sixty-seven. The average time they have been under instruction is only three years and a half. At first, many of them were of adult age, besides that the importance of a longer term of study has not been understood. The term of instruction is now from five to seven years. The question of the establishment of a High Class, will ere long be taken into consideration.

The specimens of composition appended to the report are creditable to the writers and to the Institution.

The Institution is at Indianapolis.

TENNESSEE.

The Seventh Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Tennessee School for the Deaf and Dumb, under date of October 1st, 1857, represents the institution as increasing in prosperity and constantly gaining on the affections of the community.

In October, 1856, Mr. H. S. Gillet resigned as Principal, and the place has since been filled by Mr. A. B. Scott, who had been employed as an instructor since April, 1853. There are four assistant instructors, one of them a female.

The number of pupils during the two years under review was eighty, an increase of ten above the two years preceding. Of these, forty were males, and forty females. Fifty-two were born deaf.

The amount expended for the two years, was $25,543.13, of which about $3,000 was for repairs on buildings, gas pipes and fixtures, and work on grounds.

A cabinet shop and a shoe shop are in successful operation, though with limited accommodations, as only eight pupils have been employed in both.

Gas for light has been advantageously introduced; in what manner is not stated.

No death has occurred during the two years. The Physician of the Institution reports the health of the pupils as having been usually good. There had been some cases of ophthalmitia. Also, some of fever, of the typhoid and intermittent type, and a few of diarrhea and dysentery, but all
of the disposal of the stock of seasoned materials; and the tailor's shop, also, for the want of a foreman.

The whole expenses of the year were $21,473.50; from which, deducting amount for improvements, $2,207.46, for shops, reimbursed by earnings, $1,531.76, and payments to Treasurer, $2,304.77, there remains, for ordinary expenses, the sum of $15,429.51. There is, however, a debt of $9,061, incurred during the three months before the suspension of the school, in the expectation that the Legislature would, as usual, make the appropriation in time to meet the bills.

The apparatus for lighting the Institution with the benzole gas, which was to have been put up in October, 1856, was not completed by the contractor till about a year from that time, and had been on trial only about a month. So far it had operated well, but how it would do in a very low or a very high temperature remained to be tested by experiment. The machine is a new invention, and claims to have overcome all the difficulties hitherto experienced in the use of the substance for this purpose. The report is full on this subject.

The Institution has a valuable farm, which was cultivated last season with hired labor, at a net profit, deducting all expenses and the interest of the capital invested, of between five and six hundred dollars. The intention is, that it shall hereafter be worked by the pupils, so far as practicable.

Two deaths of pupils had occurred,—one, a lad, died of congestive fever; the other, a young woman, died at home during the summer.

An appropriation for erecting a steam-heating apparatus in the Institution, had been embodied by the Legislature in the general appropriation bill, which failed, as above mentioned. The Institution was thus left for another winter with hot-air furnaces, nearly worn out, and at best, "insufficient, insecure, and expensive." "Four hundred and fifty cords of dry wood, and from one to two thousand bushels of coal are consumed annually."

The whole number of pupils who have been connected with the Institution, from the first, is three hundred and
The current expenses of the year amounted to $22,910.55, of which, however, over $1,500 was for improvements on the premises.

The location is Columbus, Ohio.

**Indiana.**

We have the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, dated Nov. 1st, 1857. The Superintendent is Thomas MacIntire, A. M., and there are eight instructors, of whom two are females.

The report of the Superintendent remarks at length upon the temporary suspension of operations, of which we made mention at the time. Owing to difficulties of a political nature entirely, the Legislature of the State adjourned in March, 1857, without making appropriations for any purpose, and as the Institution was thus left without pecuniary means, and especially as the law forbids the Trustees from borrowing money on account of the Institution, it was decided to dismiss the pupils to their homes, which was done in April. The Treasurer of the State at length consented, with the approval of the other State officers, to make advances, in the faith that the next Legislature would supply the omission. Thus, after a suspension of nearly six months, the school was resumed, and happily in time to secure the services of the entire former corps of teachers.

This interruption is regarded, however, as a somewhat serious drawback upon the prosperity and usefulness of the Institution. All the paying pupils went elsewhere. The parents of some of the pupils were induced by this occurrence to sell out and emigrate to other States. The breaking up of classes and interruption of studies put back the progress of the pupils; while their moral character suffered a change for the worse, and their habits of subjection to school discipline were broken up. The number of pupils has been diminished from one hundred and fifty-three to about one hundred and twenty. Then, the shop for coopering, which had been very successful, was not resumed, in consequence
The Superintendent's Report gives a review of the statistics of the deaf and dumb, which, together with those of the blind, insane, and idiotic, were collected and published by authority of the State. As exposed by this review, they present a curious specimen for those interested in matters of statistical inquiry. Accurate schedules were furnished to the assessors of the townships, by whom the returns were ordered to be made, but the returns are shown to be not only altogether partial and incomplete, but full of all sorts of blunders. Two persons are reported as dumb and lame. On the whole, the errors and deficiencies are of such extent as to make the work utterly worthless as a basis for any general conclusions. We hope such undertakings will not be given up in Ohio, or elsewhere, from the failure of first attempts. From the United States census of 1850, it is inferred that there are now not far from twelve hundred deaf-mutes in Ohio, of whom about seven hundred are between the ages of ten and thirty, and three hundred and fifty of whom ought now to be receiving instruction.

Applicants for admission to the privileges of the Institution are constantly being rejected, for want of the necessary accommodations. It is to be hoped that the legislature will not much longer defer the appropriation needful for the erection of the proposed new building.

The term of instruction is now from five to seven years. Pupils are received only on condition of being allowed to remain, at least, five years. They are, however, not unfrequently prematurely and unwisely removed, for various reasons, of which one or two are mentioned of a somewhat extraordinary character. "One pupil, who had been at school six years, was allowed to remain at home one year before completing his seventh, from the fear that by his prolonged absence the family might lose the power of conversing with him by signs. Another young woman, whose father died during the last year, while she was at the Institution, has remained at home during the present session, for fear that if she should come to school, some other friend might die during her absence."
article on the Origin and Progress of Deaf-Mute Instruction; the notice of Mrs. George which appeared in the Annals; the names of pupils and teachers of the several classes, with their studies; a list of the deaf and dumb in the State, as reported by the Commissioners' books; directions for training deaf and dumb children at home, &c.

The location is Danville, Kentucky.

Ohio.

We have the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year 1857. Rev. Collins Stone, M. A., is the Superintendent, who is assisted by eight instructors. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ball was filled by the appointment of Mr. George W. Chase, a former pupil of the Institution. At the date of the Report, there were one hundred and fifty-seven pupils connected with the school,—eighty-five males and seventy-two females,—a greater excess of males than in any previous year.

One of the male pupils had died of the scarlet fever. There were, during the winter, other cases of this disease, and others subsequently of a catarrhal fever. A majority of those affected with each of these diseases were females. Some of the pupils were at the same time under medical treatment for affections of the eyes. A report from the Physician always makes a part of the report of this Institution, a practice which may be commended for general adoption. In the one before us, Dr. S. M. Smith, a gentleman of the highest reputation in his profession, expresses his conviction that the deaf and dumb, as a class, "sustain a grade of health below par." He says: "This I think in part the inevitable consequence of their special condition. The defect or loss of one function in the organism is so much discount to the sum total of health in the individual, even if it be congenital; but if the result of disorganizing disease, then it has directly marred both the harmony and vigor of the bodily functions."
process of instruction, directions to parents, &c., with a number of compositions by pupils.

The Institution is at Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY.

