straus; **3rd row:** "Freddie" Hughes, Coach; Johnson, Miller, Szopa, Young, Ridings, John Penn, Mgr.



1930 Football Team

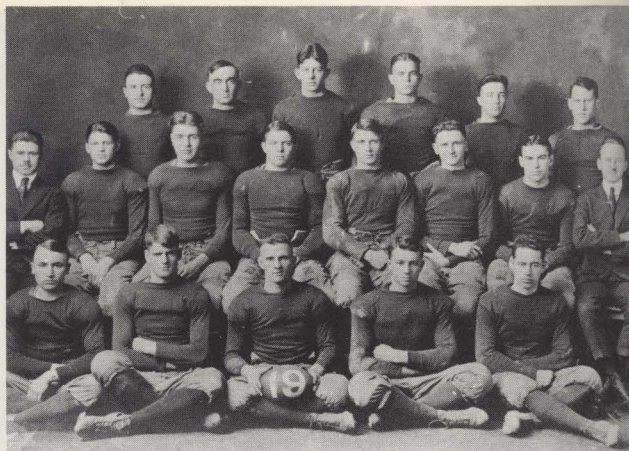
1st row: Bradley, Grinnell, Stack, Zieske, Capt.; Wurdemann, Antila, Monaghan.

2nd row: Branovich, Marshall, Ringle, Hokanson, Williams, Sherill.

3rd row: Carlson, Burdette, Hnatow, Kozar, Gamblin, Yoder.

4th row: Galluzzo, Manager; Hughes, Head Coach; Davis, Rayhill, Sveningsen, Barnes, Krug, Assistant Coach; Larson, Assistant Manager.

Season Record: 6 Wins—1 Tie—1 Loss



1919 Football Team

Top row: G. Kannapell, L. Paxton, H. Baynes, L. Randall, R. Freewing, S. Rojalsky; **Middle row:** Ted Hughes, Coach; L. LaFountain, F. Conner, E. Benedict, E. Langenberg, F. Rebal, J. Bouchard, G. Davies, Mgr.; **Bottom row:** J. Seipp, N. Downes, P. Wilson, Capt.; V. Lahn, T. Matthew.

1919 Football Record

Gallaudet	6	Mt. St. Mary's	0
Gallaudet	9	Johns Hopkins Univ.	33
Gallaudet	6	Catholic Univ.	6
Gallaudet	27	Western Maryland College	6
Gallaudet	33	Washington College	10
Gallaudet	30	Drexel Institute	0
Gallaudet	20	War Risk Institute	15
Totals	131		70

Won 5, Lost 1, Tied 1

Frederick H. Hughes' All-Time Gallaudet College Football Teams (1918 - 1935)

First Team

Pos.	Name and Class	School Attended
E	Bilbo Monaghan, '32	Mississippi
E	Joseph W. Bouchard, '21	American
T	William J. Grinnell, '32	Mt. Airy
T	Roy G. Parks, N-'30	Westminster Col. (Mo.)
G	John V. Wurdemann, Ex-'33	Kendall
G	Nathan Lahn, '25	Kansas
C	Ernest G. Langenberg, '24	Wisconsin
QB	Powell J. Wilson, '20	Colorado
HB	John E. Ringle, Ex-'33	Kansas
HB	Louis B. Massinkoff, Ex-'28	Illinois
FB	Dewey Deer, Ex-'22	Washington

Second Team

E	Lewis C. LaFountain, '23	Ohio
E	John R. Wallace, '26	Washington
T	Charles J. Killian, '27	Mt. Airy
T	S. Robey Burns, '19	Illinois
G	Otto Reins, '29	Idaho
G	Fred Connor, '23	Mt. Airy
C	Charles M. Bilger, Ex-'31	Nebraska
QB	Konrad A. Hokanson, '31	Iowa
HB	Louis M. Byouk, '29	Colorado
HB	Paul C. Zieske, '31	Michigan
FB	Albert J. Rose, '27	Missouri



1918-1919 Basketball Team

District of Columbia League Champions

Won 5, Lost 1 in D.C. League (defeating Catholic Univ., George Washington Univ. twice each, and splitting a pair of games with Maryland State). Overall record for year: Won 12, Lost 3.

First row: C. Houze, J. Bouchard, H. Baynes; **2nd row:** N. Downes, P. J. Wilson, Capt.; L. LaFountain; **3rd row:** W. Cooper, Coach; F. Dohrmann, S. Robey Burns, Mgr.



1923 Track Team

Won Dual Track Championship. Rolf Harmsen ran the 100-yd. dash in 9-4/5 seconds (1/5 sec. off the world's record at that time).

1st row: E. Harmon, Coach; J. Beauchamp, R. Harmsen, F. Connor, J. Boatwright, E. Langenberg, U. C. Jones, Mgr.; **2nd row:** Falk, Baynes, R. Williams, L. LaFountain, Bradley, Stephens; **3rd row:** Aronovitz, R. Kannapell, R. McCall, J. G. Young, Benedict, Knauss, Stebbins.



1927 Baseball Team

Front row: left to right: F. Hughes, Coach; L. Dyer, K. Hokanson, P. Zieske, W. Krug, C. Hiken, D. Cosgrove, J. Lowitz, A. Rose, A. Yoder.

Back row: I. Hurowitz, L. Lau, E. Johnson, E. Nomeland, N. Scarvie, L. Roberts, N. Braunagel, Manager.



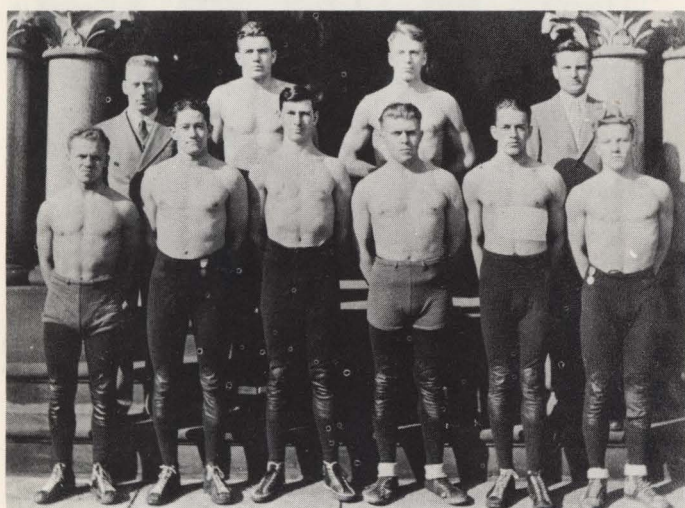


1918-1919 Women's Basketball Team

Top row: Eunice Post, Sarah Tuck, Edith Anderson, Esther Sanvage, Cecelia Birk, Anna Bausah.

Middle row: Nora Nanny, Etta Earsley, Pearl Linton, Meta Hansman, Isabella Toner, Belle Pusrin.

Bottom row: Helen Moss, Gertrude Lewis, Ruth Atkins, Miriam Flenner, Florence Lewis, Elizabeth Moss.



Gallaudet 1934-1935 Wrestling Team

District of Columbia AAU Team Champions

Front row: Kowalewski (126); C. Patrie (155); Hirschy (145); Sellner (165); **Back row:** Thompson Clayton, coach; Culbertson (unlimited); Tollefson (175); J. Davis, Mgr.

Coeds were not allowed to attend wrestling matches until after a strenuous publicity campaign in 1933-34 under which the Faculty relented and permitted the sexes to mix at all matches thereafter.

1927 Track Team

Front row, left to right: T. Heinrich, R. Altizer, L. Byouk, G. Gallagher, E. Rosenkjar, M. Thompson.

Second row: L. Lau, M. Campbell, C. Dobson, T. Cain, A. Yoder, N. Crawford.

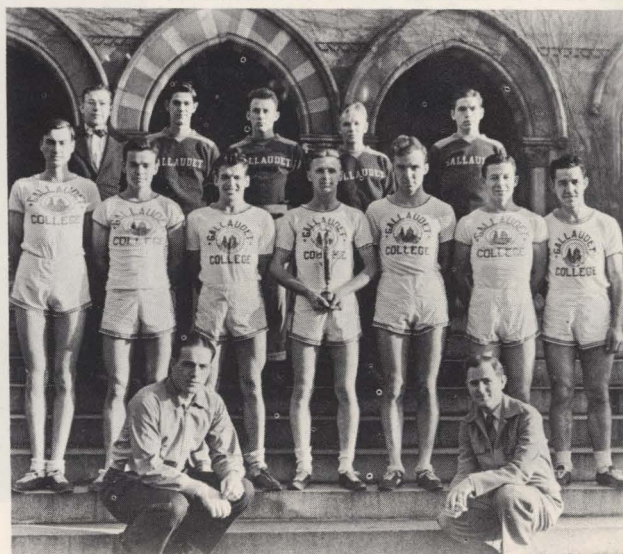
Back row: D. Mudgett, manager; A. Rose, L. Dyer, O. Reins, T. Peterson; A. Hajna, trainer.



1942 Cross Country Team

Mason-Dixon Conference Champions, Undefeated

Front row: J. English Sullivan, Coach; O. Kastel, Mgr.; **Middle row:** R. Hines, H. Goodwin, C. Alms, F. Huffman, Capt.; A. Daulton, T. Fishler, R. Stanley; **Back row:** S. Hirte, Ass't Mgr.; M. Garretson, C. George, M. Marshall, H. Burns.



The Year They Heard From Gallaudet

By JIM HENNEMAN

(Reprinted from the *Baltimore News-Post*,
February 27, 1960)

Although saddled with a "small time" label ever since its inception in 1940, there is something about the Mason-Dixon Conference basketball tournament that never fails to stir the imagination.

Down through the years, there have been many memorable moments and outstanding individuals, in addition to the thrill a minute style of ball that is a lot classier than some people would lead you to believe. The league itself has produced its share of top flight performers and, as the performance of M-D teams in the NCAA small college tournament bear out, the quality of play is far better than "brand X."

The league's 20th annual tournament winds up tonight in Washington with this year's "Cinderella Team," Catholic University, battling defending champion AU. The Cardinals have already passed a milestone in CU's cage history by reaching the finals. But even if Tom Young's scrappy, hungry, young quintet reaches the pinnacle of success by knocking off the high flying Eagles it wouldn't even be an upset compared to what happened back in 1943.

That was the year Gallaudet won the pennant.

And what happened during that tournament ranks as one of the most stunning reversals of form in the history of sports. The turn of events during those fateful three days 17 years ago is one of the wierdest stories imaginable.

The Tournament Of Upsets

When the subject was broached to Don Padden, a regular on Gallaudet's only championship cage team, and now an assistant professor of physical education at the Washington school, he had all the information at his fingertips. "Although 17 years have elapsed since that series of upsets, the tournament play remains as clear in my memory as if it happened yesterday," he said.

When Padden called it a "tournament of upsets," he wasn't just fishing for a punch line.

Gallaudet qualified for the tourney by winning the grand total of two games in 10 starts. Both victories came at the expense of Bridgewater—a team that didn't win a game all year. Going into the tourney the Bisons had a 4-11 record over-all.

Washington College won the regular season title with a perfect 8-0 mark, and Randolph-Macon was just a step behind with 7-0. The rest of the tourney field consisted of Western Maryland, Loyola, CU, AU, and the University of Delaware, in that order. Delaware, which dropped out of the league shortly after, finished a notch above Gallaudet, due in part to the fact that the Blue Hens played two less games and therefore had two less losses.

Not One Favorite Prevailed

When the final results were in after seven games, the standings had been completely reversed and not one favorite had come out on top. That is only supposed to



The "Five Iron Men" line up in a "V for Victory." From left to right: Hal Weingold ('43); Earl Roberts ('43); Paul Baldrige ('44) holding championship trophy; Roy Holcomb ('47); Don Padden ('45).

happen at the race track. The top four seeded teams lost to the "also-rans" on opening night. In the semi-final round Delaware and Gallaudet, seventh and eighth place finishers, knocked off CU and AU, the fifth and sixth place teams, and then Gallaudet edged Delaware, 42-40, for the title.

The tournament itself was probably the closest in history. In the seven games the average spread was just a shade over four points. The losing team in each of the last three contests registered exactly 40 points, and in three other games the losing score was either 39 or 41.

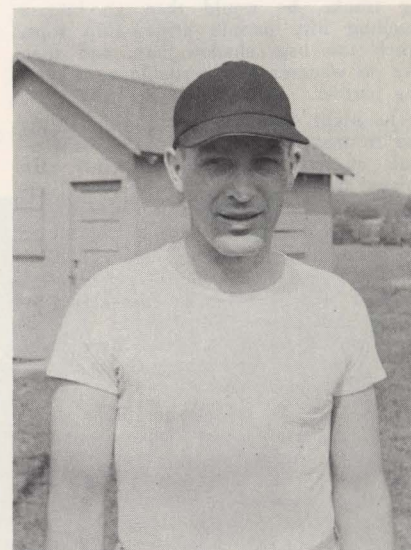
Another incident that made this the most unusual of all M-D tournaments was the fact that the champions played three games with just five men. "We went the entire route without substitution and without having a man foul out," Padden pointed out. "And bear in mind that the rule in effect at that time allowed only four fouls before disqualification."

Roy Holcomb, Paul Baldrige, Earl Roberts, Padden, and Harold Weingold were the Gallaudet "iron men." Gallaudet's triumphant march to the crown was even more amazing when you consider that Holcomb, the team's leading scorer through the year with 158 points, managed only 16 in the three tourney games. Roberts, who had only 87 markers in 15 previous games, collected 41 in leading the Bisons' stampede.

When it came time to name an All-Tournament team, the selectors had only one alternative. As a result Gallaudet's "iron man" quintet was put forth as the all-star team. The motion was quickly seconded and there wasn't anybody around to register a negative vote.

And with that Gallaudet packed its bags and headed home—with every award available. A team that hadn't been able to win two games in a row all year, had come to life, captured three straight and completed a rags-to-riches story that could only happen once in a lifetime.

That was the year that Gallaudet won the pennant.



J. English Sullivan was Director of Physical Education and coached Basketball, Track, and Cross Country, 1941-1945. An inspiring leader, "Sully" led Gallaudet to championship titles in Cross Country and Basketball.

My Greatest Thrill In Sports

By ROBERT F. PANARA, '45

Trying to remember my greatest thrill in sports is much like trying to name my favorite poem. It is not that the two are practically impossible but just that the realm of Sports, like that of Poetry, is so varied in sentimental appeal as to make sporting events and every poem representative of Life itself.

Be that as it may, nevertheless, there is a time in everyone's life when, as the result of a close intimacy with some certain athlete, or some poet's individual experience, we are made to feel one with them. Thrown into their company, we find ourselves suddenly become a part of the intensely personal struggle both are going through—the one by means of action and the other by method of putting his thought into words that live.

This being so, I shall never forget the winter of 1945, when the *Times Herald* newspaper sponsored its annual Golden Gloves Boxing Tourney. We had a pretty good boxer at Gallaudet then, in the person of Marvin Marshall, Class of '47. Marshall was a 126 lb. cowboy from Utah and one who packed a thunderbolt in either fist. The truth of this latter statement, both John Kubis, Class of '48, and I can attest to by personal experience. In getting our man into fighting condition, we had to go through a couple of bruising rounds every so often as Marshall's sparring partners. This way, too, we were able to get an inside "feel" of the great game of boxing, and a knowledge as well of all the trials and tribulations a fighter has to go through in order to get himself into condition.

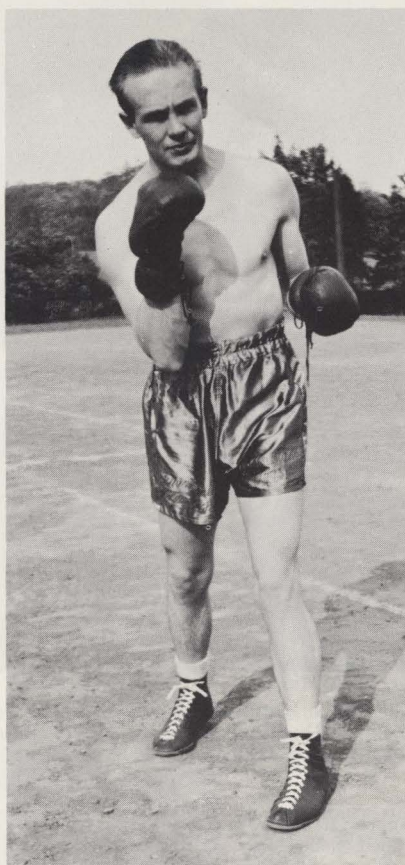
There followed endless days of going through the same routine—days when Marshall was the "unwept, unhonored, and amusing" hero of the campus. Each afternoon, he would hit the road on a three mile stint, and then go into the old bowling alley, now remodelled into the College "Snack Bar." Stripping down to his boxing trunks, he would then go into a gruelling fifty minute grind—skip rope, punch the bag, shadow box, and then take on whoever was available as a sparring partner.

The night came, at length, when Marv was to make his debut in the quarter-finals of the 126 lb. Senior Class. He breezed through this fight with ease, literally boxing the ears off his rival, a pretty good man from the local C.Y.O. ranks.

A week later, Marv won another decision in a fast and furious bout against a fellow who had beaten him the year before. All of us took this as a good omen, and it served to make Marv train harder than ever for his next fight—championship grand finale.

We were a jittery lot that night when we walked the few short blocks to Ulines' Arena, the scene of the big event to come. Down in the cold, concrete walled dressing room, the tension was even worse—for Kubis and myself, that is. If Marvie were half as nervous, he didn't betray it. As we taped his fists, he gave us an impish grin:

"Want to change places with me?" he said and winked. "Heck, you'd think I was going to face the Prexy on the carpet tomorrow morning, instead of having all this fun tonight!"



That crack broke the ice, all right, and it was just like Marvie to do it all by himself.

When the call came, we left the dressing room and trotted up the ramp, which led to the main floor of the arena. It was a packed house that greeted our arrival at the ring, and for a minute we felt very small and all alone. The next instant we spotted a contingent of wildly waving Gallaudet rooters, somewhere in the middle of that vast sea of faces. They had a big sign, emblazoned with the words: "All Gallaudet Is With You Marv!"

Marv waved a gloved hand aloft, returning their salute and then he got down to the business that lay ahead.

The introducing ceremonies over, Marv walked out to ring center, to meet his opponent and receive the referee's instructions. It was no ordinary fighter whom Marshall was tackling that night. Announced as Johnny Greco, all of us knew of the latter's prowess as a mauler, for he had won the A.A.U. title the year before, had done it by a knockout, in fact.

The first round saw both fighters proceed with caution, each sizing up the other's ability. Although we knew the round might be called even, nevertheless, Marv took nothing for granted and he was determined to shoot the works in the two remaining rounds.

The second round was a humdinger. Marshall kept jabbing at Greco, forcing the latter off-balance with piston-like shots to the head. Whenever Greco tried to counter-punch, Marv went through some fancy-stepping that had the whole crowd roaring with delight.

When the bell rung out the second canto, Marvie was a picture of contentment when he came to our corner to relax.

"I feel like a dope, standing here and not being able to give you any pointers," I groused, as Kubis and I worked over him. Marv's only response was an impish grin, and he almost doused Kubis with the water bottle in playful disdain of the anxiety.

The ten-second buzzer sounded and Marv almost threw us out of the ring, so anxious was he to get a final crack at Greco. That last round was what went on to give me my greatest thrill in sports. Marv gave Greco a classic lesson in the fine art of boxing. Never did he time his shots so perfectly; seldom did he miss. Rat-ta-tat-tat-duck feint, weave, and bob, and then rat-a-tat-a-tat again. His fists were beating a steady tattoo all over Greco's head and shoulders, and the latter was in a fit to be tied. Again and again, Greco lunged out with a power-packed left and then threw a sizzling right cross but his fists only encountered the smoke-filled air. He was trying for a haymaker all right, and Marv knew it full well, yet not once did Greco even come close. And to this day I can still see Marv, that fighting little game-cock, dancing rings around his bewildered rival, his fist pounding out a victory march to the strain of the "Golden Gloves Championship of Washington, D.C."

Deaf Aviator Honored By White House

In October, 1947, Rhulin A. Thomas of Washington, D. C., made history by being the first deaf aviator to fly coast to coast across the United States. A Gallaudet College alumnus, Rhulin Thomas made the solo flight in a Piper Cub plane.

For this pioneering achievement, Thomas was honored at the White House in a special ceremony during which Major General Harry H. Vaughn, military aide to President Truman, presented him with a commemorative gold medal, studded with three diamonds and inscribed with the words: "Rhulin Thomas—First deaf solo to fly the continent."

In accepting the medal, Thomas said: "Thank you for this honor. I appreciate it and greatly appreciate, too, that the United States, our free nation, gives to the deaf equal opportunity to get not only education but higher education, licenses to fly airplanes and to drive cars, employment in the work of their choice, and all the rights and privileges of citizenship."



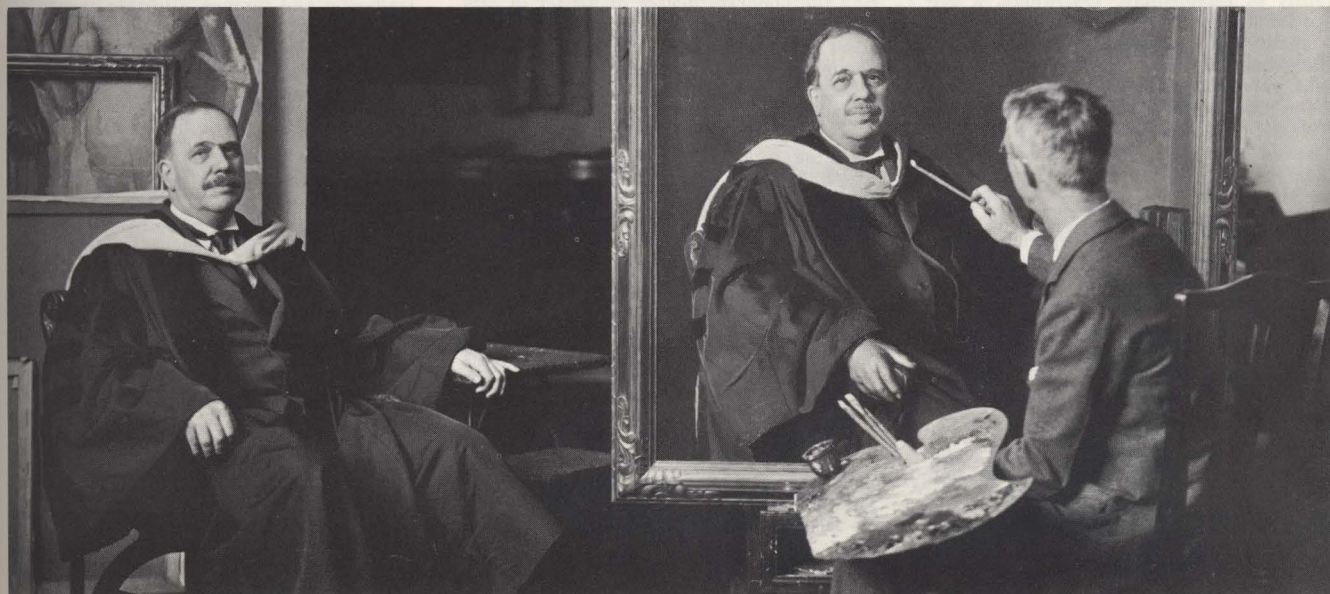


Semi-Centennial Faculty—1914

Seated L-R: Miss Jameson; Mr. Draper; Dr. Fay; Dr. Hall, *President*; Dr. Hotchkiss, Miss Peet. *Standing L-R:* Rev. Bryant; Mr. Day; Mr. A. Fay; Miss Northrop; Dr. Ely; Mr. Allison; Mr. Heimark; and Mr. Drake.

Gift From the Alumni—1932

Dr. Percival Hall, *President*, poses for his portrait ordered by the Alumni in loving tribute to his outstanding services to Gallaudet. Artist is Richard S. Meryman. The portrait hangs in our Hall of Fame.



ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON PRESENTATION DAY, MAY 6, 1914

ADDRESS OF EMERITUS PRESIDENT E. M.
GALLAUDET

The Prenatal History of the College

I have been asked to tell how it came about that the college for the deaf was authorized and sustained by the Congress of the United States. I have hesitated to do this, because the story necessarily required much allusion to myself, and I have not wished to seem to make my part prominent. And so I must ask those who have to believe that I have no desire to magnify my office, but wish only to have the facts of history known, with sincere thanks to the helping Providence, which enabled me to bring about the establishment of an institution which has proved a benefaction to many worthy young people.

As I was about to graduate from the Hartford High School, at the age of 14 (1851), a prominent business man offered me a position which I was very eager to take. My father objected on account of my youth, and said he wished to give me a college education, and that he hoped I might be disposed to be a teacher of the deaf. His suggestion did not appeal to me, and I assured him my ambition was to be a business man and amass a fortune. He said that if I must go into business he hoped I would not be a banker, as he regarded that profession as narrowing to the mind.

A few weeks later my father died, and I was left to make my way in the world. Very shortly after my father's death the president of a bank in Hartford offered me a position, which I accepted in spite of what my father had said as to the narrowing influence of banking.

Continuing in the bank three years, I came to realize the justice of my father's judgment and resigned my position to enter college.

Before the completion of my college course I was offered a position as instructor in the school for the deaf, which my father had founded 40 years before, and took up with enthusiasm the work my father hoped I would engage in.

Among my colleagues in the school for the deaf there was a man a few years older than myself, with whom I became intimate and with whom I often talked of the possibility of establishing, somewhere, a college for the deaf. We agreed that as soon as some wealthy person could be found who would furnish the requisite endowment we would undertake the organization of the much to be desired college.

When I had been connected with the Hartford School for the Deaf but a little more than a year I received a letter from the Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, D. C., formerly Postmaster General, asking me if I would accept the superintendency of a school for the deaf and the blind of the District of Columbia, which had already been chartered by Congress.

I consulted with my friend and colleague, asking if he thought it reasonable to suppose that Congress might be disposed to allow the District school to be developed into a college. He was eager in his approval of this idea and advised me to go at once to Washington and confer with Mr. Kendall, securing, if possible, his approval and that of his co-trustees of the college plan. I went to Washington and

found Mr. Kendall quite ready to second my plan. It was not long before I was in charge of the new school and I had little difficulty in securing for it the liberal support of Congress.

By a fortunate inadvertence on the part of Mr. Kendall, who drew up the charter of the Columbia Institution, no limit was set to the time during which the beneficiaries of the Government might remain under instruction. So long as they could be benefited, they might continue in the school. To start a college, therefore, it would only be necessary to add a college course of study to the curriculum of the school and carry forward such of its pupils as were capable and desirous of going further.

The Columbia Institution began its work as a primary school in 1857. In the annual report of the institution for 1862 the importance of a college for the deaf mutes of the entire country was urged, and the propriety of asking the support of Congress for such a school was shown. Two years later several of its pupils had so far advanced in scholarship as to suggest the desirability of giving them a higher course of study.

I consulted Senator Grimes, of Iowa, who was then chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and won his support to the idea of conferring collegiate powers on the Columbia Institution. I prepared a bill authorizing the institution to confer "such degrees as are usually granted and conferred in colleges," of which Senator Grimes secured the approval of his committee.

The bill was soon reported to the Senate and put upon its passage. Several Senators opposed it, claiming it was ridiculous to suppose that deaf mutes would be found capable of mastering collegiate courses of study. But Senator Grimes had the support of Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, who advocated the bill in a strong and eloquent speech, and it was passed without a negative vote.

The bill went through the House without opposition, and was signed by President Lincoln on the 8th of April, 1864.

During the session of that year Congress made an appropriation of \$26,000 to enlarge the accommodations of the institution, and the college was publicly inaugurated at a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in June, 1864. At this meeting the institution for the first time exercised its collegiate powers by conferring the honorary degree of master of arts on John Carlin, of New York, a deaf-mute artist of unusual intellectual power. Mr. Carlin had published articles favoring a college for the deaf, and was a poet of no mean ability. He made an eloquent address at the inauguration of the college.

In the summer of 1864 a circular was issued by the institution informing the schools throughout the country that a collegiate department would be opened in the Columbia Institution in September and inviting the attendance of pupils from the State schools. Nine young people responded to this invitation, and four pupils of the Columbia Institution were added to this number, the collegiate department thus opening with thirteen students. One professor and one instructor were employed to teach these students, and a building on the property purchased with the appropriation of \$26,000 already referred to was sufficient to accommodate the new department. The support of the students from outside the District of Columbia was provided for

by scholarships given by private individuals.

President Garfield, who from the time of his advent to Congress took a lively interest in the college, alluded in an address at one of the public anniversaries to the interesting fact that Congress was willing, while the burdens of the Civil War were heavy, to authorize and support such a benevolent institution as a national college for the deaf. It is also an interesting fact that the appropriation of \$26,000 was paid out of the Treasury at a time when the Capital was cut off from all communication with the outside world.

I trust it may not be presumptuous on my part to say that the events of 50 years on Kendall Green have justified the efforts put forth in the prenatal days in behalf of the college; and to express the hope that, so long as there are to be found in our country deaf young men and women capable and deserving of securing the higher education, Congress may be found willing to support the college for the deaf, which has had its favor so long.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HALL

Historical Sketch of Gallaudet College

The first degree in course was granted in 1866, by the National Deaf-Mute College, to Melville Ballard, who later served the institution for more than 40 years as instructor in the primary department.

In 1867, only three years after the opening of the college, the generosity of Congress toward the cause of education of the deaf was shown by the passage of a law providing for the admission to the new department of 10 students from the States and Territories on free scholarships. This number of free scholarships has gradually been increased until at the present time there are open to deserving deaf young men and women 100 free scholarships in Gallaudet College. From time to time liberal appropriations have been made by Congress, and the present buildings, including this chapel, a gymnasium, an administration building and dormitory for the young men, school building and dormitories for the primary department, a central power plant, and quarters for the officers and teachers of the institution have been provided at a total expense of over half a million dollars. Shortly after the death of the Hon. Amos Kendall his estate of some 83 acres was added to the property of the institution through subscriptions made on the earnest appeal of President Gallaudet and through a further appropriation by the Federal Government, so that now Kendall Green, named in honor of Amos Kendall, contains over 100 acres in woodland, farm, and lawns, which are used for the benefit of the students and pupils of the institution.

Some years prior to 1887 an earnest effort was made by a young deaf woman to have the college open to women students. This young woman was Miss Laura C. Sheridan, whom Gallaudet College is remembering to-day with an honorary degree of master of arts. Although she herself never attended college, her work and that of others soon bore fruit, and in 1887 its doors were thrown open to young women. The first degree conferred upon a woman was given, in 1892, to Miss Alto May Lowman, of Maryland.

By 1890 the demand for trained hearing teachers of the deaf had become much greater than the supply, and it was therefore decided to provide a normal department in connection with the college, in

which should be received young men and young women of liberal education, who could be trained in all methods of instructing the deaf, and who could be relied upon to educate properly the deaf children in the various State schools. This department was opened in 1891, and since that time has furnished to this institution a number of instructors and professors, and to the State schools for the deaf many valuable teachers. Numerous State schools for the deaf throughout the country are now having their educational work directed by the graduates of our normal department.

In 1894 the name of the collegiate department, which had been up to that time the National Deaf-Mute College, was changed in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-mute education in the United States, to Gallaudet College.

In 1907, in response to letters of inquiry sent out to many of our graduates, a careful revision of the curriculum was made with a view to introducing more thorough training in English, a larger variety of subjects of instruction, and the inclusion of more practical lines of work for those desiring to specialize. So that beside the ordinary work for the degree of bachelor of arts, the students are now offered work in library cataloguing, special courses in chemical analysis, and work in scientific farming.

The standard of admission to the college has been raised from time to time, but in spite of this fact the number of students has increased and there are now enrolled 113 young men and young women from 31 States of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

From the opening of the doors of the institution to college students in 1864 down to the present time there have been 359 graduates who have received the bachelor's degree; 40 have received the degree of master of arts, and 2 the degree of master of science in course. Fifty-three honorary degrees have been given and the normal department has graduated 78 young men and women, who have also received the degree of master of arts in course.

The graduates of the college have entered into many fields of work. They have become artists, insurance writers, architects, sculptors, dentists, editors, and business men, but the avenues to which the largest number have turned have been chemistry, farming, missionary work for the deaf, civil service of the United States, and teaching. Wherever they have been and whatever avenues of work they have entered, they have taken with them higher ideals of education and of life and have joined gladly and successfully in uplifting the deaf population of the United States. Not only have they done this, but, without question, by their success in spite of handicaps and by their example of courage and endeavor they have made the hearing world better for their presence in it.

ADDRESS BY PROF. C. ALPHONSO SMITH,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Some of the Distinctive Assets of Gallaudet College

Ladies and gentlemen, Presentation Day at Gallaudet College assumes on this occasion a new significance. Hitherto Presentation Day has meant the day when the graduates are presented for their degrees. To-day it means not only the time when the graduates are presented for their degrees, but it means that Gallaudet College presents the first 50 years of its career for review and appraisal.

