

The Maryland Bulletin

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A Publication of the Maryland School for the Deaf

**Black History Month
Special Edition 2012**



Beginning of a Legacy:
History of the Maryland School for the Colored Deaf: 1872 – 1956

The Maryland Bulletin

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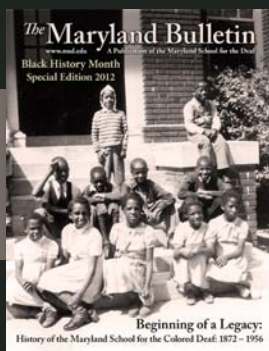
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ON THE COVER

Young children pose in front of one of the Colored School for Deaf dormitories on the Overlea, Maryland campus, date unknown.



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Acknowledgements

Many things had to come together or this information would not have seen the light of day for many more years, if ever.

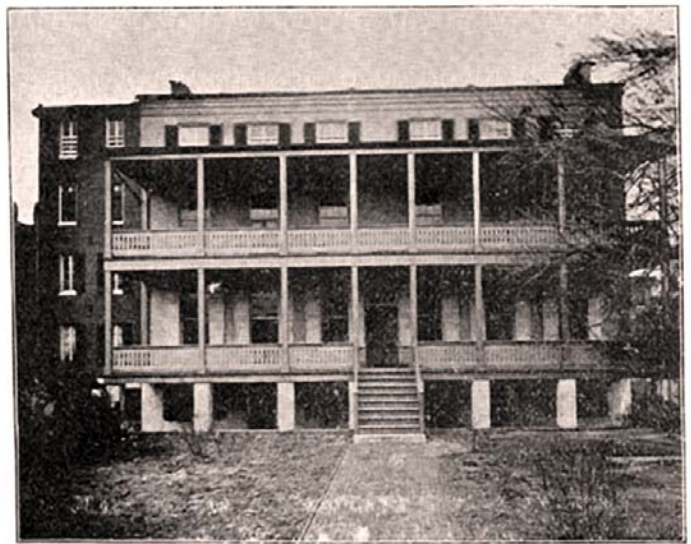
At the top of the list is the Maryland School for the Blind. Dr. Michael Bina, MSB President, granted us access and stopped in from time to time to inquire as to the progress we were making. It was always a pleasure to share stories about his predecessors. Our point of contact throughout the project was Dr. Bina's capable Executive Assistant, Ms. Valerie Johnson, who kept the information and requests flowing to the right people and places on their campus.

Ms. Robin Churchill, MSB's Chief Financial Officer, provided general coordination on campus, such as full photocopying access, collecting all known photos and having them delivered to MSD for digitizing. She also coordinated the temporary loan of the items on display in the Bjorlee Museum for Black History Month. The keeper of the combination to the vault was Ms. Donna Liska, Payroll Specialist, who never failed to open it on time and lock up at the end of the day. Finally, a "job well done" goes out to many other staff and faculty who always made us feel welcomed and always took time to answer our numerous questions.

We are most appreciative of the unknown individuals who went before us and had the foresight to keep original pictures, documents and correspondence which made this research possible.

When first approached with this idea for research and publication, MSD's Superintendent James E. Tucker did not hesitate for a moment even though he knew budget allocations had already been made and we would need to find alternative means for the resources needed. His encouragement was evident through his many requests for progress updates. Mr. Tucker also did final editing of this document.

The final publication layout was done by Larry Newman, MSD's talented Publications Specialist. As usual, once behind a camera, scanner and computer Larry was able to work his



MAIN-BUILDING, MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE
COLORED BLIND AND DEAF.

**Original Colored Department Building at
92 South Broadway, Baltimore City, MD in 1872.**

graphic design magic! He was also responsible for not only making a pictorial history, but making certain that digital archives are retained and cataloged.

Printing this Special Edition of the Maryland Bulletin became a partnership. Approximately one half of the cost was provided through a Delaplaine Foundation Grant of \$2,500. The National Black Deaf Advocates, Inc. contributed another \$500 toward printing the final product with the Maryland School for the Deaf Gift Fund completing the balance.

We learned much during this journey which you have helped to provide and hope this publication is worthy of your expectations from your involvement in it.

—Chad Baker, Director of MSD Museums



**Bledsoe Building, 1953, last remaining building on Overlea Campus from
the Colored School for the Deaf. It is scheduled to be razed in the near future.**

Foreword

While doing research on the history of the Maryland School for the Deaf, we would often come across references to the Maryland School for the Colored Deaf, but found almost no information when we specifically researched the topic. Gallaudet archives had a handful of photos and the Bjorlee Museum at the Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick Campus, had a scant three student text books bearing an oval stamp: “MD. School for the Blind Department for Colored”, one of which included “Balto. MD” in the center. Issues of previous *Maryland Bulletins* containing several articles and student files of the students who transferred from the program at Overlea, Maryland to Frederick in the fall 1956 also added information. Still, precious little was known about the essence of the program offered, its students and its personnel.

Maryland School for the Blind was contacted to seek any information that they might have since they are still on the same site as the Colored School for the Deaf. Yes, they had information, but were not certain as to exactly what it may contain as it had long ago been boxed up for storage in their vault. Obtaining access to this goldmine of information forms the core of this special publication. The vault was formerly part of the business office of the

school, but the space outside the vault had been converted to a classroom some time ago. To avoid interruption of classes the research was conducted during the Spring and Summer Breaks of 2010 – 2011 school year.

Wanting to leave no stone unturned, a search began to locate graduates of the program. Both the Alumni Association of the Maryland School for the Deaf and The Alumni Association of the Maryland School for the Blind indicated that no members of their organizations were CSD graduates. It appears that since the alumnae of CSD did not attend Frederick and were not blind, they simply were not invited to join either group and did not establish one of their own. Eventually two graduates were located through community contacts and interviewed. DVDs of these interviews are available for viewing in the Bjorlee Museum as the search for others continues.

We have used the terms and language of this time, (such as Deaf-Mutes and Maryland State School for the Deaf used below), and particularly the terms “colored” or “negro”. This is significant in two respects. First, it is one thing to read a book or article about this era and the injustices that occurred; but it is a far different feeling when one is holding an original letter stating that the reason for hiring decisions is because a school is below the Mason-Dixon Line.



1955 CSD Graduate Ellsworth Boyer being interviewed by Chad Baker.
DVD of the interview is available in the Bjorlee Museum at MSD.

Secondly, terminology of the time is used to portray 'the way it was, as it was' rather than to project current terms and social-political thinking of today into events of the past. For example, it became clear to us early in this effort that the foremost question, whether one was talking about students or staff, was about one's color. It was the driving consideration in terms of hiring, student placement and budgeting. Other factors such as a person being deaf or hearing; blind or sighted; and male or female were reduced to a secondary consideration level.

The social-political context of the school is important. The program began by an act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1872, becoming the second state behind North Carolina to establish a separate school for education of their colored deaf children. The Institution for the Colored Blind and Deaf-Mutes, as it was originally titled, started when Jim Crow was on the rise. A quarter of a century later the US Supreme Court would issue its formal approval of the separate, but equal doctrine in their 1896 decision in Plessy v. Ferguson. It would be another 60 years before the students would integrate into the existing program at the Maryland State School for the Deaf in Frederick after the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954.

From the very beginning in 1872, employees used the term CSD. Sometimes it was clear they were talking

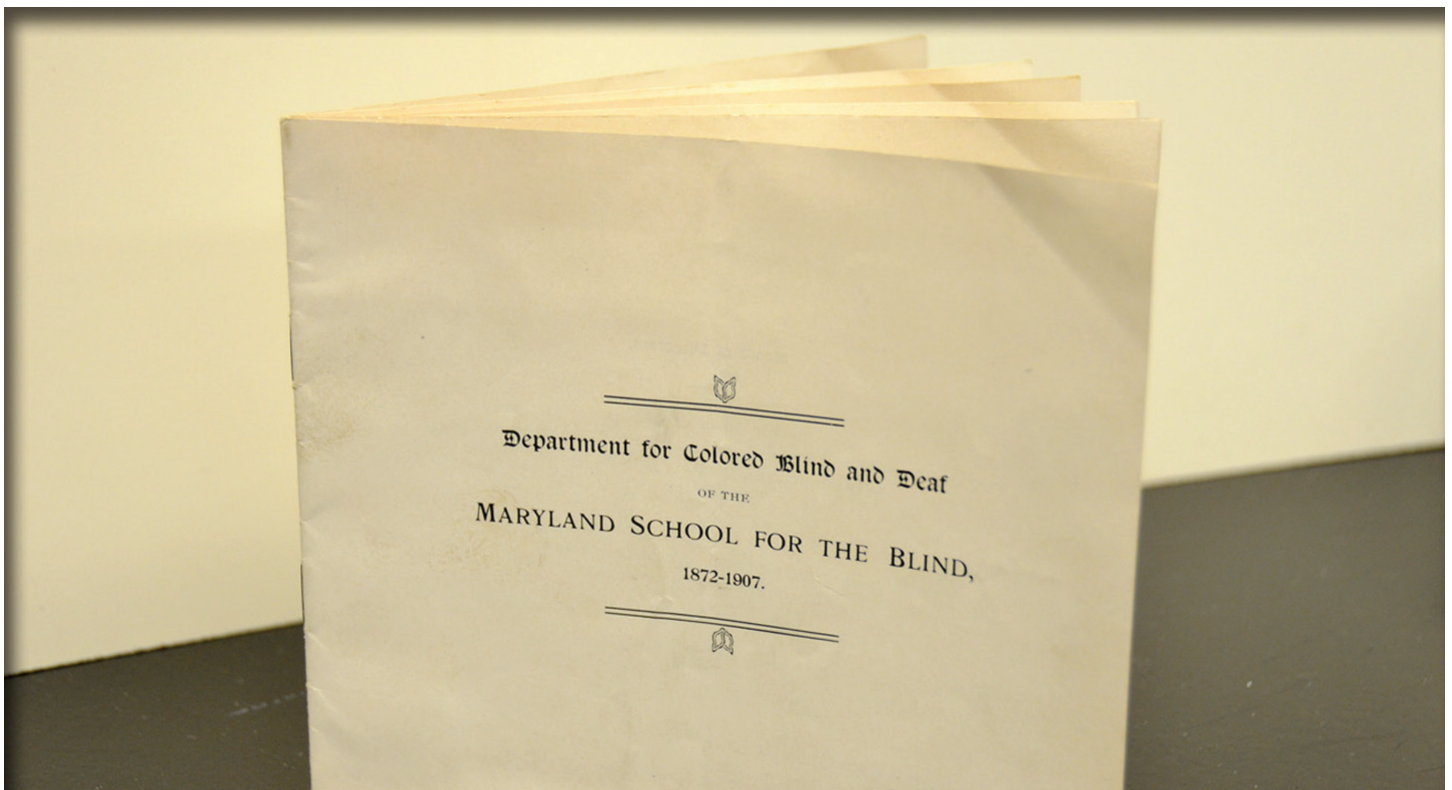
about the Colored School Department, particularly in the budget books and formal reports, encompassing both colored blind and colored deaf. At other times it seems to be referring to only the deaf part of the department: Colored School for the Deaf. In this publication the latter is employed throughout.