We have the Thirty-fourth Annual Report (Third Biennial) of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the years 1856-7. The Principal is J. A. Jacobs, A. M., who is assisted by Rev. S. B. Cheek, A. M., Vice Principal, and three other male teachers and one female. Mr. Jordan D. Cozatt, a deaf-mute teacher, resigned in August last, and his place was filled by Mr. Charles H. Talbot, a recent graduate of Centre College. No death had occurred in the Institution, but two pupils, both females, died at home in the vacations.

The new edifice was so nearly completed as to be occupied in November, 1857. The cost will be not far from $40,000. Gold's patent heater had been put in, but not yet tested. The Institution will now be able to receive more pupils and accommodate them better.

The catalogue of pupils from November 15th, 1855, to December 1st, 1856, embraces eighty-eight names,—forty-nine males and thirty-nine females; thirty-five totally deaf; fifty-one hear loud sounds; one doubtful; thirty-seven congenitally deaf; thirty-eight deaf by known disease; four, cause unknown; three, disease not known by parents; four doubtful whether congenital or not. The diseases are also specified and the number of cases from each. The list from December 1st, 1856, to November 15th, 1857, in part the same as the former, contains eighty-six names,—males forty-six, females forty,—but particulars as above are not given.

The ordinary expenses for the first of the two years were over $8,000, and for the second over $11,000. The State of Kentucky provides for the board and tuition of all her deaf-mutes, and requires no certificate of indigence. The term of instruction is from five to seven years; all who are supported by the State being considered under obligation to remain five years. The Report contains a well prepared
process that a child does,—she being now somewhat in the condition of a child in that stage of its learning when it can understand nearly all that is said to it, but can speak only a few words. Reading and writing would then be acquired in the ordinary manner. If she cannot make any considerable progress in this way, after persevering efforts such as children exert in learning to talk, it would seem at least possible for her to learn written language as deaf-mutes do, independently of spoken words, by a course of instruction adapted to her case. We should feel the more encouragement for such efforts, from the possibility of their leading to a restoration like that experienced by Mr. Tennent; for even if we suppose his sudden recovery of lost knowledge to have been connected with some inexplicable change in the condition of the brain, yet it might never have taken place but for his efforts to regain by study that which he had forgotten.—Ed. Annals.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have the Report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for 1857. A. B. Hutton, A. M., is the Principal, and there are ten assistant instructors, Mr. Pratt who had some time before resigned his place, having been re-engaged. The number of pupils at the close of the year was one hundred and seventy-four,—ninety-seven boys and seventy-seven girls,—one hundred and twenty-six supported by Pennsylvania, fifteen by Maryland, seven by New Jersey, three by Delaware, and twenty-three by the Institution or their friends. Of the twenty-six admitted in 1857, eleven were born deaf. The ordinary expenses were $21,000 to $22,000.

The Report is brief. The appendix contains the usual abstract of the history of the Institution, description of the
Diseases of the Mind. A number of instances are also described in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers,—one, in which the power of understanding spoken words was wholly lost, while writing was understood as well as ever. The person thus affected was an agriculturist on a large scale, and as the men in his employ came to him for orders, he listened to what they said without at all understanding the meaning, but attended to the sound of the leading words, and then glancing over a list he had prepared for the purpose, as his eye fell on the words in writing which he had just heard pronounced, he at once recognized them as the same, and apprehended their meaning. We presume he had not lost the power of speech, as nothing is said of that.

The Rev. William Tennent, of New Jersey, when eighteen years old, under an attack of fever, lay apparently dead for about three days. On his recovery from the illness, his mind was a perfect blank, as much so as that of a new-born infant. He commenced learning again, and proceeded as if he had never before known any thing. According to Dr. Rush, he had gone some way in the Latin Grammar, (having previously been a good classical scholar,) when all at once, instantaneously, his former acquisitions were completely restored. The account, as given by Dr. Sprague, in the volumes recently issued of his Annals of the American Pulpit, varies somewhat from the statement by Dr. Rush; but the fact of the loss, by Mr. Tennent, and the subsequent recovery of his knowledge, is fully attested. We have not at hand the Life of Tennent which forms a volume by itself.

The case communicated by Mr. Fay is indeed in some of its features quite peculiar, and well deserving of a permanent record. The point of greatest moment to the lady and her friends must be, how to recover what has been lost, and in the event of success the case would become doubly interesting. Provided there be no paralysis of the vocal organs, and that the lady is able to utter by imitation words spoken in her hearing, or to do this as well as an infant can, there is no reason apparent why she cannot learn to speak by the same
birth with spasms, and for weeks lay vibrating between life and death, and when she did recover, her speech was gone, and she has not been able to talk since. And with her speech has gone the power to read or write, though previous to this illness she was an excellent scholar, an easy, fluent talker, and a ready writer. She now has a good voice, can speak some easy words, as yes, no, Charley, Billy, &c.—can sing any tune, but cannot connect words or talk. She can copy any writing, but cannot read it when copied; can select some words of print, but cannot connect them or read. Her mind, in every other particular, seems as good as ever, having a perfect appreciation of every thing said to her, and she understands every thing read to her, and her memory seems even better of past events than usual. She attends to her drawing, her toilet, her household duties, as usual, and by signs and disconnected words can make herself understood in part to her friends."

Since receiving the above, I have ascertained that she became deaf and blind by the same severe illness, but sight and hearing were perfectly recovered when she was restored to health.

Now, Mr. Editor, how is it to be accounted for that her perceptive faculties, so far as pertains to language spoken by others, are apparently not in the least impaired, while she cannot speak herself? And that she has lost, it would seem beyond recovery, the use of written language, while in other respects her memory is as good as ever? Have cases similar to this been known? Who will give us the philosophy of these phenomena and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

B. M. Fay.

[Instances of derangement and partial loss of memory, as the result of bodily disease, are not infrequent, and present a great variety of phases, in a manner quite unaccountable on any known principle of mental or physiological science, but are undoubtedly connected with a peculiar condition of the brain. Various cases are cited by Dr. Rush in his work on
moistened eye, gave evidence of their appreciation of the address.

After the regular addresses, remarks were made by other members of the society and by two of the teachers, appropriate to the occasion.

Thus passed a very interesting entertainment. The pupils have frequently since expressed to the writer their relish and enjoyment of it.

The writer can not omit the opportunity of speaking of the admirable discipline that prevails in our Institution, the harmony and good-will that subsist among the teachers and pupils, and consequently their happiness and contentment. This goodly state of things is, in large measure, owing to the system of discipline in the Institution—strict and unrelaxing, yet considerate and discriminating—practised by its most excellent Monitor, Mr. Blount. Much is owing also to the influence of this society, whose exhibition has just been described, and before its institution, to the personal exertions of the teachers to interest and divert the minds of the pupils, on holidays and recesses, from the strain and monotony of school life.

———

SINGULAR MENTAL AFFECTION, WITH LOSS OF SPEECH.

MICH. ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, { FLINT, March 8, 1858. }

Editor of the Annals:

DEAR SIR,—The following account of singular mental phenomena and loss of speech, by sickness, is copied from a letter addressed to me by the husband of the lady whose case is described. It is forwarded to the Annals with the hope that you, sir, or some of your readers, will throw light on the subject.

The husband writes thus:—"My wife, aged twenty-two years, is a mute. Four years ago she was taken in child-
on the blackboard, consisted of a sketch of the life of Mr. Gallaudet. The address occupied an hour and a half in delivery, but was, of course, brief. That part, however, which had reference to his labors in the cause of the deaf and dumb, was related more at length and in a very interesting manner; and was certainly delivered to an appreciative audience. For instance, the speaker drew attention to the day on which Mr. Gallaudet set sail for Europe, to obtain a knowledge of the art of deaf-mute instruction, and represented it as the day on which the first definite, significant act was performed in behalf of the deaf and dumb in this country. Again, attention was called to his return home from Europe accompanied by Mr. Clerc, to undertake the work that has been followed by such wide-spread and beneficent results. This was answered by special tokens of gratitude and pleasure. Mr. Gallaudet's marriage to a deaf and dumb lady, was held up as one of the proud fruits of deaf-mute education. After the address, the society adjourned to dinner, prepared specially in respect to the occasion.