Fifty years, ladies and gentlemen, is not a very long time in the life of an institution, but it is long enough for that institution to attain a distinctive individuality and to reveal its distinctive worth and its distinctive ideals. I come to you to-day to bring the sincere congratulations and the hearty greetings of our sister institutions. I would congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, first on the name that this college bears. I congratulate you because at its masthead there floats the name "Gallaudet." I congratulate you because this college is the residuary legatee of all that that name connotes. I know that Shakespeare declares that names make very little difference. He himself has said, or he has made Juliet say, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I have always doubted the truth of the principle that the great dramatist here expresses. I have no doubt that the rose would emit the same odor, but I doubt whether that odor would appeal as greatly to us if, instead of being called a rose, it had always been called a cocklebur, or dock, or onion, or jimson weed. But, however it may be with flowers, it is not true with institutions. The dynamic of a great name is a priceless asset, and no one to-day, ladies and gentlemen, can question the priority or the primacy of the name "Gallaudet" in the history of those who have given their service and their lives to the instruction of the deaf. Robert Browning was once shown a group of statuary that portrayed in marble two children, Constance and Arthur Fairbairn. They were deaf and dumb, and Browning sat down and wrote these lines:

Only the prism's obstruction shows aright
The secret of a sunbeam, breaks its light
Into the jewelled bow from blanketed white;
So may a glory from defect arise.

Upon you, Dr. Gallaudet, and upon your father and your brother, some of the glory wrought of defect shall forever abide.

Ladies and gentlemen, I bring you our congratulations and greetings because, in the second place, of the number and quality of the men and women who have gone out from this institution. I believe that the graduates of Gallaudet College have attained to a certain unique distinction not attained by the graduates of other institutions. It is very easy to glance at the catalogue of this college and to see, in the first place, that the graduates of this institution, in proportion to numbers, are more representative than the graduates of any other institution in America. They come from more States and Territories. It is also easy to see that they are distinguished for the high positions of usefulness and honor which they hold to-day. But that is not the distinction that I have in mind. The distinctive quality of this institution, ladies and gentlemen, is this: Your graduates belong to the great brotherhood and sisterhood of those who have learned to turn stumbling blocks into stepping-stones. And there is no better definition of real education than that—to turn stumbling blocks into stepping-stones. Graduates of this institution are those who have won disciplined strength by overcoming difficulties and by surmounting obstacles. In a general way you may say, "Is that not true of all graduates?" I am afraid it is not. There is a tendency to-day to make education the mere following of the line of least resistance; but, ladies and gentlemen, nothing great, nothing noble, ever yet came

from following the line of least resistance. And the graduates of this college bear the distinction that whatever else they have learned or whatever they have not learned, they have at least learned that great lesson that the highest life comes from struggle, from difficulties overcome, and from obstacles surmounted. When I look at a graduate of this college I am not thinking of the diploma that he has in his hand. I am not thinking of the four years of instruction here. I am thinking of the great principle that that graduate illustrates, because there is nothing nobler in human nature than not to evade a difficulty, not to give up to a difficulty, but to take that difficulty and make yourself stronger and better, not in spite of it, but because of it. So, ladies and gentlemen, I would bring our especial greetings to the graduates of this institution, because you have achieved the great achievement, higher than which there is none.

But there is another distinction possessed by this institution which is shared by no other institution of its kind. It is the great ideal that Gallaudet College embodies. An ideal, ladies and gentlemen, is not an idea. There is a great deal of difference between what we call ideals and what we call ideas. An idea is something that we think about. An ideal is something toward which we strive. An idea may be static, as you would call it in physics. An ideal is always dynamic. An idea is a ladder lying prone on the ground. An ideal is a ladder erect with a foot on the ground. I say this institution embodies a greater ideal than has yet been embodied by any institution for the training of the deaf, for this college is the only college for the deaf in the world. This institution, and this institution alone, stands for the great ideal that there shall be given to every deaf person unlimited opportunity for self-development. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the poet and thinker, declared that America means opportunity, and no better definition of America was ever given than that. America does mean opportunity. But it was not until 1864 that that great principle found illustration in a college for the training of the deaf. A German writer, commenting upon American literature, declares that the central note in it, the special characteristic of all our great writers, has been idealism—high and lofty idealism. And he says it is no wonder that Longfellow's poem "Excelsior" was written by an American, because the excelsior note is the dominant note in American literature.

This college, ladies and gentlemen, is "Excelsior" wrought into an institution. It stands for justice, not charity. This college, and this college alone, stands for the principle that a limitation upon one faculty shall not be a limitation upon all faculties, but rather a challenge to all faculties. It stands for the principle that the men and women who enter here shall see before them the same shining goal that beckons to the men and women who enter other colleges. It stands for the principle that the human mind, if compassed by eternal silence, shall be compassed also by eternal truth.

To you, Mr. President, and your collaborators, I bring the hearty greeting of the University of Virginia and its sister institutions for the illustrious half century which to-day closes. And we bid you God speed as you enter to-day upon the new half century which is certain to witness greater achievements than the half century which we now call the past.

Our College in Two World Wars

Our College survived two world wars and a depression in between, but it was not without a profound effect on students and faculty alike. A number of these left to serve their country, among them Edward L. Scouten and Elizabeth Benson. The pictures tell the rest.



World War I—Camp Meigs going up, next door to Kendall Green, 1917-1918. Note House No. 1 at right.



The Galladuet Auxiliary of the American Red Cross—The girls formed a chapter with Dr. Peet and worked diligently rolling bandages. Above: On Parade.



Professor Scouten interprets the news of the day, "Pearl Harbor Attacked," December 7, 1941.



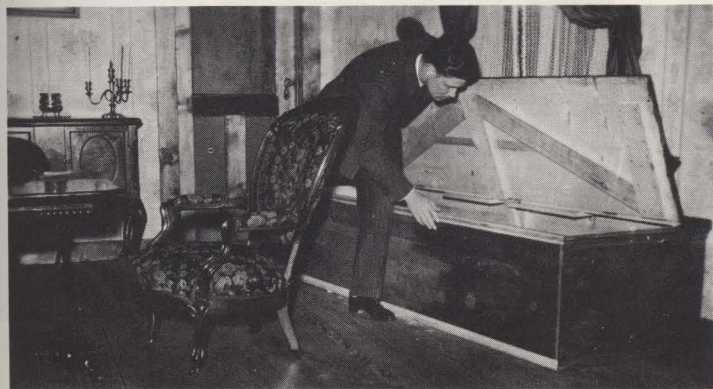
Blackout



The Play That Went to Broadway . . .

"Arsenic and Old Lace" produced and directed by Frederick H. Hughes

"Arsenic and Old Lace" Done in Sign Language of the Deaf



Bewitched and bewildered, the young nephew "Mortimer" (Raymond Butler, '49) discovers yet another "disappearing corpse" in the window box.



Mad "Brother Jonathan" single-handedly tackles the whole police force assigned to the baffling case. (From left to right: Richard Mullins, ex-'44; Paul Baldrige, '44; Eric Malzkuhn, '43; Arnold Daulton, '43)

The wrong arm of the law arrests mad "Brother Jonathan" while the Misses Brewster look on with feigned innocence and surprise. (From left to right: Frances Lupo Celano, '44; Arnold Daulton, '43; Eric Malzkuhn, '43; Paul Baldrige, '44; Allen J. Adams, '43; Julia Burg Mays, '44; Ben Schowe, Jr., '42)



(Reprinted from *NEWSWEEK*
May 18, 1942)

Sunday evening, May 10 (1942), Joseph Kesselring's gentle tale of murder was enacted on Broadway without a spoken line. The actors were deaf-mutes, as were most of the 800 others in the Fulton Theater. It was the first time any drama had been so presented publicly. The fourteen players were members of the Dramatics Club of Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., the world's only college for the deaf. Skilled actors all, the creepy comedy suffered none at their dexterous hands. . . .

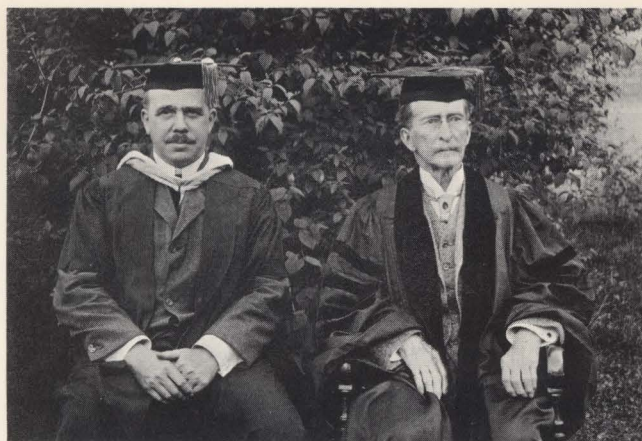
The Gallaudet Players were looking around this season for a good play when Crouse and Lindsay heard of their search and promptly offered them "Arsenic and Old Lace." Crouse and Lindsay are that way when it comes to sharing their fun with the public. They also offered the students the Fulton Theater itself and the regular stage crew, and then capped their generosity by lending Bretagne Windust, the director. Windust, of course, has had to direct through an interpreter.

Certain technical difficulties presented themselves, as might be expected. The actor who plays the part of Teddy Brewster (he's the one who fancies he is Theodore Roosevelt and is digging the Panama Canal) won't bother to blow a bugle and yell "Charge" as he dashes up the stairs (San Juan Hill, to him). And the ringing of the telephone was likewise eliminated. In the dark scenes—when Teddy (Leon Baker, '42) slips downstairs to carry his aunties' latest victim from the window box to the cellar, and when his mad brother Jonathan and his accomplice slip another body into the box from outside—the actors wore luminous paint on their fingers. . . .

So impressed was Boris Karloff, regular star of the play, that he sought out his counterpart, Eric Malzkuhn, and complimented him in pantomime, then led the company back to the stage for a special curtain call.

A mixture of "arsenic" (in the homemade elderberry wine) and "old lace" (as personified by the "benevolent" spinster sisters) proves the undoing of the 13th and last victim in this mad whimsical comedy on homicide. (From left to right: Raymond Butler, '49; Julia Burg Mays, '44; Frances Lupo Celano, '44; Edward C. Carney, '49)





Dr. Hall and Dr. Gallaudet—Commencement—1914



The Halls at Home—Mrs. Hall, Marion, Dr. Hall and Jonathan, and Percival, Jr.

Profile of a Great Man—Percival Hall, Sr.

Born September 16, 1872, the youngest of four boys, Percival Hall was, as he said in an autobiography, the recipient of the hand-me-downs from his older brothers. "I remember very well my feeling of elation when I grew too large to wear my next older brother's clothing," Hall remarked. This man may have grown large in stature, but along with it grew a large heart. For Percival Hall, a Washington native and a graduate of Harvard in June, 1892, with a Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*, could have become a great man in several fields. He won honorable mention in engineering at Harvard and was intending to go into this field of work, but instead he took up the Normal Training Course at Gallaudet College and became a teacher of the deaf. Eventually he was to become the second President of the world's only college for the deaf and to guide its destinies for 35 years.

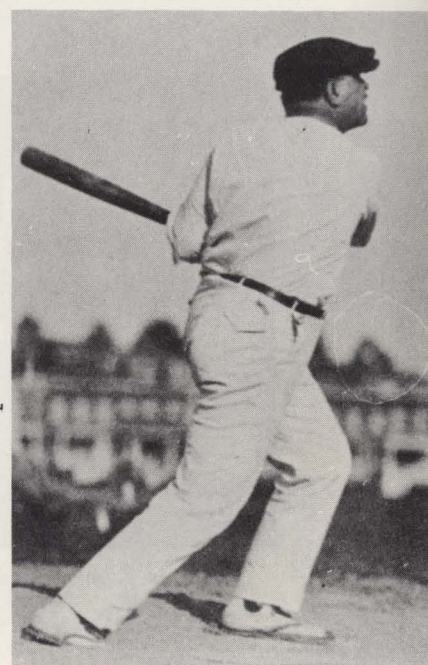
Percival Hall's decision to enter an entirely different field than what he had studied for came about when he invited his Washington friend, Allan B. Fay, to share his room at Harvard during his senior year. At Christmas he visited in the Fay home on Kendall Green and was charmed with the place as he said. In 1892-93, he took training in the newly opened Normal Department and played football and baseball on the regular teams. At the same time he was learning the sign language for the first time. He later became one of the most proficient in its use for he had beautiful hands for signing. Perhaps the fact that he loved poetry and was accomplished at writing it creatively may have influenced the artistry of his mastery of the signs.

After teaching at Fanwood for the next two years, Dr. Gallaudet offered Hall a

position in Gallaudet College where he began his long, distinguished career in 1895. Married that summer, his wife died in January and, after teaching some time, the charms of one of his students, Ethel Taylor, won him over. When she graduated from Gallaudet in 1900, the two were married the same day in Dr. Gallaudet's home. After a summer in Europe, they returned to Kendall Green where Dr. Hall taught until 1910 when he was appointed to take over the Presidency of our college.

As an educator, Dr. Hall was well-known, well-loved and respected. His two sons entered service in teaching at Gallaudet and he spent the rest of his days on Kendall Green. While he may not have been a great builder of physical surroundings, due to the country's troubles during his time, he did much to upgrade the standards of Gallaudet and it is for this that he is best remembered. In a published letter to the Alumni dated August 1, 1920, Dr. Hall had the following to say, and this, better than anything, is the profile of a truly great man:

"In supplying the needs of the College, the Alumni can help in many ways. One very substantial way is by contributing to the Edward Miner Gallaudet Fund. But to my mind it is not the material help after all that is most important. Our greatest and always present need is your loyal support of the Faculty and officers of the College, through the creation of a spirit of desire for higher education among our deaf young people, and through the fostering of American ideals of liberty and fairness among undergraduates in their relations to each other. With union and loyalty of purpose among you all in these lines, steady growth in the size and usefulness of your Alma Mater will be assured."



Percival Hall at Bat

As President-Emeritus, Dr. Hall loved to chat with students—here he is talking to Jeanne Oblinger (now Vasnick) in the Snack Bar—1951.

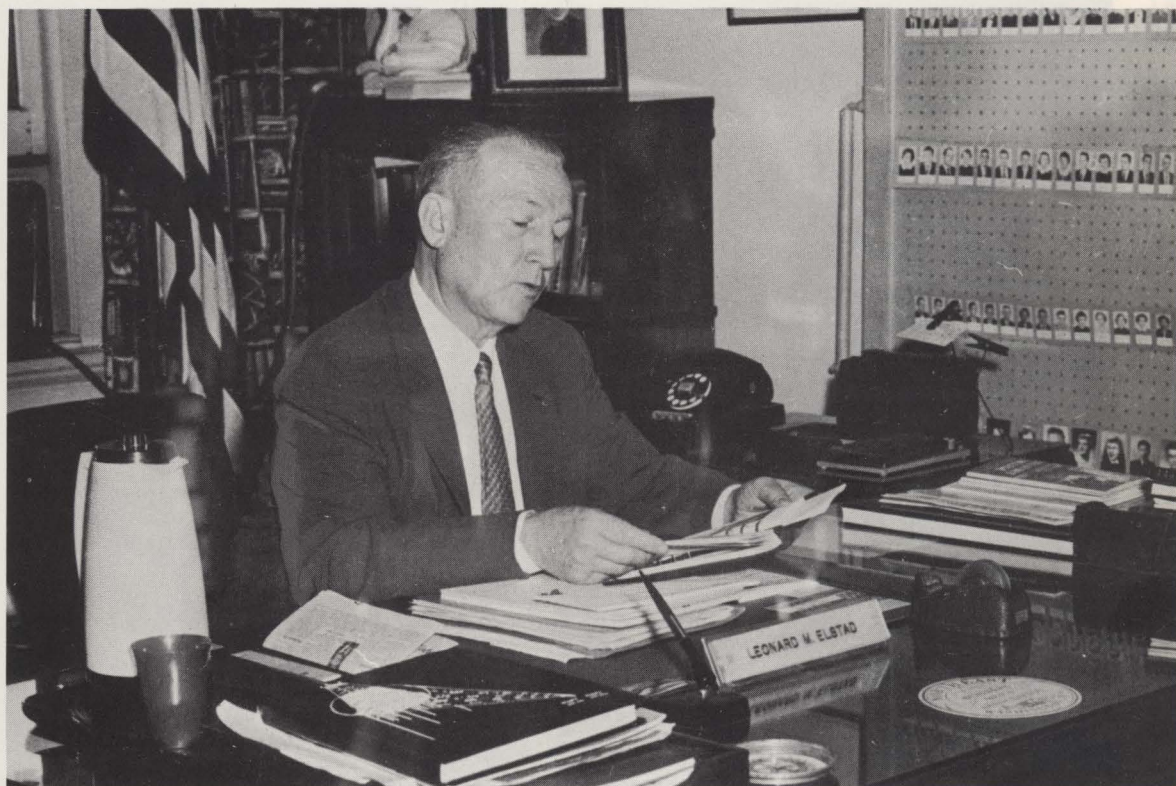


OUR COLLEGE

1945

—

1964



DR. LEONARD M. ELSTAD



Leonard M. Slatkin
June 1, 1964



"If Winter Comes, Can Spring Be Far Behind?" Above, one of the last such pictures taken before the present expansion program began—around 1953-54. Below, the new Mall or Quadrangle looking toward Hall Memorial Building from the south.





Dr. Elstad and President-Emeritus Hall look over the domains of Kendall Green as they discuss plans for the future. Dr. Hall was always greatly interested in this future.



Mrs. Lucille H. Pendell, Librarian, speaking before ground-breaking ceremonies in June, 1955.

Dr. Elstad tries the spade as he begins digging up a Greater Gallaudet.



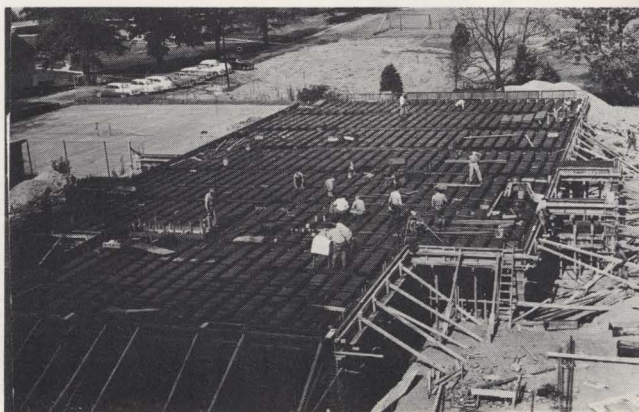
A New Era Begins . . .

When Dr. Leonard M. Elstad assumed the Presidency of our college in 1945, he began to dream and plan for greater things as had Dr. Gallaudet and Dr. Hall before him. Although President Hall, too, had dreamed and planned for the day when Gallaudet would grow in pace with other colleges, he failed to secure funds from Congress with which to expand the college. This was largely due to the times—two world wars and a great depression. Dr. Elstad also experienced a war—the Korean War—and subsequent setbacks in his plans to pursue his dream of a Greater Gallaudet. Nevertheless, it was with him that this new era began and it is with him that it has the stature of the present. The Alumni, of course, played a part in this story as they contributed a large sum of money to their Alma Mater—\$125,000 to be exact—in the form of a fund called the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Fund. In giving this money, the Alumni made an impression upon the Congress and the ball started rolling and a million dollar expansion program began to bring our college to what it is today. This all began with the ground-breaking and construction of the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library—a living tribute to a noble and loyal Alumni.



Senator Edward J. Thyne, of Minnesota, does honors at the ground-breaking as others happily look on.

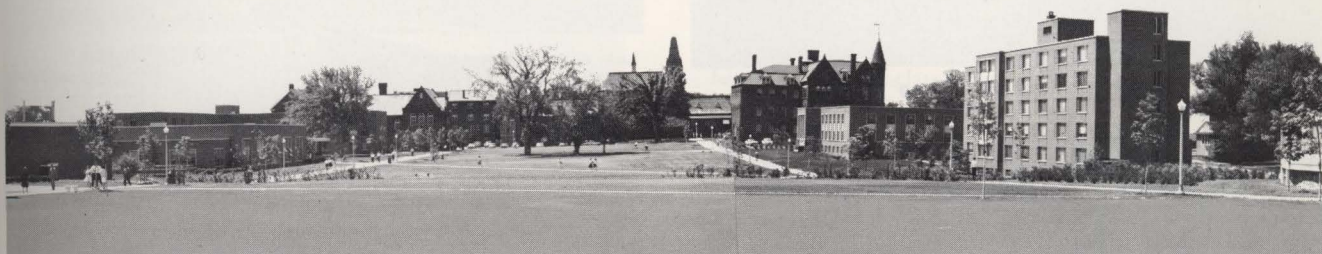
Construction of the library is well under way. It was completed in 1956.





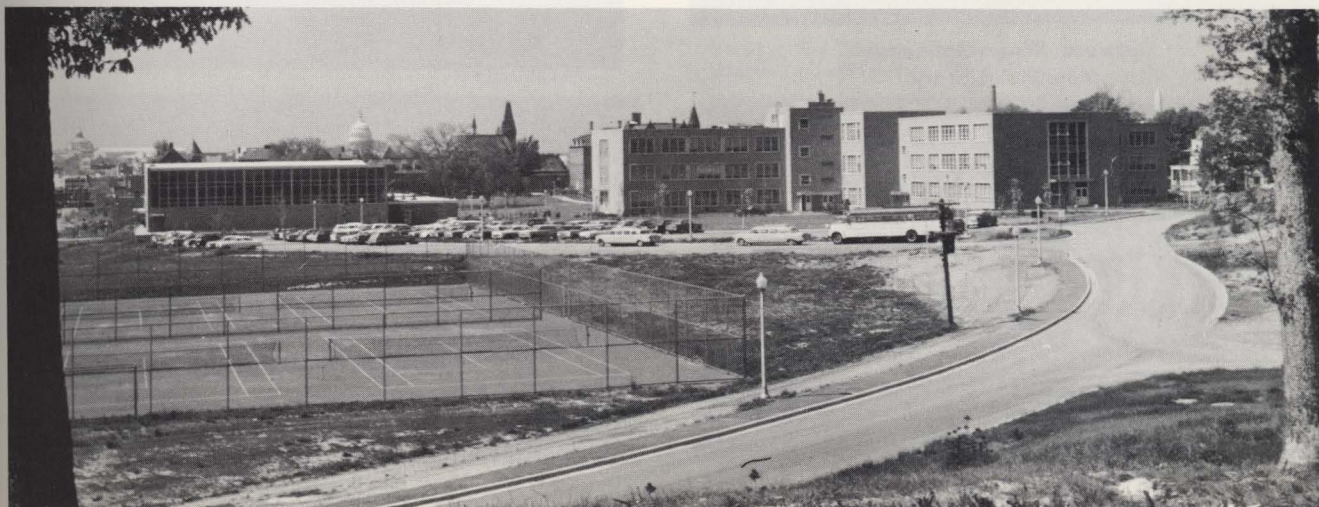
New Campus Scenes to Behold

Looking North towards Hall Memorial Building and the Woods.



A view from the North Campus towards the South where the Old Meets the New.

The New Washington Skyline from our Woods—Visible from the left is the Library of Congress dome, the Capitol, the Chapel Tower, and to the right, the Washington Monument.





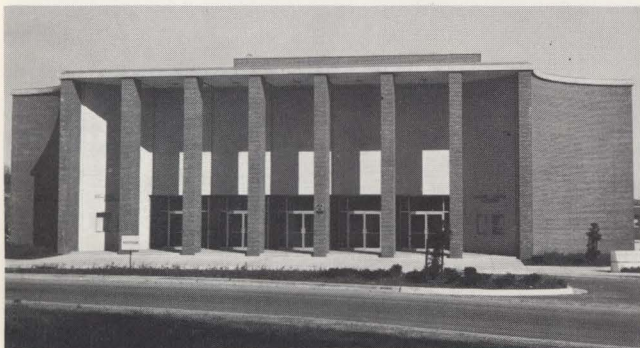
Thornberry Speech & Hearing Center
(with addition completed-1964)



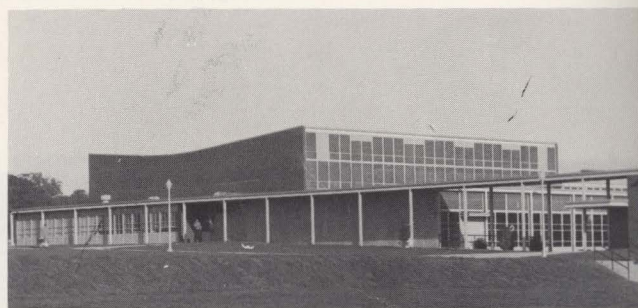
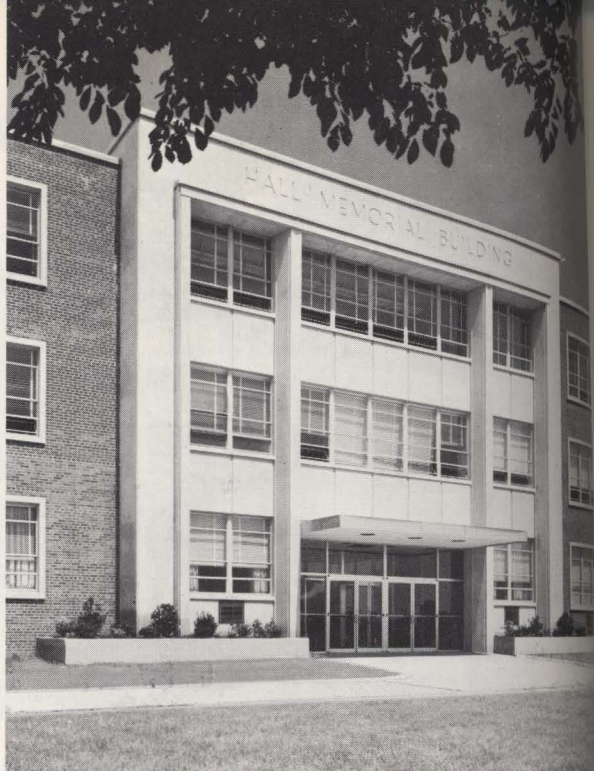
Elizabeth Peet Residence Hall
(for women)



Edward Miner Gallaudet
Memorial Library



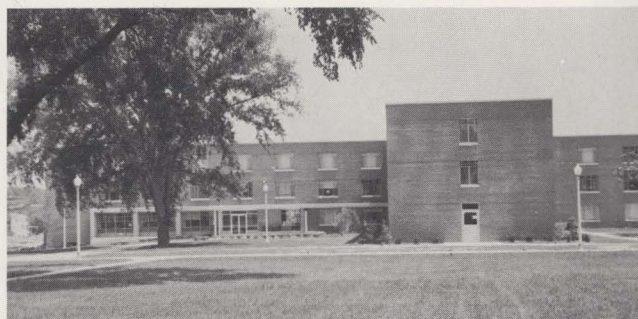
Gallaudet College Auditorium



Hughes Memorial Gymnasium



Student Union Building



Ely Residence Hall
(for men)

Inside Our New College . . .

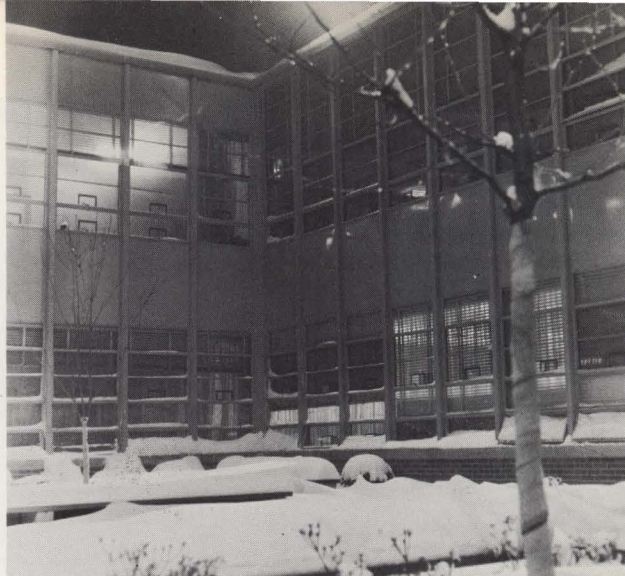


The Bookstore in the Student Union caters to the needs and whims of our College students and visitors.



The Library where the students explore for research materials or just for leisurely reading.

The beautiful Little Chapel, serving all denominations, just to the right of the outside front doors of the Student Union.



The Student Union Terrace—adjacent to the Recreation Room—is used for spring receptions.



The Snack Bar where the "drug store jockeys" frequent during, between, and after-class hours.



The Dining Room in the Student Union—Gone are the days of "soap-box oratory" and individualistic cooking!

Viewing the "boards" and partial interior of the new air-conditioned Auditorium from the balcony.





Some of the Old— Some of the New—

Dawes House recently remodeled inside and outside with a new back portico facing directly across from the new Gallaudet Auditorium. This building housed the Alumni Offices during the Centennial Year and also a number of Preparatory girls. Its basement is still used for part of the Art Department's laboratory, pending construction of the new Arts Center. To the right is the back of Kendall Hall (formerly Kendall School) which has served as the Math building for Preps and to the left is Sophia Fowler Hall which houses Preparatory Girls.



At the far north end of the campus and behind the farm house and barns is the new home of our greenhouse and the garages used by the maintenance department. To the right is a duplex containing two apartments for maintenance men and their families whose work requires their residence on the Green.

A view of the new Mall or quadrangle looking northeast from the fourth floor of College Hall. In the far right background can be seen the new Kendall School, our college's laboratory school. Below that is Hughes Memorial Gymnasium and the power plant. Hall Memorial Building houses the Administration offices as well as the laboratories and main classrooms. Above it can be seen the upper part of the old farm house soon to give way to new dormitories.

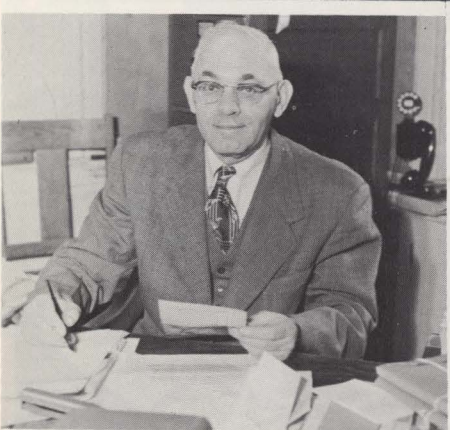


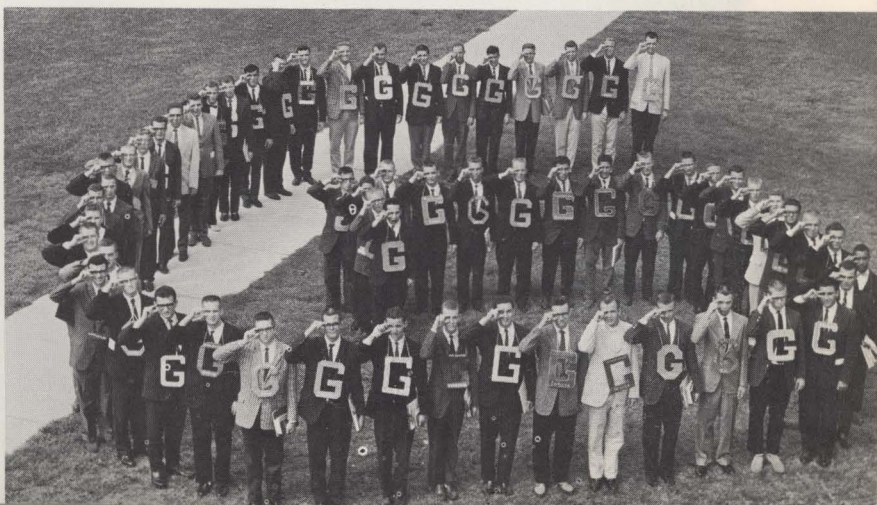


Actress Nannette Fabray Pays a Visit to Our College—Herself hard of hearing, she expressed a keen interest in Gallaudet students and has sponsored one of our dancing students at a Professional School of Dance.

Dean of Women, Elizabeth Benson, Introduces President Kennedy to the Seniors of Our College at a meeting of the President's Committee on the Physically Handicapped—1963.









Carnival Time!



Sweetheart of Alpha Sigma Pi—Left to right: Nancy Mahoney '62; Bob Fischer '63; Wanda Wood, '61, the Sweetheart; Steve Chough, '61; Nancy Elkins, '61, and Larry Evans, '64.