Every investigation into an historical event results in a temporary update at best. This is no different. We are publishing the information that we currently have at our disposal, but new discoveries will hopefully come to light at a later time and the story of the Maryland School for the Colored Deaf will be further enriched. This product is intended to be informative as well as a guide to future, more in-depth research of these primary resource documents and coupled with new discoveries.

Toward that end, we have included a roster of all the students who were known to have attended the Colored School for the Deaf between 1872-1956. Also in the appendix we included copies of all pictures that contained students in hopes someday they will be identified. Some of these students would pass through the door of integration to attend the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick and others would become fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of MSD students.

This is really just the beginning of the story.

—Chad Baker, Director of MSD Museums



Brochure announcing the move to new location in 1907 to Overlea, Maryland

Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf Mutes 1872 to 1956

“Where Colored Unfortunates Are Cared For”

was the title of an article that appeared in the Baltimore Herald, Sunday October 8, 1905. The newspaper representative approached the school noticing nothing that would set it apart from any conventional home on the street other than a large sign on the corner of the building stating that chairs are caned, shoes repaired, and that almost any kind of mending can be done. If one had stopped to read the sign, maybe they would notice the plaque on the door that read, Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf. Inside, the representative was given a tour of the building, demonstrations in the classrooms and workshops and the school's history was shared. The article concluded by saying, “As a whole they appeared content, interested, and really more docile than many children in possession of all their faculties.”

Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf continued in operation for 84 years, providing tuition, board and linen, and clothes washing, medicine and medical attention, books, and all other items needed for a ‘proper education’ to colored deaf and blind children, free of charge to the parents.

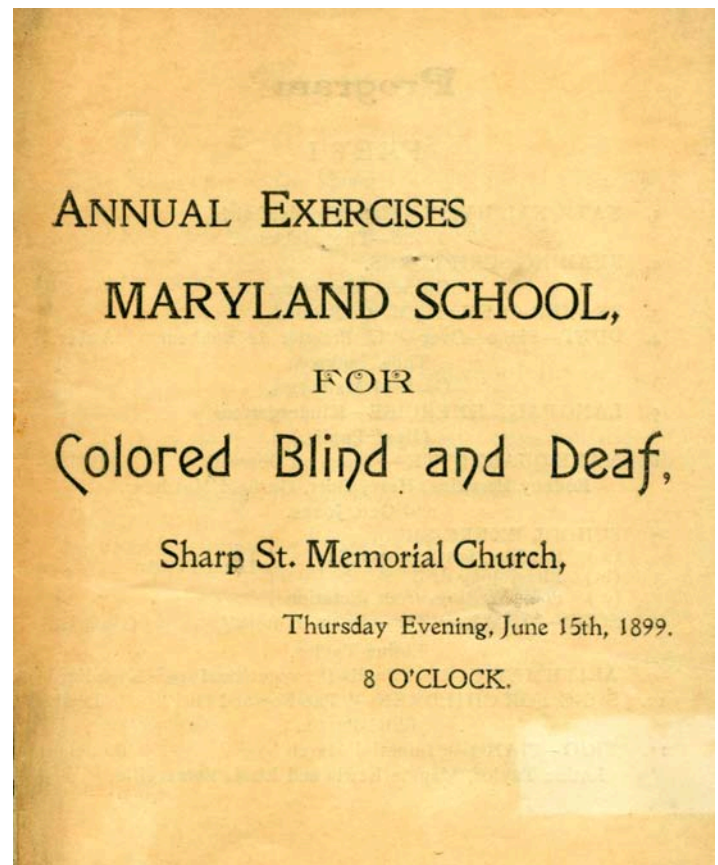
Funding for students was provided by the state and counties. Parents were required to furnish a ‘good supply of comfortable clothing and to pay travel expenses to and from school. The Colored Department was in part funded by the Maryland General Assembly at a flat rate regardless of the number of students enrolled. This differed from the funding for white blind students which was based upon per capita and each county also had to contribute additional monies per student.

Parents living a great distance from the school were advised to allow their children to remain at school all year. The pupils were required to go home only during summer vacation. If a pupil had secured employment in the area for the summer, arrangements could be made for that student to stay on campus during the summer.

The school opened that fall of 1872 with 6 students, two deaf and four blind. Four more students were admitted during that school year. (Peak enrollment would reach 59 students between 1942 and 1944). Rev. Samuel A. Adams, white, was the first teacher of the colored deaf. He was

deaf himself and had been educated at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf. The superintendent, F.D. Morrison reported, ‘every facility has been provided here for the comfort and education of these colored children...the accommodations are ample’. The instruction was said to be the ‘same as that given to white children in similar institutions’ with the morning hours devoted to academic instruction and the afternoons to workshop type activities such as broom making, shoemaking and repair, chair caning and domestic training.

By 1880 the deaf enrollment was up to 18 students. There always seemed, however, to be a concern over the enrollment during that time. It was generally believed that some colored parents were just not sending their children to school at all. Often the parents did not send the children back to school right after summer vacation. They kept them home to help with work there until cold weather. With hopes to better inform the community of the work that the school was doing and to publicize it, the year-end



closing activities were held at Bethel Methodist Church in 1883 along with exhibitions of the student's work. These year-end exercises continued to be held each year in early June. They later became known as 'The Annual Exercises' and developed into grand affairs. The 1907 closing activity, the final year at the school's Saratoga location, was held at the Ford's Opera House in Baltimore and was described as "the largest audience of Colored people we have had. The Opera House was packed, all on the first and second floors having paid 25 cents and 20 cents for each seat. The entertainment, the practice side of school works and that the fact students could be trained to participate in whatever others can do to entertain was demonstrated." There were demonstrations of school work, music by the blind, drills by the deaf boys and exhibitions of the student's hand work. At the accompanying bazaar, pupil made items and baked goods could be purchased. Lunch was prepared by the girls from the cooking classes.

The colored children of Washington, DC and Delaware were educated at the Columbia Institute, now Kendall, along with the white children. They had separate sleeping and eating accommodations, but were educated together in the classrooms. This functioned well until 1896 when the Plessy vs. Ferguson Case established the separate but equal doctrine. Objections were raised because the races were in the same classrooms. The situation became so volatile that congressional approval was obtained and the

colored students were transferred to the Maryland School for the Colored in 1905. Earlier in 1883, arrangements had been made with West Virginia to educate its colored children here in Maryland.

The school at Saratoga soon became over crowded. Property was obtained and a new school located on Taylor Avenue was built and completed October 14, 1907. Occupancy was to take place after Christmas. School opened January 2, 1908 with the enrollment of 26 deaf students and 12 blind students. However, all students did not return on that date. The more physically able were brought in to make the move from Saratoga Street. In a report to the Board of Directors dated January 29, 1908, the superintendent gave what was termed as a brief summary of the work the students had done to execute the move to the new campus. "The boys and girls were divided into squads, the number in each varying according to the work to be done." The girls worked 3 to 5 hours cleaning, doing daily laundry, mending for all of the institution, putting down linoleum, cleaning and arranging furniture in the cottages, hanging curtains, cleaned and made up 40 beds. They also cleaned all the furniture, rugs, pantries, cupboards, utensils, and cleaned and filled all the lamps. In addition to this, seven girls did all the dining room work for the teachers and children.

The boys worked 3 to 6 hours daily in helping to execute the move to the new campus. Some chores listed



Taylor Ave: Boys' dorm on left, girls' dorm on right and Teachers' quarters in center

were: helping to move all furniture from Saratoga, helping to repair and paint any furniture as needed, helping to build and paint closets, painted woodwork, waxed and varnished floors. They packed up, moved, and set up the workshops. They packed up and distributed the classroom books. They also did chores such as papering walls, hanging pictures, screwing on doorknobs, and putting up clothes lines, and the daily getting coal for heat and hauling away the ashes. In addition to the above, they did general grounds work and helped to clear a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land.

The students had their first meal in their new dining hall nine days after the move had started. The rest of the pupils moved in the last week of January. The move to Taylor Avenue was not readily accepted by the residents in the area. In a meeting the superintendent reported that 'the Overlea people have been much disturbed about the negroes passing through their streets to and from our place. We have assured them that we shall do all we can to prevent the Negroes from being a menace to them'.