At two in the afternoon, the society again assembled, to witness the address of the representative of the Gallaudet division, Robert H. King. This address was particularly appropriate. The subject was not formally stated, but may be defined as, The educated and uneducated mute compared. The condition of the one as contrasted with that of the other, was portrayed in every aspect. The capacities and materials of happiness of the one, and the sad dearth and dreariness of life to the other were vividly represented, and even made more forcible by being rendered in sign language. This great superiority was presented as the result of education; referable under God, to the devotion and exertions of Mr. Gallaudet as the originator and successful prosecutor of deaf-mute education in our country, and demanding gratitude and rejoicing on the part of the mute. The speaker was frequently interrupted by expressions of applause from the audience, and the engaged attention and occasionally
ment in sign-language." The constitution is similar in most of its features, to those of literary societies in general. The respects in which it differs are, that the female pupils are admitted as members, and that the society is divided into two distinct and permanent divisions, called the Gallaudet and Clerc divisions. The officers are chosen from each division alternately, and each division chooses a speaker to address the society at its weekly meetings. He is expected to make express preparation during the week for this duty. These two features are admirable; the one, as it acts as a stimulus upon the speakers to make the best display they are capable of; the other, because it excites emulation and zeal among the members to sustain the credit of their respective divisions: at the same time, promoting knowledge among them, training their minds in careful, connected thought, and improving them in the use of their own beautiful and expressive language.

According to a provision in the constitution, the society, with the consent of the faculty of the Institution, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Gallaudet. Thinking that a notice of the event would be interesting to the readers of the Annals, I beg space for an account of the exercises of the occasion.

The general release visible about the Institution, the busy preparation commencing at early morning, and the donning of holiday apparel, indicated that something of more than ordinary interest was going on. At an early hour, the society assembled, the girls approaching the hall through files of the boys, dispensing on each side the light of their smiles and other manifestations of pleasure, and receiving in return various exhibitions of gallantry and respect.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Blount, a teacher, who, by the unanimous request of the society, presided. The speakers, who had been previously chosen, each by his own division, occupied seats on the right of the chairman.

Benjamin Oney, representative of the Clerc division, first addressed the meeting. His address, previously written out
deportment. In his talks of marrying, he would point out some fair one as the object of his choice, to whom he should give the right hand of matrimonial fellowship. However, I think that he never seriously proposed to any one to be united with him in the silken bond.

About two months prior to his death, he had a paralytic stroke, affecting his right side, which prostrated him, and from which he never recovered. He said for some time before his sickness, that he was soon to die; he seemed to have a fixed presentiment that that event would soon come upon him, and that when it should take place, he should go up, intimating his firm belief that he should enjoy a happy futurity. In this view he appeared to be unwaveringly fixed, to the close of his mortal life.

As to Col. Knapp, I can say but little more, but as I understand, after he had acquired his education and proper legal attainments, he sat down in Newburyport as a practitioner of the law, which I believe he pursued with very good success, acquiring a good celebrity as a lawyer and a valuable citizen. How long he continued there I do not know; my impression is that he moved from there to New York, but that he has been dead several years.

Most respectfully, yours,

NATHANIEL H. CLARK.

SANBORNTON BRIDGE, N. H.,
February, 1858.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF REV. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.

BY JOHN W. JACOBS,
Instructor in the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Last spring, the pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb organized among themselves a Literary Society; its object being, as set forth in the preamble of the constitution, "their advancement in knowledge and improve-
raised a murderous outcry from the victims of his operations, arousing the attention of their comfort-enjoying owner, to ascertain the cause of such an uproarious tumult among his bristly tribe, who finding Jacob so earnestly engaged in his official duties, put to a helping hand for their accomplishment. He then paid Jacob his required fee, who returned home elated with his good success.

Jacob inherited a very good property from his father's estate, but never had the care of it. Although appraised to his guardian, in 1826, for $300, it was sold at his decease in 1838, for $1,273. For a number of years he kept bees, and from them he had some gain. In the season proper for the business, which he well understood, he followed trapping on the river, for musk-rat and mink, with very good success.

It may well and truly be said of Jacob, that he was master of mimicry; any motion, gesture, form or position of a person, he would describe with unmistakable perfection. It was a source of much amusement to him, on the fourth of July of each year, to visit the fields of the farmers in his neighborhood, and stick such patches of corn and potatoes, as he might find unhoed, and then to tell the owners what he had done, accompanied with a taunting jeer at their want of industry, which you understand was done by motions and gestures.

He had a faculty for driving oxen peculiar to himself, in which in a number of instances he excelled, by driving teams with their loads out of places where they were stuck, to the surprise of those who witnessed the feat. His voice probably contributed much to his success, it being a sharp yelping sound. Horses he did not want anything to do with, saying in his way, that they would kick and bite.

He was not married, although he would frequently say that he should be soon; in the spring, that he should have a wife before the cold freezing weather should come; and in the winter, that he should be married before the warm sweating weather should arrive. He was always very respectful to the ladies, not seeking to avoid them with a bashful timidity, but meeting them with rather a manly, respectful
Anecdote and Notice of Jacob Morrison,

inherited a small one from his father's estate, not so much from want of capacity, as from want of proper training. I well recollect to have heard the remark made by different individuals, that could Jacob have had the privilege of talking and hearing, with the educational advantages then commonly enjoyed, he would have been a man of superior abilities to any of his brothers. From my own observation, I fully concur with that opinion.

After the death of his father, which must have taken place about sixty years since, he lived with some of his relatives, near by his father's late residence, until 1826, when he was put under guardianship, and taken into the family of Mr. D. H. Clement, in this immediate neighborhood, and about a mile from his former residence, Mrs. Clement being a niece of Jacob's; where he lived until his death.

His general deportment was very good through his life, manifesting a good degree of good will and kindness to all who treated him in a corresponding manner. His distinguishing sense of right from wrong, was manifestly evident, by giving warmly approving expression of the former, and an utter detestation of the latter, with an expressed belief of rewards and punishments after this life.

Some of Jacob's friends, more in sport than sober earnest, procured his election to the important post of hog-reeve, which he enjoyed very well, and made it a source of much amusement for himself and his neighbors, by calling upon them and notifying them to take care of their rambling porkers,—as it was the custom in those days to let the swine run in the highway,—intimating if his requirements were not complied with, the lash of the law would be fully applied to all delinquents. Sometimes, armed and equipped with his yoking and ringing apparatus, he would sally forth, and put the predatory grunters in possession of legal neck and nasal ornaments, much to his satisfaction and the owners' approval. In one of these excursions, he found a number of swine at large in the highway, belonging to one of our wealthiest citizens; driving them to their home, and securing them, he proceeded to apply the yokes and rings in legal order, which
1838, in the 63d year of his age.” Thus, you will perceive that twenty years will have passed on the twenty-third of the coming November, of this year, since his death; and from the time of his rescuing Knapp from drowning, must have been about sixty-four years; so that many of the incidents connected with that period of his life, must have passed from the memory of those contemporary with him. But few are living in this vicinity, who have known him longer than your humble servant, the writer of this, who is now advancing in his seventieth year.