Founder and First President

Archie Stack, '48

Man of the Year—1959

Dr. Leonard M. Elstad



ALPHA SIGMA PI FRATERNITY

The Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity established in 1947, aims to promote high intellectual, social, and moral ideals among its members and on the campus as a whole. In the course of its seventeen years of existence, the group has endeavored to adhere to these ideals by various public and private activities. The proceeds from its Carnival are used to further humanitarian and educational causes, for example by making contributions to various fund drives conducted on the campus, and by financing scholarships. The fraternity also presents three recognition awards annually: Man of the Year, to a man or woman whose work has been of exceptional benefit to the deaf; Mother of the Year, to a kind-hearted and lady-like woman on the campus who has served the deaf wholeheartedly; and Preparatory Award, to the best man and woman Preparatory students of the year. In connection with its Carnival, the fraternity also names a Sweetheart, that is, an undergraduate student who possesses qualities that are highly praiseworthy in a lady college student.

The fraternity has at present twenty-six undergraduate and about one hundred and forty alumni members.

The requirements for becoming a member are an academic average of 77.0, good character, and promise of leadership. Candidates are pledged in the late fall and

must go through a period of probation ending early in the second semester.

The 1964-65 officers are Carlton Davis, Jr., President; Clifford Rowley, Vice President; Dennis Platt, Recording Secretary; and James Niemi, Treasurer.

An alumni chapter, the Alpha Chapter of the Alpha Sigma Pi, was established in 1957. The members of this chapter, now numbering about forty, are alumni residing in the Washington metropolitan area. At present this local chapter also has the function of serving as a national headquarters for the alumni members. The officers are James Casterline, President; Willard Madsen, Vice President; Carl Croneberg, Secretary, and Ervin Pearson, Treasurer.

The founders of the fraternity are Taras B. Denis, Archie G. Stack, and Andrew J. Vasnich. The members who have served as presidents of the undergraduate chapter are:

Archie Stack
Raymond Butler
Gerald Burstein
John Spellman
Jerome Freeman
Ernest Whisenant
Robert Bates
Carl Croneberg
Barry Frederick

Albert Pimental
Jan Repass
Jack Gannon
Yerker Andersson
Steven Chough
Edward Wick
Douglas Watson
Carlton Davis, Jr.

ASP Mother of the Year (1964): Mrs. Mary Hayden, secretary to the Dean of Students won the award for her warm, friendly charm and for her cheerful helpfulness to all students. A real mother, she is shown here with her four children: Steven, 7; Wayne, 10; Susan, 2; and Linda, 15.



DELTA EPSILON SORORITY

Before the founding of Delta Epsilon Sorority, there were six charter members who contributed much of their time (1952-53), planning and organizing the establishment of the sorority. These members were Mrs. Eloise Tiberio (nee Bolen), Mrs. Ann Siebert (nee Lister) Mrs. Joan Bates (nee Macaluso), Mrs. Gloria White (nee Wojick), Lois Hecker, and Joan Shapiro. Then the day of April 24, 1953, saw the most important event: the announcing of the official establishment of the first Greek-letter sorority with only four founders (the two other members, Misses Hecker and Shapiro, unfortunately had left college after the spring semester of 1952). The first two advisors were Mrs. Elva Loe and Mrs. Dorothy Sueoka Casterline. The third and present one is Miss Elizabeth Miller.

The aims of this sorority are to encourage *Educational Interests* among the women of Gallaudet College; to develop *Individual Resources*; and to work towards the maintenance of *High Ethical Standards*. The projects the sorority has accomplished are the Gallaudet College campus sign, the mirrors in Peet Hall, and the dining room menu. The present projects are the proposed four stone benches which are to surround the statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell, sending annually a box of used Christmas cards to the Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C., and doing the U.S. flag-raising daily.

The annual events are Delta Epsilon Big Night Event, Easter Egg Hunt, Banana Split Sales, Christmas Program, Closed Sorority Dance, and Picnic.

Motto: "Not for Ourselves Alone"

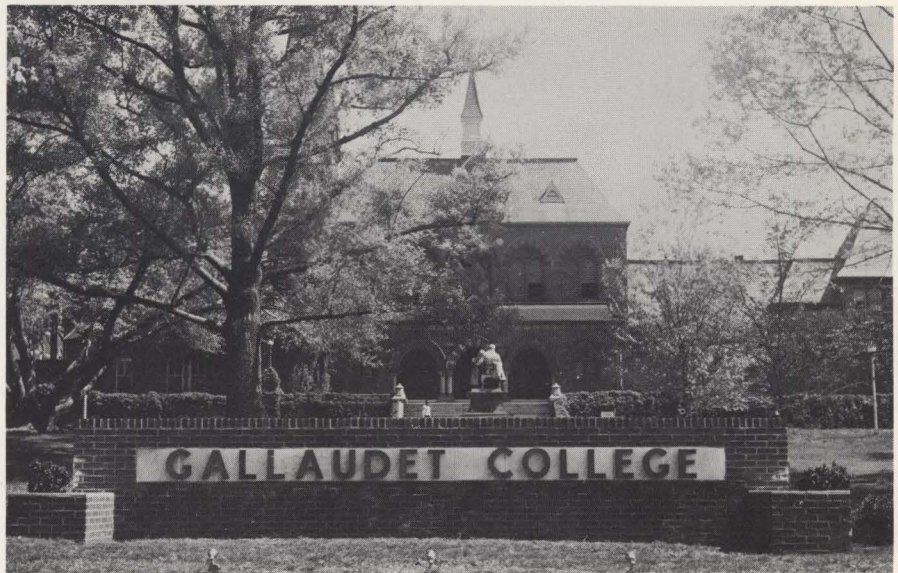
Crest: the Lamp

Colors: Cardinal and Straw

Flower: American Beauty Rose



A Tea Party for Honorary Members and Alumnae—Left to right: Mrs. Gough; Mrs. Elstad; Mrs. Casterline; Mrs. Norris; Mrs. Panara; Mrs. Percival Hall, Jr.; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Peterson; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Elva Loe; and Mrs. Greenberg.



Campus Projects—Above is the attractive new campus sign, a D.E. project, complete with lighting for night time. Below the latest project, the statue terrace and benches.



The Four Founders: Gloria Wojick (now Mrs. White); Ann Lister (now Mrs. Seibert); Joan Macaluso (now Mrs. Bates); and Eloise Bolen (now Mrs. Tiberio).





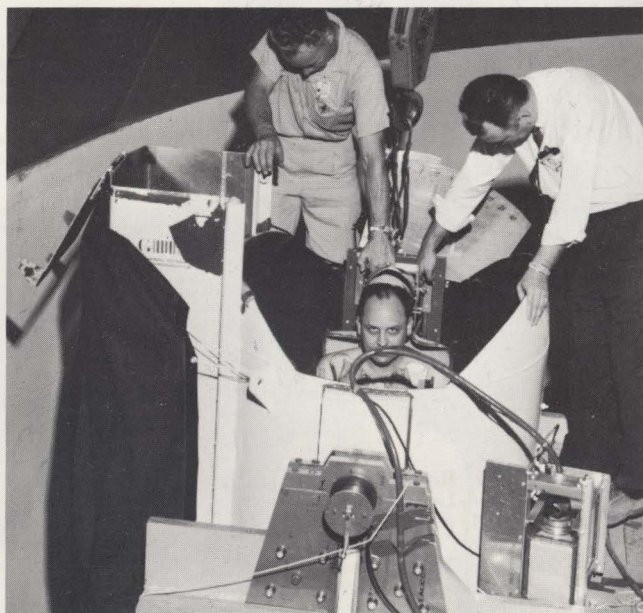
Keeping step with the times, our College has its own office of digital computers. Computers are already being used for more advanced study and research purposes, as well as to provide opportunities for careers in programming and numerical mathematical analysis. (From left to right: Jerald M. Jordan ('48), Director of the Computing Center; Mrs. Mary Forrestal Darnell, Assistant; Barbara Kannapell ('60), Research Assistant, Office of Institutional Research; Robert J. Herbold ('59), Mathematical Analyst, University of Maryland.)

Space Age Comes to Gallaudet . . .

As modern science studies the hazards of space exploration and takes every precaution to realize maximum safety and comfort in manned space travel, our College can point with pride to the contribution of several members of the faculty and student body to this important phase of research. Since 1961, these "human guinea pigs" have been actively engaged by the U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine at its main base of operations in Pensacola, Florida. Each year, during summer vacations, these hardy volunteers undergo a rigorous testing program in which Navy specialists appraise certain instabilities of equilibrium, minimum comfort zones, and other physical factors related to hearing and balance.



Photo at left: Donald O. Peterson (M.A., '53), Associate Professor of Chemistry, prepares for "Operation Gravity Pull." Photo at right: Jerald M. Jordan ('48), Instructor of Mathematics and Director of the Computing Center, gets final instructions before undergoing a series of equilibrium tests.





Two big "Firsts" in the History of our College: Above: the *first* and only wrestling match in Chapel Hall—Gallaudet vs. University of Baltimore, February, 1949—Result: Gallaudet 30, Baltimore U. 0.

Below: The Gallaudet basketball team meets the University of Paris players in its *first* International game, January, 1963. The Gallaudet boys are shown exchanging gifts with the Frenchmen, some of whom were Olympic stars. The Paris quintet won a closely contested game, played under Olympic rules—all of which provided a thrilling evening for the capacity crowd on hand.





1951 Mason-Dixon Wrestling Champions

Tournament and Undeclared League Champions

Front row: D. Bullock (157); D. Swaim (147); S. Diamond (137); C. Desmarais (123); Back row: Thompson Clayton, Coach; D. Carlson (unlimited); C. Ketchum (177); F. Turk (167); H. Schaffner, Mgr.



Coach Berg's 1961 Track Team

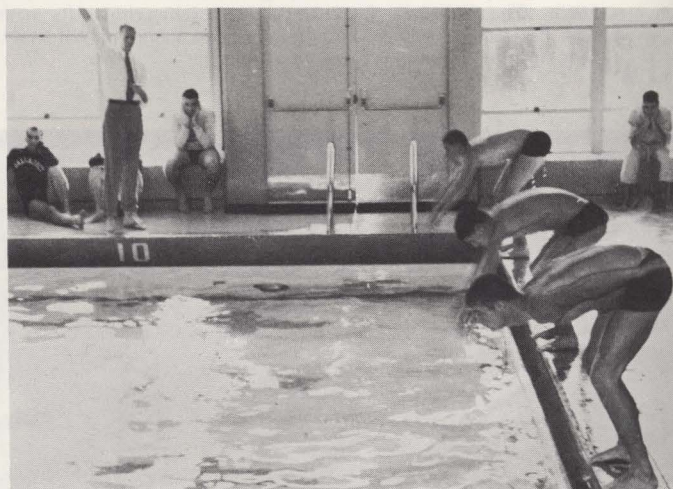
Sports Today

Our college today has grown so large that a greatly expanded sports program is necessary. While the "glory of old" may not be present, this does not mean that we do not have some good teams or some good games. We do, but it must be remembered that competition is perhaps tougher than in the "good old days." In addition to those activities pictured on this page, Gallaudet features a soccer team and a large intramural program for all.

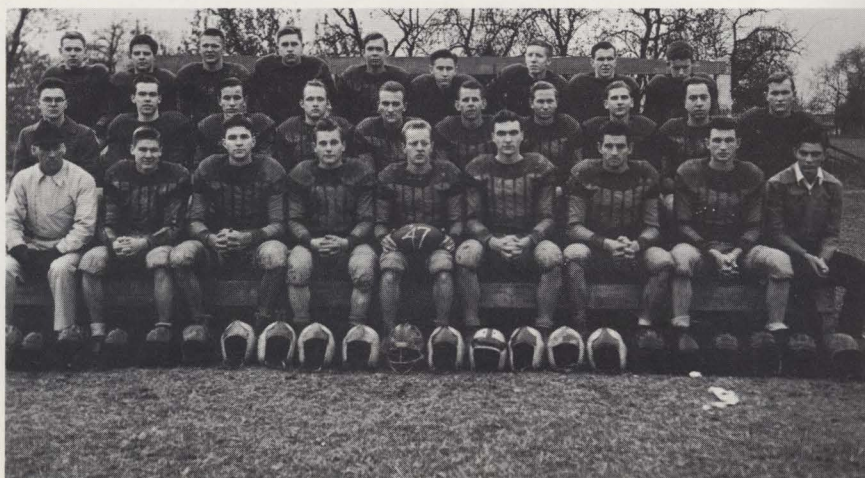


Coach Hines' Cross Country Team

Swimming—A New Varsity Sport



Football Returns to Gallaudet—1947





Installation of Leonard M. Elstad, N-23, as the Third President of our College—April 26, 1947—Two Years after he took the Helm. President-Emeritus, Percival Hall leads Procession with him.

The New Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library is Formally Dedicated February, 1957. Pictured is Michelle Gallaudet, great granddaughter of EMG; Bradshaw Mintener, Main Speaker and Member of the Board; Dr. Albert Atwood, Chairman of the Board; and Dr. Elstad, President.

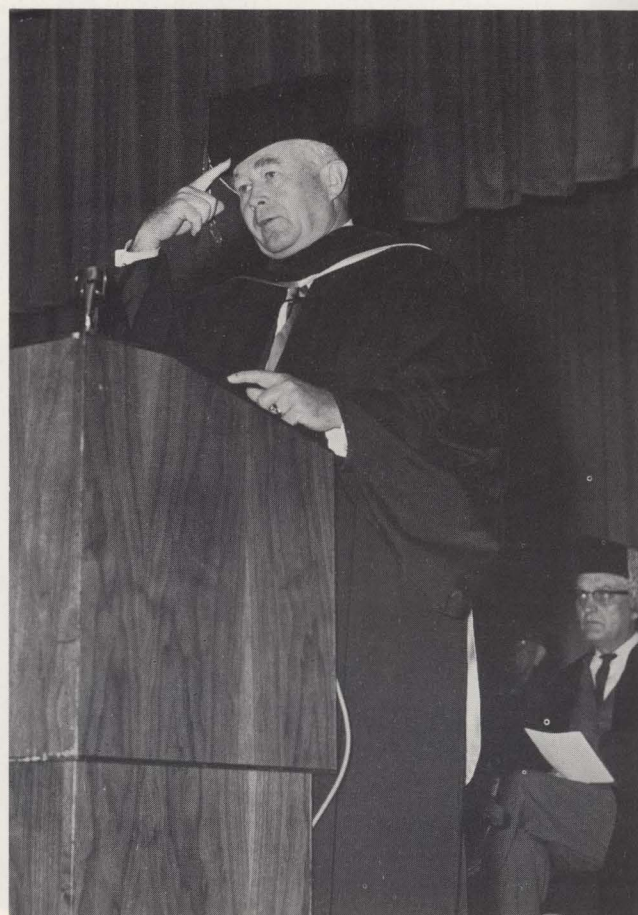




Distinguished Commencement Speakers

Our college has been most fortunate in having a number of distinguished speakers for its commencement exercises in recent years. These speakers always have something good to say, something interesting, and, especially, something unique or inspiring so that our graduates do not leave without a sense of knowing that theirs is a life just beginning. Nor do others leave without sensing that there is still something good in the world to look forward to in spite of the state of affairs which often bears down on Washington more than any other city in the U. S.

At our 1961 Commencement, Lyndon B. Johnson, then Vice-President of the U. S., delivered an invigorating message in which he proposed the establishment of a Peace Corps of deaf men and women to help less fortunate deaf people in the world. This commencement went into our annals as one of the most successful in our history as an impressive array of Congressmen, families and friends gathered for the affair. Congressman Thornberry of Texas introduced Johnson and two years later, in 1963, he was Commencement speaker. Thornberry, son of deaf parents himself, spoke on the value of Gallaudet graduates' services in society. This Commencement, the 99th, saw the first deaf graduates receive Masters degrees in Education.



International Congress on Education of the Deaf

Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

June 22-28, 1963



A group of delegates and participants leaving the U. S. State Department after a reception.



One of the many sessions held during the Congress, this scene features the Gallaudet gym and an interpreter (Dr. Stanley D. Roth) translating the lecture in sign language.

"Food for thought"—and time out for informalities at a Smorgasbord Picnic on the spacious Mall.

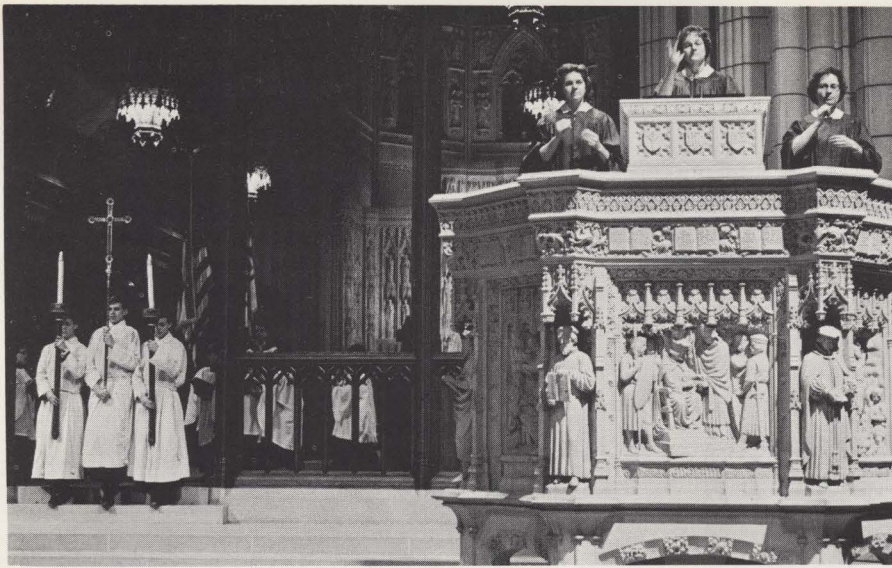


Dr. Powrie V. Doctor

Dr. Powrie V. Doctor has earned international renown for his work with the deaf as educator and editor. Chairman of the Dept. of History at Gallaudet College, and Editor of *The American Annals of the Deaf*, Dr. Doctor further distinguished himself to the profession by serving in the demanding role of Executive Secretary for the International Congress on Education of the Deaf in 1963. Approximately 2,200 educators and administrators from more than 50 countries and every state in the U. S. attended the 1963 Congress. More than 250 papers dealing with testing, communication, learning, curriculum, and rehabilitation were delivered, as well as some demonstrations of methods of teaching the deaf. Initiated in 1878, the I.C.E.D. will next convene in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1968.

The Association of the Deaf of Italy presented this copy of the *Lupa Capitolina* statue to Dr. Elstad, June 28, 1963, at the close of the International Congress.





Hundreds Witness Centennial Service

Founding Commemorated At Cathedral

A unique service conducted by faculty members and students of Gallaudet College was witnessed by many in the Washington Cathedral recently, to commemorate the one hundred years since Abraham Lincoln signed the Enabling Act, which founded Gallaudet College. The simultaneous method was used throughout the service.

The highlight of the service, the Lord's Prayer, was interpreted by the Religious Modern Dance Chorus of the Deaf. Charlene Perrin, Patricia Bridge, Virginia Dochtermann, Samuel Edwards and Frank Lattanzi performed the dance, with Dr. Peter Wisher, chairman of the Department of Physical Education, directing.

"A sense of responsibility for our brothers who are handicapped," Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, chairman of the Department of History and Political Science, said in his address, "Shadows Along the Potomac," "is the very essence of the teaching of Jesus." He added that Lincoln carried out this age-old idea by taking time to sign the Enabling Act.



The First and Second Lessons, readings from the Bible, were given by Dr. Albert W. Atwood, president of the Board of Directors at Gallaudet, and Dr. Leonard Elstad, president of the College, respectively. The Reverend Canon Clark, one of the ministers serving the Washington Cathedral, gave words of welcome to the visitors.

Mrs. Donald Padden, Mrs. Richard Phillips and Mrs. Earl Stevens, all members of the St. Barnabas Mission for the Deaf of St. Marks Episcopal Church in Washington, sang hymns and anthems in the language of signs; Miss Polly Shahan, assistant professor of English, and Richard M. Phillips, Dean of Students at Gal-

laudet, assisted in the interpretation.

Miss Elizabeth E. Benson, Dean of Women, Mrs. Shirley Stein, assistant professor of Audiology, and Mr. Louie Fant, professor of Education, interpreted the various parts of the service. Paul Callaway, organist and choirmaster of the Cathedral, directed the Cathedral Choir of Men.

The service took place at the same time that the birthdays of two men instrumental in the founding of the College were being observed. Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, and Edward Miner Gallaudet, first president of the College, was born February 5, 1837.

Reprinted from *The Buff and Blue*

CLIMAXING OUR CENTENNIAL YEAR



President Johnson Addresses the Centennial Banquet on June 6, 1964—Dean Benson Interprets

Celebrating the climax of the Centennial Year, the college and its Board of Directors played host to some 400 faculty and staff members, their husbands and wives, representatives of various organizations engaged in working with the deaf and hard of hearing, representatives of leading deaf organizations, and invited guests including Senator Hill of Alabama who has done much to help our college, plus former members of faculty and staff at a gigantic Centennial Banquet. In the picture below is part of the huge crowd eating while awaiting the all important moment when the President was scheduled to arrive, give a speech, and present the college with the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped Award for 1964.



Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Senator Hill, Members of the Board of the Trustees of Gallaudet College, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am pleased to be able to join personally tonight in honoring Gallaudet College.

Twenty years ago tonight, on distant shores, America's sons were engaged in a great battle in mankind's greatest war. One hundred years ago tonight on these shores America's sons were engaged in bitter battles of our own cruel civil war.

How we are observing this historic day says much about America.

In Europe, America's sons meet tonight in peace with yesterday's allies—and adversaries alike—to plan the works of future unity instead of worrying about the wounds of past conflict.

Here in Washington tonight we gather to honor an institution of higher learning which was established as an act of compassion in those times of callous strife 100 years ago.

The character of our Nation is comprised of many traits.

We honor courage.

We value commonsense.

But, across our 188 years, the great cementing influence has always been compassion.

In our purpose abroad and at home, we have always heeded the injunction of the Apostle, who told us long ago, "Be ye of one mind, showing compassion one of another."

Yet, our wealthy society is tolerating a worrisome burden of wasted human lives. Tonight, too many of our people are unschooled, untrained and underemployed. Too many are physically handicapped. Too many are mentally handicapped; too many more are handicapped for life by the environments and the experiences of their childhoods.

America needs these talents. We must not and we cannot let them go to waste.

An ancient Hebrew proverb teaches that

there are three pillars of society: education, charity, and piety. For our society, the pillars have been education, compassion and morality.

In the next 24 hours, the research that comes forth around the world would fill seven sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica. In the next year, the output of such research would require a man to read around the clock—day and night—for the next 460 years. In the next ten years, the sum of human knowledge will multiply twofold.

When knowledge is advancing at this pace, a compassionate nation cannot afford to leave any segments of our society behind to form and to perpetuate a human slag heap.

We must express our compassion in a greater commitment to education.

Here at Gallaudet we have a proud example of what education and compassion have achieved. This was the first—and is still the only—college in the world for the deaf. But since President Lincoln signed Gallaudet's charter, no boy or girl has been turned away because of the poverty of their parents.

Universal education has brought our society to its present high level of success. If our society is to move higher, higher education must be made a universal opportunity for all young people. Public education and compassion go hand in hand with private morality.

In our private lives as in our public policies we are challenged to show the morality of compassion. When the helpless call for help, the hearing must hear—the seeing must see—and the able must act.

Our rich society will be a mockery if we permit it to become a callous society or an uncaring society.

One hundred years ago, Lincoln told us that this Nation could not stand half-slave and half-free. Tonight, for my part, I believe this society cannot succeed part committed and part uncommitted, part concerned and part unconcerned, part compassionate and part callous.

The great battle, the great adventure for Americans living tonight is not only to defend our freedom and to preserve our peace but to defend, preserve and strengthen those pillars of our society: education, compassion and morality. To you here who are devoting your lives as committed, concerned and compassionate citizens, I am proud and honored to present tonight to Gallaudet College the 1964 Award from the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

It has been a great pleasure for me to make this appearance tonight. I feel close ties with this great institution. One of the real influences in my life is a young man and, later in my public life, a lady whose intense interest in this college first brought the school to my attention—Mrs. Mary Thornberry—whose son later served in Congress and now sits with distinction on the Federal bench. I have many old and dear friends who have manifested an interest in your development through the years, particularly that noble American, Senator Hill, who honors us with his presence this evening. I know many members of your Board, Mr. Collins, and others who have been my friends through the years, so you do me a great honor to ask me to come here to be with you, and I am very proud that I could come. My congratulations to all of you.



In the picture above, the President is shown presenting the Award to Dr. Leonard M. Elstad, President of our college.

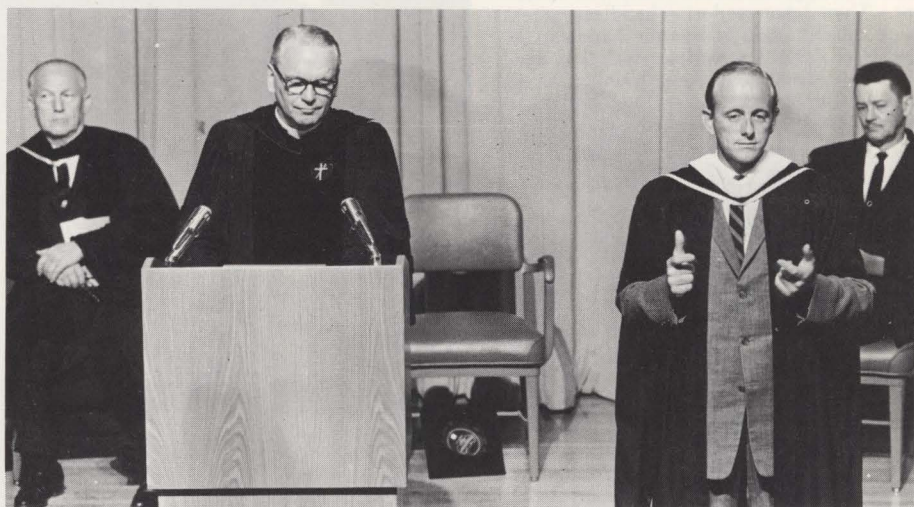
Below Dr. Elstad acknowledges receipt of the distinguished award and prepares to present the President with a mounted Centennial Medallion showing the three Presidents of our college in its first 100 years. In addition, the President was presented with a special copy of Dr. Atwood's new book on the history of Gallaudet College.



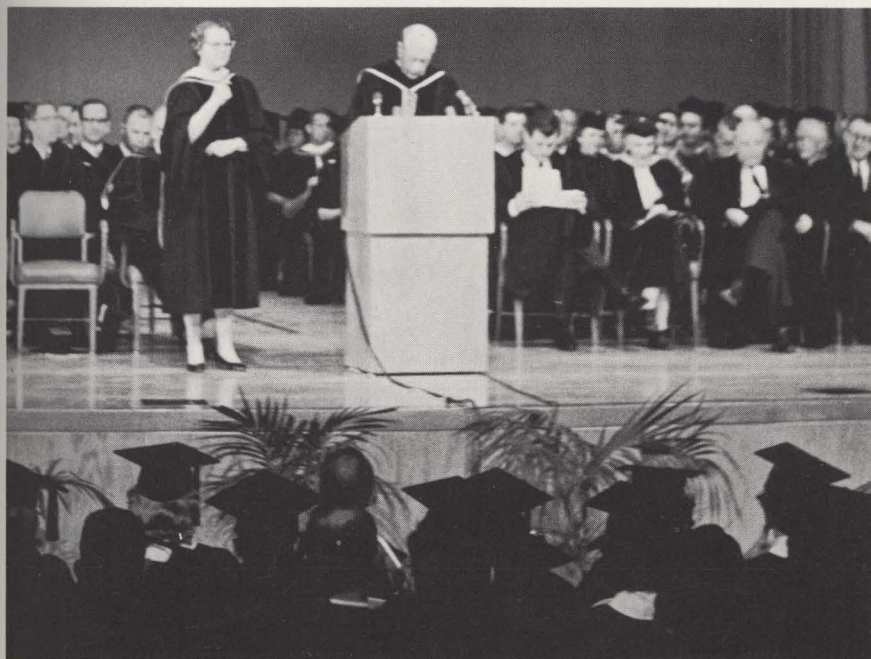


Our College's Centennial Cake—a large four-tiered cake formed the background setting for the Centennial Banquet. On the bottom tier are 46 candles representing Dr. Gallaudet's 46-year reign as President of our college; the next layer contained 35 candles for Dr. Hall's 35 years as President; and the two top layers contained 19 candles with one on the top, representing President Elstad's 20 years of service.

Our Centennial Baccalaureate program was held on Sunday, June 7, 1964, in our new air-conditioned auditorium with The Reverend John Wesley Lord, Bishop of the Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., Area, giving the sermon: "The World Has Need of You." Bishop Lord's talk was a reverberating one and most appropriate for our Centennial. Interpreting is Lou Fant, Assistant Professor of Education, while Pres. Elstad and the Rev. Mr. Soules look on and listen.



OUR CENTENNIAL COMMENCEMENT



Monday, June 8, 1964, brought to a close a big and exciting "Centennial Weekend" for our college and many of our friends in the community—it was the big day for the Centennial Class and for the second group of deaf Graduate Students to receive Master of Science degrees in Education. Highlight of the day was the presence of the Hon. Edward M. Kennedy, brother of the late President, who presented the Commencement Address. In the picture at left, Dr. Atwood, Chairman of the Board, is shown introducing the young Kennedy to an excited and overflowing crowd of over 800.

Excerpts From Sen. Kennedy's Commencement Address:

"It would be quite easy for many of you to withdraw, to give up, to let society take care of you the rest of your lives. But you have been willing, at considerable effort, to go out and get as good an education as is available . . ."

"My brother, President Kennedy, was always very interested in the problems of the deaf . . . I know that he felt that deaf citizens should have the same rights as other citizens, and as much responsibility as they could assume, and he believed that the nation should make just a little more effort to make it easier for all of you to live useful and happy lives.

For the last few months the Senate has been considering the Civil Rights Bill. The purpose of this bill is to give Negro citizens some very simple rights: the right to vote, to go to school, to get a job, to get a room in a hotel, to get a meal in a restaurant. These rights have been denied to many Negroes because they are different. They labor under a handicap often more difficult than yours: the handicap of prejudice. But I sometimes feel that people who discriminate — whether it is against another race or another nation or against people with physical defects—have a great handicap of their own. There is a handicap of mind and spirit, that makes it impossible for them to appreciate what others do for them."

"President Kennedy believed, as has been said, that one man can make a difference and that every man should try . . . So as you leave this wonderful college . . . I would urge you to *try* to make a difference . . ."



"This establishment of Gallaudet College in 1864 showed the humanitarianism of the United States even in time of trouble. The progress of Gallaudet today is proof to the world that we still feel for our fellow-men . . . Nowhere else in the

world could such a graduation take place. I wish that those people in China, and Cuba, and Russia who say that Americans are Barbarians, could be here today to see how we have led the world in holding out our hand to those who cannot hear."



And our graduates stand in line to receive their degrees . . .



Honors and Honorary Degrees

At our college's 100th Commencement, attended by notables from over the world, honors and honorary degrees were bestowed upon a chosen few. Among those receiving top honors was Seth Lawrence Tetteh-Ocloo from Ghana, a product of the first school for the deaf established in his country by Andrew Foster, a graduate of Gallaudet with the Class of 1955. In the picture at left, he is shown receiving his degree from the Ghanaian Ambassador to the U. S., M. A. Ribeiro. Young Ocloo was graduated with distinction and will return for graduate study before going home to Ghana to help his people. Three deaf men were awarded honorary degrees: Below is Antonio Magarotto, Italy's leading deaf citizen and a knighted man in his homeland. He is shown receiving an Honorary Doctor of Letters for his outstanding work with the deaf of Italy. He knows no English, but was able to converse quite well with our deaf. Left of Magarotto is James Theodore Flood, '28, a teacher in the Ohio School for many years who was presented with an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters for his outstanding services as an educator. At bottom, another alumnus receives an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters; he is William Theodore Griffing, '24, an outstanding deaf educator of the deaf connected with the Oklahoma School, his own Alma Mater.





Centennial Year Gifts

Shown at left is the *President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped Award* for 1964 presented personally by President Johnson to our college at the Centennial Banquet held on Saturday, June 6, 1964.

In the picture below Student Body Government Vice-President John Schroedel is shown receiving the grateful handshake of the Honorable Senator Edward Kennedy, Commencement Speaker, after having presented the Senator with a gift of over \$800 from the students, faculty and staff of our college for the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Memorial Library. The gift was presented at the close of the Commencement services without prior announcement.