With the move to a more rural location, a working farm was added. 'A sum not exceeding \$1000 to equip the farm with a pair of mules or horses, a wagon and other such farming implements as are necessary' was approved. In February of that year a farmer was hired for \$30 a month and board. Two boys from the school would assist him in clearing the land and getting it ready for spring plowing and planting. In 1909, 3 cows were purchased to provide milk for the school after being supplied with some "impure milk". Sometime later, pigs were added which may not have been a very good idea. The staff often complained about the odor on warm days and wanted the pig pens removed! The farm remained in operation up through the mid-1950s generating up to ten thousand dollars a year in farm sales.

The school day schedule then, as it was for the most part of the early 1900s, was similar to the following:

Rise at 5:30

Breakfast at 6:30



Girls' dormitory on newly acquired Taylor Avenue property. This building also housed the cafeteria.

Summary of Program Locations

With the program's inception, the Joint Board sought an agreeable location for the new school. They settled upon an existing house at 92 South Broadway, Baltimore which was quickly put in order for classes and living facilities for the initial students. The Joint Board reported, "It is a large building, with ample ground attached..."

The school continued to expand and grow.

In the spring of 1877 a visiting committee of the Maryland State Legislature apparently found something amiss with the Broadway location. The Joint Board's minutes reflect they were left with the feeling this committee would not support the following year's appropriation unless the program agreed to move from the present South Broadway location.

By June of 1879 the Superintendent authorized the purchase of 258 Saratoga Street, Baltimore (later referred to as 648 Saratoga Street) for the new home of the Colored Program. Apparently this had once housed the Maryland School for the Instruction of the Blind before that program's removal to the East North Avenue location.

April 1886 minutes reflect the apparent need for a separate building at the end of the Saratoga property, the current building not having sufficient room for the comfort and health of staff and students. During this construction, the "old" building and grounds underwent some renovations. Still to meet the growing demands of the successful program, a new shop building was added in 1894 and in 1895 the third story of this structure was converted to dormitory space for the boys.

Subsequent reports show a need for new facilities citing growing demands, increased number of pupils and the deterioration of the neighborhood, so the Joint Board and Superintendent after much investigation in the spring of 1906 purchased the Taylor Avenue property (Overlea). This site in the country with all of the health benefits not found in the city already boasted a 3-story dwelling, a wooden structure for shop purposes, a farm house and a barn. Also a view of the distant bay! During 1907 two new three-story brick buildings were under construction for the Colored Program.

A working farm was established and the 1911 Biennial Report reflects the output of this endeavor in the following partial list:

	1909	1910
Bushels Wheat	118	112
Bushels Oats	116	-----
Bushels Rye	-----	4
Barrels Corn	52	38
Barrels Short Corn	6	-----
Pounds Broom Corn	-----	300
Bushels Potatoes	203	96
Bushels Sweet Potatoes	-----	25
Bushels Onions	15	55
Bushels Soup Beans	1	3
Bushels Lima Beans	1	21
Bushels String Beans	50	60
Bushels Turnips	80	30
Bushels Carrots	15	9
Bushels Beets	20	12
Dozen Corn	300	400
Bushels Tomatoes	350	360
Bushels Peas	40	35
Heads Lettuce	800	850
Heads Cabbage	1100	400
Tons Hay	8	7
Tons Straw	3	5
Bundles Corn Fodder	800	600

Also listed were apples, pears, cherries, kale, parsnips, eggplants, celery, kale, parsnips and onion sets.

The school boys worked on the farm which provided much of the food consumed by the staff and students.

Approximately at the same time (late 1906) the Saratoga Street property was sold with the understanding the school would remain until June 1907. But, in March of that year they were required to give over the school building and shop to the purchaser. A house across the street was rented, however "cramped", until May 31, 1907. By June 1907 furniture and equipment was moved to the new Overlea, Taylor Avenue country property. The program fully opened January 1908.

The White Blind Program would move into separate facilities at the Taylor Avenue, Overlea, property in 1911.

The last building to be constructed for the Colored Program was the Bledsoe Building in 1953. While it remains on the campus today, it is scheduled for demolition in the near future.



Care of building and chores from 7 to 9
School/academics from 9 to 12
Dinner from 12 to 1
Industrial/manual training from 1 to 5 p.m.
Supper at 5:30 p.m.
Bed time 7 to 8 p.m.

Course of Study

The school reported that the same methods and scheduling were used in the Colored Department as were used in the White Department and at "Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb located in Frederick, Maryland." Those schools had regular school work/academics part of the day and manual training part of the day.

Each child started out being placed in an oral class. Those who did not show significant progress by means of speech, speech reading and writing were placed in a manual communication class. Those who showed promise were given classes in articulation and lip reading one period a day. The academic subjects were those typically taught in all schools.

The girls had cooking classes where they learned to measure, bake, fry and boil foods. They also had to learn how to make and care for a wood burning fire for cooking. The little girls and boys did cardboard sewing and weaving. They also learned to do bead work, sew hems and make button holes. The more advanced girls and those who had developed skills in using the sewing machine made items for school-wide use. They made aprons, gowns, night shirts, overalls, and girl's uniforms. They occasionally made street dresses for the girls and suits for the small boys. They did fancy embroidery work and made curtains for the entire school. Their work was of such fine quality that it was often displayed locally. The older deaf students, especially the girls, did all the work for the colored department that maids and servants did in the white department.

The male students attended to the grounds and worked the farm. They produced much of the food the school used and did much of the work to keep the colored department operating. They made shoes for the entire institution, and did the shoe repair for the school and the community. They also did chair caning. A portion of the



Speech class

profit made from chair caning, shoemaking and repair, and 'a certain amount of domestic work' was credited to each pupil at the end of the month. A portion of the profit was placed in a local bank for each student and half given to the student as cash. They were encouraged to 'buy useful items and to reserve some for pleasure.' The balance of the profit went to support the school.

For the most part of the last 25 years, before its closing in 1956, the MSB-Colored Department occupied three buildings on part of the Overlea or Taylor Avenue Campus. One building housed the offices, teachers' rooms and the principal's apartment. The other two contained the classrooms and living quarters; one for the boys and the other for the girls. By the early 1950s, a new classroom building was added as well as new gym and much improved dormitories. By that time, also, the colored students were regularly 'invited' to some events held in Newcomer Hall, the school's main building located within the grounds of the white blind department. Such activities were athletic and sporting events, plays and

minstrel shows. The roller skating rink located in the white department was routinely shared by the colored students. It is unclear if this meant all colored students, deaf and blind, or just colored blind students.

The method of instruction continued to be the combined system: oral (speech training), manual alphabet (finger spelling), and manual methods (sign language). During this period, however, there was increasingly more emphasis placed on the use of residual hearing and the use of hearing aids.

The curriculum had two main components; Literary (later called Academics) and Domestic and Vocational Training. The Literary consisted of the basics; reading, arithmetic, writing, spelling, history, geography, language, manual alphabet, sign language, speech and lip reading. The Domestic and Vocational consisted of shoemaking, tailoring, painting, laundering, plain and fancy sewing, floor work, woodworking, gardening, domestic and farm work. Later typewriting was included. The goal of this component was to provide skills that would be



Cooking was a required part of Domesticity Class

compatible to those fields of employment that would likely be opened to the colored students when they left school. Pupils who did not perform as well in the academic areas were usually given more time in domestic and vocational training. A few of the more capable students were given more advanced work to enable them to be mainstreamed into the public school system.

In 1943, the Colored Department started its first class titled 'Home Economics'. That year the students canned 58 gallons of tomato juice, 17½ gallons of green tomato pickles, 7 gallons of chili sauce, 4 gallons of tomato preserves and 4 gallons of catsup, 10½ gallons of apple sauce as well as other produce.

During this period extra-curricular activities expanded. Clubs and youth organizations were started. Such as the Literary Society, Y-Teens (branch of the YWCA), The Christian Endeavor Society, and the Junior Red Cross. There were more social get-togethers such as parties and dances. There were field days, athletic programs, movies on and off campus, and field trips. There was always some observance for the major holidays.

The Annual Christmas Program was always a grand event with the deaf and blind children performing on the same program! They were often reported as having a very large attendance with write-ups in the local newspapers. The 'year-end closing activities' continued to be equally as grand with reported large attendances. The events provided an excellent opportunity for the students to continue to exhibit their academic skills and hand work done over the year.

The children's hand work skills were always a source of pride. Some years back, at an educational conference in Virginia, an exhibit of MSB-Colored Department's hand work was denied space in an exhibition with the white students'. The work could have been displayed in the colored department there, 'but why bother' when 'no one would go there to see it'.

On Sundays the students who remained on campus attended church in the local community along with their teachers. They would go for both Sunday school and regular services. In the afternoon they normally took a walk, attended lectures and had society or club meetings.



Shoe repair class

Faculty and Staff: Also used to keep races separate

An early statement was made that the school believed “that the instructors for the deaf and blind should be selected from among the intelligent men and women having the same affliction themselves. They have a keener perception of the limitations of their students.” Deaf and blind teachers were hired routinely, with emphasis placed on how well the blind saw and how intelligibly the deaf spoke. Even though the department was colored, it was the trend at that time not to hire colored teachers in Maryland. In a 1910 correspondence, Mrs. Blanche Williams, a colored deaf teacher from the North Carolina School for the Deaf Colored Department, was highly recommended for a teaching position at the school. Her husband, who had died recently, had been the Principal at the North Carolina School Colored Department for some time. She wanted to relocate to Baltimore to be near family. The response was, “It would be useless for

me even to think of the employment of Mrs. Williams, because we do not believe in the social equality of colored and white people.” The letter went on to imply that it did not matter how worthy and proficient she was, she would not be hired. It is interesting to note that the letterhead of the North Carolina School for the Deaf in 1921 stated: “Departments For The Races A Mile Apart.”