Of Jacob’s rescuing young Knapp from drowning, and of Knapp’s giving him the watch, I have been unable to get any definite information. His brothers and sisters, of whom there was quite a large family, have all passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns; his relatives and connections, descendants from his brothers and sisters, who are now living, have mostly removed from this neighborhood, the place of Jacob’s nativity, and where he lived during his natural life. One man, whose first wife was a niece of Jacob’s, (she being dead,) is quite certain that he has heard his wife, and some of her father’s family, speak of the incidents of the rescue and of the watch. We doubt not the truthfulness of your “anecdote.” I have some strong impressions of hearing the story of the rescue related, but none of the giving of the watch.

The writer of this well remembers Col. Knapp, when a boy. He lived with a Mr. Darling, whose wife was a sister to Jacob Morrison, and who lived near to Jacob’s father. We were school-mates. Mr. Darling’s orchard stood, where many of the trees are now standing, on the bank of the river, and some of the trees stood near to the water. The conclusion we generally come to, relative to the watch, is that his friends, who then had the care of him, considered Jacob not capable of taking proper care of it, and took care of it for him. That he knew how to reckon time by the clock, and I believe by the watch, is not doubted by those who were most familiar with him. His general occupation was farm work, but he was not entrusted with the care of a farm, although he
the helpless boy when he came. After a short time this generous deaf and dumb man discovered him coming under the surface of the water, and took him with his arms, and put him on the bank, and the boy recovered. If this man had inconsiderately ran to the place where the boy fell into the water, with his father, he would have been drowned. The deaf and dumb man was more considerate and prudent than Knapp’s father, though he was a sea-captain.

“After several years, young Knapp was sent to attend school. After that, he bought a new watch and gave it to the deaf and dumb young man as a present in memory of his generous rescue of him from drowning; besides, he taught him how to know the time by the second hand; pretty soon, the deaf and dumb man understood the time and the second hand. Jacob Morrison still wears the watch.

“When Col. Knapp was chosen a member of the legislature of Massachusetts, he luckily obtained their favorable consent for the support of the deaf and dumb, by representing to them the circumstances of this deaf and dumb man. If Col. Knapp had remained in New Hampshire, he would have applied to the legislature to help the New Hampshire deaf and dumb.”

LETTER FROM N. H. CLARK, ESQ.

MR. BROWN:

SIR: Yours of December, 22d ultimo, directed to the postmaster of this town, Sanbornton, making inquiry concerning a deaf-mute, Jacob Morrison, was put into my hands on the 15th January, with a request that I would give it the required attention. I will now endeavor to give you the best information I can gather from my own recollection, and from many of the oldest inhabitants of this vicinity, who had acquaintance with said Jacob Morrison, during most of his life-time.

Had he lived to this time, it appears that he would have been about eighty-two years old. The only record I have been able to find of his age, I here copy from the slab at the head of his grave: “Jacob Morrison died November 23,
proper, please have the anecdote and the letter of Mr. Clark inserted in the Annals.

Very truly, yours,

THOMAS BROWN.

ANECDOTE.

"I am about to relate, with sincere delight, an anecdote of a deaf and dumb young man which my teacher, Mr. Peet, had from Col. Knapp, a celebrated lawyer of Boston. Col. Knapp formerly lived in Sanbornton, a town of New Hampshire, which is situated between two branches of the Merri-mack. This deaf and dumb young man, named Jacob Morrison, is now living therein.

"An apple-tree stood by the Winnipisioggee branch, and one of its branches grew projecting solitarily, on which several apples that became soft by the warm weather, chanced to hang, though it was November or December. One day, Col. Knapp, when he was nine years old, was in company with several boys at the same apple-tree for their amusement or innocent tricks. On observing several soft apples on one branch, they desired to get them; this led them to say to each other, 'You dare not climb up and get them.' Upon this, Col. Knapp, an active boy, said, 'I will try to do it without hesitation;' accordingly, he climbed up and proceeded forward, I suppose, with much caution, along that branch, to which he closely clung with one hand, while he extended the other to take an apple, and he did successfully and put in his pocket; on a sudden, the branch broke, and he fell into the water in great agitation. Immediately the boys cried aloud in fear. When his father was alarmed for the falling of his son into the river, he instantly hastened with men, leaving several oxen and plows in the field, and came up to the same place by the apple-tree. But fortunately, a considerate deaf and dumb man, eighteen years old, seeing their alarming haste, quickly ran from them, not in the same way, but another one, for the river was nearer, and coming up to the river, he forded to wait for the rescue of
trol of an independent republic. Will not President Flour- 
noy sound better than Governor Flournoy? For myself, hav- 
ing a turn for foreign travel, I would rather be an attaché to 
the embassy to London or Paris, (for which post I hope my 
application may have precedence on file,) than a member of 
the state government; not intending, however, to decline any 
office in which it may be judged that I may be useful to my 
country that is to be; provided the acceptance does not 
oblige me to neglect my own family.

Speaking of family, I would suggest a way of getting over 
the difficulty raised by Mr. Booth. Let it be provided that 
the estates of deaf-mutes may pass to their daughters who 
hear and speak, provided these daughters marry only deaf 
husbands. And if there be no daughters, I would so far 
respect the paternal feelings of worthy deaf-mute citizens 
that I would let their hearing sons inherit, provided they 
would consent, like Ulysses on the coast of the Syrens, to 
stop their ears with wax. They would then have no advan-
tage over deaf-mutes in public meetings and conversation at 
least, which is all that can reasonably be required.

I would further suggest, to make the scheme more practi-
cable, that we need not insist on permanent residence in 
voters. Let all deaf-mutes come, pay tax, and vote, and 
then vamos, a la Kansas. Many would do that, who might 
not find it for their interest to pitch their stakes in the new 
promised land.

ANECDOTE AND NOTICE OF JACOB MORRISON, AN 
UNEDUCATED DEAF-MUTE.

Rev. W. W. Turner:

My Dear Friend: I here copy from the composition 
book which I wrote down in a class under Dr. Peet, my then 
teacher, after the time of Col. Knapp's visit to the American 
Asylum, some time in 1826. The book has been missing or 
lost until last December, when it was accidentally found, 
upon which I sent the letter of inquiry. If you think it
mence the work with, besides perseverance, patience and industry to keep the work steady; we all would have to lend our shoulders to the wheel, and not to stand looking on or gesturing all the long day.

As regards the founding of a deaf-mute commonwealth any where, the obstacles to its ultimate success are truly formidable. It must be borne in mind that nine-tenths of the whole deaf-mute community in this country can not raise up the wind so as to swell the flapping sails of Mr. Flournoy's scheme; besides, it is a well known fact that the majority of them show little decision of purpose in any enterprise whatever. For my own part, failing to perceive the practicability of the scheme, to which Mr. Flournoy clings with a constancy worthy of a better cause, I am content with my being "lost among the hearing persons," whose superior knowledge of the English language benefits my mind far more than would the perpetual gestures of the thousands of the bona fide residents in Gesturia. Drive to the neighboring states our hearing children whom we love so well! I reckon Mr. Flournoy has no little prattlers of his own to cheer the solitude of his plantation.

[The following sportive treatment of the subject, by Mr. John R. Burnet, will serve to enliven the discussion, and will give offense, we trust, to no one. It is proper for us, however, to advise Mr. Burnet, that Mr. Flournoy would tell him he has hit wide of the mark in one of his points. Mr. Flournoy writes, to Mr. Chamberlain, that he should not feel himself at liberty even to join the colony in person. "I have long been attempting," he says, "to play a sort of moral reformer in Georgia, to induce the deportation of the slaves to Liberia, and I fear, if I should go west now, I should be abandoning a sacred duty I owe to my God and my countrymen, to, seeble as I am, endeavor to save the republic by the expulsion of the national 'bone of contention.'" Editor.]