THE CENTENNIAL FACULTY

The Faculty of Our College today, numbering 126, poses for this picture following Baccalaureate Services, Sunday, June 7, 1964. Left to right, they are: *Row One* — Robert C. Petersen; Albert Rosen; Harry Bornstein; Elizabeth E. Benson; Jonathan Hall; Christopher Garnett; Powrie V. Doctor; Leonard M. Elstad, *President*; George Detmold, *Dean*. *Row Two* — Betty W. Rosenbloom; Terrence O'Rourke; Leon Auerbach; Willard J. Madsen; Edward E. Beasley; William C. Stokoe, Jr.; D. Robert Frisina; Eugene McVicker; Wallace R. Brandon; Rosalyn H. Gardner; Peter R. Wisher; Howard L. Roy; Amy A. Schein; Elizabeth G. Miller. *Row Three* — Thomas Rucker; Claude S. Gulbranson; Arthur M. Fryer; Rubye S. Frye; Mervin D. Garretson; Goldie Trboyevich; Frances I. Phillips; Harriet N. Gough; Edith M. Hill; Verdry D. Vaughan; Bernard L. Greenberg; Margaret A. Feather; Helen R. Norton; Doris H. Francis; Shirley P. Stein; Lucille H. Pendell; Mary S. LaRue; Pauline J. Shahan; Gloria W. White; Barbara Stevens; Raymond Kolander; Ray S. Parks. *Row Four* — Emily J. Marland; Janet C. York; Dorothy S. Casterline; Patricia Edelin; Leonard Siger; John T. Delaney; Elva F. Loe; Donald A. Padden; Thompson Clayton; Vernon J. Mueller; Sara Cook Withers; Richard M. Phillips; Harold J. Domich; George Gouldin; Herbert R. Woofter; Suleiman M. Bushnaq; Patricia Wilkins; Beverly C. Bocaner; Rosemary Doheny; Virginia C. Covington. *Fifth Row* — Unable to identify; Jerald M. Jordan; Unable to identify; Lucile Turner; Rex P. Lowman; Frederick L. Klein; Donald O. Peterson; Alan B. Crammatte; George Johnston; Robert F. Panara; Eleanor Tibbets; Rudolph Hines; Carl G. Croneberg; Louise G. Babcock; Thomas O. Berg; Gilbert C. Eastman; William E. Stevens; Donald J. Kidd. *Row Six* — Carol Garretson; Emanuel Golden; Gabrielle M. Howe; Ausma S. Herbold; Arturo A. Montoya; Shirley A. Cranwill; Frank R. Turk; Louie J. Fant; and Andrew J. Vasnich.

Not Pictured or Unidentifiable: William M. Altemus; Hortense H. Auerbach; Kurt Beerman; Raymond J. Bernero; Dominick V. Bonura; Shirley Bornstein; Marcia H. Broman; Margaret F. Carlin; Angelo J. Corte; Robert L. Daly; Alice Fromuth; Morris M. Goldman; Karla F. Goodridge; Nevelyn Grainger; Percival Hall, Jr.; Janice R. Heller; Francis C. Higgins; Robert H. Jackson; Shirley S. Kenny; Adele J. Krug; John J. Kubis (On leave); Harvey W. Liebergott; Thayer M. MacKenzie; Rita A. Manly; Alan Monkewicz; Daniel Nascimento; Barbara S. Newton; Ronald Nomeland; Della H. Norris; Dale L. Rockwell; Jerome D. Schein; Janet Sherman; Helen K. Sullivan; Agnes M. Sutcliffe; Louis F. Townsley; and Charles H. Yeager.

Man of the Times—Leonard M. Elstad

The son of a Lutheran minister born at Osseo, Wisconsin, on February 8, 1899, Leonard M. Elstad grew up in the North woods and was graduated from St. Olaf College (Minn.) in 1922. Like other graduates of St. Olaf's before him, Elstad entered the Normal Training Department of our college in the fall of 1922. While on Kendall Green, he met the former Margaret Wafter, a teacher under Dr. Hall, and later married her. Upon completion of the Normal course, Elstad was appointed Instructor of Freshman English and History by Dr. Hall and, a year later, was offered the Principalship of the Kendall School which he readily accepted. Thus was the beginning of what was to become the life of the third President of our college.

Elstad left Kendall Green to become Assistant Principal and then Principal of Wright Oral School in New York City after three brief years. In 1932 he assumed the Superintendency of the Minnesota School at Faribault where he remained until Kendall Green gave a second calling, this time an offer to become the third President. In remarks made on the occasion of a program of tribute to Dr. Hall after his death, Dr. Elstad recalled the brief hesitation he and Mrs. Elstad had: "Mrs. Elstad and I loved Minnesota. We were thoroughly sold on the school, the staff, and the students. We were happy. . . . What would the new life mean to us? . . . The answer came quickly. We could do only one thing: humbly accept this opportunity to succeed a person so highly respected in the nation and in the world of nations." And so the Elstads came back to Kendall Green in July, 1945.

In the ensuing years, Dr. Elstad has proven himself to be a great man in countless ways. He has made himself a man of the times. In his 19 plus years of service, he has worked tirelessly to build

a greater Gallaudet and he has succeeded, with inspiration from his students and from the Alumni of our college with whom he has kept always in closest possible association—the students in informal conferences in his home and the Alumni through his "Annual Trips Around the Campus," published in the G.A.B.

As a man of the times, Dr. Elstad has built up an image of our college such as it has never known before. He has traveled to Europe more than once and has been active in community organizations through which he has built this image. Known in almost every state, he is in demand as a speaker and often invites outside organizations to visit the campus. The image of Gallaudet has spread through Elstad's active participation in the Boy Scouts of America for which he was awarded its Silver Antelope Award in 1962 for "noteworthy service of exceptional character to boyhood. . . ." It has spread through his association with the local Rotarians of which he was elected President in 1957. Truly a man of the times, Dr. Leonard M. Elstad is looking forward to the beginning of the second one-hundred years in which he yet shall play a prominent role.



Elstad as Coach of the 1923-24 Girl's Basketball Team

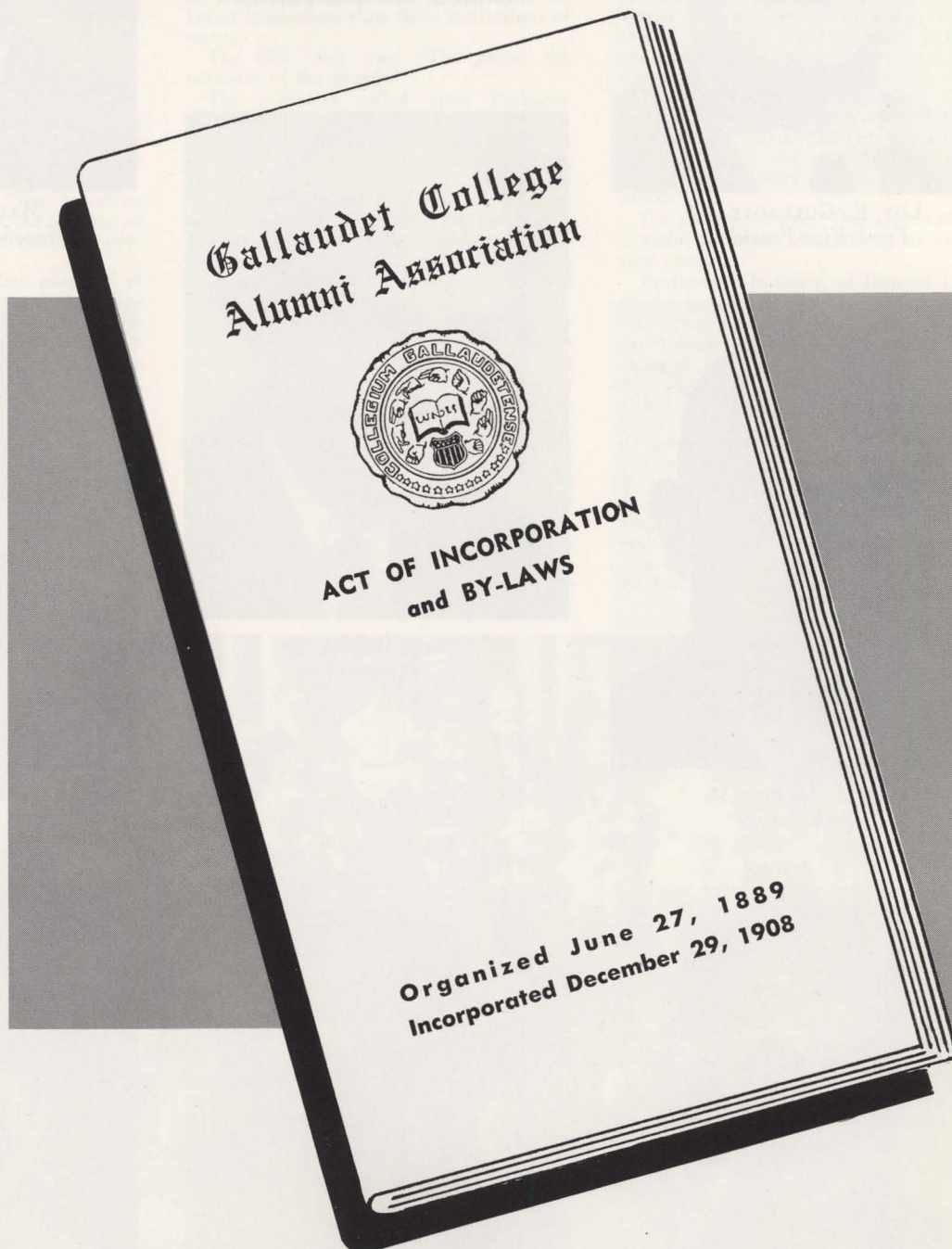


The Elstads and their Honeymoon Car at Kendall Green—June, 1924.

Elstad as Coach of Gallaudet's Baseball Team—1923-24



OUR ALUMNI

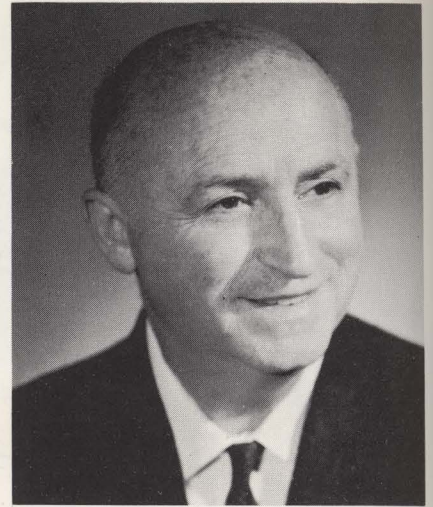


"GREEN GROWS THE IVY"

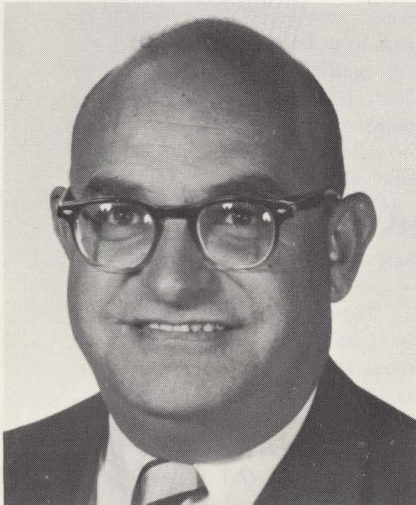
Introducing Our
Gallaudet College
Alumni Association
Board of Directors



LOY E. GOLLADAY '34
First Vice-President



MAX FRIEDMAN '31
Second Vice-President



LEO M. JACOBS '38
Secretary



JAMES ORMAN '23
President



GUNNAR EMIL RATH '34
Treasurer



MRS. PETRA F. HOWARD '12
Director



MALCOLM NORWOOD '49
Director



MARGARET E. JACKSON '25
Archivist

The First Alumni Dinner

... June 23, 1869

Following the exercises of commencement, the president, directors, and faculty, together with the graduating class and some invited guests, assembled at the Kirkwood House and partook of the first alumni dinner.

Dr. Samson asked the blessing, and after the dinner had been eaten, President Gallaudet proposed the following toast:

"The President of the United States, the executive head of the nation: May his victories in peace surpass those won by him in war."

The second toast was: "The American Congress: May it ever seek the welfare of the nation by fostering the cause of education."

Dr. Sunderland, some time chaplain of the Senate, was called upon to respond to this toast. He did not think there was any necessity for a eulogy upon such a body of men as had from the beginning been enshrined in the hearts of the nation; we could only think of them as fountains of law, the promoters of liberty, and the founders of a republic.

The third was: "The American institutions for the deaf and dumb—the foundation of the college: Let this foundation be well laid and the college is secure."

Rev. W. W. Turner, of Hartford, Connecticut, was called upon and responded in a speech, in which he reviewed the

history of the deaf mute institutions of the country, and related several anecdotes that had come under his observation during his teaching of deaf mutes. He gave some interesting particulars of the rise of the different institutions of the sort throughout the country.

The fourth toast was: "The Christian Church: That body which recognizes as its head Him who said to the dumb, 'Ephatha'." This was responded to by Rev. Dr. Howlett, who said there was no sentiment to which he could so happily respond as this; that the church could foster no better institutions than these institutions of mercy.

The fifth toast was: "The press: the educator of the people."

The president called upon Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and he, in responding, referred particularly to the press of the Smithsonian Institution, and to Washington as an intellectual and literary centre, and, in conclusion, said he would not fail to express his hearty approval of the enterprise, which had been so worthily inaugurated, of establishing a college for the higher education of the deaf and dumb. He did not regard it as surprising that in the advance of humanity and a higher civilization, means should be adopted for the amelioration of those who are deficient in one sense, by a higher cultivation of the senses which still remain. He thought it was a happy idea to substitute the sense of sight and touch for that of sound in conveying intelligence to this isolated portion of the human family; and he could see no reason why the education of the deaf should be confined to the ordinary branches of educational training. They should have the means afforded them of attaining the highest mental develop-

ment of which their capacities are susceptible. They are certainly capable of being trained as admirable observers of natural phenomena. In the vast domain of astronomy, where no voice nor sound is heard, whose eyes are better fitted to mark the peculiarities and study the changes of the heavenly bodies than those of the deaf mute? The science of mathematics, in all its various ramifications, is fully open to their investigations, and, as many of the phenomena of sound are connected with visible effects, they are not even entirely excluded from a knowledge of these; and indeed it would seem that in the study of abstract science generally they have the advantage of an entire withdrawal, as it were, from the world of sense to that of the relation of the ideas which have already been acquired. An institution of this kind is, therefore, worthy of the patronage of the government, which should foster higher as well as ordinary common school education.

The sixth toast was: "Our sister colleges: Grateful for your recognition, we emulate your example."

Professor Whittlesey, of Howard University, responded thereto by remarking that the advancement he had seen gave him great hope in the work in which he was engaged, and when the world came to know what had been actually done by this institute, they will find there is much to learn from this institution in the training of the human mind.

The seventh and last toast: "Hon. Amos Kendall, the founder of the institution and its constant friend." To which Mr. Kendall responded in a few remarks, in which he stated that his heart was in the work, and he had been rewarded to-day for all he had done for the institution.



Alumni at the Organizational Meeting of the Alumni Association, June 27, 1889

A huge crowd of alumni and friends of the college gathered for a three-day meeting, June 26-29, 1889, for the unveiling of the statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice Cogswell. The event was sponsored by the National Association of the Deaf as there was no organized alumni group. The day following the unveiling saw this group of loyal alumni gather to discuss organizing. The story of this meeting is on the following page.

Organization of Our G. C. A. A. . .

The day after the unveiling of the Gallaudet Statue on the Green, became the birthday of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. Here, reprinted from the original *Minutes and Proceedings of Association Meetings, 1889-1899*, is an abridgement of the organization meeting which is self-explanatory:

Pursuant to a suggestion made by several graduates of the National Deaf-Mute college, the following Alumni present at the Third National Convention of the Deaf, in Washington, D. C., June 26-29, 1889, held a meeting on the afternoon of the 27th of June to discuss the formation of an Alumni Association:—

Melville Ballard, '66, John B. Hotchkiss, '69, Robert Patterson, '70, Amos G. Draper and Robert P. McGregor, '72, Edward L. Chapin, '74, James C. Balis and Albert C. Powell, '75, Dudley W. George, William G. Jones, and George M. Teegarden, '76, Jerome T. Elwell, '79, Arthur D. Bryant and Henry C. White, '80, Issac N. Hammer and Albert H. Schory, '81, Thomas H. Coleman, George T. Dougherty and Robert M. Ziegler, '82, James L. Smith, '83, Brewster R. Allabough and George W. Veditz, '84, Philip Hasenstab, Samuel G. Davidson and Charles Kerney, '85, Henry Gross, '88, Clarence W. Charles, Edwin C. Harah, Joseph S. Long, Thomas S. Marr, and Harry VanAllen, '89.

Mr. Hotchkiss was invited to preside, and Mr. McGregor to act as secretary. The sentiment of the meeting was found to be unanimously in favor of organizing an Alumni Association then and there, and the following permanent officers were chosen by acclamation:—

Melville Ballard, President; John B. Hotchkiss, Vice-President; George W. Veditz, Secretary; Amos G. Draper, Treasurer.

These officers were constituted a Committee to draw up a constitution, and it was directed that a draft be sent to each member by mail for criticism.

The initiation fee was fixed at one dollar. The Board of Officers was empowered to appoint the date and place of the next meeting.

Mr. Draper was chosen to represent the Association at the International Convention of the Deaf at Paris, France, during the summer of 1889.

After the payment of the Initiation Fee by all taking part in the organization, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

OFFICERS

of the GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

From the Beginning to the Present

Washington, D. C., 1889

ORGANIZATION MEETING

John B. Hotchkiss, '69, Chairman
Robert P. MacGregor, '72, Secretary

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

President, Melville Ballard, '66
Vice-President, John B. Hotchkiss, '69
Secretary, George W. Veditz, '84
Treasurer, Amos G. Draper, '72

New York, 1890
(Special Meeting. No Election)

Chicago, 1893

President, Amos G. Draper, '72
V-President, Robert P. MacGregor, '72
Secretary, Dudley W. George, '76
Treasurer, W. G. Jones, '76

Washington, D. C., 1896

President, John B. Hotchkiss, '69
V-President, George T. Dougherty, '82
Secretary, Albert Berg, '86
Treasurer, Agatha M. Tiegel, '93

St. Paul, Minn., 1899

President, Frank R. Gray, '78
1st V-Pres., Philip J. Hasenstab, '85
2nd V-Pres., Mrs. Agatha Hanson, '93
Secretary, James H. Cloud, '86
Treasurer, Oscar H. Regensburg, '90

Buffalo, 1901

(Same officers were re-elected)

Messrs. Hasenstab and Regensburg resigned in 1902. The Board elected George W. Veditz, '84, and J. Schuyler Long, '89, to fill the vacancies.

St. Louis, Mo., 1904

President, Thomas F. Fox, '83
1st V-Pres., Thomas Sheridan, '94
2nd V-Pres., Cloa G. Lamson, '00
Secretary, Louis A. Divine, '94
Treasurer, J. Schuyler Long, '89

Washington, D. C., 1907

President, Brewster R. Allabough, '84
1st V-Pres., James M. Stewart, '93
2nd V-Pres., Mrs. May M. Stafford, '95
Secretary, Albert Adams, '86
Treasurer, J. Schuyler Long, '89
(Mrs. Stafford died in 1908, and the Board elected Cloa G. Lamson, '00, to fill the vacancy).

Colorado Springs, Colo., 1910

President, Jay C. Howard, '95
1st V-Pres., Owen G. Carrell, '00
2nd V-Pres., Elizabeth DeLong, '02
Secretary, Roy J. Stewart, '99
Treasurer, J. Schuyler Long, '89

Delavan, Wis., 1911

(No Election)

Washington, D. C., 1914

President, J. Schuyler Long, '89
1st V-Pres., James M. Stewart, '93
2 V-Pres., Mrs. Sylvia Balis, Hon., '14
Secretary, Edward P. Clarke, N., '96
Treasurer, Bessie MacGregor, '02

Hartford, Conn., 1917

President, Robert Patterson, '70
1st V-Pres., H. D. Drake, '04
2nd V-Pres., Margaret Sherman, '13
Secretary, W. W. Beadell, '91
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

Detroit, Mich., 1920

President, James M. Stewart, '93
1st V-Pres., Margaret Sherman, '13
2nd V-Pres., Odie W. Underhill, '08
Secretary, Jay C. Howard, '95
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

Atlanta, Ga., 1923

President, H. D. Drake, '04
1st V-Pres., Mrs. Anna D. Harper, '12
2nd V-Pres., H. L. Tracy, '90
Secretary, Henry J. Pulver, '17
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

Washington, D. C., 1924

(No Election)

Washington, D. C., 1926

President, Franklin C. Smielau, '97
1st V-Pres., M. Ethelburga Zell, '02
2nd V-Pres., Mrs. Harley D. Drake, '05
Secretary, Henry J. Pulver, '17
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

Washington, D. C., 1932

President, Roy J. Stewart, '99
1st V-Pres., Andrew J. Sullivan, '96
2nd V-Pres., Uriel C. Jones, '24
Secretary, H. L. Tracy, '90
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

Washington, D. C., 1936

President, Tom L. Anderson, '12
1st V-Pres., Mrs. Agatha Hanson, '93
2nd V-Pres., Edwin W. Nies, '11
Secretary, Henry J. Pulver, '17
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

Washington, D. C., 1939

President, Tom L. Anderson, '12
1st V-Pres., Ben M. Schowe, '18
2nd V-Pres., David Peikoff, '29
Secretary, Henry J. Pulver, '17
Treasurer, Chas. D. Seaton, '93

President Anderson resigned in February, 1943. The Board elected Dr. Herbert C. Merrill, '96, to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Merrill died in December, 1945. The Board elected Mr. Benjamin Schowe, '18, President and Mr. David Peikoff, '29, First Vice-President in January, 1946.

Mr. Boyce Williams, '32, was elected Second Vice-President in March, 1946.

Washington, D. C., 1947

President, Benjamin M. Schowe, '18
1st V-Pres., David Peikoff, '29
2nd V-Pres., Wesley Lauritsen, '32
Secretary, James N. Orman, '23
Treasurer, Leon Auerbach, '40

Washington, D. C., 1950

President, Boyce Williams, '32
1st V-Pres., David Peikoff, '29
2nd V-Pres., Gordon Kannappell, '21
Secretary, James N. Orman, '23
Treasurer, Leon Auerbach, '40

Washington, D. C., 1954

President, David Peikoff, '29
1st V-Pres., Wesley Lauritsen, '32
2nd V-Pres., Max Friedman, '31
Secretary, James N. Orman, '23
Treasurer, Richard M. Phillips, '40

Washington, D. C., 1957

President, David Peikoff, '29
1st V-Pres., Max Friedman, '31
2nd V-Pres., Loy E. Golladay, '34
Secretary, James N. Orman, '23
Treasurer, Earl Stevens, '42

Washington, D. C., 1960

President, David Peikoff, '29
1st V-Pres., Loy E. Golladay, '34
2nd V-Pres., Leon Auerbach, '40
Secretary, James N. Orman, '23
Treasurer, Earl Stevens, '42

President Peikoff resigned in January, 1961 to take over as the Director of the Centennial Fund Drive. The Board elected Mr. Orman to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Leo M. Jacobs, '38, to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Orman as the Secretary.

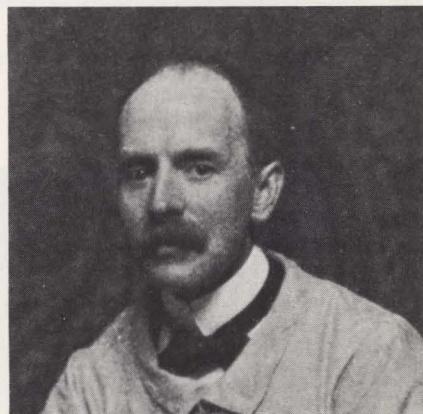
Mr. Auerbach and Mr. Stevens resigned in July, 1962. The Board elected Mr. Max Friedman, '31, to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Auerbach, and Mr. Gunnar Rath, '34, to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Stevens.

America Honors Father of Education for the Deaf



On June 26, 1889, Kendall Green was host to a huge gathering on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and his first pupil, Alice Cogswell. Among notables present were the President of the U. S., Benjamin Harrison; Alexander Graham Bell; and a large number of leading Washington citizens. The statue, a gift of the deaf people of America and their friends, was sculptured by Daniel C. French, renowned for his work of Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial. The N.A.D. had undertaken a drive for funds six years before and now the time had come.

The main orator of the day was R. P. McGregor, '72, who, alluding to the history of Greece which began when Cadmus taught them the alphabet, said: "With the appearance of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet upon the scene, the history of the deaf of this country begins." And of the statue, he remarked: "Commanding the highest art of the sculptor, his children of silence have placed his statue here in commemoration of his grand work in their behalf. It springs from their hearts; it is worthy of them; it is worthy of the sculptor who created it . . . it is sublime in the nationality, the universality of the sentiment which it symbolizes."



DANIEL C. FRENCH, Sculptor

(THEODORE A. FROELICH, PRESIDING)

TOASTS.

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

*"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."*—CAMPBELL.

RESPONSE BY CHARLES K. W. STRONG.

OLD HARTFORD.

"The mother of all living."—GENESIS.

RESPONSE BY THOMAS L. BROWN.

SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

*"They sowed seed all over the state that sprang up
into good men and women."*—BRECHER.

RESPONSE BY SIDNEY J. VAIL.

THE LADIES.

*"When she listens it seems as if all men and angels
listened also."*—HAMERTON.

RESPONSE BY BREWSTER R. ALLABOUGH.

THE COLLEGE.

*"Historics make men wise; poets, witty; the math-
ematic, subtle; natural philosophy, deep;
moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to
contend."*—BACON.

RESPONSE BY THOMAS F. FOX.

THE DELEGATION TO PARIS.

*"They change their skies, but not their hearts,
Who course across the seas."*—HORACE.

RESPONSE BY PHILIP J. HASENSTAB.

OUR GUESTS.

*"One honors himself and his house by the noble
company that passes his threshold."*—ALCOTT.

RESPONSE BY EDWARD M. GALLAUDET.

TOASTS—Impromptu.

BANQUET

CELEBRATING THE

Completion and Presentation

OF THE

MEMORIAL STATUE

OF

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet



WILLARD'S HOTEL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 26th, 1889.

ORDER BY THE MAIL



Milestones of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association

1889—Amos G. Draper, '72, was chosen to represent the Alumni at the International Congress of the Deaf, held in July in Paris, France.

1893—Met in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition and drafted a petition to request Dr. Gallaudet and the Institution's board to rename the college—Gallaudet College—in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, the founder of the American system of education for the deaf. Petition accepted by the board and the college was so renamed.

1899—A resolution was passed to write letters of encouragement to the deaf of England in their efforts to establish a college for the deaf there, a subject of mention at the 1896 meeting. Consideration was given to admit Normal fellows as members of the association. Net result was that the Normals may become honorary members.

1910—The board of directors announced that action of incorporating the G.C.A.A. had been taken and successfully completed.

1914—Ninth Reunion held on the Green in observance of the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the College. Over 300 persons present with 268 registered.

1917—Tenth Meeting held in Hartford, in observance of the Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the first school for the deaf in America. This gathering was the last great event Dr. Gallaudet attended before his death on Sept. 26.

1920—The *Buff and Blue* Awards Committee was made a permanent and self-perpetuating body. The Association voted to place flowers on the grave of Dr. Gallaudet every year, arranged by the Executive Committee; and that all chapters meet every year on February 5.

1923—Announcement was made that the athletic field, hitherto known as "Garlic Field," had been renamed as Hotchkiss Field.

1924—A bronze tablet was presented by the Mid-West Chapter commemorating the interest shown in the establishment of the College by President Abraham Lincoln.

1926—The by-laws were amended to admit any person who had been admitted to the Freshman Class or higher to join as an associate member.

1932—The first reunion in six years, due to the Great Depression—held on Kendall Green. Dr. Hall suggested that the G.C.A.A.

arrange for a paid Alumni Secretary and for establishment of a general *unrestricted* fund to be used toward the support of the college. A committee on Government Relations was established to discover what the college needs and wants, and to work to secure these needs. Life membership fees (\$10) were placed in a separate endowment fund, subsequently known as the Percival Hall Endowment Fund, with the express purpose of providing an assured income and said fees are not to be used for the general fund or for current expenses.

1936—Two reels of 16 mm. film had been produced, showing the college and its activities, as voted on at the 1932 reunion, proved to be very popular and in great demand.

1939—Nearly every class that had left the wide gates of Kendall Green during the past half-century was represented at the Diamond Jubilee reunion. Over 400 alumni paid homage to their *Alma Mater*.

1939-1947—NOTE: The 1939 reunion was the 17th meeting of the G.C.A.A. The 1947 reunion was the first reunion since 1939 and dubbed the 20th meeting of the G.C.A.A. There were no meetings held during the World War II years.

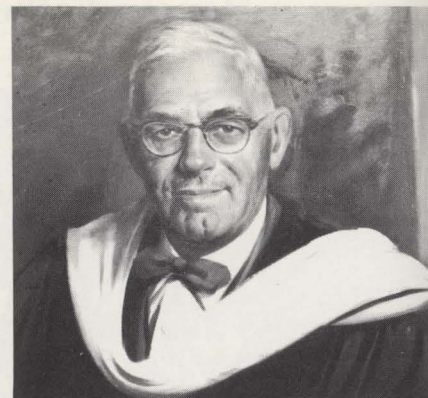
1947—The reunion marked the retirement of Dr. Percival Hall as president of the college and the introduction of Leonard M. Elstad as the third president.

1950—A resolution was approved to request the college board of directors to appoint at least one deaf graduate to full-fledged membership on the board. The college's board consented to the request and Boyce R. Williams, '32, was the first such appointee.

1954—President Elstad announced that the college's charter was rewritten and the college was put under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

1957—Dr. Elstad announced that the college has received accreditation status. The F. H. Hughes Memorial Book Fund was started with a contribution of \$300 given by the Connecticut Chapter.

1960—The new Student Union Building was the scene of reunion activities. Dr. Maxine Tull Boatner's biography of Dr. Gallaudet, "Voice of the Deaf," had been completed and "The Silent Muse," an anthology of prose and poetry by deaf bards, finally was published. Both were then on sale.



Portrait of Dean Fusfeld



Portrait of Elizabeth Peet
Gifts of the Alumni

Plaque on Lincoln's Gettysburg Address
Presented by the Midwest Chapter

Dr. Gallaudet's Last Public Appearance—Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf—Hartford, Conn., 1917. (From left to right are: J. Schuyler Long, '89; William G. Jones, '76; and Odie W. Underhill, '08.)

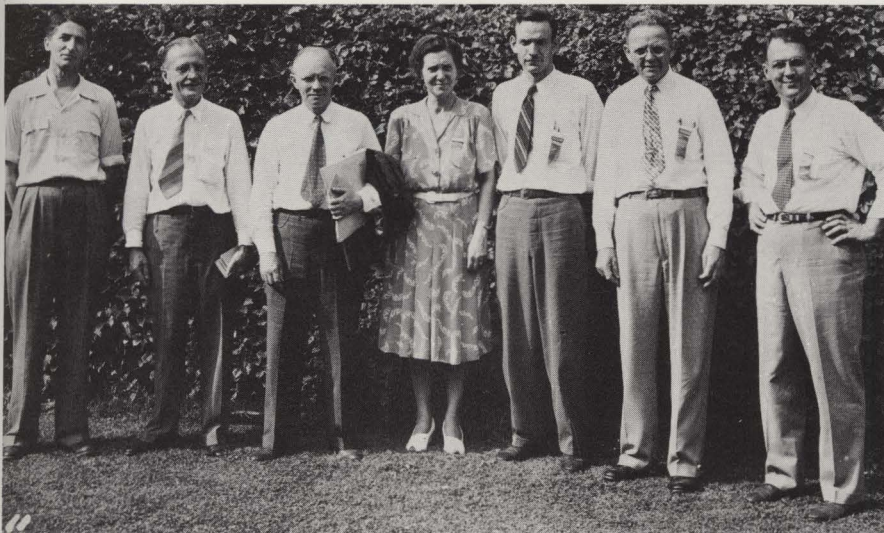
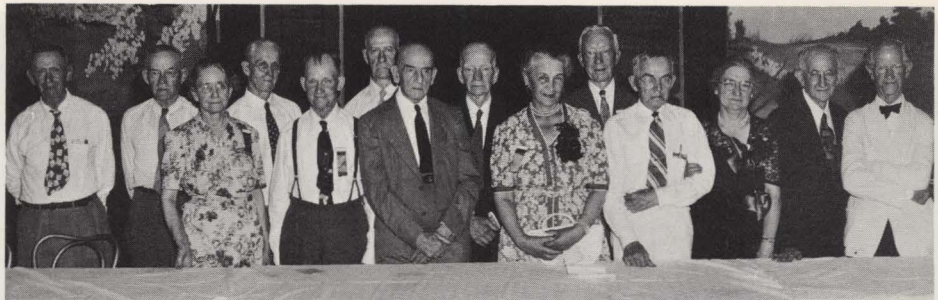




Gallaudet, Gallaudet, Rah-Rah-Rah . . . The incomparable George G. Kannapell, '21, leading the alumni through the old college yells while waiting for the cameraman to call "Now see the birdie?"