In 1913, a white teacher in the Colored Department from New Jersey, a Miss Kilgore, who apparently was pleased with her employment, suddenly resigned. After being queried why she was leaving and presented with several incentives to stay, finally admitted that her people had always been against her teaching the colored. She left. This was a common occurrence in many southern states. The white teachers teaching colored children were ostracized in the community, often being denied rental housing because of this. As a result white teachers of colored students were offered room, board, and linen services on campus as part of their contract.

MSB-MSD Ties

Many individuals who were affiliated with the Colored program also had ties to the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick.

MSD graduate, **Daniel E. Moylan**, was employed by the Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf-Mutes in 1888. In 1891 he became Assistant Teacher of the Deaf. Oddly though, a report later in June 1900 felt he was “...not up to date as a teacher in the Deaf Department.” Mr. Moylan was released with a “...gratuity of \$400.”

Moylan became an ordained Minister and served as lay leader and pastor to the Deaf for 50 years – the last 42 as pastor of Christ Methodist Church in Baltimore. His son, Judge Charles E. Moylan, and grandson, Daniel W. Moylan, both served on the Maryland School for the Deaf’s Board of Visitors.

Mr. Richard Ely, youngest son of Maryland School for the Deaf Principal, Charles Wright

Ely, taught in the Colored Deaf Program at the Baltimore school from 1907-1909.

MSD graduate and instructor, **George Faupel**, for whom the school’s current drama program is named, taught for a semester (January 1908 – June 1908) at Overlea. He graduated from Gallaudet in 1907 and served as a long term substitute at the Maryland School for the Deaf that fall.

Mr. Faupel would return to his home campus the fall of 1908 and served there until his death in 1944.

Mr. Thomas C. Forrester served as Resident Principal of the Colored School from 1909-1913 at which time he accepted the Superintendency of the Maryland School for the Deaf until 1918.

Mr. Henry J. Stegemerten, Resident Principal from 1919-1956 accompanied the first group of Colored students to the Maryland School for the Deaf having been of-

fered a position as a teacher which he held until his retirement.

Henry Bernac who taught in the Colored Program also taught as a shoemaking instructor at the Maryland School for the Deaf, 1918-1923.

Correspondence seems to indicate the program in Baltimore and the program in Frederick, as well as Gallaudet, often sought or recommended new employees for one another and shared ideas. A January 1895 entry by MSB Superintendent Morrison read, *“In November I sent Mr. Stauffer to Frederick City to spend a few days in the Maryland School for the Deaf. Mr. Ely kindly entertained him at the Institution and gave him every facility for studying the excellent methods of instruction pursued in that Institution. The Frederick School deservedly ranks as one of the best in the country. I have no doubt but that Mr. Stauffer’s brief visit will result in good to our school.”*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND THE DEAF

FREE TO ALL BLIND CHILDREN AND ALL COLORED DEAF CHILDREN
OF SOUND MIND AND BODY IN NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENTS FOR THE RACES A MILE APART

G. E. LINEBERRY
SUPERINTENDENT

Raleigh, N. C.,
Feb. 2, 1921.

Supt. John F. Bledsoe
Overlea
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Supt. Bledsoe:

We are building a new plant on the cottage system and our Board yesterday asked me to write you to see if you could come at once and check over our plans with us, as we feel sure you could give us some valuable suggestions as you have had special experience in that work.

Of course we will be glad to take care of your expenses if you can come. Do not wait to write, but just wire me when to expect you and come right on if you can do so, and I hope very much that you can. We are anxious to finish checking up some plans and let out contracts for building at an early date.

Yours truly,

G. E. Lineberry
Supt. State School for Blind.

This 1921 letter from the North Carolina clearly shows Jim Crow policy of keeping the races apart.
Note the letterhead in upper left corner.



Students in class. Note girl signing letter "C".

Administration of the Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf

The program, then called the “Institution for the Colored Blind and Deaf-Mutes”, was established in 1872 under “The Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind” Superintendent Frederick D. Morrison. A Joint Committee of six Directors would serve as a governing Board for the new school.

Three directors from the existing Board of the Blind program and three from the Board of “The Maryland Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb” in Frederick were selected:

MSB	MSD
Francis T. King	William J. Albert
John T. Morris	Isaac D. Jones
Charles E. Wethered	Joseph B. Brinkley

The first staff that fall of 1872 were:

Mrs. E.M. Jenison, *Matron*
Rev. Samuel A. Adams, *Teacher of Deaf-Mutes*
Louis D. Zumstein, *Teacher of Blind*
John T. Gibbon, *Master of Shops*

In 1891 as the program grew and developed, Daniel E. Stauffer, a current teacher, was to “...take charge in chief of classes for the Deaf and Blind” with H.R. Latimer assigned as Assistant Teacher for the Blind and Daniel Moylan Assistant Teacher for the Deaf, the staff having expanded. With Mr. Stauffer’s passing in 1898, John F. Bledsoe formerly of the Alabama School for the Deaf and Blind and a Gallaudet Normal Graduate, was appointed Resident Principal of the Colored Program for Deaf and Blind.

Upon the death of Superintendent Frederick Morrison in 1904, George C. Morrison was selected to succeed him and continue the Superintendent’s role of overseeing both the White Blind Program and the Colored Blind and Deaf School. George Morrison served for two years (1904-1906) and during his last year, John Bledsoe, Resident Principal of the Colored Program, was appointed Assistant Superintendent. Mr. A.S. Marine served as Interim Resident Principal for that one year in his place.

1906 saw John Bledsoe assume the Superintendency of both programs, a position he would hold until 1942. His term saw many changes and program expansions. As with many other schools, the Colored Program had seen many name changes:

1872 – *Institution for the Colored Blind and Deaf-Mutes*
1883 – *Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf-Mutes*
By 1903 – *Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf*
By 1907 – *The Department for Colored Blind and Deaf of the Maryland School for the Blind and, at various times simply the Colored School, Colored Program, or Colored Department and by the mid-1950s the Bledsoe Department*

Mr. Lyman Steed became Resident Principal of the Colored Department for three years, 1906-1909. Upon his leaving, Mr. Thomas C. Forrester assumed this position from 1909-1913, leaving only to accept the Superintendency of the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick.

Henry J. Stegemerten, who was employed as a teacher in 1917, in 1919 was appointed Resident Principal of the Colored Program and served until its closing in 1956. He then was offered and accepted a position at the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick.

The archives contain many copies of memos and notes between Superintendent Bledsoe and the Resident Principals. Apparently nothing escaped the Superintendent’s notice such as the following letter from December 4, 1925:

“Dear Mr. Stegemerten:

There is something radically wrong in reference to the use of molasses at the Colored Department.

The matron reports that you are out of molasses notwithstanding the fact that there was part of a barrel and a whole new barrel used since school opened. The new barrel, I am sure, was not opened until way into October.

It is absolutely unnecessary to use as much molasses as this in my opinion. I wish you would check up on this condition.

*Very sincerely yours,
Superintendent”*

Francis Andrews became Superintendent in 1942 upon the retirement of John Bledsoe. In 1952 a new school building for the Colored Department would be dedicated to the memory of Superintendent John Bledsoe. As of 2012 this is the only remaining building in Overlea from the Colored Department and is slated to be torn down. The Colored Program was referred to as the “Bledsoe Department” while the White program was the “Newcomer Department”.

Mr. Andrews supervised the closing of the Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf in 1956 at which time twelve Colored deaf students entered the Maryland School for the Deaf in Frederick:

<i>David Lloyd Beasley</i>	<i>Nathaniel Clark</i>
<i>Gilbert Joseph Harley</i>	<i>Daniel Kenneth Henry</i>
<i>Milbert Clayton Jones</i>	<i>Joseph Edward Wills</i>
<i>Judy Lenitte Bailey</i>	<i>Dorothy Harris</i>
<i>Barbara Lena Sampson</i>	<i>May Frances Vance</i>
<i>Josa Bell Robinson</i>	<i>Bernard Pierce Bailey</i>

One of these students, May Vance, would be a member of the graduating Class of 1957. MSD’s Alumni Association continues to present annual awards in her honor.

There are many other examples which illustrate the practice of not hiring colored teachers. The school had used the New Century Teacher's Bureau in Philadelphia to help fill vacancies. A 1919 correspondence was sent to inform them that they did not hire colored teachers. Twenty-six years later, in 1945, a letter stated that 'our deaf department is colored, but all our teachers and supervisors are white.' In 1945, a friend of Superintendent Frances M. Andrews wrote suggesting names of possible teachers for the Colored Department. The reply was, "however, we employ all white teachers in the school and since we are south of the Mason and Dixon Line, we cannot hire both Colored and White teachers in the same school." This practice continued at least through June of 1957 as noted in the Board meeting at that time, "These...positions will be very difficult to fill. (We may have to hire qualified colored people.)"

Integration Arrives

At a June meeting in 1954, Superintendent Andrews stated that "The recent decision of the Supreme Court will necessitate certain changes in our setup as far as segregation is concerned." He felt that it should not be so much of a problem since over the past 3 to 4 years they had been combining some classes and activities for the blind children. In the fall of 1954 they would combine the third grade white and colored blind children. It was also planned to start a small integrated class of multi-handicap blind children that fall. They would confer with Dr. Pullen from the Maryland State Department of Education and Dr. Bjorlee at MSD concerning accepting the colored deaf children at Frederick. They did not feel that it was fair to tell MSD at such a late date that they must accept them in the fall of 1954.