I wish to offer the tribute of my admiration for the magnificent views put forth by Mr. Flournoy. I hope he will go on and prosper. The government of a territory is the object to which he at present modestly limits himself. I think I foresee his views will soar higher yet, till he and the deaf-mutes of America will be content with nothing less than the con-
and crazy impostor. Therefore, I say, I am for a place where all my deaf-mute brethren could live and be happy; and I would say to J. J. Flournoy, that I like his enterprise, and if it should come so far as to buy the land, I would say, that I would give $5,000 to it in cash, and if all would help, the thing could be done. I am an orphan. I became deaf by sickness. I was then ten years old, and could never since enjoy myself, with all my father left me, a good farm of two hundred and fifty acres, worth $18,000. I am all alone. My father and mother, brother and sister, are all dead, and left me the farm and $2,000 in cash, which I loan out at ten per cent. But with all that, I am not happy, with the present condition of the deaf and dumb. I am twenty-four years old and am not married.

This is what I think of the case, and I would like to see it carried out as soon as possible. Please give me a place in the Annals.

P. H. Confer.

[Mr. John Carlin, of New York, in a familiar letter addressed to Mr. Clerc, notes among other things, his impressions in regard to Mr. Flournoy's scheme. Though not designed at all for the public eye, Mr. Carlin will excuse the liberty we take of copying his words, as follows. Ed.]

I read in the Annals, the January number, the letters of Messrs. Flournoy and Booth, in reference to the "Commonwealth of Deaf Mutes" in some territory, for which I would most respectfully suggest the name of Deaf-Mutia, or, for euphony's sake, Gesturia. They both are ably written, and do much credit to their heads and to their Alma Mater. As to the merits of Mr. Flournoy's theory, all that I can say is, that nothing is more pleasurable to our sensations, as we loll in our arm-chairs by the fire-side, than the building of castles in the air. Without manual labor, we can rear up in the vacuum, structures surpassing Solomon's temple in magnificence and costliness of materials, kingdoms of vast magnitude and power, or ladders of eminence to ascend to the summit of fame. But in practice to ensure success, it requires dollars, eagles and dimes in countless bags, to com-
emigration will keep up the required number. The motives
which governs those who go, should be a desire for personal
and mutual benefit. Let brotherly love prevail among them,
and let them not go because they thirst for power or wealth.
These will accrue to the colony in years to come; no one
expects to find them in the wilderness without toil and pa-
tience.

I may have more to say in future numbers of the Annals.
In the mean time, if any of my fellow mutes have any ideas
to communicate, I should be glad to hear from them.

Yours, &c.,

WM. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

[We think that there are not many intelligent deaf-mutes, who share in
the feeling expressed by the writer of the following letter, as well as by Mr.
Flournoy, viz., that they are despised by the hearing. Mr. Chamberlain
writes us that he has seen nothing to warrant Mr. Flournoy in speaking of
the deaf and dumb as “a scorned and down-trodden caste,” as he does in one
of his letters. It would be a pity that any of the deaf and dumb should
cherish such a feeling, with no foundation for it in fact.—EDITOR.]

SIX MILE P. O., JENNINGS CO., IND.*

MR. SAMUEL PORTER:

I saw in the American Annals for January, 1858, letters
from E. Booth and J. J. Flournoy, speaking of forming
a colony of deaf-mutes, and to that I would say that it would
make me happy, as well as many more of my class of people,
if such a thing could be brought about,—for a great many
reasons. The deaf-mutes would all be happy, as they can
not now be, because they have nobody that can or will con-
verse with them, and many people look on a deaf-mute as
if he were a fool, because he can not talk, and because to
them deaf-mutes look so foolish, just because they can not
understand them. If they were by themselves, they could
be happy; but as they are separated, they are in many cases
despised by hearing men. That I have found out myself,
because the hearing man says to the mute, You are a fool

* Mr. C. has since changed his address to Elizabethtown, Bartholomew Co.,
Ind.
and in case of its failure, discouragements would arise. Our first movement must succeed, or many who would otherwise go with us, will not come up to the aid of another and different plan. It becomes us to be prudent, and consider well, which of all the plans offered is most likely to succeed.

Mr. Booth would have us remain in our original "oblivion." Mr. Flournoy would scatter us over a tract of territory where we should be like angel's visits, "few and far between."

I suggest that when a sufficient number of mutes, with their friends, are found, as I have no doubt there might be, they emigrate to some previously selected spot in the west, and buy up a piece of land six miles square. This would make a township of 23,040 acres, which, bought with land-warrants at present prices, would cost not far from $20,000.* Let them settle it, choose leaders, and make laws to govern themselves, the laws always to be framed in accordance with the territorial laws and the Federal constitution.

There are enough in the States, willing and able to do this, and all they need is a call from some of their more influential unfortunates. Aside from the benefits to be derived from association with each other, there would be no need of applying to Congress, and the government of the township would be as much as they would care to be troubled with. They could regulate their own affairs, build and plant, and would no doubt grow to be a respectable colony. They could have their own Sunday schools and churches, where the gospel would be preached in the silent but expressive language of signs, understood by all and felt by not a few. If a mute wishes to sell out, let him do so, and to whom he pleases; let the colony be truly republican in spirit. Of course, advantages would arise from the mutes being in the majority. They could not be kept so by hereditary descent, but let it begin well and be conducted wisely, and deaf-mute

* [This would afford a hundred and forty or more farms of 160 acres each, and allowing five persons to each family, would support a farming population of seven hundred, besides leaving room enough for a large number who might be engaged in mechanical, mercantile and other pursuits.—Editor.]
compelled to read and write while in this "lost" condition, but it is for want of any better mode of communication with those with whom they live. It does not prove them to be better informed or more intelligent than they would be if placed in a body by themselves. A deaf-mute, generally speaking, is not apt to understand what he reads, by himself, so well as when he has access to some individuals of the same class. What one does not understand another can explain, and thus they promote each other's improvement.

Mr. Booth says that "scandal, backbiting and other diabolisms" are as common with deaf-mutes as with hearing persons; I do not doubt it, but if he intends it as an objection against the formation of a community, it is a weak argument, for every one knows that other communities flourished in spite of such things.

I do not pretend that a community of deaf-mutes would be without disadvantages, yet when all things are considered, I think the benefits to be derived from one, if well regulated, are enough to render such a community desirable.

Mr. Flourney wants Congress to grant us the government of a "piece of territory" large enough for a state; we, of course, to pay government prices for the land: it is not the land that he asks as a gift, but the government of the land. He seems to think that the land without the government, would be undesirable. The extent of territory proposed, "about the size of Rhode Island or Connecticut," is an objection; all the deaf-mutes in the country could not settle it to advantage.

The government of a "state" would be a very undesirable and inconvenient responsibility. There are ability, energy and talent enough among the deaf-mutes of this country to govern a state with credit to themselves and all concerned; but, as I believe that "politics and government, so far from being 'the chief end of man,' are a necessary evil, of which the less we have the better," I propose to try the experiment on a smaller scale. I believe that an application to Congress would be a failure, and I do not intend to encourage a movement in that direction. It would be a waste of time.
MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND OTHERS ON MR. FLOURNOY'S PROJECT.

[As the subject of a separate community of deaf-mutes is expected to form a prominent topic of discussion in the convention of deaf-mutes at Worcester, Mass., in September next, we have allowed to it considerable space in this number of the Annals. In the present article we have appended to Mr. Chamberlain's communication, some expressions of opinion which have come to us from other members of the deaf-mute fraternity, viz., Mr. Confer, Mr. Carlin, and Mr. Burnet. Mr. Chamberlain, it will be seen, proposes a plan somewhat different from Mr. Flournoy's.—EDITOR.]

South Reading, Mass.,
April 13, 1858.