First Reunion After the War

The June 9-12, 1947 Reunion marked the *first* gathering of the Alumni since 1939. It also marked the official retirement of President-Emeritus, Dr. Percival Hall. Over 500 attended, with 400 registrants present. The *G.A.B.* began its second year of publication.



Elected to G.C.A.A. offices are, l. to r.: David Peikoff, '29, First Vice-President; Benjamin M. Schowe, '18, President; James N. Orman, '23, Secretary; Mrs. Effie W. Anderson, '18, Director; Leon Auerbach, '40, Treasurer; Wesley Lauritsen, '22, Second Vice-President, and Boyce R. Williams, '32, Director.

Shown above are pre-'00 Gallaudetians at the banquet, l. to r.: Roy J. Stewart, '99; Albert W. Ohlemacher, '99; Mrs. Robert C. Hemstreet, '99; Asa A. Stutsman, '99; George R. Wills, '99; Robert L. Erd, '98; Andrew J. Sullivan, '96; Alfred H. Cowan, '95; Mrs. Bertha B. Barnes, '96; John A. McIlvaine, '93; Charles D. Seaton, '93; Mrs. Agatha T. Hanson, '93; Frank A. Leitner, '90, and Dr. Cadwallader L. Washburn, '90.



The Alumni gathered for the 1914 Reunion commemorating the Semi-Centennial of Our College.





The Alumni posed in number for the 17th Alumni Reunion in honor of the 75th Anniversary of Our College, June, 1939.



The Garfield Memorial

(This Story found among the papers of Eben Jenks Loomis, Nautical Almanac Office, U. S. National (Naval) Observatory, Washington, D. C.)

The bust of the late President Garfield, to-day unveiled, is presented to the College by the deaf people of the United States and a few of their friends.

These people have wished to place this memorial here in honor of the warm interest, and intelligent and effective support which Garfield constantly gave throughout his long public career to the cause of their higher education. They have a strong affection for his memory, because his interest in their elevation was so entirely apart from the ordinary interests of a political career; because he based his support of their claim to education upon broad grounds of public good, and not upon that mistaken conception of their condition which makes them mere objects of charity. He, being thus distinguished, and, at the same time, sharing with all the friends of the deaf the sympathetic promptings of a warm and generous heart to aid those who are waging an unequal conflict with the world, it is but natural that the deaf people of the land should have added to their admiration and gratitude, as citizens, for the work of a wise and conscientious statesman, the deeper and more enthusiastic feeling for an appreciative friend.

Answering quickly to the dictates of this feeling, these people suggested in their public prints, soon after President Garfield's untimely death, that it would be appropriate for them to place some memorial of their distinguished friend within the precincts of this College, whose halls had so often been honored by his presence, and resounded to the echo of his broad-minded, large-hearted words. This suggestion, spontaneous in itself, was but the public expression of a strong desire for some memorial of the kind already existing among the faculty and students of the College; and its frequent reiteration by the deaf people at large induced the faculty to announce that it would receive subscriptions up to \$1,200, wherewith to place a bust of Garfield in the Chapel Hall.



JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

Advocate in Congress of the
Higher Education of the Deaf
1865—1880

Ex-Officio Patron of this Institution 1881

*This Memorial is a Tribute of Gratitude
from Alumni and Friends of Institutions
for the Deaf in America*

The response from all parts of the country was so immediate that within nine months the Committee was compelled to decline further subscriptions, as more than the amount asked for had already been received.

The execution of the bust was entrusted to Mr. Daniel C. French, an artist whose name is a guarantee of the excellence of his work; and that work is now before us, a memorial for future years of the man whose greatness but made him the more mindful of the silent people who to-day show their love in doing honor to his memory.

To show how widespread is the feeling of the deaf to which we have referred—how the North and the South, the East and the West have joined in placing the memorial in this hall—we give the distribution of the subscriptions by States. The names of some States do not appear, because, having no schools for the deaf, they send such children to the schools of neighboring States. Still other States were shut out by the prompt and liberal response of those whose names are given.

Very many of these subscriptions, running up into hundreds, were of one cent each; the great majority were of one dollar or less; few exceeded five dollars. The number of individual contributors amounts to more than three thousand.

RECEIPTS FROM TWENTY-FIVE STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. Colorado	\$ 5.00
2. Connecticut	31.15
3. District of Columbia.....	191.60
4. Georgia	15.60
5. Illinois	77.00
6. Indiana	13.61
7. Iowa	45.47
8. Kentucky	12.64
9. Louisiana	1.00
10. Maine	1.00
11. Maryland	30.35
12. Massachusetts	34.50
13. Michigan	6.70
14. Minnesota	25.15
15. Mississippi	15.10
16. Missouri	35.00
17. New York	447.29
18. Ohio	138.88
19. Pennsylvania	184.86
20. Rhode Island	12.00
21. South Carolina	17.15
22. Tennessee	18.25
23. Texas	31.85
24. Vermont	3.25
25. West Virginia	5.00
26. Wisconsin	12.12
Total	\$1411.52

JOHN B. HOTCHKISS,
AMOS G. DRAPER,
THOS. H. COLEMAN,
T. FRANCIS FOX,
SAMUEL S. HAAS,
PHILIP J. HASENSTAB,
OLOF HANSON,

Committee.

DEAR AND HONORED PRESIDENT:

The Alumni of Gallaudet College wish to offer you their heartfelt congratulations upon this, the seventieth anniversary of your birth and the fiftieth of your labors upon Rendall Green.

The ability, courage and devotion you have shown in founding, upbuilding and sustaining the College command their admiration and respect. Your clear and cogent qualities as an instructor and lecturer; your mastery of the sign-language and delight in using it in its place, to their infinite pleasure and profit; and your uniform and considerate kindness to each and all of them evoke their answering love and gratitude.

Knowing that no testimonial would please you so much as one that would minister to the good of the College which, under God, you have created, they have decided to signalize this day by the establishment of a fund to be known as

The Edward Miner Gallaudet Fund, which, in whatever way used, will thus forever be associated with this day and with your memory.

The Alumni fervently hope that the hale and hearty strength that is now yours will continue with you for many years, to their joy, to your comfort, and to the benefit of the deaf and of the world at large.

Melville Ballard
John B. Hotchkiss
Amos S. Draper

For the Alumni.

February 5, 1927.

pon the occasion of its celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Gallaudet College and of the fiftieth year of the Alumni as an organized body, the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, in reunion assembled, on the twelfth of June, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, moved to establish as a living tribute to Dr. Percival Hall, the second President of the College,

The Percival Hall Endowment Fund

and directed the preparation and placement of this parchment under his portrait in commemoration.

Conceived as a fount for the activities of the Association which, in turn, is dedicated to preservation of the traditions and promotion of the ideals of Alma Mater,

The Percival Hall Endowment Fund

perpetuates for the generations of Gallaudetians to come and, as it is enriched, intensifies for all of the deaf the promise of equal educational opportunity, the principle for which Dr. Hall served as able interpreter, chief moderator, and vigorous defender throughout his fifty-five years of devoted service.

May God in His infinite wisdom strengthen our purpose, build up our resources, and open pathways to constructive action that reflect and bring to reality for Alma Mater, the most cherished ideals of him whom we honor.

B. M. Schave
David Tinkoff
Nelson Lauridsen
James A. Erman
Leon Sherbach
Otha Hansen-Anderson
Dorcas A. Williams

For the Alumni

May 25, 1949

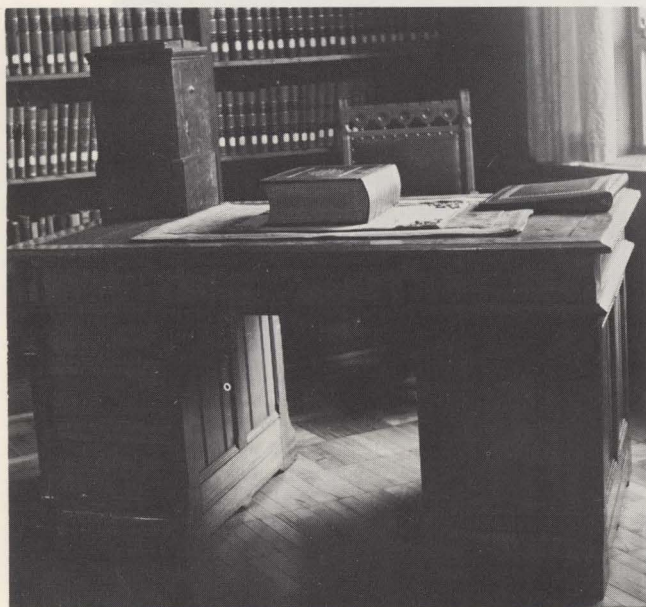
THE EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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LARGELY THROUGH THE EFFORTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
OF THE
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IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET
FOUNDER OF THE COLLEGE.

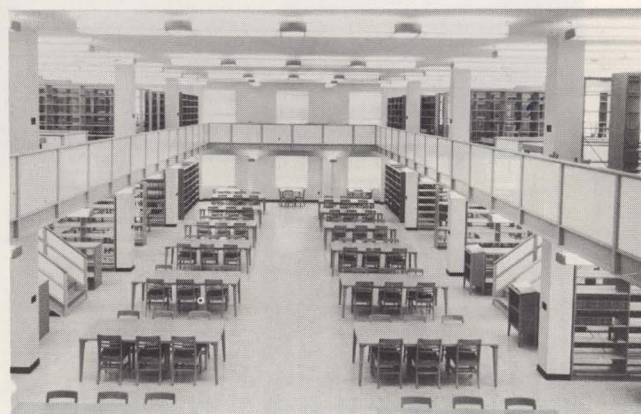
EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE
GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
HARLEY D. DRAKE, '04 FREDERICK H. HUGHES, '13 ROY J. STEWART, '99



Artist Mitakoff stands beside his finished portrait of EMG.



Dr. Gallaudet's office desk, presented by the Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity and his office chair, presented by the Kappa Gamma Fraternity.

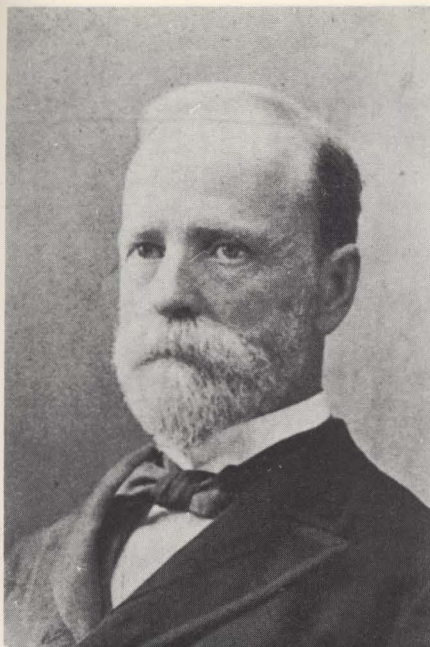


A view of the large and comfortable Main Reading Room at completion time.

Gift of a Loyal Alumni

The Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library, dedicated early in 1957, was made possible largely through a gift of a loyal alumni. Of special interest is the Gallaudet Room which houses books on, of, and by the deaf. It, too, is a memorial room consecrated to the memory of the founder of our college. The large portrait of EMG which peers serenely over the room is the work of Krum Mitakoff, Gallaudet nightwatchman and artist (now deceased) who was commissioned by Mrs. Ethel Taylor Hall ('00), widow of our second President, to paint it. It was completed and in its place by Commencement time in 1956. In the exhibit cases on either side are photographs of Dr. Gallaudet and members of his family and mementos presented by the Gallaudet Family including Dr. Gallaudet's gold-headed walking cane, his silver desk set, and a silver tray presented him by the students in 1895.

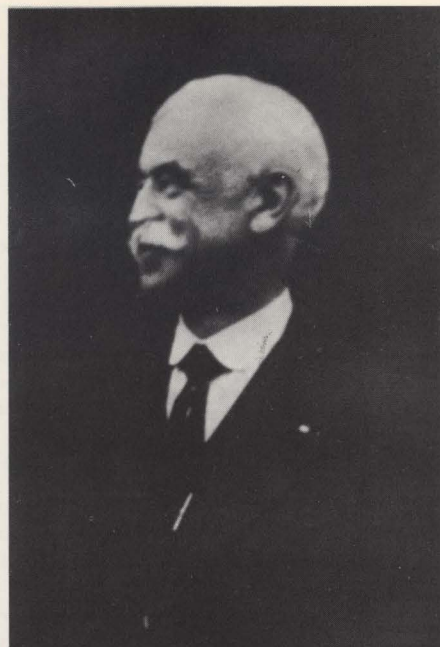




Melville Ballard, '66
First graduate of the College

Alumni in Our Hall of Fame

Our college has maintained a Hall of Fame in Chapel Hall for most of the years of its existence. It contains portraits, paintings, busts, bas reliefs, and tablets commemorating the outstanding services of its famed faculty and graduates. On these pages we are showing those of our alumni who have been privileged to be so honored.



Amos Galusha Draper, '72
Member and Secretary of the Faculty
1872-1917

Presented by the Alumni Association
June 18, 1936

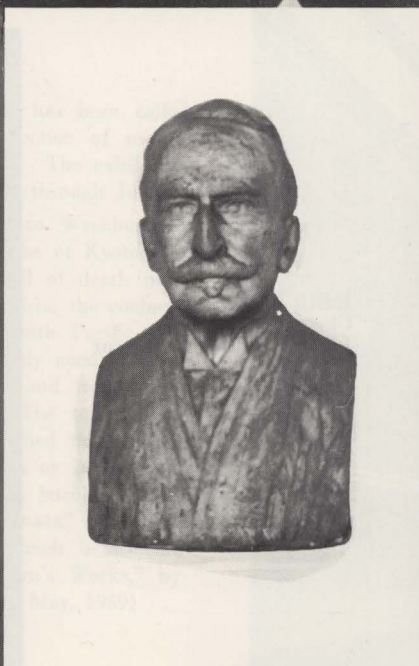
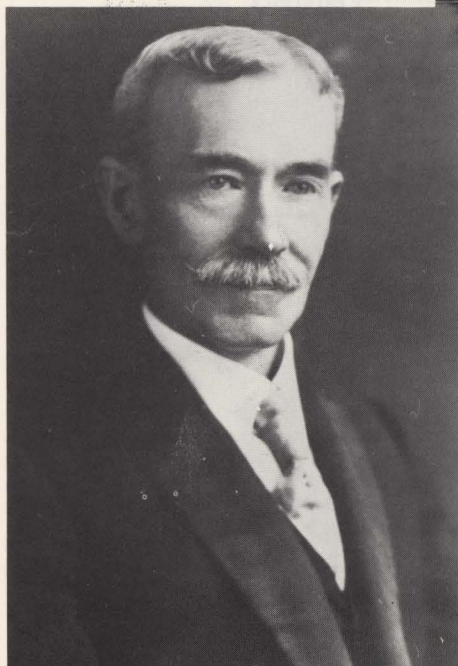


John Burton Hotchkiss, '69
Tutor-Instructor-Professor 1869-1922

At bottom is the Bust of Edward Miner
Gallaudet, Founder of the Hall of
Fame.

Arthur Dunham Bryant, '80
Instructor-1882-1939
Presented by Laura Ray Bryant Pucci

Olof Hanson, '86
Architect-Minister
1862-1934





Thomas S. Marr, '89
Architect—1866-1936

Presented by the Kappa Gamma
Fraternity 1936-1937

George Moredock Teegarden, '76
Well-known Deaf Poet

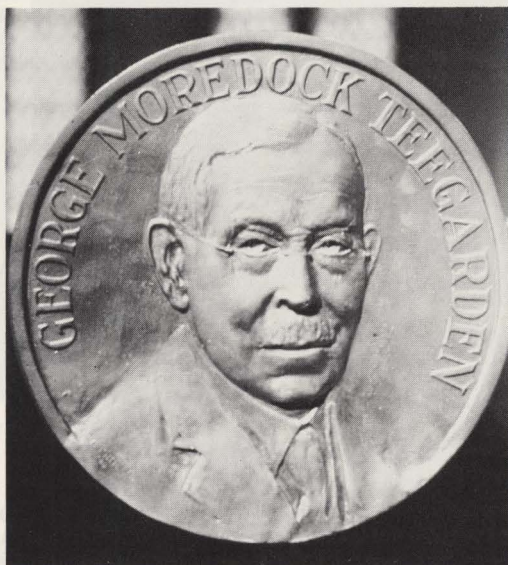
Presented by his daughter, Miss
Alice M. Teegarden, N-1907

An annual prize in poetry was
established in memory of her
father. The prize consists of a
citation and a medal cast in the
likeness of the one shown here.



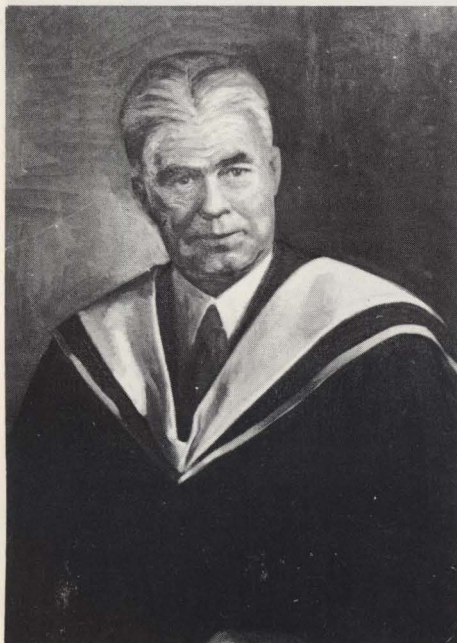
Harley D. Drake, '04
Professor-Emeritus—1949

Donated by the Class of 1953



Frederick H. Hughes, '13
1915-1916 Professor

Presented by the Alumni

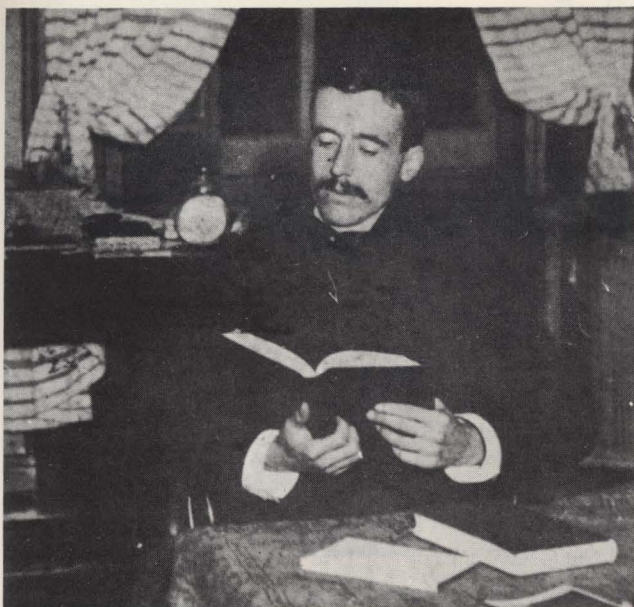


Edith M. Nelson
Class of 1914
Librarian and Professor
1919-1942
(No Picture Available)



Walter J. Krug, '27
Professor and Dean of Men
1928-1962

Presented by the Kappa Gamma
Fraternity



As A Student—1888



As A Young Architect

Cadwallader Washburn, an indefatigable 92, has been called the world's greatest etcher. His current collection of soulful etchings are a tribute to the man and his art. The exhibition remains in Gallaudet's Hall Memorial Building through June 2.

In his well-travelled life, the Minneapolis-born Washburn, a graduate of Gallaudet ('90), savored the gardens of Kyoto, the salt-water breezes of the Riviera and the smell of death in a Mexican bull ring. He knew the sands of Tunisia, the coolness of a Siamese temple and the savageness of South Pacific cannibals. He has taken them all and painstakingly needled them on the copper plates of his drypoint method, and from there, via roller presses, transfixed them on paper. The consummate skill of his technique was never better exemplified than in the detailed baroque facades of Mexican cathedrals or in the contrasting shadows of California landscapes. His bucolic scenes, "Ripples" in a Maine stream or "Road to Cuernavaca" in Mexico, are velvety compositions that seem almost to melt before the viewer. (Extracted from the article, "Washburn's Works," by Lansing Lamont, *The Washington Evening Star*, May, 1959)

Thomas S. Marr ('89) was one of Gallaudet's illustrious graduates and a pioneer figure in the profession of architecture. His was a "rags to riches" story in the best Horatio Alger tradition. Marr challenged the ingenuity of his normal-hearing contemporaries in Tennessee and frequently proved their master. He designed the largest hotel in Nashville of his day, as well as several other public buildings, the School for the Deaf in Knoxville, and numerous other edifices in the Southland.

IN MEMORY OF T. S. MARR, ARCHITECT

You built your monument up to the sky
Before you died. In sturdy stone and steel
The buildings grew, and stand, graceful and high
In clean-cut beauty, ever to reveal
The nature of a man who worked and planned
To create loveliness upon the earth;
To dream, and to design with careful hand
Foundations for the city's greater birth.

Yours was the destiny that could not swerve,
In spite of handicap, to lesser aims;
Yours were the thoughts of stately line and curve
Of structures, and your deep desire still flames.
Content with work well done, we saw you go
To build in Heaven as you built below.

—Guie C. Cooke



Two Who Dared To Be Different . . .



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clifford Griffin

Pioneer Cattle Ranchers of Gilpin County, Arizona, in the Tonto Basin

by Roy J. Stewart, '99

Gallaudet can well point with pride to the pioneering achievement of Charles Clifford Griffin, a graduate of the class of 1883, who took an active part in "the Winning of the West."

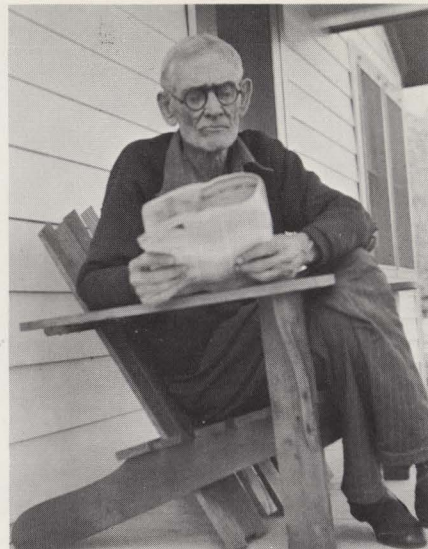
Soon after graduating from Gallaudet, Griffin journeyed to Globe, Arizona, seeking health and fortune—and found both. His Eastern clothing was stared at by everybody upon his arrival. These he soon changed for cowboy togs; he became a bonafide cow-puncher, and later prospered as a well-to-do cattle rancher.

In the 1950's, the Valley National Bank published two volumes of biographical sketches: "Pioneer and Well-known Cattlemen of Arizona," by Roscoe G. Willson. In his sketch of C. C. Griffin, author Willson says: "Handicapped by deafness from early youth, Cliff Griffin was one of the best liked cattlemen in Gila County."

Cliff Griffin's first ranch is now at the bottom of Roosevelt Dam, having been sold to the Government. He located on a ranch about halfway between Roosevelt Dam and Globe in Pleasant Valley, where a war was going on between the cattlemen and the sheepmen. Griffin took no active part in this conflict, although friends of his did. Sometimes a pack train from Globe, carrying provisions and ammunition, would arrive at his ranch at dawn, stay all day, and proceed under cover of darkness for the scene of the conflict.

In 1912, he purchased the "Seventy-Six Quarter Circle Ranch," located at the confluence of Rye Creek and the Tonto Basin, about twenty miles from Payson, Arizona. This spacious and beautiful ranch remained in the family for over 50 years.

A native of Washington, D. C., where he was born in 1860, Cliff Griffin lived a rich, full life, replete with hard work, good will, and adventure, before he crossed the "Great Divide" in 1943.



Bernard Bragg—Master of Mime

by Robert F. Panara

(from the GAB, Vol. 6, No. 5, 1962)

One of Gallaudet's outstanding graduates, Bernard Bragg ('52) has carved a niche in the entertainment world at large. Although a disciple of Marcel Marceau, having studied at the latter's studio in Paris, Bragg has since gone on to invent a medium of expression that is all his own.

On the night club circuit and in frequent TV appearances in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas, Bragg not only offers his regular rehearsed act with the traditional garb of painted, clown-like face, striped shirt, and pantaloons (a la Marceau) but he also offers a "bonus attraction"—impromptu pantomime at audience request, delivered without make-up and in ordinary clothes. These requests run the full gamut of seeming impossibilities, from a "One-armed Paper Hanger" or a plump club-woman playing Ophelia at a PTA production, to such diverse demands as interpretations of "By Love Possessed," "Diabolique," and "The Birth of a Nation," which he once did in four minutes flat!

Bragg's performances have repeatedly drawn rave notices in the leading California newspapers. In reviewing a Bragg pantomime on television, one critic (Bill Fiset) observed that ". . . Bragg is an artist at an almost lost European art . . . he is half Marcel Marceau, half Red Skelton," and TV reviewer, Jackie Peterson, marvelled at how ". . . Bernard Bragg enters into the spirit of a character or situation with a hearty American gusto best described as a compromise between stylized disciplined miming and free movement."



S. Robey Burns—Pioneer Promoter

(from: *The American Deaf Citizen*, Sept., 1935)

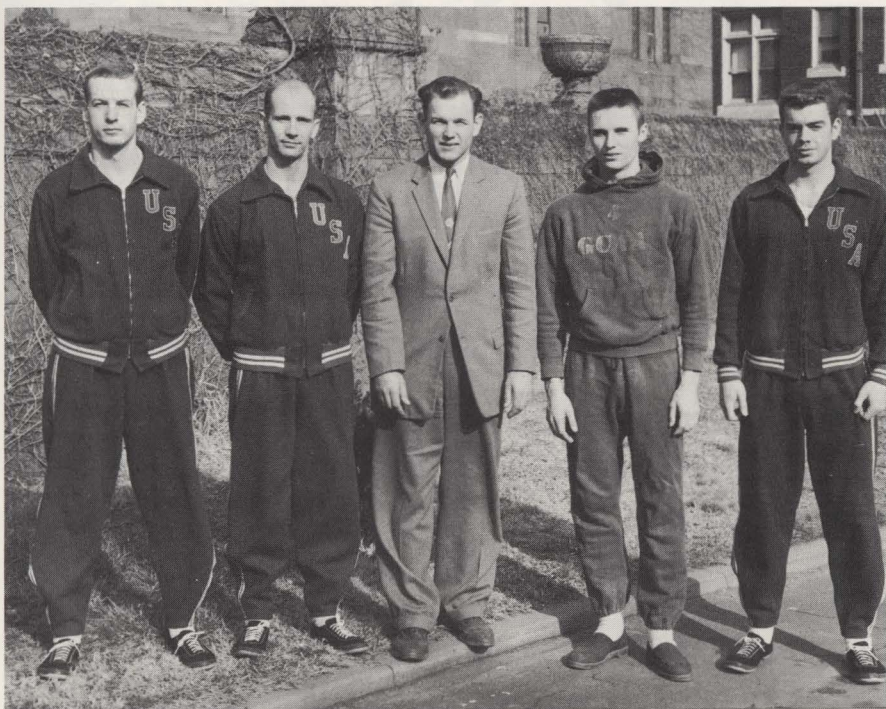
If, in the years to come, the deaf of the United States of America are represented in International Athletic contests abroad; if, in the future, Deaf Olympiads are held in the United States . . . then this will be due to the initiative of S. Robey Burns ('19), Athletic Director of the Illinois School for the Deaf, in taking a team of two boys to the recent deaf Olympiad in London, England. In doing this, Robey Burns is the *pioneer*. . .

We vision the time ahead, when backed by sufficient funds, the United States Deaf will have such large representation in these deaf Olympiads as to carry off first honors. We contend that U. S. deaf athletes are without peers in the whole world; future participation will prove it.

(Note: It is interesting to observe that part of this prophecy has already been fulfilled, inasmuch as the United States will play host to the International Games for the Deaf, for the first time, when this event is held in Washington, D. C., June 27 to July 3, 1965. S. Robey Burns has attended each of the eight Olympiads of the Deaf; he has been instrumental in getting basketball and wrestling added to the competitive sports; has served this organization as Technical Director from 1955-1960; and richly deserves the accolade of "Father of American participation in the C.I.S.S.")



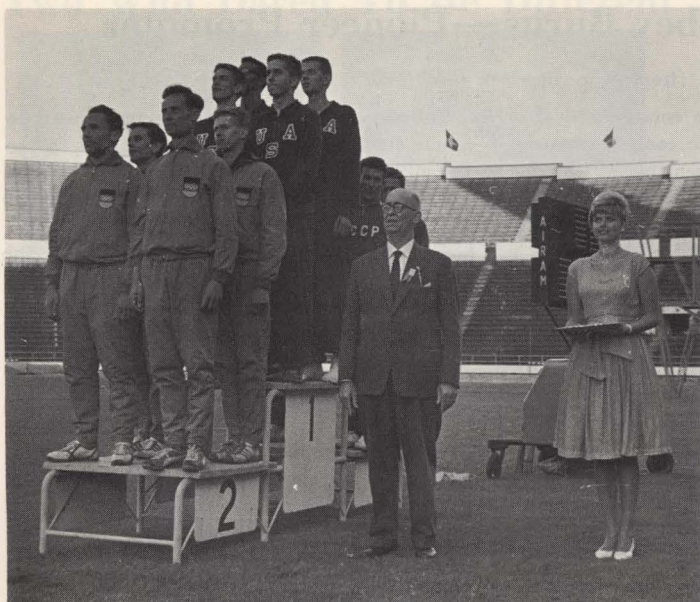
S. ROBEY BURNS, '19



Left photo: Gallaudet's crack trackmen who participated in the 8th Olympiad for the Deaf at Helsinki, Finland. (Left to right: David Wilding ('60); Joseph Maxwell ('59); Thomas O. Berg, ('44), U. S. Coach of Track and Field; Dennis Wernimont (Ex-'62), Raymond Piper ('62).

Below: The entire United States contingent of athletes, coaches, delegates, officers, and interpreters.





Upper left-hand photo: The Winner's Trivium, 1600 meter relay, featuring the championship U.S.A. team, runner-up Germany, and third place Russia. (From left to right: U.S.A., Walter Sumoski, Paul Adams ('61), James MacFadden ('62), Larry Evans ('64). German team: Paul Wallach, R. Thureau, R. Wesch, Christian Hille. Russian team unidentified.)



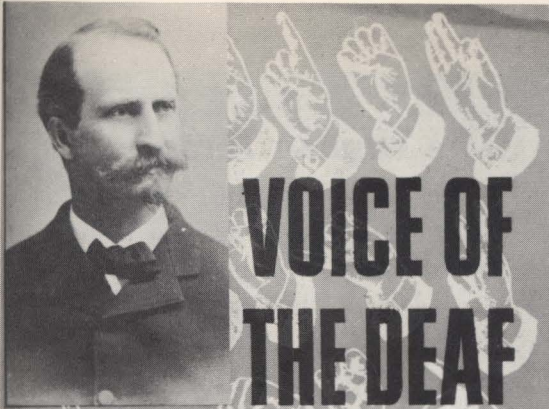
Gallaudet College Alumni in A.A.A.D. Hall of Fame

PLAYERS			
Name	Residence	Year Elected	Sport
Frederick A. Moore	Columbus, Ohio	1953	Football
Noah Downes	Baltimore, Md.	1953	Basketball
John E. Ringle	Knoxville, Tenn.	1954	All Around
Walter C. Rockwell	Hartford, Conn.	1955	All Around
Willie Riddle	Clinton, S. C.	1956	Basketball
Louis Massey	Chicago, Ill.	1958	All Around
Louis A. Dyer	Los Angeles, Calif.	1962	All Around
Thomas Scott Cuscaden, Sr.	Omaha, Neb.	1964	All Around

COACHES				
Name	Residence	Year Elected	School	Years
Frederick J. Neesam	Delavan, Wisconsin	1953	Wis.	41
Edward S. Foltz	Sulphur, Okla.	1953	Miss., Okla., Kans.	30
Paul D. Hubbard	Olathe, Kansas	1953	Kansas	15
S. Robey Burns	Alexandria, Va.	1954	Illinois	17
Frederick H. Hughes	Washington, D.C.	1955	Gallaudet	20
William S. Hunter	Vancouver, Wash.	1955	Oregon & Wash.	36
Charles J. Miller	Columbus, Ohio	1957	Ohio	27
Harry L. Baynes	Talladega, Ala.	1962	Alabama & La.	38
Rudolph Gamblin	Amarillo, Texas	1963	N.Y., Texas, Amarillo H.S.	10

SPORTS LEADERS—WRITERS

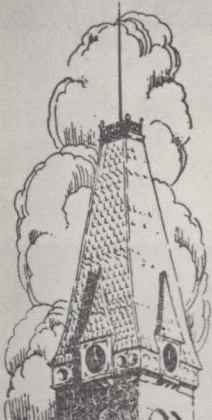
Art Kruger	Los Angeles, Calif.	1954
Leonard Warshawsky	Chicago, Ill.	1957
Troy E. Hill	Dallas, Texas	1963



A biography of Edward Miner Gallaudet

MAXINE TULL BOATNER

GALLAUDET DAY



THE
BUFF
AND
BLUE

Program Material
for December 10

Edward Allen Fay Memorial
Number

The Buff and Blue

Student Publication of the World's Only College for the Deaf

Vol. 72, No. 6

GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON 2, D.C.