Early in 1955, Superintendent Andrews informed the Board of Directors that he had written to Judge Charles Moylan, then President of the Maryland State School for the Deaf Board of Visitors, concerning the possibility of transferring the colored deaf to Frederick. A committee was formed to study the situation and to bring in recommendations. Mr. Andrews had hoped that they would be enrolled in the fall of 1955. The Board further approved paying the salaries for two teachers to go to Frederick to facilitate this change.

At the June 1955 Board meeting it was noted that "The Frederick State School for the Deaf refuses to take our colored children at this time as they do not want to be the first to integrate in their county. Our superintendent told Dr. Bjorlee, the retiring superintendent of the deaf school, that in all probability our deaf department would close as of June 1956, which would give Frederick a year to prepare for the change. Dr. Bjorlee thought this was a very fair arrangement." Later at this same meeting the Board

approved the motion to notify the State Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State School for the Deaf that the colored department at MSB would close as of June 1956.

The Board then discussed if there was any 'legal angle' which would prevent MSB from closing the Colored Department in June of 1956 if Frederick did not take the colored deaf children in the fall of that year. They found there was nothing in the by-laws that would prevent this. Subsequently, the Board approved the motion to notify the State Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State School for the Deaf that the Colored Department at MSB would close as of June 1956.

The students at Maryland School for the Blind-Colored Department were not immune from what was happening in the outside world, such as the influenza pandemic of 1918. It was called the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history. An estimated 675,000 Americans died. It affected the school also. In a June 12, 1919 report on the Colored Department, the superintendent wrote, "Like our other school (white) the influenza epidemic interfered and was quite serious. Two colored children died out of the total number of sick of practically the whole school."

At the beginning of World War I, a terrible explosion happened in the Halifax harbor in Nova Scotia, Canada. Warships and ships loaded with troops, food, and ammunition were about ready to set sail for Europe. The ammunition ship loaded with more than 2500 tons of explosives was rammed. A fire broke out. Many people went to watch the fire not knowing the cargo of the ship. The blast left more than 6,000 dead and severely injured. The 9 a.m. blast left many blinded from falling debris and shattering windows. It caught many children on their way to school. Help poured in from all over the world; and from the children from the MSB-Colored Department as well.

During World War II, the students became involved by contributing to the Red Cross, the War and Community Fund of Baltimore, and other relief organizations. Many invested in War Bonds and Stamps. They also collected newspapers, scrap metal and rubber for the war effort. In March of 1956 invitations were sent to all the graduates of the MSB-Colored Department to attend the June 9, 1956 year-end Annual Exercises, its final one, the closing exercises of the Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf.

In September of 1956 the colored deaf students were transferred to Maryland State School for the Deaf in Frederick and the colored blind were integrated with the white department.

MB



Girl on left, May F. Vance, became first Black graduate of MSD in 1957.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf

649 WEST SARATOGA STREET

CHAIRS RECANED AND REPAIRED

Hair and Husk Mattresses Made. Shoes Made and Repaired

BOTH TELEPHONES.

Advertisement for products made by students at CSD prior to 1900



Sewing in the Domestic Science Program



Colored Department Classroom

Colored School for the Deaf Roster 1872-1956

The following is an alphabetical roster compiled from many sources. If a name was found to have more than one spelling, all versions were included. If information could not be located, a blank space appears. If information could be at best inferred, a question mark appears next to it.

None of the pictures found contained names or dates.

Hopefully future information from readers of this publication and interviews of with former students will fill in the missing information.

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Adams, Burchell		WV
Adams, Ensell	Mar. 1883	Baltimore City
Adams, Herman A.	Sept. 1936	DC
Adams, Jay		WV
Adams, John	Sept. 1881	Montgomery Co.
Adams, Rosalea		WV
Adams, Thomas	Sept. 1923	Baltimore
Addison, Henry	Sept. 1887	Hagerstown, MD
Alford, James Milton	Sept. 20, 1892	WV
Almond, Ruby		Washington Co. ??
Amiss, Wendall		WV
Anderson, William	Sept. 17, 1923	Delaware
Armstrong, Phillip A.	Sept. 1938	DC
Arnold, Mary Louise	Sept. 1949	DC
Ayres, William		Baltimore City
Bailer, Beatrice	Sept. 1921	Seat Pleasant, MD
Bailey, Bernard Pierce	Sept. 12, 1948	Wicomico
Bailey, Josephine		Bladensburg

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Bailey, Judy Lenitte	My 8, 1950	Baltimore City
Baker, Ada	Feb. 4, 1895	WV / DC
Baker, Alnezo / Alzeno ??	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Baker, Norman	Sept. 1914	Baltimore City
Ball, Robert		MD
Ballard, John		Washington Co.
Balthrop, Oliver	Sept. 1921	DC
Barber, Queen	Sept. 1923	Baltimore
Barnes, Clarence	Sept. 1921	Baltimore
Barnes, Doris E.	Sept. 14, 1943	Harford
Barnes, Dorothy Evelyn	Sept. 1933	Baltimore City
Barnett, John	May. 1882	Hagerstown, MD
Beale, Mabel	Sept. 1924	Brandywine, MD
Beasley, David Lloyd	Sept. 14, 1947	Baltimore County
Bell, Frank W.	Nov. 1896	Forestville, MD
Bell, William Elbert	Sept. 1939	DC
Bembow, Willie S.	Sept. 1938	Baltimore City
Bennett, Ruth	Oct. 5, 1892	St. Mary's Co.
Berry, Margaret	Sept. 1887	Annapolis, MD
Bibby, Bertha	Sept. 1920	WV
Bishop, Bernice (Bertha) ?	Sept. 1926	Hyattsville, MD
Blowe, Harold	Sept. 1929	DC
Boggs, Charles L.	Dec. 1882	WV
Boll, Robert	Sept. 1917	
Booker, Hattie		Montgomery Co.
Boone, James D.	Sept. 13, 1905	Baltimore
Booth, Morris	Sept. 1921	DC
Boyer (Bouyer), Ellsworth	Oct. 31, 1943	Anne Arundel
Bowen, Clara Alberta	Feb. 15, 1902	Rockville-Montgomery Co.
Bowsman, Stanford		WV
Boyd, Blanche V.	Sept. 1922	Baltimore
Bracey, Virgie		DC ?
Brauner, Francis Leo	Sept. 14, 1893	Charles Co.
Braxton, Frances	Sept. 20, 1901	Baltimore City
Bray, Martha	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Breckenridge, Mary Eliz. ??	Sept. 12, 1933	Baltimore
Briscoe, Mary	Oct. 1884	Baltimore City
Brooks, Ernest	Sept. 15, 1905	DC



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Brooks, Rosa	Dec. 1889	Baltimore City
Brown, Bertha		Baltimore City
Brown, Carrie	Sept. 1883	Cecil Co.
Brown, Cecilia	Oct. 1896	Charles Co.
Brown, Charles	Apr. 22, 1895	Frederick, MD
Brown, Dorothy	Sept. 1939	DC (Balt. City ??)
Brown, George T.R.	Sept. 1933	Wicomico Co.
Brown, Harrison	Oct. 1, 1902	Kent Co. - Still Pond
Brown, Irene E.	Sept. 1950	DC
Brown, James		Baltimore City
Brown, Jerome	Oct. 10, 1899	Baltimore City
Brown, Joseph	Sept. 1896	Baltimore
Brown, Lewis A.	Jan. 16, 1893	Baltimore County
Brown, Patrick	Oct. 1896	
Brown, Percy G.	Sept. 1944	Baltimore City
Brown, Ruth	Sept. 1921	DC
Brown, Sarah	Sept. 26, 1892	Baltimore
Brown, Shirley Ann	Sept. 1942	DC

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Brown, Shirley Theresa	Sept. 1942	DC
Brown, Vera	Sept. 1914	Clarksburg, WV
Bryant, Alfred	Sept. 1925	Baltimore
Buchanan, William H.	1874	Baltimore City
Burgess, William	May. 1, 1901	Baltimore City
Burke, William	Oct. 1884	Baltimore City
Burriss, Reva L.	Oct. 2, 1906	Baltimore
Butler, Helen Marie	1940	Queen Anne Co.
Butler, Lee		Pomfret, MD
Butler, Warren		Charles Co.
Calaman, Carrie	Sept. 14, 1893	
Calloway, Carrie	Sept. 25, 1901	WV
Campbell, (Weaver) Charles	Oct. 22, 1951	Baltimore City
Camphor, Lillian		Baltimore City
Carroll, Elbert		Elkton
Carter, Marie L.	Sept. 1944	Baltimore City
Carter, William	Sept. 1929	DC
Catlett, Agnes	Sept. 1919	DC



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Chaney, Marie		Baltimore City
Chase, Donald	Sept. 1940	Talbot Co.
Chase, Perry Edward	Sept. 1937	Talbot Co.
Chase, Sadie	Sept. 1925	Trappe, MD/St. Michaels, MD
Chatman, Darrell A.	Sept. 1950	DC
Cheers, James	Sept. 13, 1899	Centreville, MD
Cheers, John	Sept. 14, 1896	Church Hill / Baltimore Co.
Cheers, Laura	Sept. 17, 1895	Church Hill, MD
Cheers, Mary E.	Sept. 1888	Queen Anne Co.
Chester, Edith		Talbot Co.
Childress, Herbert	Nov. 15, 1927	DC
Chinn, Walter	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Clark David	Apr. 10, 1950	Talbot
Clark, Nathaniel	Sept. 9, 1951	Wicomico
Clementine, Florence	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Clements, William Simon	1873	Montgomery Co.
Cole, Harry	Sept. 1918	Baltimore City
Connick, Georgiana	Nov. 26, 1895	Prince George's
Conway, Warner	Sept. 1930	Jesterville, MD (Wicomico)
Cooper, Bernice	Sept. 1921	Baltimore
Cornish, Roland	Oct. 2, 1906	Cambridge, MD
Cousins, Mary Elizabeth	Sept. 1937	Baltimore City
Crawford, Edward	Sept. 1951	
Creek, James		MD
Cromwell, Lewis		Montgomery Co.
Crown, Katie	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Crump, Marion	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Dandridge, Robert Clayton	Apr. 19, 1937	Baltimore City