Samuel Porter, Esq.:

Dear Sir: The articles by Messrs. Booth and Flournoy, in the January number of the Annals, on "a deaf-mute commonwealth," have interested me, and I am induced to send you some rough ideas of my own. Like Mr. Booth, I have some objections to Mr. Flournoy's plan, although they may not prove so "truly formidable" as those of that gentleman and Mr. Turner; yet I can not agree with Mr. Booth in some of his ideas. He thinks a community composed exclusively or mainly of deaf-mutes "an impossibility;" I think that one exclusively of deaf-mutes could not long remain so, but I believe that if a company of mutes, say two or three hundred, more or less, with such of their hearing friends and relations as choose to join them, should go west, settle in some place where there was room enough, and form themselves into a community, governed by suitable laws, and headed by able leaders, such an institution would be both permanent and beneficial.

As far as my experience goes, I have always found deaf-mutes to be greater readers, better informed and more intelligent, where there are a number of them in the same place, than when scattered, as many, if not most of them are, among the hearing. I therefore can not agree with Mr. Booth that "the wisest course is to let them remain 'lost' among the hearing." It is true, as Mr. Booth says, that deaf-mutes are
of theology, and the medical to men taught in the Esacularian art. Even in the state of South Carolina, and unquestioned by the constitution, no man is eligible to office except by virtue of the possession of property. Why can not, then, the deaf-mute have, in a country devoted to his dignity and benefit, the same liberty of a discrimination? It would be a small tract of territory, and can by no means, under our Federal power and popular elections, create any oligarchy like those of Genoa or Venice. I hope I have educed the constitutionality of the scheme.

We, deaf-mutes, have a sort of abiding melancholy at our unfortunate deprivation, although our sanguine hope in a common and Almighty Father, who as He has led others to establish growing communities, will lead us also, and protect, uphold and prosper those who call on His name with a sincere and relying spirit, induces us to be gay and contented. It is the quiet of deference to our hearing brethren, and of dependence on Providence. We assume no arrogancy in devising this benefiting project; pretend to no superiority, nor do we cogitate a mastery. We indeed do, as I have in my opening circular, sent to my class of the people, complain of rejections and consignments to inferior places or to none, without tests of capacity; but we do not arrogate to dictate, or to accomplish any policy, or to confirm any principle without the guidance or co-operation of our hearing friends, to whom, in some measure, by the order of Providence, we are in a state of pupilage. We feel duly grateful to them for what we know, which is due to their instructions; we are sensible of and grateful for their sympathy, and alike for them and ourselves, commiserate the circumstances of the whole human family upon the earth. But here we all have to live, and here must work and thrive and suffer, until the hour of withdrawal by death; and we ask only for some place, in which, without interfering with their business, we may quietly evince some competency that may tend to the welfare of coming generations of our unfortunate class.

Yours, etc.,

J. J. Flournoy.
This is the plan, and it should be kept scrupulously in view. The difficulty of the whole vanishes as we approach to touch the thing, like the mists of morning before the rays of the sun. Mr. Booth, in his letter to me, published in the last Annals, believed it impracticable and an impossibility, if the state is to be entirely composed of deaf-mutes. I have shown that this was not the feature intended, and I suppose his objections may vanish. His answer, however, I await with cool anxiety. It may come in the present number. But as I want to have the plan as I comprehend its expediency, laid before the convention of September, and to have the matter pondered upon, I could not think of waiting to answer Mr. Booth in August or September.

The only opposition that I can conjecture, may be, that to constitute any part of a community the rulers of the rest in any section, is anti-republican, and neither would nor ought to be instituted or tolerated among democracies. In reply to this, I would say, that we have to apply the republican principle of this government in accordance with circumstances.

The government is constitutionally a republic; that is, all elections, from that of the lowest of the American officers, a constable, to that of the highest, a president, are put to the alembic of the popular vote. But while the people thus rule, circumstance does exhibit the direction in which a choice must be made. No man that is illiterate, or can not read and write, can be elected to an office in which reading and writing are indispensable. Nor can the people elect for judge in Georgia, where these officers are elective, any man that is not some lawyer. Thus, we see how circumstances alter the direction and application of the universal rule of elections in certain cases, in the very hands of the people themselves. Why, then, should not the deaf have the benefit of this principle? Are they forever to be outcasts, and excluded from the rights of humanity? It would not prove against the constitution of the United States, for a small state, in which popular election is free and universal, to have the prerogative of ruling given to the class for whom the colony was founded, as it is right that judicial power should be secured to students at law, or the ministerial functions confided to those
anticipate gifts to the insane and other poor people, as perilous encroachments on the compact of our Union, which may finally lead to unwarranted and colossal appropriations. Indeed, it is known that President Pierce, when he vetoed (though unwillingly, as he said) the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars to the construction and endowment of an Asylum for the Insane in our country, instanced the grant of money and land to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, in or about 1816, as a precedent which should not be approved into a pattern for further legislation. We are by this, therefore, admonished of the futility of any application for a grant of land in personal fee simple, to our class of the inhabitants of the country. The only instances in which Congress appropriated grants of money and bounty land-warrants to persons, and which the executive sanctioned, is that to the soldiers of the Revolution, and to those of the last and of all wars.* These were for services in a military capacity done to the country. None, aside from such and collateral services, have ever been granted, for the last thirty years. If any were, I know of none.

Our course, then, is to petition the Congress, so soon as the deaf and dumb have had the matter laid before them generally, and have arrived at any conclusion, to lay out a small territory, to be reserved for the purchase, settlement and government of the mutes, to whom only the pre-emption will hold valid. Nothing more need be sought or asked. I believe there are mutes in plenitude, who have enough money to take out bodies of land, and thus to create a society and political organization. There will, if untoward events deter emigration, be no lack of a sufficient number to be the governors of the country, or if that happen, there may exist an interregnum, in which the auricular may be substituted, by the constitution, to hold the state strictly in trust, until some deaf person approaches. Thus we can perceive that the commonwealth may be perpetuated indefinitely for our special use.

* Congress gave lands along railway routes to companies on the stipulation to build roads, of utility to government and people.
preferment, appears to our anticipation a matter of easy accomplishment.

The location of our Empire may be in Oregon. Its winters are mild—situated as it is on an ocean, over which sweep and are tempered, the wintry blasts. It need not be marine, or on the sea shore, for we can not hear in the dark, and in tempests, so as to act as mariners—have therefore little to do with shipping and with sailing. Founded in the interior, a space of country forty miles square may fully answer our purpose. But should this far off province appear too distant to the deaf, we may look to some of the old Atlantic, gulf, lake, or conterminous states for the gift. But if a general negative meets us at all points, we can, with the permission and security of the Federal Government, negotiate with the Indian tribes that exist west of Arkansas, and purchase a tract sufficient for the intention. The government itself might purchase this small territory and sell it to each of our men on the principle of pre-emption;—the only benefit we ask from it being the securement to us of a constitution guaranteeing no controlling agency except by deaf and dumb men. Our design is to exhibit our competency for public and other affairs, and hence the peremptory necessity of this guaranty.

That the government will do this for us, remains to be tested by a memorial which may be written and signed soon after the adjournment of the next convention of the deaf-mutes of New England, at Worcester, next September, when as I am credibly informed, the subject of this migration and colony will be fully debated by the members.

I would, beforehand, warn the intelligent mutes not to expect or anticipate that the government, or the Congress and executive constituting it, would receive, with a good grace, any proposal from us which may look to a grant of land to our people. Congress will certainly give us no land. It has grudged all former such dispensations. Members of Congress have stigmatized such donations as those to the first deaf-mute Asylum founded in America, as “unconstitutional” and to be repressed, and characterized the precedents which
tenth of that number would be sufficient for a country village.