March, 1964



Informative Panel Discusses
National Association of Deaf

gathered in the Gallaudet Auditorium for a panel speaking on deaf. Served by SGB President Harvey Alandet Alumni Representative.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1923

Wilson H. Grabill, '34, Elected Board Member

Mr. Wilson H. Grabill of Washington, D.C., has been elected to the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College in representation of the college alumni. His election by unanimous vote of the Board members at their regular March meeting was based on the recommendation of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association. He fills the position held by former board member, Dr. Royal R. Williams, resigned, and is the second Gallaudet alumnus to serve on the Board.

Mr. Grabill, who has devoted his entire career to government service, has risen from the rank of postal statistical clerk with the former Federal Emergency Relief Administration to Chief, Family and Fertility Statistics Branch, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Mr. Grabill, who is now totally deaf, began to lose his hearing at the age of five from unknown causes. A 1929 graduate of the Western School for the Deaf in Delaware, he holds a B.S. (1934) from Gallaudet College and an M.A. in Statistics from the American University.

The list of Mr. Grabill's connections in the mythology used for preparing statistics. (Continued on page 3)

Gallaudet Record

VOL. 9, NO. 6 GALLAUDET COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 1964



the gallaudet centennial
NEWSLETTER

published by the gallaudet alumni association, gallaudet college, washington 2, d.c.

Forum Topics Must Be Studied With Care

JAMES N. ORMAN, '23

One of the most important matters to be dealt with at the Reunion will be the uses to which the Centennial Fund will be put. When the Centennial Fund was launched it was done on the basis of a tentative or suggestive list of uses to which it might be dedicated. The time has now come for a more thoroughgoing discussion of the matter in order that definite action may be taken at the Reunion in connection with disposition of the Fund. Obviously no full and adequate discussion of the subject can be carried on at the Reunion. Only after careful and deliberate consideration.

Group Gift from U.S. Army at Mobile Brings Cheer



Mrs. Maud Sinclair, '31, in a pose with Colonel D. A. Raymond, District Engineer for the United States Army Corps of Engineers at Mobile, Alabama.

THE PREPARAT
ANNUAL OF THE 100TH CLASS



Cracks Develop In Auditorium Walls

Concrete in the \$800,000 Gallaudet Auditorium has developed puzzling cracks, William Shearin, a General Services Administration engineer, reports. The cracks, he said, must have been a result of a reaction between aluminum conduits, which carry electrical wires through the building, and calcium chloride in the concrete in which the conduits are buried.

The engineer said that the spread of the cracks seems unstoppable, but engineers and scientists agree the cracks do not threaten the structural soundness of the auditorium.

So far, the cracks have occurred only in the balcony and upstairs dressing rooms of the theater, although cracks, obviously caused by a conduit in a dressing room floor, have spread through the ceiling of a downstairs wing, he stated.

Shearin said the building depends on concrete itself for compressive strength—not tensile strength, and when concrete is under stress, it squeezes together rather than pulling apart. Therefore, it would tend to close the crack.

The balcony cracks have appeared in concrete covered with a terrazzo flooring. They have broken through the terrazzo from the aisle light to another.

Senator Lashes at Congress In Speech Before Students

A "Constitutional crisis" in the United States Congress was the subject of a speech delivered by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) in the Gallaudet Auditorium on March 5.

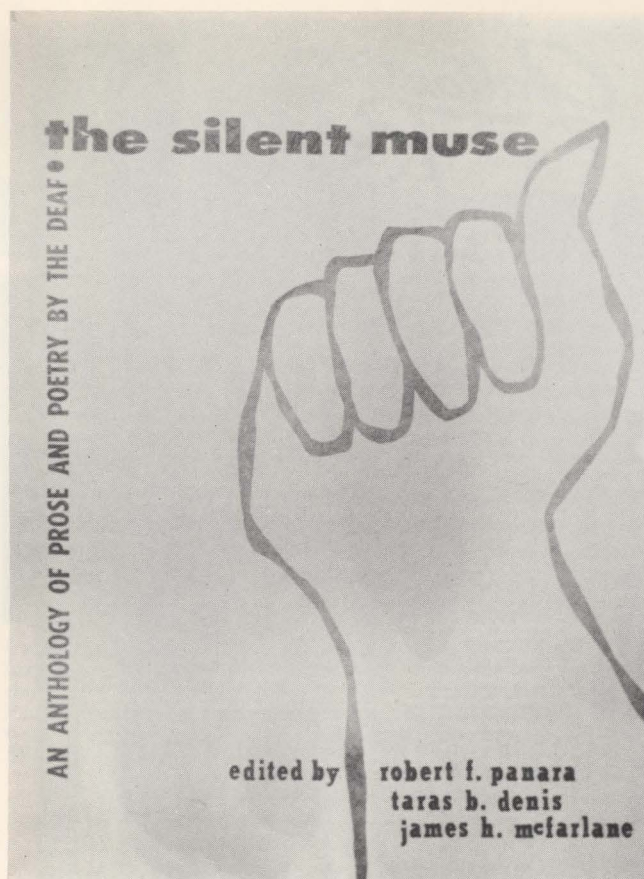
The Pennsylvania Democrat lashed out at many of his contemporary colleagues, their filibusters, and the tradition-chained machinery of the Senate. He declared that developments in that body have made it incapable of legislating at a pace to cope with the problems of civil rights, urban renewal, poverty, education, foreign aid, and a host of other bills needed by the nation.

He expressed his "own strong view that the periods of American History which have been most satisfactory to us as we study and look back over them have been those periods when we had a strong President who was able, to some extent, to dominate the Congress, to persuade or to cajole or sometimes even to threaten it, into carrying out his will as he expressed to the Congress the national as opposed to the local or parochial view of the needs and desires of the nation."

He named Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and Lincoln as among such strong Presidents. He mentioned John Adams and James Madison, among others, as ineffective Presidents.

The Senator discussed several reasons for the stalemated condition of the Congress.

THE
BUFF
AND
BLUE



The Human Hand

Behold a perfect work in Nature's plan
Is this, the human hand, so framed to be
The servant of the will in harmony
With all the needs of Nature's triumph, Man,
Who sways the sceptre over Nature's clan.
'Tis master of the power which man sets free
Or binds at will, and by which he
Is sovereign of all the forces that he can
Discover; made to carry and to bring;
What appetite may crave, the hand supplies;
The artist's brush, the chisel and the pen,
The workman's tool, the sceptre of the king,
Alike it wields; unto the sightless, eyes;
The dumb, a tongue—to serve the needs of men.

JOSEPH SCHUYLER LONG '89

From "An Oration on A College for the Deaf and Dumb" by John Carlin of New York, *first* recipient of a degree from OUR COLLEGE (June 28, 1864):

With minds and hearts aglow with pride,
And eyes with joy dilating wide.
Proud of their Alma Mater's name,
And conscious of her soaring fame,
Some move mute Clays and Websters grand,
Whose pens the power of speech command;
Mute Whitefields, high in eminence
Who—speechless preach with eloquence;
And Irvings, Bryants, Everetts,
Who, exiled like the anchorites
From society, diffuse their witching song
And prose effusion o'er the admiring throng.





MY KENDALL GREEN

*My Kendall Green of panoramic beauty,
The pride and joy of those who love you best;
Faithful, you answer Nature's call of duty—
Each season stand appropriately dressed.
I love you in your Autumn-colored foliage
And all the splendor of your Winter white;
I love your multi-colored budding Springtime
And Summer's fancy air of calm delight.
The hazy shadows of an Autumn evening
Bring forth the cry of football cheers that ring;
And in the frigid cold of Winter's night
The silent heart can hear the angels sing.
And though I love your Summer's carefree mood
And "architecture of your Winter's snow",
The sights that set my heart in frenzied beat
Are those that come with daintiness to show:
The careless dancing Shadows of Spring!*

—WILLARD J. MADSEN '52



IN COMMEMORATION

One hundred years have passed us by;
A new era is drawing nigh,
But now we stand on threshold high
In commemoration.

Three Presidents have held the reign;
Each a link within the chain
Of great events that now remain
For commemoration.

Three men of vision, have they willed
Of dreams and plans that are fulfilled;
And now a world of silence stilled
In commemoration.

—W. J. M., '52

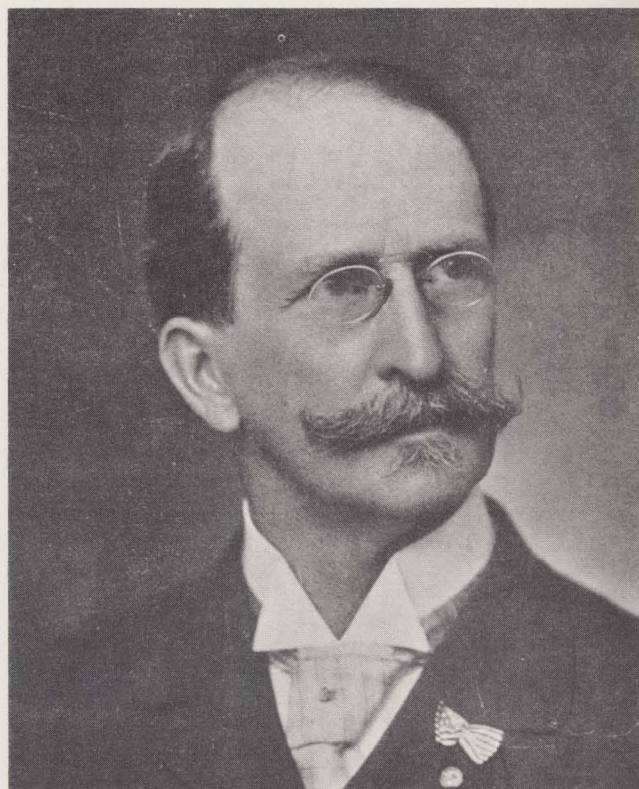
Edward Miner Gallaudet

(Beloved founder and first president
of Gallaudet College)

Dear Friend, whose vision reared these honored
walls,

Your presence still is vibrant in each room
As when you nobly served within these halls,
Your wisdom finds in striving hearts new bloom
That spurs us on to lofty patterns set
In faith that lends us courage to all hope
For great attainment—we will not forget
Your sacrifice that gave us higher scope.
Your temple seems more sacred in our sight
As we each leave your threshold worn with age;
A spot emblazoned on the page of Fame;
An altar where new souls shall keep alight
Your holy fires—where leader, friend, and sage
Shall vie in adding glory to your Name.

STEPHEN W. KOZIAR, '34





Dr. Percival Hall

Though you are left to play a lonely role
Where all your days are spent in reverie,
Like one returned from some long Odyssey,
Still must we marvel at your strength of soul
Which drew its inspiration from an age
When Kendall Green was in its infancy
And "Lux", such as we know it now to be,
Was only for the dreamer to presage.

Yet dream you did—and out of it ensued
A life of high devotion to an aim
Which swept the fancy of the multitude
And brought our Alma Mater such acclaim
That now, when all your deeds have been reviewed,
Like Gallaudet, you have become a name.

ROBERT F. PANARA, '45

Leonard M. Elstad

Chosen you were to guide the destinies
Of Alma Mater set on Kendall Green—
A college richly dressed in Heritage
Of Founder revered and of Follower,
Whose standards set a path to be maintained.

As they did dream, the founder and the heir,
And plan and build and leave a lofty stair—
A golden pathway for the silent muse—
A lighted world for darkened mind and ear;
So did you dream to plan and carry on.

O noble works of noble minds and hands;
Though laudable are not themselves the ends.
Your lot was cast to dream and plan and build,
To be not satisfied with progress stilled;
And thus the birth of "Greater Gallaudet".

Like Gallaudet the Builder true and tried;
Like Hall, sustainer of a proven pride;
So have you built and yet have you sustained
An Alma Mater worthy of its name,
Or even so, more worthy of its fame.

WILLARD J. MADSEN '52





GALLAUDET AND ALICE (*Three Cinquains*)

(At the Statue by Daniel Chester French)

I. *AUTUMN:*

West Wind,
Caressingly,
Weaves 'round their feet a rug,
Barbaric, myriad-hued and gay,
Of leaves.

II. *WINTER:*

Softly
Descend the flakes
And form two surplises,
Resplendent, from the dazzling white
Of snow.



III. *SPRING:*

The song
Of the first bird
Rings forth—ah, joyfully—
From the most hospitable perch—
Her hand.

—Loy E. Golladay '34



The Chapel Tower

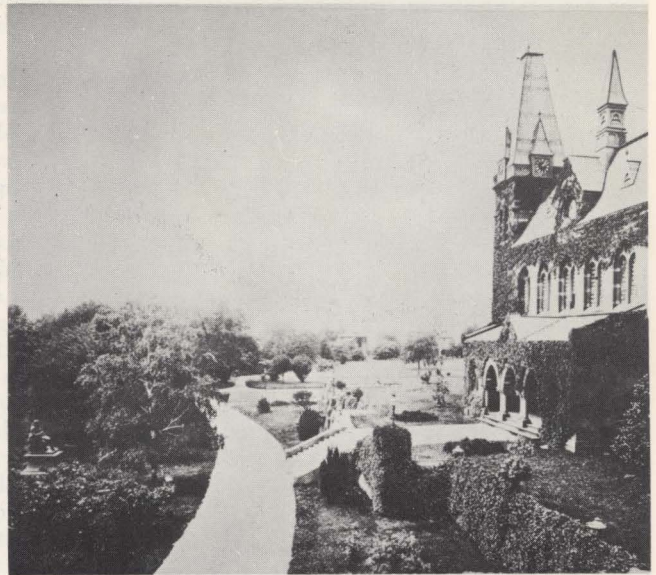
On through the years that tower on high
 A beacon in the flaming sky;
 Classes have swiftly come and gone,
 But there unchanged, it lingers on,
 Untouched by time—a symbol grand
 Of art, woven by a Master Hand.

A thousand grads have scaled its height
 To ring that Old Bell on New Year night,
 Other thousands have feasted eyes
 Upon that Old Clock towering in the skies;
 And gone their ways, in distant parts,
 With that tower imaged in their hearts.

Men and Co-eds lingered often there,
 To feast upon a beauty rare,
 Of trees and campus spread below,
 Transfigured by the sunset glow.

We old grads who've scaled its heights,
 And feasted on its rare delights,
 Held in our hearts wherever we fare,
 A memory and a vision rare,
 That ne'er will fade, or be forgot—
 Deep in our hearts a tender spot.

—Author Unknown



The Little Iron Dog

by LOY E. GOLLADAY, '34

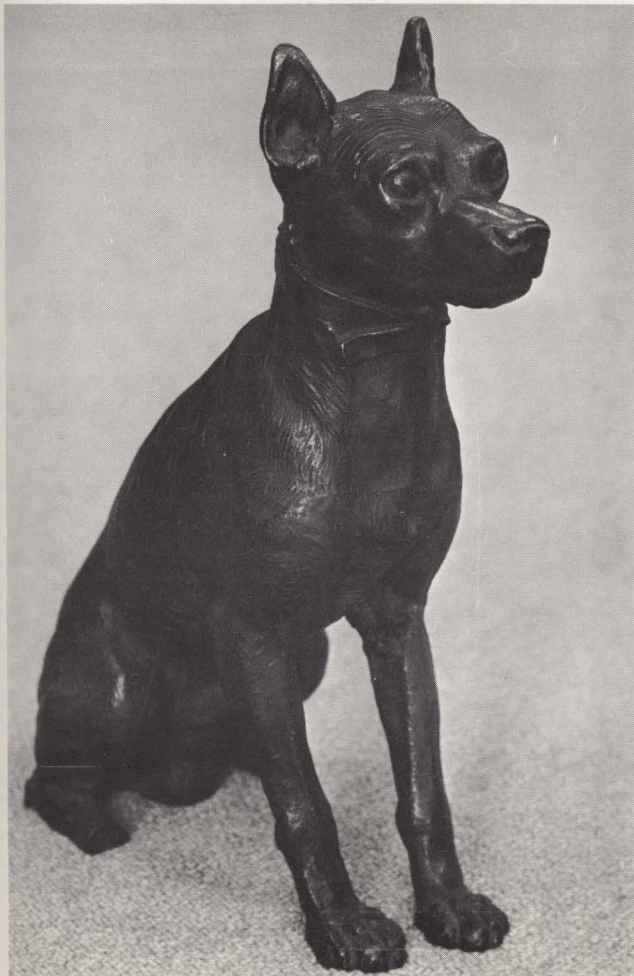
*The little Iron Dog stands sturdy and trim,
 And the fleeting years hold no fears for him;
 Though star-dials circle around the sun,
 And swift be the courses the seasons run—
 He sits on the steps with an iron grin,
 And a certain set of his ears, akin,
 And a heart as young as it's ever been.*

*The Iron Dog watches them come and go—
 The lads and lasses; the belle and beau;
 The gridiron hero, the tennis queen;
 Poet and prom-trotter, thinker and dean—
 With never a change in his iron grin,
 Nor the certain set of his ears, akin,
 Nor his whole demeanor, et al.—amen.*

*O, little Iron Dog, won't you shed a tear
 For the vanished faces of yesteryear?
 Or condescend just to wag your tail,
 Else what does my friendly pat avail?—
 But the little Iron Dog stands stiff and quaint,
 And he pays no heed to a poet's plaint—
 A model of iron self-restraint!*

*Parchment and handclasp, partings and tears,
 And the faces vanished for long, long years,
 Till the time rolls 'round and we reconvene
 By the chapel steps on Kendall Green—
 And we find him there with his iron grin,
 And the certain set of his ears, akin,
 And a heart as young as it's ever been!*

—Reprinted from *The Buff and Blue*, May, 1950





Dr. Elizabeth Peet

From far and near, we came to hear thy tale
Of how each one of us should make a name
In every walk of life, so that the fame
Of GALLAUDET might prosper and prevail.
And when thy nimble fingers shaped the word
We seemed to hear a wondrous melody,
As when a poet, in his ecstasy,
First listens to a music yet unheard.

One moment of endearing reverie,
And, suddenly, we all could understand
The essence of that human sympathy
In one whose magic comes from sleight of hand,
Who, like a genie at our beck and call,
Has made this precious secret known to all.

Robert F. Panara, '45

Dr. Frederick H. Hughes

The play is done, and now the curtain call
Commands the youthful players to appear
Upon their little stage so as to hear
The tumult of applause in Chapel Hall.

Some marvelled at the vivid fluency
Of gestured woe and nimble-fingered joy;
And others wondered at the strange alloy
Of ragged bliss and kingly misery.

And there, behind the scenes, still lingers on
The Master's touch, who gave them to perceive
That all this "sock and buskin" make-believe,
Like some rehearsal for the life beyond,
Puts Everyman on trial in the test
To prove that he performed his very best.

Robert F. Panara, '45



Douglas Craig, M. M.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This was written by Roy J. Stewart, '99, who served for over twenty years as Alumni Editor of the *BUFF AND BLUE*. Reprinted from the *BUFF AND BLUE* Literary Number, 1951.

FORTUNATE were the students who were privileged to live on Kendall Green during the days of Douglas Craig. Their sense of humor must have been greatly enriched. Fortunate also, are the students of today who, by means of the G.C.A.A. films, can see him as he was in life.

Douglas was a waif picked up on the streets of Washington and knew not his name, the date of his birth, nor how old he was. He was born without hearing and speech and was placed in the Kendall School by Dr. Gallaudet and remained there until he was old enough to go to work. Like Topsy, he "just grewed." All his life was spent working in and around the halls of Gallaudet.

As to how he came by his name no living person can tell us for a certainty. There are speculations about it. One is that he was named after the gentleman who discovered him and called Dr. Gallaudet's attention to him. Still another is that he was given the name by John B. Wight, who was then Family Supervisor on Kendall Green.

How did Douglas Craig, M. M., get the title following his name? There is a difference of opinion regarding the meaning of M. M. Students who were in College previous to 1892 will tell you, without any doubt, that it means "Master of Mechanics." At that time the word "mechanics" was very much on the minds of the student body. The Junior Class would complete a study of the subject about mid-year and then stage a celebration in the Chapel, calling it the "Cremation of Mechanics." Tears of the actors were copious, if not genuine, and were induced by rubbing onions in the vicinity of the eyes. The last class to "cremate" Mechanics, was the Class of 1898. The Class of 1899 staged a dance and thereafter the custom died out. At plays in the Chapel Douglas was usually present to attend to the mechanics of the stage, especially the hoisting and lowering of the heavy drop curtain.

Some of those who came to Gallaudet after 1892 think M.M. means "Master of Mails" because Douglas frequently rode his bicycle to the post-office after the evening mail, Douglas, being a heavy man and the

mail also heavy, the bicycle was often in need of repairs. The trade mark on the bicycle was F.F.V. and this the students declared, meant "Fast Flying Virginian."

Douglas was a strong man, about six feet tall and around two hundred pounds in weight. He had a prodigious capacity for work and was probably the best "handy man" Gallaudet has ever had—or will have. His duties were many, such as mowing the grass, sweeping the roadways, raking leaves, tending the flower beds, removing ashes, shoveling snow, manipulating the heavy drop curtain on the stage, carrying "notes" from the boys to the girls, and vice-versa. In raking leaves, he covered much territory using a wide rake with a long handle. Our beloved Dr. Charles R. Ely considered Craig one of the strongest men he had known. Once he saw Douglas carry two big ash cans filled with ashes, one arm around each can.

For years Douglas occupied a room over the stable which is now the garage. Aside from his work he had other interests. He was a collector of junk and the stable loft was stuffed with old tin bath tubs, old bed springs, and the like. Once he branched out into a private business in a shed in the stable yard raising rabbits, guinea pigs, and white rats.

When Dr. Gallaudet was writing his book on International Law, he was much annoyed by the noise around his house caused by the lively sons and daughters (his own included), of members of the faculty. He once remarked to Dr. Draper that Ernest had an unusually loud voice. To get away from it all he built a cabin in the woods back of the farm house and in this quiet retreat completed his book. As the years went by the cabin was abandoned and Douglas, taking possession, stored therein his prized belongings such as old tin bath tubs, bed springs, old suits of clothes and stove-pipe hats, that had been given him. He put a strong padlock on the door and the only one he would admit inside, after taking the precaution of swearing him to secrecy, was his youthful private secretary and consultant, Henry J. Stegemerten, '18, now Principal of the Maryland School for Colored Deaf and Blind. Here it can be seen that Mr. Stegemerten came by his interest in the colored deaf early during his college days. All that I have been able to learn from Douglas' consultant is that Douglas was a serious and canny man where his private



business was concerned. If Douglas ever made an inventory of the contents of the cabin it has never been found. The cabin was later moved to what is now known as the Zimmerman house and is now part of the garage.

It is stated, though not authoritatively, that Douglas proposed to all the colored cooks that worked in the college kitchen. Also it is rumored that there was a romance in Baltimore. However, Baltimore proved no better than the kitchen, and thus we see that for our friend the course of true love did not run smooth. Finally, and rather late in life, he married a colored deaf lady of Washington. The wedding took place in a new church for colored folks in the northeast, only a few blocks from the college. Most of the college faculty and teachers of the Kendall School were present. Dr. Hall acted as interpreter. Douglas was all dolled up in a full dress suit, white tie, and white gloves. He was "dressed for the occasion," as one might say. After the ceremony there was a nice reception in the church. We viewed the many presents and partook of ice cream and cake. The honeymoon was spent in Baltimore. (I do not think Douglas was ever further north than Baltimore or further south than Norfolk.) The honeymoon was of short duration, lasting about one day, due to the fact that Douglas' pocketbook, said to contain around \$300, was either lost or stolen. They started house-keeping away across the Anacostia river near the old Chesapeake Beach railroad station. Later they

moved to what had been an officer's cottage at Camp Meade during the first World War. This cottage was so close to Kendall Green that you could stand in the backyard and throw a stone on the grounds of the house occupied by Professor Day. Their married life was happy until the day Mrs. Craig fell ill and was taken to a hospital where she died soon after. After that Douglas needed and received sympathy from all on Kendall Green. Age was creeping up on him, relentlessly taking its toll. Finally he began to use a cane and could not work at all. I understand the Columbia Institution took care of him as long as he lived, paying his full salary. Our old friend went to live in a house on a street behind the Gallaudet Pharmacy and passed away on February 11, 1936. The funeral was in the College Chapel and burial took place in Harmony Cemetery at Ninth Street and Rhode Island Ave. N.E. It is not known if a stone marks his grave.

For years and years Douglas had raised the flag to the top of Chapel Tower, and his last public appearance on Kendall Green was on the occasion of the presentation of the flagpole to the College by the Class of 1935. Douglas sat in a big arm chair during the ceremonies at the conclusion of which he hoisted the flag to the top of the pole for the first time.

Many are the stories and anecdotes woven around Douglas Craig. Every generation of students has its share. You have only to attend a reunion of the Gallaudet Alumni to find enough stories to fill a book. I can here give only a few:

THE NEW HAT

Dr. Gallaudet took care of Douglas' wages and tried to save as much as possible. Douglas had an old hat and wanted a new one so he went to see Dr. Gallaudet about it. The latter tried to put him off until Douglas thrust out his hat saying: "Would you like to wear this?" He got the hat.

TRUNKS

As far as I know Douglas' jokes were all played on the men's side of the college. Annually he would go around among the "Ducks" and later the "Preps," to collect from each the sum of one dollar for the ostensible service of bringing their trunks from the railroad station to the college. In case anyone declined to pay, Douglas received help from eloquent

and persuasive upper-classmen. Having collected from all he would count the money with much pretended satisfaction then carefully put it away. When the time came to go camping at Great Falls he would give the money back and the victims joined in the laugh. This was helpful to the boys for a dollar went further in those days than now and was sorely needed at camping time.

INSTRUCTOR IN LIP READING

There always were some clever upper-classmen around who contrived to have Douglas in the Reading Room and introduce him to the new boys as the instructor in lip reading. He would adjust his spectacles and assume a most dignified look while pretending he was talking to the boys. As always the case no one could read his lips, whereupon he would look stern and say he regretted having to report them to Dr. Gallaudet.

A VACATION TRIP

Dr. Charles R. Ely told me this one: It took Douglas some time to get the full meaning of the word

"vacation." He finally came around to it. Noting that other laborers were going away on vacations he decided that he wanted one too, so he applied to Dr. Gallaudet and it was granted. Douglas boarded a river boat, got off at Norfolk, and went into a restaurant for something to eat. There a dockman noticed his broad shoulders and strong frame and asked him if he wanted a job. He said he did and spent the entire time working as a stevedore around the docks of Norfolk. Coming home with a pocketful of money, he reported to Dr. Ely that he had a fine vacation.

A VENTURE IN REAL ESTATE

Out the other side of St. Elizabeth's insane asylum a promoter induced Douglas to buy a lot. Afterwards it was discovered the promoter had no title to the property so poor Douglas lost the money he had paid out.

Douglas Craig and the Little Iron Dog are among Gallaudet's most cherished traditions.

Thus ends the story, but it will be brought back time and time again. . . .

*But time goes on, the years kept taking
Relentless toll, the great frame sagged and weakened,
The steps grew slow—a knotted cane was added,
The eyes grew weak and bloodshot, the great mouth
Sagged loose and jowly, white teeth turned yellow;
Great hands grew knotted, wrinkled, horny—
To the inevitable end.*

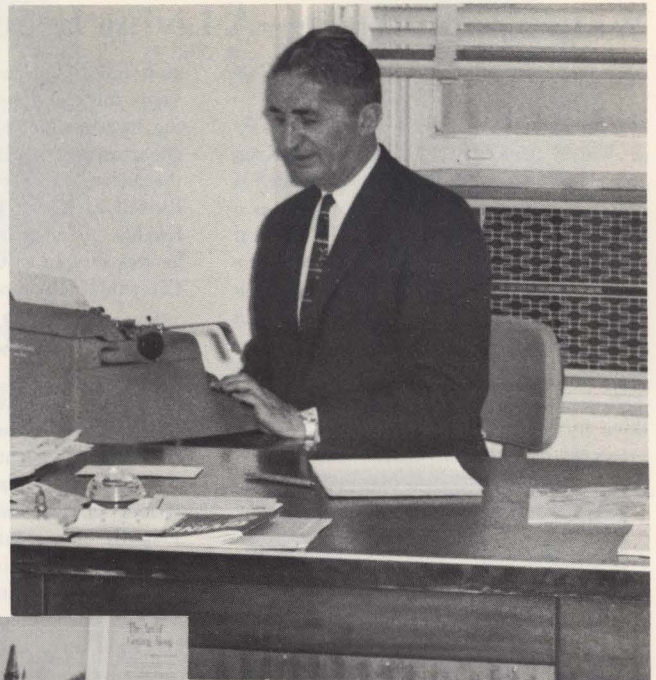
*Black Douglas—you are dead and buried, but your
presence
Haunts the great staircase—and the stories
Of your great strength, your madness and your terror—
Live on forever—you are a legend.*

From "Douglas Craig, M.M." by FELIX KOWALEWSKI, '37



Our Alumni Office

At long last, our Alumni Office was officially established on the College campus at the 1960 Reunion, held August 4-8 at Kendall Green. The new Student Union Building was the headquarters for this event. Set up to facilitate the work of the Centennial Fund Committee, which was created to raise \$100,000 or more by the time of the Centennial Reunion, our Alumni Office presently handles all matters related to the National G.C.A.A. Financial support was agreed upon by both the College and the Alumni Association, and it is now a permanent office.



At top: Dr. David Peikoff ('29), former G.C.A.A. president who relinquished this office to James N. Orman ('23) in order to assume full-time chairmanship of the Centennial Fund Commission.



At left: Mrs. Hortense Auerbach ('40) shown at work. She was the first secretary and worked part-time.



At right: Alan B. Crammatte ('32), Comptroller of the Centennial Fund Commission.

Walter John Krug—A Living Legend Lives On

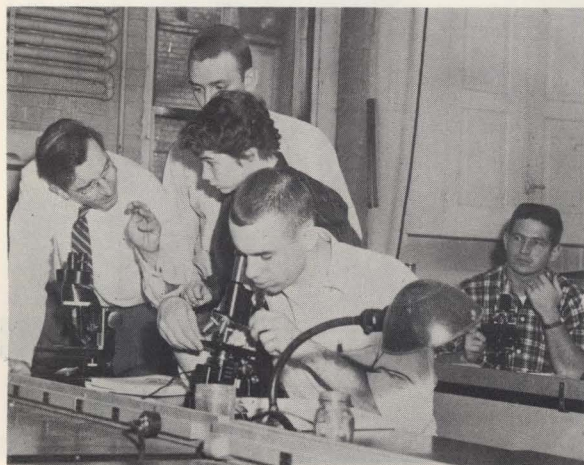
(A condensation of an unpublished biography by Willard J. Madsen, '52)

A living legend lives on in the memory of Walter J. Krug, '27, or "Papa" Krug and he was affectionately known by all his proteges during the 35 years he spent as a beloved professor and as Dean of Men at Gallaudet College. From the moment he first set foot on Kendall Green as a Prep in the Fall of 1922, Krug was destined to fill a niche in the annals of the College, perhaps unsurpassed by any other deaf man, because he was a little bit of everything to nearly everyone at different times—teacher, coach, "doctor," family man,



As a Coach—1928

As a Teacher—1956



story-teller, gardener, and good-will ambassador for his *Alma Mater*. And his passing from familiar scenes was not unlike the departures of others who were legends in themselves—Edward Allen Fay, Charles Russell Ely, John B. Hotchkiss, and Teddy Hughes, to name some. And, in the end, he was serving as General Chairman of the Centennial Reunion Planning Committee.

Born January 29, 1905, in San Francisco, California, Krug was the son of German descendants. His father was from Pittsburgh but his mother came from Germany and he learned to speak German as a boy, becoming proficient in the language as his teaching of it later revealed. He was one of four children and became deaf at 13 as a result of an auto accident in Oakland where he spent his childhood. The accident happened Christmas Day, 1918, and left him unconscious for one week, blind in his right eye, and completely deaf. In spite of this double affliction, Papa Krug had a perfect driving record—never a scratched fender—throughout the rest of his life. And all four of his children learned to drive, sitting on his lap while he helped them with their paper routes.