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Daniels, Freeman	Sept. 1942	
Davis, James	Sept. 1918	Annapolis, MD
Davis, Richard	Sept. 27, 1894	Anne Arundel
Davis, Robert	Sept. 1925	Baltimore
Dennis, Roosevelt		WV
Denny, Lizzie	Nov. 10, 1899	Lothian, MD
Dickerson, Horace	Apr. 1879	Talbot Co.
Diggs, George	Jan. 1892	Baltimore County
Diggs, Gillis R.	Sept. 1943	Frederick Co.
Dixon, Willie	Sept. 26, 1903	Baltimore City
Dogans, James C.	Apr. 23, 1893	DC
Doman, Josephine	Nov. 1909	Delaware
Dorsey, Jesse	Sept. 1882	Baltimore County
Dorsey, Marie		WV
Dublin, Marshall		Baltimore City
Dungee, Irving	Apr. 17, 1895	Baltimore



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Earl, Betty Jean	Sept. 1949	DC
Edwards, Alma	Sept. 1925	Baltimore
Ellis, John	Sept. 1920	DC
Ellis, May Louise	Sept. 1938	Montgomery Co.
Ellis, Miner Samuel	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Ellis, William	Sept. 15, 1902	Prince George's
Empson, John		Delaware
English, Sarah	Oct. 4, 1903	Cumberland, MD/ Wheeling, WV
Epps, Charlotte L.	Sept. 1931 (1930 ?)	Baltimore City
Evans, Helen May	Sept. 1940	DC
Fields, Henry	Sept. 1918	WV
Fisher, Alvin Bernard	Sept. 1933	DC
Fisher, Thomas Nelson	Jan. 3, 1899	Baltimore City
Fletcher, Irene		Lincoln
Flippings, Mazie Lee	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Fowler, Floyd	Sept. 25, 1901	WV - Belton, Marshal Co.
Franklin, James	Sept. 1875	Baltimore City
Frazier, William Parker	1872	Baltimore City
Galloway, George W.	May. 1880	Bladensburg
Galloway, Sarah	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Gantt, Eleanora	Sept. 1941	
Garrett, Mildred	Sept. 1926	
Garrett, Oscar	Oct. 20, 1905	Baltimore
German, Henry	Nov. 18, 1902	Baltimore City
Gibson, John	Sept. 1890	Baltimore County
Gilbert, Mary S.	Sept. 1946	Harford Co.
Giles, William	Sept. 1920	Baltimore City
Gilmore, Robert T.	Sept. 1944	Baltimore City
Goins, Velma	Sept. 1918	WV
Goodman, Willie	Sept. 1937	DC

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Graves, John		Anne Arundel Co.
Graves, William		Anne Arundel Co.
Gray, James T.	Sept. 1875	Anne Arundel
Gray, John W.	1874	Anne Arundel
Green, Edward		WV
Green, Marshall	Sept. 1941	Baltimore City
Green, Marvin	Sept. 1939	Baltimore City
Green, Randolph	Sept. 1938	Baltimore City
Gross, Beatrice	Sept. 1925	
Gross, Emma	Sept. 1877	Baltimore City
Gross, Mary Susan	Sept. 1932	Anne Arundel
Hall, Arthur		Baltimore City
Hall, Koska	Jan. 1898	Lutherville, MD
Hall, Mary		Baltimore
Hall, Thomas		Baltimore City
Hall, William Arthur	Sept. 12, 1904	Cockeysville, MD
Hammie, Martha Lee		DC
Handy, Sarah A.	1872	Anne Arundel
Harden, Julia A.		Baltimore City
Harley, Gilbert Joseph	Sept. 14, 1947	Charles
Harris, Bertha	Sept. 1944	Baltimore City
Harris, Dorothy	Sept 1949/1954	DC



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Harris, Eugene	Sept. 13, 1892	Baltimore City
Harris, Frank	Sept. 14, 1896	Baltimore City
Harris, Grace	Sept. 1928	DC
Harris, Irma	Sept. 20, 1897	Baltimore ??
Harris, John	Sept. 1919	Baltimore City
Harris, Julia	1872	Baltimore City
Harris, Robert W., Jr.	Sept. 1936	
Harris, William E.	Sept. 1937	DC
Harrison, James (Joseph ??)	Sept. 1877	Baltimore City
Harvin, Josephine	Oct. 1, 1950	Baltimore City
Hawkins, Albert	Oct. 1887	Baltimore City
Hawkins, Ernest D.	Sept. 1939	Baltimore City
Hawkins, Sarah E.	Sept. 1943	Baltimore City
Hayden, Rachel	Nov. 1886	Baltimore City
Henderson, David	1936	NJ
Henderson, Margaret	Sept. 1945	Baltimore City
Henry, Daniel Kenneth	Sept. 10, 1950	Wicomico
Henson, Rena L.	Sept. 1941	Anne Arundel Co.
Herbert, Agnes	Sept. 1924	Baltimore
Herbert, Thelma A.	1937	Frederick, MD
Hicks, Doris M.	Sept. 1937	Anne Arundel
Higdon, Ethel B.	Sept. 1937	DC
Hill, A. Cecilia		Maryland
Hill, Armetha C.	Sept. 1929	Taneytown, MD
Hill, Emma	Sept. 1928	DC (later Balt. City ??)
Hill, John	Sept. 1928	DC
Hill, John Henry	Sept. 1924	DC
Hodge, Leonard Carlton	Sept. 1929	DC
Hoggs (Hogge ?), Martha	Sept. 1919	DC
Holland, Annie	Nov. 1880	Baltimore City

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Holland, Bessie	Jan. 1891	Prince George's
Holliday, Carolyn E.	Sept. 1952	
Hollis, Charles H.	Oct. 1887	Baltimore City
Holly (Harley), Joseph	Sept. 1947	
Hopkins, Amelia Ann	Sept. 14, 1897	Baltimore
Hopkins, Roger (Royer ?)	Feb. 15, 1898	Baltimore City
Hopkins, Susie	Nov. 1882	Baltimore City
Horsey, Jerome	Sept. 1921	Baltimore City
Howard, Dorothy L.	Sept. 1950	DC
Hughes, John		
Hughes, Sarah	Sept. 1884	Dorchester Co.
Hull, Marion Dorman	Sept. 1935	
Hunt, Alexander		Annapolis, MD
Hunt, Boyd	Sept. 1923	Baltimore
Hunter, Louise	Sept. 1933	DC
Husbands, Dempsey	Sept. 1919	WV
Jackson, Daisy		MD
Jackson, Elwood		MD
Jackson, Hattie (Hettie ?)	May. 1879	Montgomery Co.
Jackson, Joan	Sept. 1941	Frederick Co.
Jackson, Robert H.	Sept. 1928	Pomfret, MD (Charles Co.)
James, Ethel		MD
James, Mary Ann	Marc. 23, 1896	Baltimore
Jenkins, Demes Julius	Sept. 1941	Baltimore City
Jenkins, Geno Wesley (Gene?)	Sept. 1939	DC
Jenkins, Julia Odessa	Sept. 1934	DC
Jennings, Norman Jr.	Sept. 1942	Baltimore City
Jobes, John Albert	Sept. 14, 1895	Queen Anne Co.

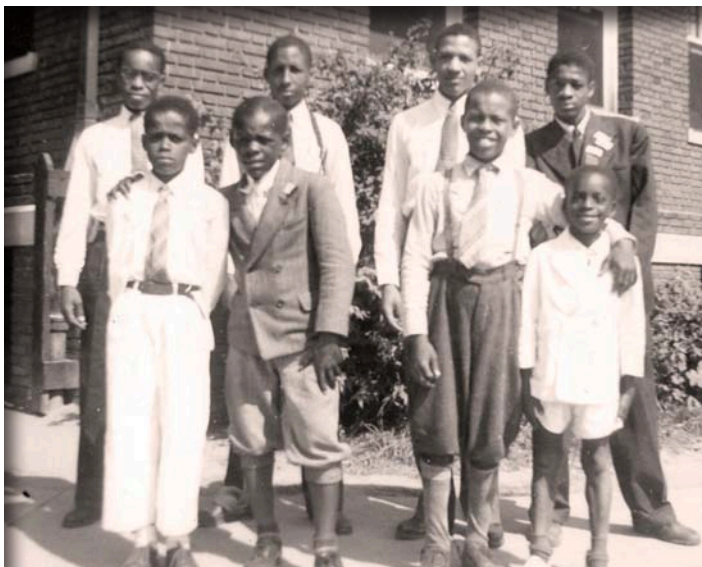


Name	Enrolled	Residence
Johns, Harry	Sept. 1884	Baltimore City
Johns, L. Carroll	Sept. 1884	Baltimore City
Johnson, ____ Henry	Sept. 12, 1933	Baltimore City
Johnson, Carroll		Baltimore City
Johnson, Charles	Sept. 27, 1894	Anne Arundel
Johnson, Clara Belle	Oct. 23, 1900	WV - Halltown
Johnson, Clarence	Sept. 1949	DC
Johnson, Elsie L. (Ray)	Sept. 1933	Baltimore City
Johnson, Frank	Sept. 1920	DC
Johnson, Gladys	Sept. 1932	Baltimore City
Johnson, Helen D. (G. ??)	Sept. 1931	Baltimore City
Johnson, Ida	Sept. 15, 1905	Baltimore City
Johnson, Laura		Baltimore City
Johnson, Monday	Feb. 1880	Baltimore City
Johnson, Purnell	Sept. 15, 1906	Deale Island, MD
Johnson, Robert	Sept. 1925	Baltimore
Johnson, Ruby	Sept. 1936	Baltimore
Johnson, Samuel	Oct. 5, 1897	Baltimore City
Johnson, Viola		Baltimore City
Johnson, William H.	Sept. 1933	Baltimore City
Jones, Anna	1872	Baltimore City
Jones, Devone E.	Sept. 1942	Baltimore City
Jones, Dorethea	Sept. 1940	Baltimore City
Jones, Ferdinand		Baltimore City
Jones, George Herbert	Sept. 1934	DC ?? Baltimore City ??
Jones, Howard		Baltimore City
Jones, Ida May	Sept. 1940	Baltimore City
Jones, Louise	Sept. 1921	Mitchellville, MD
Jones, Milbert Clayton	May. 3, 1953	Dorchester
Jones, Robert Lee	Sept. 1950	DC