Let me say a word on another subject, which I ought to have said in the January number, in the article on the emigration of deaf-mutes west. Every one, so removing, should first subscribe, and pay in advance for two years, for some weekly paper such as he prefers, and have it sent to such place as he may designate either before or after his arrival. Home-sickness accompanies emigration, as does sea-sickness a sea-voyage, and usually runs through one to two years. A newspaper from home, coming weekly, is one of the best medicines for this disease. In two years, new ties and new interests will have superseded the old, and the emigrant feels at ease, and prides himself on his home in the “Great West.”

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS BY MR. FLOURNOY.

JACKSON Co., near ATHENS, }  
CLARKE Co. GA., 20th Feb. 1858. }

SAMUEL PORTER, ESQ:

DEAR SIR: The more I reflect upon the subject the greater is my conviction of the practicability and utility of the scheme of a Deaf Commonwealth. I am not the originator of it—though without being aware of his early promulgation of the same, I had suggested the views of my venerable friend, Laurent Clerc, to the deaf-mutes of America. He is the real father of the idea. To his wisdom and originality belong the project. “Honor to whom honor is due.” For my own humble part it is sufficient if I be deemed worthy, and receive a call from the deaf and dumb to the post of leader, that I devote myself in the inception and germ of the scheme to its virtual fulfillment. Difficulties, at first appalling, seem to vanish as we grapple with them, and the establishment of a sovereignty for our class, which are without tests of their capacity, tacitly rejected all election and
He is one of the wealthy slave-holders of the South, and, as such, is entitled to hold and utter his own opinions. Instead then of confining his reading and contemplations to the barbarian glories of Greece and Rome, where were three or four white slaves to every freeman, let him discard the ancients and their rude ignorance and vague surmisings, and turn his attention to the writings of the philosophers who have lived and written since the French Revolution of 1789. Let him read the writings of Combe and other philosophers of the progressive school, and the bold, vigorous essays of such periodicals as the Atlantic Monthly, and become hopeful as regards man's destiny; and, thereby, he will be enabled to cast off what appears to be a gloomy misanthropy; and, by so doing, he will increase his own happiness. He is not the only one who has suffered mentally from being endowed with greater capabilities than his fellows. What he most needs is a more complete understanding of men, and the hopeful and more cheerful spirit founded thereon.

I desire here to correct an error into which I fell in my letter of Sept. 6th, to Mr. Flournoy. I stated that there were no government lands unsold in Iowa, except railroad lands. There is a large amount in the western and northwestern part of Iowa not yet disposed of. My error arose from the fact that none were for sale at the time. There is a plan on foot in Wisconsin, among some Hartford and New York graduates—deaf-mutes—for going to one of these north-western counties and settling in one neighborhood. This is carrying out the old plan formed by myself, Mr. Willard and others, over a quarter of a century ago, and free from the deformities of exclusiveness and of begging land of Congress. We are already, to some extent, carrying out the idea here in the place of my residence. We are already three families of deaf-mutes and expect as many more this spring; but I do not hold it wise for many of the same mechanical occupation to crowd into one town, unless such town is large. A city like New York can easily furnish occupation for a hundred in ordinary times. Less than a
CONTENTS.

Misrepresentations Corrected, by J. A. Jacobs, 65
"Mode of Learning the Sign Language," by J. A. Jacobs, 70
Mr. Flournoy's Project, by Edmund Booth, 72
Further Explanations, by J. J. Flournoy, 79
W. M. Chamberlain and others on Mr. Flournoy's Project, 84
Anecdote and Notice of Jacob Morrison, an Uneducated Deaf-Mute, by T. Brown & N. H. Clark, 90
Celebration of Birth-day of Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, by J. W. Jacobs, 96
Singular Mental Affection with Loss of Speech, by B. M. Fay, 99
Reports of Institutions: Pennsylvania; Kentucky; Ohio; Indiana; Tennessee; Iowa; Wisconsin; Mississippi; Texas, by the Editor, 102
Tabular View of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the U. S., by the Editor, 113
The Mute Sister, by J. S. Brown, 115
Miscellaneous: A Deaf-Mute Killed by a Sad Mistake; Ingenious Mechanism by a Deaf-Mute; Lord Seaforth,—Anecdotes; Instruction of Idiots, 116
Notices of Publications, 123
Items; Marriage Record; Obituary Record, 124, '5, '6
N. E. G. Association,—Notice, 126
Fifth Convention of Am. Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, 128

THE AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB is a quarterly publication, appearing in the months of January, April, July, and October. Each number will contain at least sixty-four pages of matter, principally original on subjects appertaining to the deaf and dumb; consisting in part also of contributions from deaf-mutes and other reading for their use. Communications relating to the Annals may be addressed to the Editor, or to W. W. Turner, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The price to single subscribers is $1.00 per year.

Deaf-Mutes wishing to receive the Annals as members of the New England Gallaudet Association, can do so by sending one dollar each year, to Charles Barrett, Esq., Treasurer, care of Hon. James Clark, No. 6, Joy's Building, Boston, Mass.
FIFTH CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, }
JACKSONVILLE, March 15th, 1858. 

MR. SAMUEL PORTER:

Dear Sir,—Will you please announce, through the “Annals,” that our Board of Trustees are anticipating with much pleasure, the honor of entertaining the next Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, which, at the last Convention in Staunton, Virginia, was appointed to meet at this Institution on the second Wednesday of August, 1858.

The following persons are respectfully and cordially invited to attend the ensuing Convention:

1. Present and former Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.
2. Trustees and Directors of Institutions for their instruction.
3. The officers of the several States acting as Commissioners in the selection and supervision of State beneficiaries.
4. Though last, yet by no means least, the Ladies of the aforementioned individuals, together with the Matrons of the respective Institutions.

It is hoped such papers will be presented to the Convention by the above named persons, even by those necessarily absent, and such topics of discussion suggested, as will give interest to its sessions and be of service in advancing the cause of deaf-mute education.

Reports upon topics interesting to the whole profession are expected from Committees appointed at the last Convention. The members of those Committees will please notice in the Proceedings of the Fourth Convention, the subjects upon which they are to report.

Efforts will be made to secure to the members of the Convention the railroad facilities usual on such occasions.

It is earnestly hoped that a full and punctual attendance will be one of the interesting features of the Fifth Convention.

I am truly and respectfully yours,

PHILIP G. GILLET,

Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Local Committee of Arrangements.
ciation, and former members who think of renewing their subscriptions, will please send the money, as soon as convenient, to Charles Barrett, Esq., care of Hon. James Clark, 5½ Joy’s Building, Boston, Mass. The terms of membership are, Ladies, 50 cts., Gentlemen, $1.00 per year.

The “American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb” will be sent, once in three months, to all who join the Association, together with a certificate of membership.

The Committee hope to be able to make arrangements with the Railroad Companies for the passage of those attending the Convention, at reduced prices, and they pledge themselves to do all in their power for the comfort and convenience of those who may be present.

George Homer, Boston, Mass.,
Joseph O. Sanger, Westboro’, Mass.,
George M. Lucas, Bradford, Vt.,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICERS OF THE N. E. GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

President.
Thomas Brown, West Henniker, N. H.

Vice-President.
George Homer, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer.
Charles Barrett, Boston, Mass.

Secretary.

State Managers.
Maine, John Emerson, Howland, Me.
New Hampshire, John O. David, Amherst, N. H.
Vermont, Galen H. Atkins, Bradford, Vt.
Conn. and R. I., Office vacant.
Mr. Joseph Berry was married to Miss Mary I. Fitzpatrick, at Columbus, Ohio, April 20th, 1858; both graduates of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Thomas Innis, some time a pupil in the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, married Miss Sarah Hollon, a graduate of the New York Institution.

Mr. James Bradley, a short time a pupil of the Michigan Asylum, married Miss Elizabeth Randall, a graduate of the New York Institution.

---

OBITUARY RECORD.