As a coach, young Krug's greatest contribution was in basketball in which he built up some very excellent teams. He coached for 10 years, his most successful seasons coming during his second and fifth years, while playing teams far out of our class. In addition, he served as assistant coach of football and as baseball coach for a time. One season a football player broke his leg and Krug set it. He was later commended by a doctor when X-rays showed it had been set perfectly. But then Papa Krug was destined to be the "doctor" of the college as he had complete charge of the Health Program for the col-



Walter J. Krug, '27

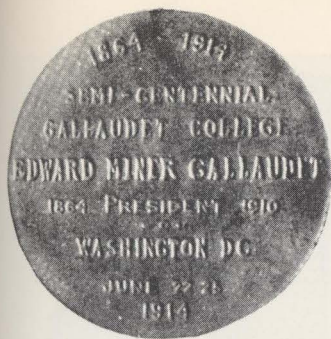
lege men for 19 years until the College Health Department was set up under the Elstad administration. Krug's "retirement" from coaching came only when he had to take up another kind of coaching, that of children, with the arrival of daughter, Janice, in June 1937. His interest in and support of sports continued, however, as he was an avid fan and had charge each year of planning all the Athletic Association Banquets.

Three other children were born to Walter J. Krug and his wife, Adele Jensen, '30: Diane in 1940 and the twins, Walter Foye and Warren John in 1942. Besides being a devoted family man, Krug was an avid gardener. To his students, he was a real professor—always interested in their welfare. He was the recipient of the dedication of the Senior Number of the *Buff and Blue* in 1932 and of *The Tower Clock* in 1960, evidence of the great respect held for him.

As a fitting memorial to this great and humble man, a sum of over \$1,000 has been contributed to our Centennial Fund "In Memory of Walter John Krug," a living legend who will live on.

The Krug Family—Adele, Janice, Diane, "Papa" Krug, and the Twins, Walter Foye and Warren John.





Our 50th and 75th Anniversary Medallions

Both these medallions have the same face as is shown on the bas relief of Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet at center. The faces of both are a reproduction of a design by Mr. Elmer E. Hannan, a student of Gallaudet College in the Class of 1901, who permitted its use on the occasion of both anniversaries.

Below is a collection of thoughts on our college's centennial by one of its illustrious alumni upon whom the college conferred an honorary degree a year ago. It is reprinted from a leaflet distributed by the college recently.

The Gallaudet College Centennial

By DR. WESLEY LAURITSEN '22

Gallaudet College, the world's only college for the deaf, is celebrating its Centennial this year. The Centennial Theme is "The Next Hundred Years in the Education of the Deaf."

The Centennial Celebration was formally begun on February 1 with a G-Day Gala in memory of Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder and first president of the College. The event also commemorated Dr. Gallaudet's birthday, February 5, which is known as Founder's Day.

A special service in the Washington Cathedral on Sunday, February 9, in commemoration of the anniversary was held with Dr. Powrie V. Doctor of the College faculty giving the main address, using "Shadows Along the Potomac" as his theme. He paid tribute to President Abraham Lincoln who in 1864 signed the enabling act creating the College.

The College was publicly inaugurated on June 28, 1864, under the name of the National Deaf-Mute College. Edward Miner Gallaudet was at the same time installed as its first president. It will be 100 years to a day when the members of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association gather on the campus for their Centennial Reunion, scheduled from June 28 through July 5. Gallaudetians from all parts of the country will trek back to the beloved campus and again live in the historic, ivy-clad buildings.

In 1894 Gallaudet College took its present name, honoring Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of the first school for the deaf in America. A beautiful bronze statue of Mr. Gallaudet with his first pupil, Alice Cogswell, has a prominent place on the College Campus.

Edward Miner Gallaudet served as president of the College until 1910. On his retirement, Percival Hall became president. Both of these men were highly capable, loved and respected by the students.

On the retirement of Dr. Hall, Leonard M. Elstad, who had served as superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf for 13 years, was chosen to take over the reins of the College.

When Dr. Elstad became president of the College the alumni were asking for

a Greater Gallaudet. We have that today. The challenge now, as we see it, is for the schools for the deaf that dot the American continent to prepare students so that they may enter the College and profit by what it has to offer. We feel that Dr. Elstad, his administration, and his faculty have done a wonderful job and deserve the highest commendation. We also feel that the schools are working hard to prepare students for college life. The fact that there are 500 more in the College now than 19 years ago speaks well for both the schools and the College.

It is the aim of Gallaudet College to provide a liberal higher education for deaf persons who need special facilities to compensate for their loss of hearing. The primary purpose of the College is to give its students the intellectual and spiritual development that can be obtained only through a study of the liberal arts and sciences.

A comparison of the College 1945-1946 Catalog and the 1963-1964 Catalog, the first and the latest of the Elstad administration, impresses one with the phenomenal growth of the College during the 19 years that Dr. Elstad has been at the helm, a growth unparalleled during any similar period.

The 1945-1946 Catalog, a 48-page book, tells us the enrollment at the time was 168 students and that the faculty was composed of 25 men and women. The 1963-1964 Catalog, a 104-page book with pictures, tells us the current enrollment is 666 students and that the faculty is composed of 125 men and women. The book gives complete information about the College and the courses of study offered. It compares favorably with any small-college catalog.

Highlights in the growth during the 19-year period are the completion of a \$10,000,000 building program, providing facilities for an additional 500 students, adding 100 staff members and securing full accreditation for the College by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

It is interesting to note that in September 1864, the beginning of the first year of the College, only five students entered

on the regular college course and were outnumbered by a faculty of six.

When Gallaudet College opened its doors last September 666 students enrolled and the 100th year of higher education for the deaf in the United States began. This record enrollment included 374 men and 292 women. The figures included 33 graduate, 424 undergraduate, and 209 preparatory students.

The students came from 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 12 foreign countries. The state of California with its two large residential schools enrolling close to 1,000 students led with 65 students enrolled. The Minnesota representation numbered 20.

In the December 1963 issue of the *Gallaudet Record* Dr. Albert W. Atwood, chairman of the College Board of Directors, wrote: "There is very real progress at Gallaudet, but I am not conscious of any wild or fantastic ideas on the part of either the administration or the faculty. There are problems and these are being solved. Great credit is due both the administration and the faculty for the progress which the College is making." We are in full agreement.

Gallaudet College has played an important part in the history of the Minnesota School for the Deaf and most other schools for the deaf in this country. The College has provided the Minnesota School with many teachers, both deaf and hearing, and the last four of its superintendents. These Gallaudet-trained people have been a decided asset to the school and helped to keep the standards of the school on a high level.

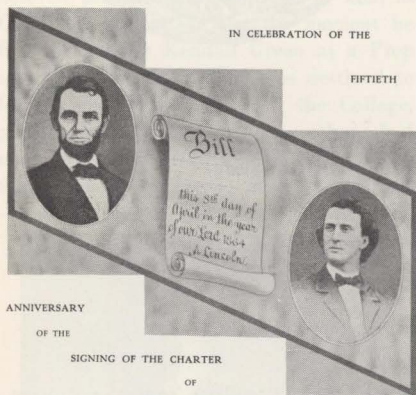
Gallaudet College has provided a higher education for more than 175 graduates of the Minnesota School for the Deaf. These people have become leaders in all parts of the country and quite a few of them have become teachers in our residential schools for the deaf. Several of them are now on the faculty of Gallaudet College.

On behalf of the many Minnesotans whose lives have been made better, fuller, and happier by Gallaudet College we salute the College on the occasion of its Centennial and thank the wonderful people who during the past 100 years have worked hard, faithfully, and well to make Gallaudet what it is today.

Our D. C. Chapter—Host for Centennial Reunion

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALUMNI BANQUET

IN CELEBRATION OF THE
FIFTIETH



HOTEL CONTINENTAL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1954

Blue Point Cocktail

Sliced Peaches

Olives

Cream of Celery, Croutons

Broiled Shad, Maitre d'Hotel
Duchesse Potatoes

Roast Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Au Gratin Potatoes Green Peas

Lettuce and Tomato Salad

Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes

Roquefort Cheese

Toasted Crackers

Coffee

*But what binds us, friend to friend,
But that soul with soul may blend?
Soul-like were those hours of glory;
Let us walk in soul once more.*
UHLAND

Looking Backward

Dr. Hotchkiss, Toastmaster

Dr. Fay	The Charter, 1864
Dr. Draper	Ancient History, 1864-79
Mr. Bryant	Medieval History, 1880-86
Mrs. Erickson	The Renaissance, 1887-91
Dr. Ely	The Normals, 1892-95
Mr. Stewart	Modern History, 1896-
President Hall	Prophecy

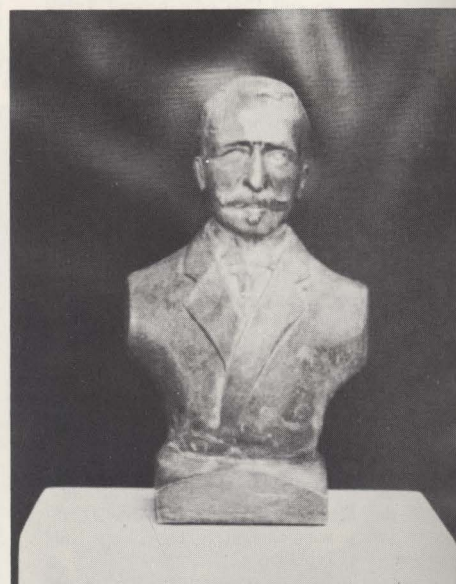
The D. C. Chapter of the G.C.A.A. was officially organized in 1905. It was called the D. C. Branch until 1921, when it became the D. C. Chapter on a motion by Dr. John Hotchkiss, '69, after President Hall had suggested the idea. The Chapter has been host to all Reunions since 1932, when the G.C.A.A. voted to discontinue holding reunions in conjunction with Conventions of the American Instructors of the Deaf and with the N.A.D.

The D. C. Chapter existed originally for entertainment purposes, but in 1907 it held a big meeting on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, when the *EMG Fund* was established. This was the work of early local leaders: Melville Ballard, John Hotchkiss, Amos Draper, R. J. Stewart, Harley Drake, and Frederick Hughes.

D. C. Chapter's "Big Three": Left to right: Dr. David Peikoff, '29, Chairman, Gallaudet College Centennial Fund; Francis Higgins, '36, Chairman, Gallaudet College Alumni Association Centennial Reunion; Emanuel Golden, '49, Chairman, Edward M. Gallaudet Statue Fund and President, D. C. Chapter of the G.C.A.A.



At lower right is a photo of the miniature *EMG* bust which will be on sale as a souvenir at the Centennial Reunion.





Emanuel Golden, '49, presiding over the meeting.

Donna Roult, '63, reciting the poem, "Hail, Gallaudet!"



Rev. Otto Berg, '38, delivering a soliloquy.

The D. C. Chapter of the G.C.A.A. met here on April 8, the exact date of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the charter of the College. Publicity in the form of letters had been sent out, and it should be said with great pleasure that a large turnout came up, adding strength to the reverence of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, founder of the College. As is the custom, the Chapter meets the second Wednesday of every month except during the summer months. Furthermore, the impact of the honor and celebration of the anniversary at the meeting was felt and no doubt was a good omen for the Reunion to follow.

The meeting was called to order by Emanuel Golden, '49, president. Rev. Otto Berg, '38, started a program with a soliloquy extolling the achievements of the Gallaudet family. Following it, Miss Donna Roult, '63, recited a poem, "Hail, Gallaudet!" which was a perfect touch to the program in his honor. Dr. Elstad gave a speech on the tidbits that formed a good perspective before Reunion time. Needless to say, the Reunion plans were brought up and revised wherever necessary. From all indications, the meeting served as a springboard for the best preparations we could muster in honor of Dr. Gallaudet and, incidentally, the Centennial Reunion.

Members in attendance at the meeting.



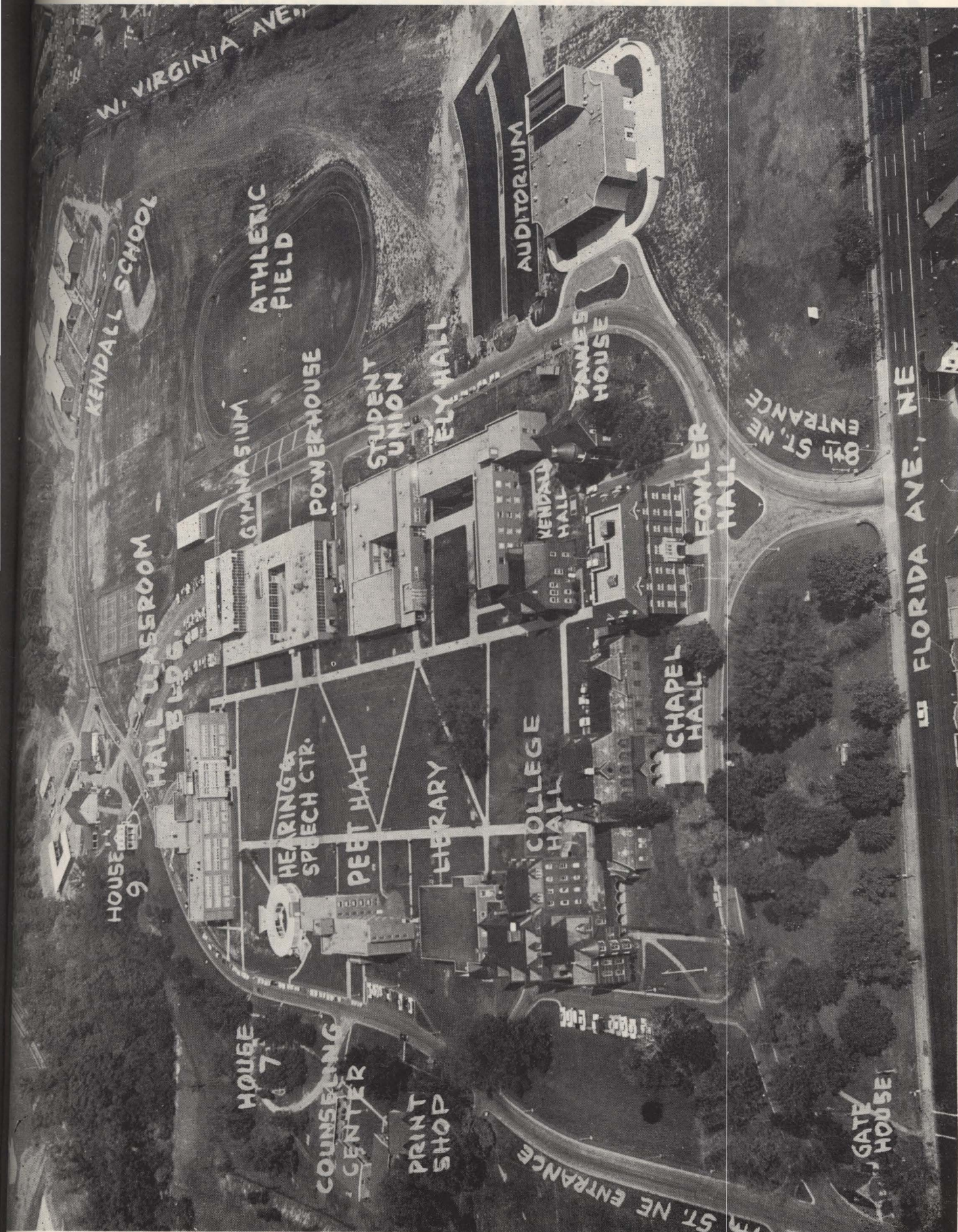


GALLAUDET, OUR ALMA MATER

Great in tradition is our college dear,
Alma Mater to a silent world—
Long have you labored for us year to year,
Loyal to noble striving in thy field—
A symbol of the faith and hope of men—
United in one cause that will not yield.
Dear to our hearts, our Alma Mater true
Ever shall stand an equal to the best
That man has ever done or can imbue.

College we love for noble halls of learning,
Or campus beauty rolling o'er the Green,
Lovely thy stately oaks among the scene—
Long may thy Gothic halls blend with the new,
Enshrining the spirit of thy founder true.
Gallaudet, dear Gallaudet, we join to sing
thy praise—
Ever one heart and soul, our thanks to thee
we raise.

—Willard J. Madsen, '52.



GALLAUDET COLLEGE CAMPUS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our Boosters and Advertisers

A

Akin, E. Conley
Akin, Lucy
Ashcraft, Velma Cabe
Atcheson, Thelma
Adams, Miriam
Athletwood, George
Athletwood, Berna
Anderson, Thomas L.
Anderson, Effie Weseen
Allen, Gordon B.
Allen, Mrs. Gordon B.
Allen, Judy Ann
Allen, Gail
Allmandinger, Clarence
Ash, Millard H.
Ash, Evelyn M.
Allen, Alfred M.
Allen, Esther R.
Amundsen, Richard
Abril, Alfred
Aivolino, Mike
Aivolino, Bessie
Aheroni, Hyman
Arbutnot, Helen C.
Andes, Jesse C.
Andes, Victoria
Abbott, Edmond
Abbott, Lydia
Abbott, Nancy
Ailstock, Walter
Ailstock, Mrs. Walter
Amendolari, Nicholas
Amendolari, Mrs. Nicholas
Ammons, Jason W.
Ammons, Mrs. Jason W.
Altizer, Reuben I.
Altizer, Hilda L.
Asklar, Francis J.
Allen, Myrtle Nelson
Allen, Gordon F.
Atkins, Ruth
Allen, Joseph M.
Allen, Bessie
Artis, Carl W.
Anthony, D. A.
Anthony, Ivy
Adler, Gerald
Adler, Edna
Auerbach, Leon
Antila, Helmo
Antila, Lucille
Allen, Robert E.
Allen, Betty Lee
Anderson, Frank
Argule, Bernard
Atkins, Ruth
Alter, Winona
Ahl, Mrs. Betty Ann
Ahl, Henry L.
Akin, E. Conley
Akin, Mrs. E. Conley
Alsobrook, James
Anderson, Robert R.
Archie, William V.
Athy, Mrs. Hazel

B

Blattner, William
Byrne, Vincent P.
Bailey, Cecil F.
Bloss, Marlene C.
Barrett, William R., Jr.
Behrens, James H.
Bryan, Frank R.
Bennett, Kathrynne
Bates, Robert L.
Bates, Joan M.
Becker, Byron
Becker, Bruce
Becker, Otto
Becker, Mrs. Otto
Becker, Bernard
Becker, Mrs. Bernard
Bourgeois, Glenn
Bruffey, Clifford
Bragg, Bernard
Beebe, Norma S.
Barnes, Betty
Barnes, Paul
Bruns, Margaret
Burnes, Byron B.
Burnes, Caroline Hyman
Beard, Louis A.
Beard, Mrs. Louis A.
Bearman, Herbert
Badanes, Jean
Berke, Albert
Berke, Lilly
Berke, Michele
Berke, Andrew
Blank, Murray

Bonura, Richard
Blum, Henry H.
Bachman, Wendy T.
Bobbier, Morris
Boone, Mary
Berkley, Ben
Brasel, Melvin H.
Benowitz, Stanley R.
Benowitz, Mrs. Stanley R.
Beaver, Benjamin
Beaver, Bruce
Bonnet, Ruth Ann
Brandt, Marcella
Boxer, Julius
Brandenburg, Joseph F.
Beaubien, Cardell
Bayarsky, Marton
Bayarsky, Marilyn
Bell, Walter
Bell, Mrs. Walter
Bass, Fred
Bowen, William J.
Brehm, Charles F.
Brehm, Mrs. Charles F.
Bundy, John
Burney, Charles W., Jr.
Berrios, Jose R., Jr.
Berrios, Dorothy M.
Barker, Dallas
Barker, Mrs. Dallas
Bowyer, Lucille
Belsky, Martin
Belsky, Mrs. Martin
Berke, Donald
Berke, Nina
Beuerke, Velma Brassell
Barron, George
Barron, Cary
Blumenthal, Sheldon A.
Blumenthal, Betsy S.
Brushwood, L. B.
Bealmear, Elsie B.
Brown, Florence E.
Blanchard, Leverette
Blanchard, Elizabeth
Bouchard, Joseph W.
Balfour, Louis
Bernsdorff, Elmore E.
Byrne, Ruby L.
Baker, Raymond
Bache, Minnie F.
Beckert, Verta
Barney, Richard
Brubaker, Margaret
Burr, Marwood
Burr, Mrs. Marwood
Bailey, Elzie J.
Bailey, Mrs. Elzie J.
Brizendine, W. C.
Brizendine, Mrs. W. C.
Bradley, John
Bradley, Beatrice
Butler, Stahl
Barber, Carl
Bradshaw, Norma
Brill, Richard
Birck, Jessie
Birck, Vernon
Bernstein, Seymour S.
Bernstein, Audrenne J.
Blattner, William
Eachstrom, Lewis A.
Barnes, Mrs. Nelda K.
Bassett, Richard M.
Baynes, Harry
Baynes, Mrs. Edna Henson
Beauchamp, James B.
Bell, Earl L., Sr.
Benowitz, Hazel
Bergl, B.
Bible, Lenore M.
Bird, C. Paul
Bird, Martha Minier
Blackburn, Mrs. Earline Becker
Blalock, J. C.
Blalock, J. C., Jr.
Blalock, Mrs. Lucille
Boatwright, John T.
Bolasa, Joseph J.
Bolasa, Mrs. Joseph J.
Bolton, Blanche
Bonheyo, Lucretia A.
Bonheyo, Richard M.
Bonito, Antonio
Bowen, Mary N.
Brocka, Earl I.
Brown, George K.
Brown, Mrs. George K.
Brown, John R.
Brown, Mrs. John R.
Brown, Max J.
Brubaker, W. Richard

Buchholz, Herman W., Jr.
Buchholz, Mrs. Marilyn M.
Bumann, Ann Marie
Bumann, Edmund F. Sr.
Bumann, Edmund F., Jr.
Bumann, Elmer
Bumann, Emil
Bumann, Julius
Bumann, Minnie
Bumann, Nancy Lee
Bumann, Rudolph
Bunn, Luther B., Sr.
Bunn, Mrs. Luther B., Sr.
Burdett, Kenneth C.
Burke, Douglas
Burke, Mrs. Douglas
Burnett, Joseph B.
Burstein, Gerald
Busby, Rev. Walter L.
Butler, Gwendol
Butler, Raymond
Byrne, Mrs. Ruby L.
Boatwright, John T.

C

Cookson, Val
Cookson, Sahara
Chrisman, Ralph L.
Coats, Robert A.
Campbell, Claude
Clark, LaRay Calvin
Campbell, James
Campbell, Mrs. James
Craven, Grace V.
Craven, Jack
Carr, Albert G.
Cleary, Daniel A.
Clingenpeel, Robert
Clingenpeel, Irene
Cherwinski, Raymond
Cherwinski, Lois Kimble
Connors, Theresa B.
Chevallier, Ada
Cooper, Mrs. Marie
Coleman, Margaret G.
Cameron, B. P.
Cameron, Mrs. B. P.
Celano, Victor
Celano, Vincent
Celano, Frances L.
Cooper, A.
Campbell, F.
Cessenni, Elmer
Carroll, Herbert J.
Cherniawski, Mike
Cherniawski, Grace
Carmichael, Gerald D.
Coffey, Paul
Caple, John L.
Calder, George
Calder, Mrs. George
Clark, Flora A.
Croft, Edward, Jr.
Christensen, Albert
Christensen, Velma Halvorson
Coleman, Kenneth Dale
Coleman, Mrs. Kenneth Dale
Clark, Rhode
Carver, John
Crites, James R.
Clemons, Elizabeth Ann
Carr, Edward C.
Christian, LeRoy
Chandler, Roy H.
Clark, Banton T.
Cassetti, Edmond D.
Cassetti, Bertha Shaw
Cola, Ann Marie
Clarke, Gordon W.
Clarke, Ruth F.
Cadwell, Philip E.
Cassell, Milton
Cassell, Mrs. Milton
Crammatte, Allan B.
Cutchin, Thelma A.
Crandon, J.
Coffey, Glenn O.
Caldwell, Bryan G.
Calhoun, Roy Lee
Carr, Agnes
Carre, John E.
Carre, Winnie S.
Carter, Alberta B.
Carter, Leon A.
Carter, Mel
Carter, Mrs. Mel
Chambers, Fred
Chambers, Violet
Chappell, Charlie
Chappell, Mrs. Charlie
Cherry, L. S.
Clanson, Mattie B.
Clanson, Mattie Bumann

Collins, James
Cook, Mrs. L.
Cricklow, Hazel
Crockett, Claire
Crockett, Seth
Crockett, Mrs. Lillie Zimmerman
Crow, Arthur D.
Crump, Carolyn A.
Crump, Gayle E.
Crump, Gloria E.
Crump, James E., Jr.
Crump, Jay
Crump, Ray
Cubley, Charlotte
Culbertson, Marjorie
Cummings, Arlene
Cuppy, Alva
Cuppy, Mrs. Alva

D

DiVita, Joseph J.
Dvorak, Muriel A.
Davis, Eldon M.
Davis, Mrs. Eldon M.
Dunn, Roy
Dobson, Chester C.
Dobson, Bertha C.
D'Onfrio, Daisy
Davis, Cecil
Denis, Anita R.
Denis, Rory B.
Denis, Rona R.
Denis, Taras B.
Drew, Mrs. Robert H.
DiFalco, Philip
DiFalco, Helen
DeVito, Rocco J., Jr.
Drake, Race F., Jr.
Dobson, Harry S.
D. C. Deaf Golfers Assoc.
Davis, Sanford
Davis, LeRoy J.
Desrosier, Thomas
Dorsey, Henry L.
Dorsey, Carol
Duley, Robert Alton
Duley, Christina
Daniels, Elrice
Daniels, Mrs. Elrice
Drake, Warren J.
Drake, Jackie
Davis, Robert Lee
Davis, Hazel C.
Davis, James E.
Daulton, Arnold L.
Daulton, Dorothy Drummond
Dick, Robert
Dickson, C. Lyon
Di Cola, Mary Ann
Dixon, Durbin G.
Douglas, A. W.
Drake, Race F.
Dreser, Alden Van
Du Pont, Sue
Dyer, Louis A.

E

Elliott, George B.
Elliott, Mrs. George B.
Elliott, Thomas W.
Elliott, Lois O.
Edandson, Delores
Escover, Russell
Eigel, Louis H.
Eigel, Mrs. Louis H.
Ecker, Ruth K.
Ecker, George P.
Elser, Anna K.
Engelgau, Edwin V.
Ederheimer, Alfred
Eillis, Ewan J.
Eillis, Alice K.
Ensworth, Isabelle
Ensworth, Clinton
Ederheimer, Hessie K.
Eads, Farnes
Edington, Wallace D.
Edmiaston, R. A.
Edmiaston, Mrs. R. A.
Eklof, Iva Boggs
English, Jack
Erickson, Delbert L.
Evans, Jonah
Eysaman, Mrs. Ida

F

Fajardeo, Amadeo
Fugler, Mary Ann
Fugler, Andrew J.
Fisher, David
Freeburg, P. K.
Freeburg, Mrs. P. K.

Fauth, Edith
 Foley, Merle
 Fufsfeld, Cecile L.
 Fufsfeld, Irving S.
 Fair, James Dean
 Fair, Mrs. James Dean
 Farber, David J.
 Farland, Whelan
 Friedman, Max
 Friedman, Frances M.
 Font, Juan F.
 Font, Mrs. Juan F.
 Farnell, Edward W.
 Farnell, Eldoris D.
 Fogel, Marvin Jay
 Finks, Nelson
 Forman, Morris
 Floyd, James T., Sr.
 Floyd, Peter
 Floyd, Robert
 Floyd, Martha Jean
 Fletcher, Albert
 Faupel, Florence E.
 Fallon, John
 Fink, Mabel G.
 Flansburg, Ruth
 Feltzin, Howard
 Friend, Ruth
 French, Barton
 Fair, Richard
 Falcon, Jack Z.
 Falcon, Virgie B.
 Fishler, Nadine Nichols
 Fishler, Thomas G.
 Fauth, Warren
 Fine, Victor
 French, Bruce K.
 Fischer, Lance J.
 Fudenska, Howard J.
 Fair, W. L.
 Fleischman, Alexander
 Fleischman, Georgette
 Feeley, Terry
 Fischer, August
 Fischer, Frances
 Fisher, Charles
 Flood, James T.
 Flood, Kathryn B.
 Fox, J. S.
 Fugate, W. E.
 Fullbright, Audrey

G

Garrison, James
 Gardner, Brad
 Griser, Elmer
 Griser, Louise
 Gray, Peter R.
 Guren, Max
 Grinde, Robert
 Goodwin, Marvin L.
 Geurin, Wade W.
 Gutin, Albert
 Goodoor, James G.
 Gallaway, Victor H.
 Gallaway, Gertie S.
 Greenberg, Kaple
 Gordon, Hyman
 Gall, Betty
 Gannon, Rosalyn Lee
 Gannon, Jack R.
 Goetter, Marie Susan
 Gibson, Joy
 Great Falls Club of the Deaf
 Golden, Emanuel
 Golden, Lenore
 George, James
 Golladay, Loy E.
 Golladay, Gladys Walford
 Goodwin, Herbert L.
 Green, Gloria A.
 Gatlin, Asa R.
 Gatlin, Mrs. Asa R.
 Gover, C. L.
 Greathouse, Robert
 Grinnell, William J.
 Giett, Ethel M.
 Glancy, Leonard
 Geyer, Loretta
 Gholdston, Nettalene V.
 Gilbert, Foster D.
 Gilchrist, W. S.
 Gillespie, Mrs. Lois Wilson
 Glassman, Leon
 Glassman, Mrs. Leon
 Goldman, Myron B.
 Grabill, Wilson H.
 Grabill, Mrs. Wilson H.
 Grace, John
 Grace, Mrs. Smow W.
 Grace, William F.
 Graham, Hattie
 Grant, George
 Grant, Mrs. George
 Gray, Kathryn C.
 Green, Marion B. (2)
 Greenmun, James Ivan

Greenmun, James Victor
 Greenmun, Julia Pamies
 Greenmun, Robert M.
 Greenmun, Rosalind R.
 Greenmun, Teresa Rose
 Griffin, Gerald Lawrence
 Grow, Barbara P.
 Grow, William H.
 Gruenhagen, Merlen
 Gulley, Mrs. Carolyn Marshall
 Gulley, William
 Gum, Paul B., Jr.
 Gum, Mrs. Paul B. Jr.

H

Harmon, Edward W.
 Harmon, Catherine
 Hagemeyer, Ted
 Hunter, J. Edwin, Jr.
 Holter, Henry H.
 Hoberman, Irving
 Haines, Howard M.
 Haag, Spencer G.
 Haag, Marion A.
 Hall, Bertram
 Hernandez, Peter S.
 Hubbard, Becky
 Hull, Leonard O.
 Harrison, Mildred L.
 Harrison, Edward
 Hairston, Ernest E.
 Holmes, Judith H.
 Harmsen, Rolf K.
 Harmsen, Mrs. Rolf K.
 Hanover, Philip
 Hanover, Mrs. Philip
 Hanover, Sandra Ellen
 Hanover, Bernard
 Hanover, Mrs. Bernard
 Hanover, Richard
 Hanover, Ferne
 Hanover, Rose
 Hefley, Julia
 Henje, John L.
 Howard, James C.
 Howard, Everett E.
 Hudson, Mrs. M.
 Hawk, Melvin L.
 Hetzler, Lena D.
 Hermelin, Ben
 Halberg, David H.
 Hunziker, Byron
 Hunziker, Aletha
 Hart, Fred
 Hard, Mary
 Hutchinson, Frank R.
 Hutchinson, Meda S.
 Hume, Louise
 Hume Boyd D.
 Holonya, Edward D.
 Hershkowitz, Florence C.
 Henuksen, Rosa Alice
 Hardy, Thomas
 Hickey, Millicent
 Hajna, A. A.
 Holcomb, R. K.
 Hodock, Irene
 Haeg, Robert
 Hamilton, Mrs. Chas.
 Hanes, Mrs. Gertrude D.
 Hanson, George E.
 Harmon, Edward W.
 Harmon, Mrs. Edward W.
 Harvey, Janet
 Hassell, Jerry
 Heber, Waldo
 Herdefelder, August
 Herdefelder, Mrs. August
 Henneman, Mrs. Alta N.
 Hensley, Jack
 Hensley, Mrs. Norman L.
 Hicks, Doin
 Hicks, James H., Jr.
 Higgins, Francis C.
 Higgins, Mrs. Francis C.
 Hill, John H.
 Hines, Rudolph C.
 Hines, Mrs. Rudolph C.
 Hoffmeyer, Ben E.
 Hoffmeyer, Claude
 Hoffmeyer, Mrs. Claude
 Hofsteater, Howard T.
 Hofsteater, Marie Parker
 Hogle, Lily
 Horgen, Lola
 Horgen, Robert

I

Ikerd, Jo Ann
 Irvin, Lonnie T.
 Irving, Bessie W.

J

Jahn, Priscilla
 Jones, Lew
 Jones, James D.
 Jones, Mrs. James D.