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Jones, Theda	1936	NJ
Jones, Thomas Howard	Sept. 30, 1902	Baltimore City
Joyner, John R.	Sept. 1946	DC
Keating, Charles E.	Sept. 1888	Baltimore City
Keeling, John	Sept. 1921	WV
Kelley, Herbert	Sept. 19, 1900	Baltimore City
Kellum, Retha	Sept. 1942	Talbot Co.
Kimball, William C.	Apr. 1884	Annapolis, MD
King, Harry	Sept. 1929	
King, Magnolia	Sept. 1921	WV
King, William		Queen Anne Co.
Lacey, John		WV
Lacy, Bernard R.	Sept. 10, 1906	DC
Laws, Helen		Salisbury
Leath, Elizabeth		Baltimore City
Lee, Benjamin	Sept. 1884	Baltimore City
Lee, Dora	Nov. 1885	
Lee, Harry	Sept. 1924	WV
Lee, Nathan		DC and/or Sellman, MC
Lewis, Frances		Baltimore City
Lewis, George		Delaware
Lorenzo, Isaac	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Lucas, Edward		Baltimore City
Lucas, Robert	Sept. 1939	DC
Luckey, George A.	Sept. 1931	DC
Lumpkin, Nellie May	Nov. 10, 1927	
Madison, Austin	Sept. 1888	WV
Madison, Lawrence	Sept. 1889	WV
Madison, Lottie	Dec. 1882	WV
Marshall, Emily M.	Sept. 1929	Hyattsville, MD
Marshall, Florence		DC
Marshall, Isaac		DC
Marshall, Mamie Louise	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Martin, Helen Beatrice	Sept. 1937	Worcester Co.
Mason, Dorothy		New Jersey
Mason, Franklin Leon	Sept. 1937	DC
Matthews, William A.	Sept. 1945	DC
Maxwell, George		Baltimore
Mayfield, Albert Donald	Sept. 1949	DC
McKinley, Margaret E.	Sept. 1931	DC
McPhall, William Luther	Sept. 1918	
Mears, Louiza Victoria	Jan. 3, 1901	Baltimore City ??



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Milburn, Robert Henry	Sept. 1940	DC
Miller, Edna	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Miller, John	Sept. 23, 1923	Delaware
Mills, Clarence Thomas	Feb. 9, 1954	Somerset
Miner, Ellis		DC
Minter, Edward		WV
Mitchell, Arthur A.G.	Jan. 3, 1893	Montgomery Co.
Mitchell, Elijah	Sept. 1878	Baltimore City
Mitchell, Morris		Baltimore City
Moody, Robert	Sept. 1917	St. Michaels, MD
Moore, Beatrice B.	Sept. 1944	DC
Moore, David		WV
Moore, Estelle		Baltimore
Moore, Fannie	Sept. 1928	Baltimore
Moore, Francis Paul	Nov. 13, 1901	Baltimore City ??
Moore, Willie	Sept. 1943	DC
Morcomer, Carey		Baltimore Co.
Morris, Rachel	Sept. 24, 1923	Delaware
Morton, Luther		WV
Myers, Bettie	Sept. 1872	Baltimore City
Natty (Watty ?), Josephine	Oct. 11, 1906	Baltimore
Neal, Albert	Sept. 1918	WV
Nelson, Robert	Oct. 4, 1893	Somerset Co.
Neville, Matilda	Sept. 1929	Baltimore
Nickens, Frederick	Sept. 1931	
Northern, Toledo Margaret	Sept. 1940	Baltimore City
Norton, Luther		Elkton, WV
Nutter, Leona		MD
Ogburn, Clifford A.	Sept. 1947	DC
Pack, Tunstal (Turnstal ?)	Sept. 1928	



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Parker, Thomas		Baltimore City
Patterson, Frank	Sept. 23, 1895	Baltimore County
Payne, Serena	Sept. 1914	DC
Peace, Nellie O.	Sept. 1938	Baltimore City
Peace, Pearl (Minnie)	Sept. 1926	Baltimore
Pender, Esther	Sept. 1928	Baltimore
Peters, Bessie Lee	Oct. 31, 1904	Baltimore City
Phillips, William	Nov. 1927	Baltimore City
Pinder, Clarence	Apr. 30, 1903	Cambridge, MD
Piney, Charles L.	Sept. 1888	Baltimore City
Pinkney, Eva (Arie??)		Naylor
Pippin, William	Sept. 1925	WV
Pitts, Leslie		Baltimore City
Posey, Clarence	Oct. 15, 1906	DC
Posey, Emroy V.	Sept. 1930	DC
Powell, Barbara	Sept. 1940	Talbot
Powell, William	Sept. 16, 1895	Montgomery Co.
Preston, Beane		WV
Price, Franklin	Sept. 1951	
Proctor, Marie	Sept. 1918	Baltimore City
Pugh, Audrey Louise	Sept. 1940	DC
Queen, John	Sept. 1939	DC
Quickley, Amanda	Sept. 14, 1896	Baltimore
Quinn, James (Joseph ??)	1877	Baltimore City
Randolph, John	Sept. 13, 1894	Baltimore
Rasin, Nettie E.	Sept. 1945	Talbot Co.
Reed, Frances		Crisfield, MD
Reeder, Samuel	Oct. 1896	Charles / Pr. George's ??
Reid, Inez	Sept. 1929	Baltimore
Rhubottom, James M.	Sept. 1943	Montgomery Co.
Richardson, Doris	Sept. 1946	DC
Richardson, Julian P.	Sept. 1947	DC
Richardson, Marie	Sept. 1946	
Richardson, Nellie Ruth	Sept. 1940	DC
Richardson, William	Sept. 1914	Emmitsburg, MD
Ringgold, Mary (Ringold ?)	Nov. 1, 1872	Baltimore City
Robertson, Mary Lou	Sept. 1946	Baltimore City
Robinson, Fred	Sept. 1945	
Robinson, Herbert	Sept. 1937	DC
Robinson, Josa Bell	Dec. 2, 1946	Baltimore City
Robinson, Norman F.	Sept. 1944 ??	DC
Rogers, Fountain	Dec. 15, 1898	WV

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Rollins, Inez	Sept. 1918	MD
Ross, Herman L.	Sept. 12, 1944	Talbot
Ross, Noble	Sept. 12, 1898	Denton, Caroline Co.
Rowland, William	Apr. 1, 1901	WV - Moundsville
Rucker, Blanche	Sept. 1924	WV
Ruffin, Larry D.	Sept. 1943	DC
Sampson, Barbara Lena	Sept. 12, 1948	Kent
Sampson, James E.	Sept. 1932	Baltimore City
Saunders, Louvinia	May. 20, 1936	Baltimore
Savoy, John	Jan. 1890	Annapolis, MD
Scherer, _____	Sept. 12, 1933	Baltimore City
Scott, Charles H.	Nov. 1888	Harford Co.
Scott, Daniel	Oct. 1883	Cecil Co.
Scott, Daniel	Sept. 1884	Baltimore City
Scott, James A.	Sept. 1936	Kent Co.
Scott, Lillian	Sept. 26, 1896	Anne Arundel Co.
Seina, James	Sept. 1876	Baltimore City
Selby, Edward	1872	Baltimore City
Sewell, Perry Henry		Chesapeake City, MD
Shepherd, Maggie Lee	Sept. 15, 1899	WV
Shields, Elizabeth	Sept. 1924	Baltimore
Shorter, Barbara	Sept. 1942	DC
Shorter, Willard M.	May. 9, 1936	DC
Simms, John W.	Jan. 1898	
Simms, Rosetta	Sept. 1918	Georgetown, DC
Sims, Eleanore	Dec. 14, 1899	West River, MD
Sims, Howard	Feb. 1907	Baltimore
Slash, Clarence		WV
Slaughter, William		DC
Smith, Charles	Sept. 1939	Talbot Co.
Smith, Donald E.	Sept. 1929	Cumberland, MD
Smith, Ernest		
Smith, James	Oct. 4, 1899	Baltimore City
Smith, John	Sept. 1918	
Smith, Lennis	Nov. 1927	DC
Smith, William Jr.	Sept. 1935	Allegany Co.
Smothers, John	Nov. 1889	Baltimore City
Snell, Bessie	Sept. 1924	Elkridge, MD (Howard)
Snell, Catherine Mae	Sept. 1934	Elkridge, MD (Howard)
Snell, Edward	Sept. 1924	Elkridge, MD (Howard)