Jacobs, Leo M.
 Jacobs, Dorothy M.
 Jones, Albert E.
 Jenkins, LaVerne P.
 Johnson, George F.
 Johnston, George W., Jr.
 Johnson, Richard K.
 Jones, Grover
 Johnson, Orville
 Johnson, Vilas M.
 Jones, W. C.
 Johnston, Charles R.
 Johnston, Mrs. Charles R.
 Jacobs, J. T.
 Jacobs, Mrs. Joanne Carlson
 Jacobsen, Lula A.
 Jacobsen, John M.
 Jaech, Rita B.
 Jaech, Timothy A.
 Jennings, A. C.
 Johnson, Edwin T.
 Johnston, Mrs. Miriam Michaels
 Johnston, Ura Mae
 Jones, Uriel C.
 Jones, Mrs. Uriel C.
 Jowles, Charles

K

Kievit, Ruth E.
 Krieger, Mary L.
 Klein, Fred A.
 King, Richard F.
 Kruger, Art
 Kruger, Eva S.
 Kritiz, Kenneth W.
 Kendrick, Vaudia F.
 Kopas, Joseph
 Kennedy, Eloise
 Kennedy, Donald
 Kennedy, Mrs. Donald
 Keough, Peggy
 Kahn, Arthur
 Kahn, Margaret
 Kou, Boris
 Kou, Mrs. Boris
 Kirar, Rudolph
 Kirar, Mrs. Rudolph
 Kolb, Arley
 Kolb, Madge
 Knowles, Charles
 Knowles, Doris
 Kline, S. B.
 Kleberg, Marcellus A.
 Kleberg, Edith Allerup
 Krainess, Sandra
 Krohngold, Walter
 Kowalewski, Felix
 Kowalewski, Laura Eiler
 Kubotsn, Teruko
 Kitchen, Patricia Ann
 Krieger, Alan
 Kane, Thomas P.
 Kurs, Andrea
 Kurs, Mitchell
 Kurs, Shirley
 Kurs, Bernard H.
 Keadle, Buddy
 Keadle, Mona
 Kennedy, Malvine, F.
 Kalal, Emelie O.
 Kalal, Mitchell
 Kalina, Dell Ray
 Kamuchey, Evelyn
 Kautzky, Donald W.
 Kautzky, Mrs. Marline C.
 Kimbro, Katy Ki
 King, Mrs. Dorothy Hays
 King, Robert B.
 King, Virginia
 Kimkade, Harold L.
 Kischer, Kent W.
 Kleberg, Robert E.
 Klock, Dorothy C.
 Klock, Le Grand
 Knaak, Fenn Bunmann
 Knotts, C. W.
 Koger, Inez
 Kraft, Mrs. Dorothy
 Kraft, Raymond
 Kress, Eunice
 Kubiak, Helen Bumann

L

Lindsey, Thomas
 Lindley, Mary Max
 Levy, Larry A.
 Linares, Gavino G.
 Latz, Leo
 Latz, Mrs. Leo
 Lane, Kenneth R.
 Linsay, Albert D.
 Lisay, Trja Kono
 Little, James
 Latimer, Esperanza
 Ladner, Emil S.
 Ladner, Mary B.
 Ladner Suzanne
 Leenhouts, Myron A.

Lewis, Samuel Morris
 Lerner, Ira
 Lief, Meyer
 Longland, Jean
 Lloyd, Glenn T.
 Letkiewicz, Joseph
 Letkiewicz, Mrs. Joseph
 Leitson, Thelma
 Leitson, Lawrence
 Leitson, Mark
 Leitson, David
 Leitson, Rose
 Long, Calvin A.
 Lewis, Robert
 Lewis, Mrs. Robert
 Lankenau, Robert O.
 Lankenau, Betty Jean
 Lerner, Ira
 Lerner, Shirley
 Lupo, Frank
 Lupo, Anna
 Lefkowitz, J.
 Lefkowitz, Shelley
 Lombardi, Terry
 Lane, Richard K.
 Levy, Saul
 Long, Iva
 Lincoln, Maxine
 Larsur, Harold C.
 Lamb, Alfred J.
 La Fontaine, Lewis
 Landry, Mrs. Dorothy
 Landry, Howard
 Lansing, Yates
 Laramie, Dora Benoit
 La Rosa, Frank L.
 Lau, Leonard
 Lau, Mrs. Leonard
 Lauritsen, La Reine Roper
 Lauritsen, Wesley
 Law, Jennie (Alexander)
 Leary, Chester
 Lee, Fred E.
 Lee, Sadie F.
 Levy, Annie J.
 Linden, Dorothy
 Logan, Wells C.
 Ludivico, Carmen I.
 Ludivico, Mrs. Carmen I.
 Ludivico, Enza A.
 Ludivico, Mrs. Enza A.
 Ludivico, Ruth D.
 Lupiani, Lisa

M

Madsen, Dorothea R.
 Madsen, Willard J.
 Manoogian, June M.
 Morton, Clyde J.
 Morton, Loretta F.
 Montoya, Milan A.
 Mintz, Mrs. Benjamin
 McDonald, Archie H.
 McDonald, Muriel McShane
 McNeilly, Charles M., Jr.
 McNeilly, Celia
 Melton, Willis F.
 Melton, Mrs. Willis F.
 Maupin, Ollie
 Miller, Clyde W.
 Malzkuhn, Eric
 Munoz, Roger
 Munoz, Mary
 Marcus, Oscar J.
 Mulfeld, Emil
 Myers, Richard H.
 McLeod, I.
 McMichen, Viola
 Mullins, Richard
 Mullins, Rosemary
 Martin, Joseph J.
 Martin, Mrs. Joseph J.
 Meredith, Mrs. Thomas R.
 Miles, Dorothy
 Mayes, Thomas A.
 Mayes, Mrs. Thomas A.
 Murphy, Pearl
 McCall, S. Rozelle
 Mathis, Rev. Steve L.
 Miller, Foss
 Mitchhart, Gene
 Monaghan, Bilbo
 Monaghan, Mrs. Bilbo
 Manson, James
 Manson, Mrs. James
 McClure, William E.
 McClure, Mrs. William E.
 McMullen, Clyde
 McMullen, Mrs. Clyde
 Moore, Kendall S.
 Moore, Mrs. Kendall S.
 Musmanno, Madeline
 May, William E.
 McCrory, Mark
 Magliochino, Mario
 Maney, Richard E.
 Moores, Donald F.
 Moore, Mildred

Marsh, Charles E.
Mallman, W. F.
Macfadden, James
Macfadden, Mrs. James
Methodist Wesley Club for the Deaf
McClure, William J.
Majoche, Donald T.
Marshall, Alfred
Marshall, Chas. C.
Marshall, Mrs. Margaret DuBose
Marshall, Marvin
Marshall, Mrs. Marion
Matthews, John P.
Matthews, Paula B.
Mayfield, R. E.
McCord, W. S.
McCord, W. Samuel
McFall, Wilma R.
McGee, Ramona
McIntire, Mrs. O. L.
Meester, William A.
Mehl, Albert F.
Middleton, Daniel
Middleton, Mrs. Daniel
Miller, Charles, J.
Miller, Mrs. Clyde E.
Moore, Donald P., Sr.
Morgan, Mabel
Moser, Peter
Moskowitz, Charles
Munoz, Tony
Munoz, Mrs. Tony
Mudgett, David
Mudgett, Mrs. David
Murray, Mildred F.
Mursden, Robert T.

N

Nelson, Arlene Weber
Norman, Fred G.
Neumann, Donald
Neumann, Hertha
Norton, Earl
Norton, Kay
Norton, Kenneth
Norton, Audree Bennett
Nimmo, Frank
Nasukiewicz, S.
Newton, George C.
Nine, James L.
Nine, Mildred
Nueske, Tilla
Newman, Harold G.
Newman, Lucy
Newman, Lawrence
Newman, Betty
Nathanson, Randy Sue
Nelson, Arlene Weber
Nicol, Henry O., Sr.
Nicol, Mrs. Henry O., Sr.
Nicolai, Richard
Nicolai, Richard D.
Nicolai, Mrs. Richard
Nicolai, Mrs. Richard
Nilson, Mabel
Nuernberger, Donald
Nuernberger, Eleanor
Nutt, Houston

O

Ohlinger, Betty
Ogden, Jonathan H.
Ogden, Dorothy W.
Oleszko, John J.
O'Donnell, Arthur
Osmola, William
Osmola, Lena Parrott
Osmola, Willena M.
Osmola, Ruby C.
O'Keefe, Jack
O'Brien, Dixie
Ogburn, Thomas
Olson, John R.
Olson, Christine
Orman, J. R.
Orman, Mrs. J. R.
Osborne, Elizabeth M.
Osborne, Thelma W.
Otis, Mrs. Elizabeth L.
Ott, Florence H.
Owens, Benrice R.

P

Phillips, Richard M.
Phillips, Ruth D.
Phipps, Elbert
Pucci, Louis J.
Pigott, Judy
Poserly, Thomas
Pollack, Charles R.
Pollack, Nancy
Pimentel, Albert T.
Pimentel, Sally J.
Parks, Carl A.
Pickell, Herbert L., Jr.
Parker, Samuel
Phelps, Donald
Pumphrey, John M.

Pumphrey, Kitty M.
Piercy, Eugene L.
Piercy, Mrs. Eugene L.
Pollack, Joseph
Pierson, Phillip
Pordes, Cheryl
Pordes, Burt
Pordes, Mrs. Burt
Pordes, Gary
Penney, Clara L.
Propp, Eleanor Cuscaden
Potts, John
Potts, Mrs. John
Preston, Glenn A.
Perry, Francis
Perry, Mrs. Francis
Peccari, Fred, Jr.
Pickell, Herbert L., Jr.
Pim, Mrs. Ollie Mau
Padden, Donald A.
Portland, Ore., Aux. Frat No. 133
Petkovich, Richard
Peterson, Arthur F.
Park, Nelson
Park, Grace Coleman
Parlar, Frederick W.
Pindholm, Tono
Pindholm, Lucille
Peterson, Paul C.
Powers, Noble G.
Pucci, Laura R.
Powers, Virginia
Peterson, Eugene
Peikoff, David
Peikoff, Polly
Palmer, Howard O.
Parker, Mrs. Maud E.
Parks, Very Rev. Robert
Parrish, William
Paul, Miss Jean
Pedersen, Billy
Pedersen, Eliza
Pedersen, Elizabeth
Pedersen, George
Pedersen, Irene
Pedersen, James
Pedersen, Mary
Pedersen, Robert
Pedersen, Susan
Pedersen, Vivian
Pedersen, W. C.
Petersen, W. L.
Peterson, Corrine Lee
Peterson, Lilla E.
Peterson, Peter N.
Pickell, Herbert L., Jr.
Pimental, Albert T.
Pimental, Mrs. Albert T.
Player, Katherine
Poole, Norma Corneliussen
Pope, Mrs. Pauline
Pope, A. W.
Pope, Verle, A.
Posh, Cornelius
Potter, James N.
Potter, Kathryn G.
Prichard, Doris A.
Parll, Roy G.

Q

Quigley, Howard M.

R

Ridler, Vilma
Ross, William H.
Roundtree, R. E.
Rogerson, Priscilla
Roop, Shirley
Reaves, Leland
Ramger, Harold
Ramger, Catherine
Rothenberg, June
Rothenberg, Janet
Rosenthal, David
Rosenthal, Mrs. David
Ross, Roger
Ross, Mrs. Roger
Reeves, Rena, S.
Rittenberg, Samuel B.
Rittenberg, Mrs. S. B.
Rice, Hollis
Rice, Mrs. Hollis
Reneau, Finis A.
Reneau, Marie Shute
Roach, John A.
Robbins, C. J.
Roberts, Earl
Roberts, Mrs. Earl
Razook, Ralph
Rasmussen, Arthur
Rath, Gunnar E.
Russell, Clarence, Jr.
Reed, Robert T.
Reed, Mrs. Robert T.
Rabinowitz, Harry
Rabinowitz, Mrs. Harry
Rabinowitz, Dorothy
Rappaport, Helen
Rocque, Lawrence A.

Rose, Joseph S.
Rosman, Rose
Rubin, Sol
Riley, Jack
Rosenberg, Yata
Reynolds, Mrs. J.
Robinson, Flossie
Rensberger, Nina
Reeves, Albert
Reeves, Gloria
Ravn, Alden C.
Ravn, Caroline Tillinghast
Reed, Helma
Reidelberger, Eleanor McCarthy
Reidelberger, Henry J.
Revil, Robert E.
Richter, Lawrence
Rosenkjar, Donald L.
Rosenkjar, Einer
Ross, Bert
Rosso, Frank P. Del

S

Schick, Eugene F.
Sherman, Art
Sherman, Izora
Schowe, Ben, Jr.
Smoak, Mrs. Duncan
Sugiyama, William T.
Study, Owen
Schlessinger, Marion
Stottler, Harley D.
Stottler, Mrs. Harley D.
Sonneson, Wayne
Sonneson, Mrs. Wayne
Skedsmo, Herman
Spradling, Joseph T.
Stahma, Dorothy Ann
Sinn, Nyra E.
Schoppert, Thelma L.
Steele, A. Edward
Sladek, Frank E.
Sladek, Beverly N.
Sample, Katherine
Srka, John A.
Schunhoff, Hugo F.
Schunhoff, Mary Jane
Shaw, Carey C.
Shaw, Mrs. Carey C.
Sheinbaum, Milton
Sheinbaum, Edythe
Scheinbaum, Sidney
Stern, James M.
Silverstein, Norman
Shafranek, Benjamin
Shafranek, Kate
Schreffler, Cecile
Schwartz, Nathan
Schein, Harry
Schein, Mrs. Harry
Spalding, Frances
Smith, Speed D.
Sparks, Fred L., Jr.
Sparks, Hazelene C.
Stone, Anita
Spence, Marvin
Sheilds, Robert
Shaffer, Richard J.
Skalicky, Ann T.
Steele, Delma
Stanek, Mary Elizabeth
Shapaska, Bert C.
Smith, Fletcher, Jr.
Smith, Mrs. Fletcher, Jr.
Spady, George
Spady, Mrs. George
Schuler, Mary Jo
Sowell, Luda B.
Sommer, Elizabeth Baughman
Sparks, Fred L., Jr.
Spradlin, Harlon G.
Stack, Hugh Lee
Stockdale, Lois
Stakley, Mrs. Sam
Steele, Charles William
Shinger, Edgar H.
Steigerwald, Ikene
Schmidt, Burton
Schmidt, Ailene
Shafranek, Benjamin
Shafranek, Kate
Silberstein, Joel M.
Smith, Lena Bettina
Sokoloff, H.
Shirley, Oscar
Searles, Raymond
Stifter, William J.
Stifter, Alyce B.
Schoof, Joseph
Schreiber, Frederick
Sprinkel, Margaret P.
Stedrak, Conrad A.
Shorder, Irvin
Stark, James L.
Schmidt, Edith
Sorensen, Eileen
Skedsmo, Florence
Stine, John Dale, Jr.
Sanderson, Robert G.

Schmeekpeper, Minnie Bumann
Schmidt, Charles J., Sr.
Schmidt, Mrs. Charles J., Sr.
Schreiber, Herb
Schyman, William
Schyman, Mrs. William
Scaffield, Harry Howard
Scaffield, Patricia Corbett
Scott, Elizabeth V.
Seeger, J. P.
Seeger, Mrs. Ruth Mae Taubert
Sewell, Mrs. Helen Ross
Shibley, Luther C.
Silber, Irene
Simmer, Gertrude
Simmer, Victor
Simpson, William M.
Simpson, Mrs. William M.
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Slater, Rita Lloyd
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Smith, Mrs. James M.
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Sommer, Clarence E.
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Stewart, Roy
Stewart, Mrs. Roy
Sullard, Mrs. Bob R.
Sullivan, Frank
Sutcliffe, Mrs. Alleen
Sutcliffe, H. Lynn
Sonnenstrahl, Debbie Meranski
Schornstein, Florence (5)

T

Taylor, Ann Bausch
Taylor, Herschel O.
Toledo Deaf Club
Tyhurst, William
Tyhurst, Mrs. William
Tillinghast, E. W.
Tillinghast, Adelle S.
Timney, Irene I.
Tennis, Ann Peterson
Tress, Donald A.
Taylor, Verne, Sr.
Tremaine, Harry
Taylor, Harold V.
Taylor, Mrs. Harold V.
Tharp, Jeff D.
Tharp, Mrs. Jeff D.
Thompson, Earl D.
Tillotson, Ted
Trickey, Dorothy J.
Tate, Olen
Taylor, Evelyn L.
Taylor, Jerry R.
Taylor, Merle J.
Taylor, Nancy Coston
Taylor, Velda
Taylor, Verne E.
Taylor, Mrs. Verne E.
Temple, Mrs. Sara Small
Tharp, Jeff D.
Tharp, Mrs. Jeff D.
Thibodeau, Pat
Thibodeau, Mrs. Pat
Thompson, Ethel Doran
Tisdale, Peggy Greene
Todd, Jon
Tubb, Lonnie, Sr.
Tubergen, John M.
Tugg, Eddie
Tugg, Neil
Tugg, Randy
Tugg, Richard
Tugg, Mrs. Richard
Tuttle, Marvin O.

U

Uehling, C. A.
Uehling, Mrs. C. A.
Udelson, Joel M.
Underhill, O. W.
Underhill, Mrs. Kathleen P.

V

Val, Louis
Valencia, Ray
Vollenweider, John A.
Virnig, JoAnn
Van Cott, Daniel
Volpintesta, L.
Volpintesta, Mrs. L.
Vakaro, George
Vakaro, Geneva
Volp, Hedwig, W.
Volp, Herbert C.
Volp, Alma G.
Vinci, Ernesto
Vinci, Hazel M.

W

Whisman, Charley
Whisman, Mrs. Charley
Wurdeemann, John V.
Wilkinson, Donald
Wilkinson, Marilyn

Wolach, Marvin
Wade, Sarah
Werner, Ernest
Walker, Delmar L.
Watson, Robert G.
Wright, Arnold E.
Walker, Rodney W.
Williamson, William H.
Walker, Jack M.
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Wilson, Eva B.
Williams, Boyce M.
Wilson, James W.
Wahlstrom, Elvira C.
Wilson, David
Williamson, Mrs. David
Williamson, Ammy Lee
Watson, Angela
Wallace, Helen M.
Wall, Evelyn S.
Webb, Elizabeth N.
Webb, Arthur C.
Ward, Larry
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Wilson, Margaret
Wilson, Woodrow
Wilson, Carolyn
Wilson, Belle F.
Washburn, Arthur O.
Wukadinonih, Michael L.
Wukadinonih, Elodi B.
Witczak, Edmond
Witczak, Betty
Wright, William
Wright, Ethel E.
Withers, W. G.
Wright, Richard O.
Wright, Mary E.
Wadler, William
Wilson, Charles Dale
Wahl, Alois Williams
Wahl, Howard P.
Walker, Tommy R.
Wallace, John M.
Walls, Ruby
Wampler, Dennis
Warden, George H.

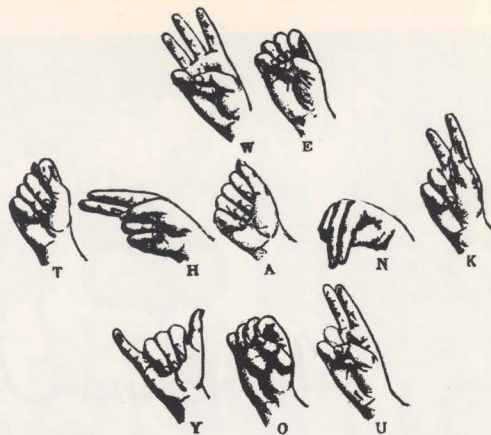
Warden, Mrs. George H.
Warsawsky, Celia
Warsawsky, Leonard
Webb, Dr. Z. L.
Wehking, Donald
Wehking, Mrs. Donald
Werdig, Robert M.
Werdig, Mary Jim
West, Rt. Rev. Hamilton
Westfall, Sherman B.
Wheeler, Ned C.
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Williams, Betty Reynolds
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Wilson, Graham
Wilson, Lalla
Wilson, Mrs. Wana
Wisotzke, E.
Wisotzke, Mrs. E.
Wood, Marion L.
Wooley, Ruth
Worcester Club for the Deaf (10)

Y

Yates, Margaret C.
Younggren, Darwin C.
Younggren, Gladys L.
Yoder, Adolphus
Young, George R.

Z

Zachariasen, William C.
Zinza, Bryan E.
Zinza, Edward
Zieske, Paul C.
Zahn, Harry V.
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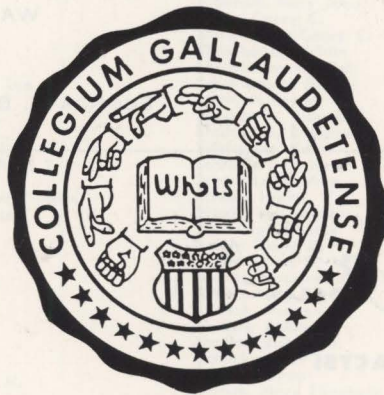
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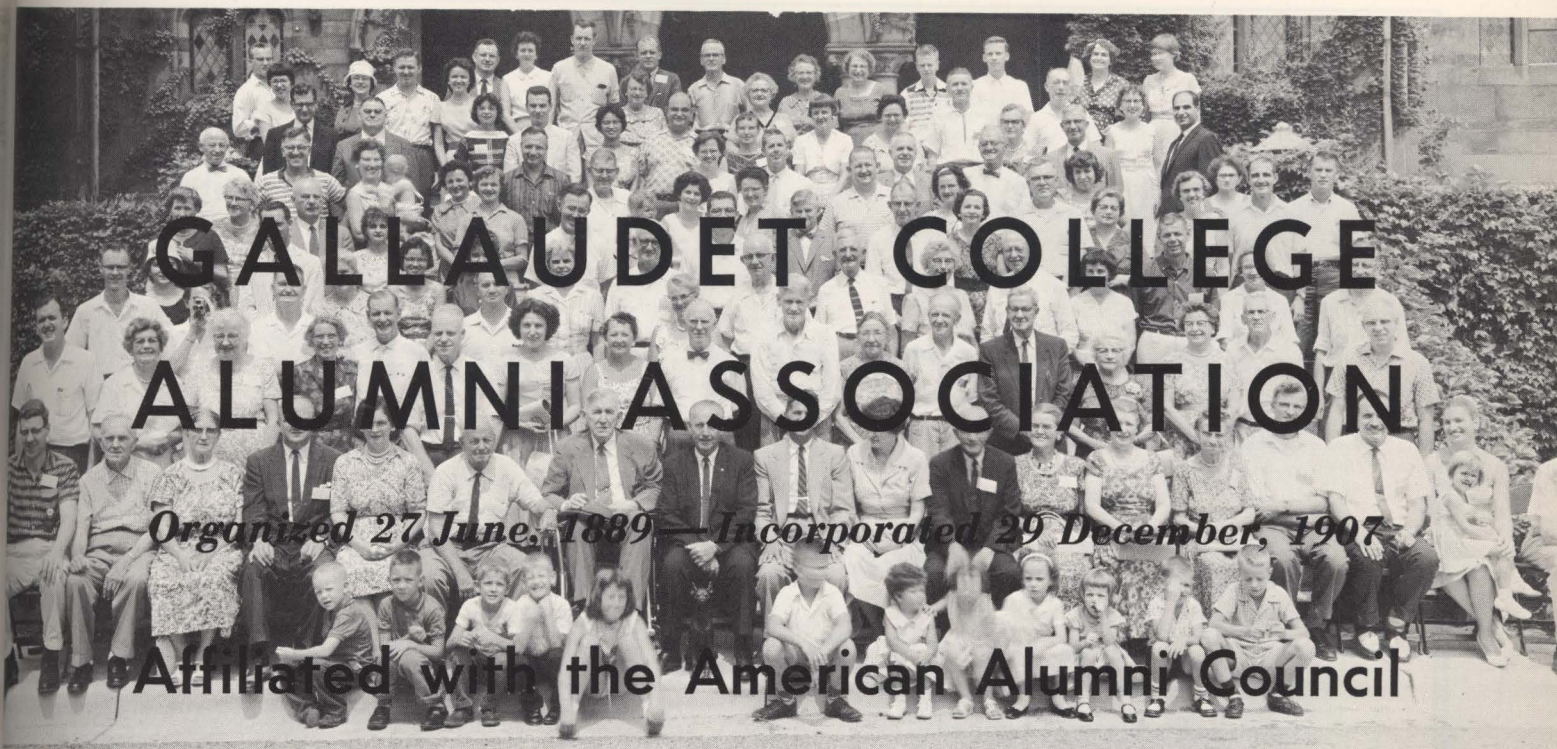
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Congratulations
to
GALLAUDET COLLEGE
On Its 100th Anniversary
From
AKRON CHAPTER
of
Gallaudet College Alumni Association

The members of the
COLUMBUS, OHIO CHAPTER
extend their congratulations to Gallaudet
College on its centennial for the magnificent
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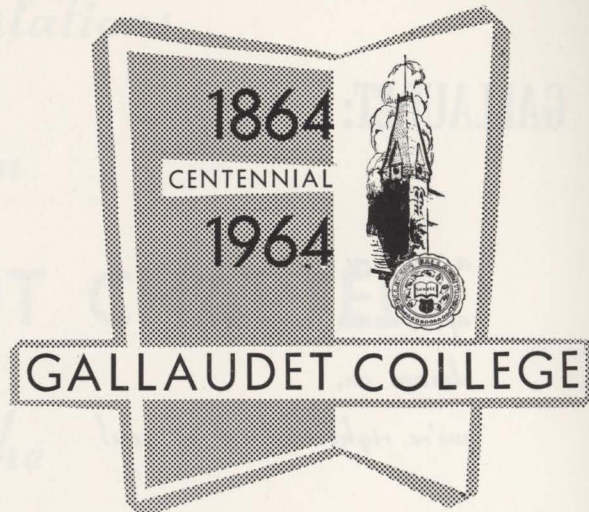
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TUESDAY, JULY 7—Registration, NAD sessions, Order of Georges dinner, NAD Rally

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8—Registration, All Day Outing at Bay Ridge Beach, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 9—Registration, NAD sessions, Banquet

FRIDAY, JULY 10—Registration, NAD sessions, I.G.D. Luncheon, Frolic Night

SATURDAY, JULY 11—Registration, NAD sessions, Grand Ball & Show

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To—actively promote the best interests of the deaf of Ohio.

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To—achieve equal consideration for the deaf by all government agencies concerned with employment, vocational rehabilitation and problems related thereto.

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Members of

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27th N.A.D. CONVENTION

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JULY 6 to 11, 1964

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from the

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at the

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August 7-8-9, 1964

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A 1964 Successful Reunion

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100th Anniversary of Gallaudet College
and Best Wishes for Future of GCAA*

from

OMAHA (Nebraska) CLUB OF THE DEAF

Best Wishes for

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from

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*appreciates the value of
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MANY MORE !

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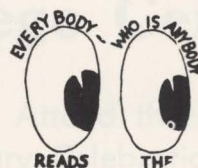
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and
The welfare of the deaf
In the years ahead

Best Wishes
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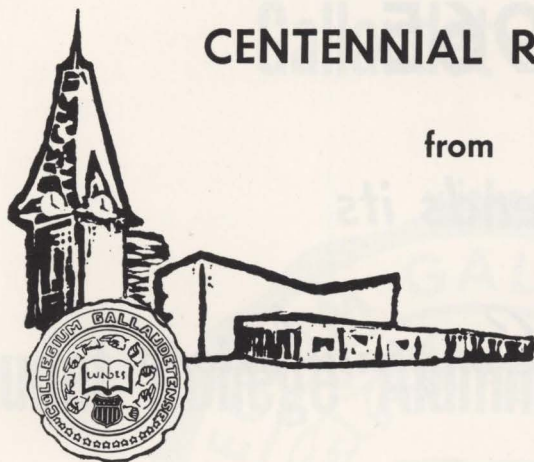
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for its

**CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION**

Greetings and Best Wishes
to the
GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
for a successful



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from

**Class of
1964**

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and
Best Wishes*
for a
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1966**

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to*
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COLLEGE**
on its
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from

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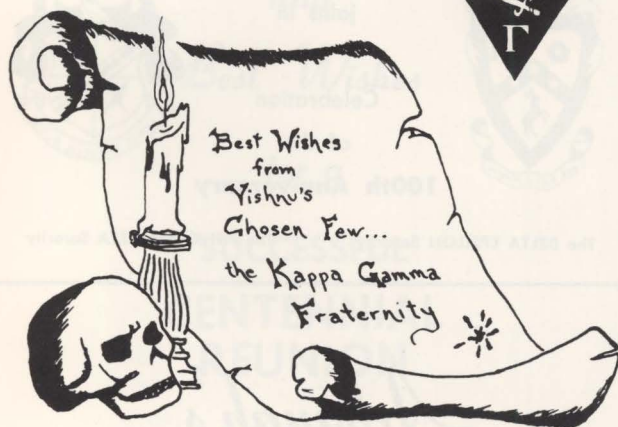
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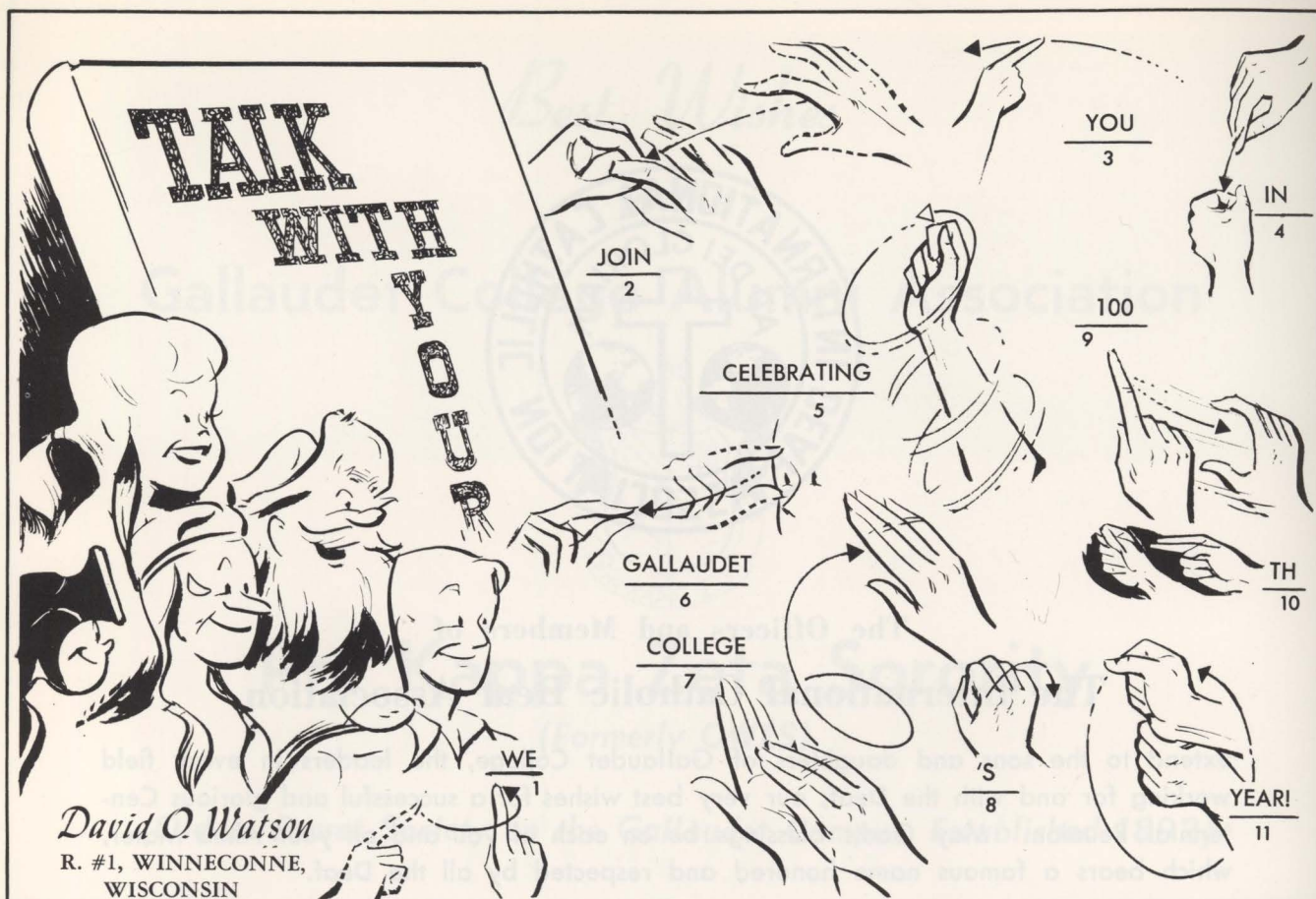
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G.C.A.A. Centennial Reunion

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CENTENNIAL REUNION
For a
Successful Celebration
From
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