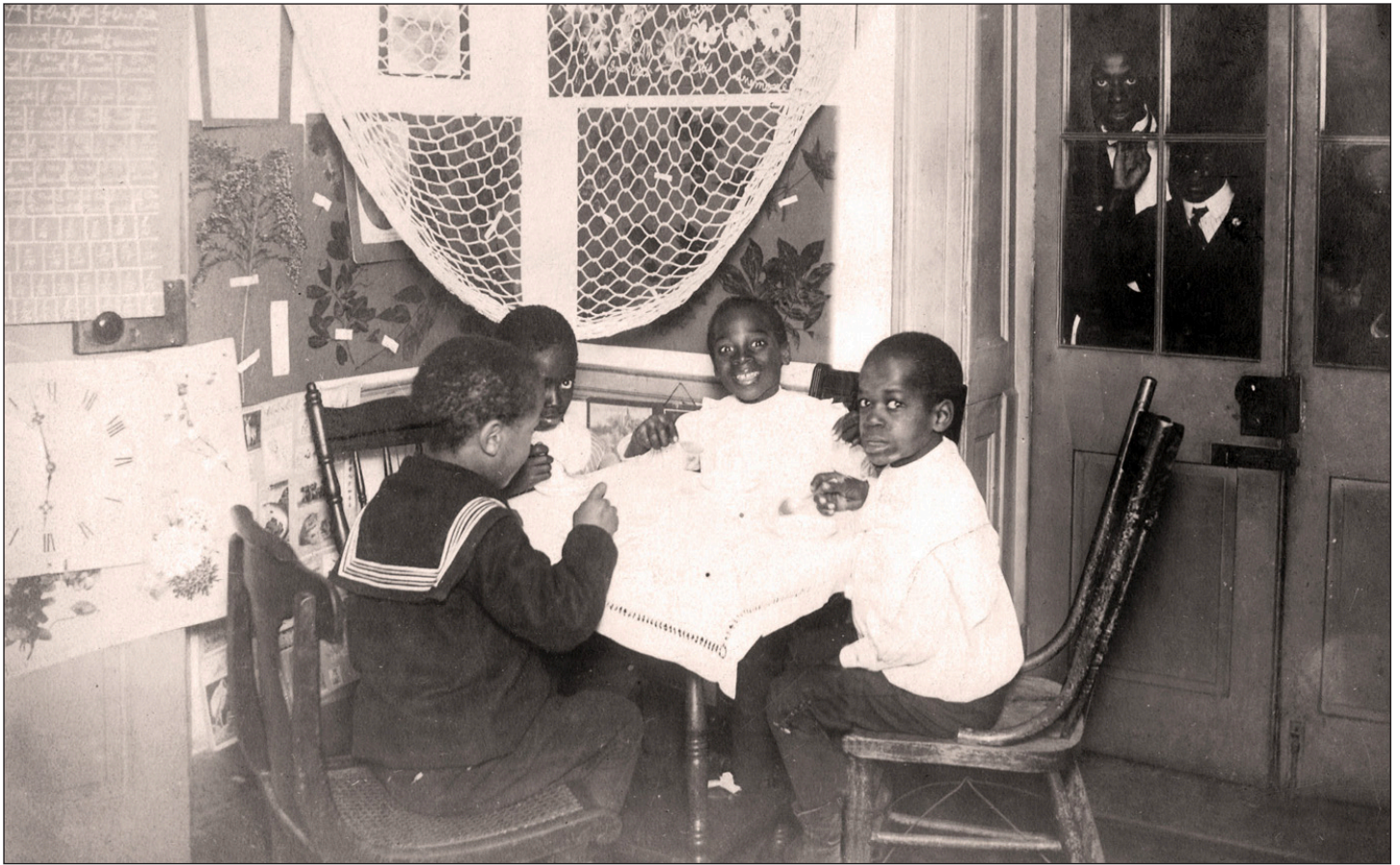
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Spillman, James	Sept. 1920	WV
Spivey, Carrie E.	Sept. 1946 (1948 ?)	Baltimore City
Spriggs, Joseph	Sept. 1921	Upper Marlboro, MD
Stebbins, Alfred		Calvert Co.
Stewart, Annie (Stuart ??)	Sept. 1876	Baltimore City
Sugars, Emma	1872	Baltimore City
Sugars, Martha	Oct. 1, 1872	Baltimore City
Sutton, John		
Talley, Alice		Hagerstown, MD
Tapscott, Clarence	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Tate, John	Sept. 1928	DC
Taylor, Bertha	Sept. 1875	Baltimore City
Taylor, Robert Jr.	Sept. 1933	Baltimore City
Terrell, Moses Jr.	Sept. 1934	DC
Thomas, Levin	Sept. 1876	Dorchester
Thomas, Mary Ann	Sept. 1876	Dorchester



Name	Enrolled	Residence
Thomas, Mary J.	Oct. 1887	Baltimore City
Thomas, William	Dec. 4, 1895	Baltimore
Thompson, Taft		WV
Tibbs, George		DC
Tillery, Hester		WV
Torney, Sadie	Sept. 23, 1894	Mont. Co. / DC
Toulson, Charles Edward		
Trader, Bertha		Parsonburg, MD
Tucker, Inez	Sept. 1929	DC
Turner, Dorothy	Sept. 1918	DC
Turner, Rose (Rosa ?)	Sept. 1925	Silver Springs, MD
Turner, William	Sept. 16, 1895	Baltimore City
Turton, Alverta	Oct. 2, 1892	Baltimore
Tyson, Pearl	Sept. 20, 1897	Baltimore ??
Vance, May Francis	Sept. 12, 1945	Baltimore City
Vincent, William James	Sept. 11, 1906	Baltimore
Warren, John	Sept. 1928	Pomfret, MD
Washington, Ruby	Sept. 1917	
Washington, William	Sept. 1929	Baltimore City
Waters, Charles	Sept. 1924	Baltimore
Waters, Clayton		Baltimore
Waters, Edith	Sept. 1914	Hagerstown, MD
Waters, Nelson	Oct. 18, 1899	Baltimore City
Watkins, Dorothy Clarice	Sept. 1949	DC
Watts, Clarence C.	Sept. 1942	DC
Wells, Archie	Sept. 1888	Parkersburg, WV
Wells, Beatrice	Apr. 4, 1894	Annapolis, MD
Wells, Clara	Jan. 5, 1894	Annapolis, MD
Wells, George	Jan. 6, 1898	Anne Arundel Co.
Wells, Jemima	Jan. 5, 1894	Annapolis, MD
Werner, Ellis ??		DC
West, Robert Sylvester	Sept. 1940	Frederick
Williams, Courtney		WV
Williams, Robert	1872	Baltimore City
Williams, Simon		Montgomery Co.
Willis, John S.	Sept. 1922	Hagerstown, MD
Wills, Joseph Edward	Sept. 9, 1951	Charles
Wilson, Amanda	Oct. 1887	Harford Co.
Wilson, George	Sept. 17, 1895	Snow Hill, MD
Wilson, Victoria	Oct. 1, 1901	Sparrow's Point, MD
Wise, Mary Elizabeth	Sept. 24, 1900	Dayton, Howard Co.
Wood, Elliott	Nov. 11, 1892	Prince George's

Name	Enrolled	Residence
Wood, John		Balt. City/ "State Pupil"??
Wood, John Wesley	Jan. 14, 1903	Baltimore City
Wood, Robert	Sept. 1924	Rock Hall, MD
Wright, Annie	Oct. 10, 1899	Baltimore City
Wright, Charles	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Wright, Reba	Sept. 1924	Baltimore
Wylie, Josephine		State Pupil??
Yates, Clarence	Sept. 15, 1905	DC
Young, Howell	Jan. 1888	Baltimore City
Younger, Wilma J.	Sept. 1950	Allegany Co.





About the Authors



Linda M. Stull, Chad Baker, Mary V. Harris

Chad Baker, Mary Harris and Linda Stull are all retired Maryland School Deaf employees who share a common love of history.

Mary Harris taught for 28 years in the Elementary Department of the Maryland School for the Deaf, retiring in 1993. Mary is also a Frederick County native, having grown up on her parents' farm near Adamstown. She received her BA from Bowie State Teachers' College and is active as Secretary in The African American Resources - Cultural and Heritage - Society (The AARCH Society of Frederick County) and recently completed eight years on the Board of Directors of the Historical Society of Frederick County. Among her many other interests in addition to this research, Mary is currently researching and writing on Frederick County's Colored Soldiers of the Civil War and the History of Frederick County Public Education for colored students. Mary's background was indispensable in interpreting the social context in which the Colored School for the Deaf existed.

Linda Stull is currently the Curator of the Bjorlee Museum. A Frederick native, she literally grew up right

across the street from MSD and came to work here directly out of high school as a secretary. Linda retired in 2008 after 36 years of service of which the last 26 years were in the capacity as Administrative Assistant to the Principal and Deputy Superintendent. As Curator she is a frequent contributor to *The Maryland Bulletin*. In her spare time Linda studies Civil War History and is a Living Historian of that period.

Chad Baker, who retired 2010, had a 35-year career at MSD which provided the fortunate opportunities of working for eight years alongside Mary and 26 with Linda. A graduate of St. Olaf and Gallaudet Colleges, he is currently the Director of Museums at MSD. He is responsible for the development of the Bjorlee Museum and current restoration of the Hessian Barracks. In addition to heading up this Colored School for the Deaf project, Chad is currently involved in researching and writing the histories of the Hessian Barracks and the Maryland School for the Deaf.

—Chad Baker, Director of MSD Museums

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May F. Vance, a former CSD student, became first Black graduate of the Maryland State School for the Deaf, as a member of the Class of 1957.