Died at the residence of his father in Jefferson County, East Tennessee, on the thirtieth of March, 1858, Mr. George W. Carter, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Carter was the first pupil ever admitted into the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb Inst. He was for five years under its instruction. He was gifted with more than ordinary mental capacity. He was a member of the Campbellite Baptist Church.

---

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.—NOTICE.

The Third Convention of this Association will be held at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 8, 9, and 10, 1858. It is desired that those wishing to attend, should arrive at Worcester on Tuesday, Sept. 7, if possible, in order to enable the Committee to complete their arrangements.

Mr. Jonathan P. Marsh, of Roxbury, Mass., will deliver an oration on the occasion, and other persons are expected to address the Convention; it is expected to be a very interesting time. There will also be an election of officers, as the term of office of the present Board of Managers expires about that time. Deaf-mutes who intend joining the Asso-
Mr. Booth writes, in correction of some errors in the enumeration of his official dignities, in the Annals and in Reports of the American Asylum: "I have never been county-clerk nor post-master, but was county-recorder for five years; and at one time the post-office at Fairview, then the only post-office for six miles around, was left in my charge some six months, during the absence of the post-master. In 1844, I was enrolling and engrossing clerk to the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature."

Mr. J. B. Edwards is now employed as assistant instructor in the Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

We are glad to learn, from time to time, that educated deaf-mutes are sharing in the religious influences which are now so general in the community. Their former instructors will be rejoiced to hear of many such instances.

The venerable Laurent Clerc, now seventy-three years of age, retires this spring from active service, on a pension for life of half the amount of his salary as instructor.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the issue of this number of the Annals is quite behind the regular time.

——

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Mr. Amos Smith, of Boston, (graduated at the American Asylum, 1847,) was married in January, 1858, to Miss Agnes E. Holmes, of East Boston, (American Asylum, 1855.)

Mr. Benjamin B. Jackson (Am. Asy., 1847) was married in Boston, February 25th, 1858, to Miss Hannah Atkinson, (Am. Asy., 1835.) The ceremony was performed by Amos Smith, Esq., Justice of the Peace, himself a deaf-mute, and the first deaf-mute, probably, who ever administered the marriage rite.

Mr. Leverett G. Lee (Am. Asy., 1848) was married to Miss Mary M. Clark, (Am. Asy., 1848,) at Lyme, Ct., April 15th, 1858.
has been got up in good shape by our friends of the Virginia Institution. Dr. Peet's elaborate report on the Legal Rights and Responsibilities of the Deaf and Dumb, occupies a hundred or more pages, and has received the most flattering testimonials of approval from gentlemen eminent in the legal profession, and takes its place on their shelves as a standard book of reference.

The College Journal of Medical Science, conducted by the Faculty of the Eclectic College of Medicine, Cincinnati, is a monthly, now in its third volume. It is learned and able, and designed for the profession. The number for April, 1858, has a short article entitled "Unfortunates," relating chiefly to idiots and their education.

Sight and Hearing: How preserved and how lost. By J. Henry Clark, M. D. New York: C. Scribner, 1856. This is a 12mo volume of 350 pages, of which 100 are on the ear and hearing. The work is designed for popular use, and contains much excellent advice. The preface is dated, Newark, N. J., April, 1856.

ITEMS.

We are informed of the decease of Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Head-master of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. No obituary notice has reached us. He was the son and successor in office of Joseph Watson, LL. D., who was at the head of the Institution from its first establishment, in 1792, till his death, in 1829.

Mr. Edmund Booth has become a joint proprietor of the Eureka, now published by the firm of Crockwell, Parrott and Booth. The number announcing this arrangement states that Mr. Booth has, for eighteen months, furnished the greater part of the editorial matter, as he will continue to do. The Eureka is an excellent newspaper, issued weekly at Anamosa, Iowa.
cause or infirmity underlying the idiocy is actually obviated or removed. But through the strength of confirmed habits, and from the fact that they are still surrounded with the same circumstances, they would continue in the same condition of mental inferiority. Exposed to the educational and elevating influences of a well regulated institution, the effects produced seem almost like regeneration. The individual entirely emerges from the condition of idiocy. The effect produced may be spoken of as a cure. These are spoken of sometimes, to prevent public misapprehension, as exceptional cases, but they constitute a class."

NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

James Edward Meystre, the Blind Deaf-Mute. This is the title of a little volume, of fifty pages, published by the American Sunday School Union. Somewhat extended notices of Meystre, by Prof. I. L. Peet, have appeared in former numbers of the Annals, and in one or more Reports of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This little book gives a connected narrative of this most interesting case, "drawn mainly from the Reports of the Director of the Lausanne Asylum."

The Atlantic Monthly for February, contains an interesting article on "Cretins and Idiots: What has been and what can be done for them." A later number has a sketch of the life of the Abbé de l'Epée, which would be suitable for our columns, had not such a sketch been inserted in a former volume of the Annals. These articles and the book above mentioned are understood to be the work of L. P. Brockett, M. D., of Hartford, who has devoted much attention to the investigation of the humanitarian enterprises of our time.

Proceedings of the Fourth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, (held at Staunton, Va., in August, 1856,) is a pamphlet of 236 pages, and
So, in the evening the two friends go to the opera, and sit side by side, close to the orchestra. The performance begins. The physician keeps an anxious and inquiring eye upon the features of his patient.

At the first act, nothing transpires.

At the second act, nothing.

But finally, at the third act, there goes off in the head of the deaf man, a sound like a kettle-drum overstrained and burst,—Bang!

The patient rises, and with a cry of joy says to the physician: Oh! but I hear, my dear Sir, I hear!

The physician moves not.—It was he who had become deaf now!!

INSTRUCTION OF IDIOTS, HOW FAR SUCCESSFUL.

From the Report of the Superintendent, H. B. Wilbur, M. D., in the Seventh Annual Report (Jan., 1858) of the New York Asylum for Idiots:—

"There are now a few more than a hundred pupils in this Asylum. From a careful examination of the list, I anticipate that seventy per cent. of the number will acquire a capacity for useful occupation; for example, in the case of the girls, ordinary household occupation, and in the case of the boys, simple farm labor. I suppose this attainable, in most cases, only under intelligent direction. In the case of the other thirty per cent., a proper education will result in rendering the subjects of it, during the remainder of their lives, so much less a source of trouble, care and anxiety, and so past the danger of relapsing into former disagreeable and vicious habits, as to repay the labor spent upon them. But there is another class of cases in this, as in every similar institution, that will derive still greater benefits from their connection with it. There is a class of children who are in the early periods, of infirm or imperfect bodily organization. As a consequence, they are deficient in intellect; they are idiots, with all the absence of mental manifestations, and with the habits and tendencies of this state. During some of the critical periods of their childhood, or in the more radical change in the system from childhood to youth, the physical
We shall take the liberty here to interpolate an anecdote of the late Mr. Gallaudet, which is not entirely mal à propos to the above. Mr. Gallaudet was on a tour in Vermont or New Hampshire, on behalf of the Asylum, and was accompanied as usual by one or more of his pupils. Riding in the stage one day, he had as usual interested his fellow-travelers much by his conversation, orally of course. But after a time, pausing in this, he began to talk by signs with one of his deaf-mute companions; when a lady in the stage addressed him thus: "Pray, Sir, how long is it that you have had the misfortune to be deaf and dumb?"

The next, from the French, sent us by Mr. Burnet, is as follows:

"The last representation of the Trouvère was signalized by an accident as sad as it was singular.

A gentleman suffering under a most distressing deafness, to the extent that he would mistake the cannon of the Invalides for the shutting of a door, and quite disheartened at this condition of things, betook himself, armed with his ear-trumpet, to his physician, and talked with him nearly as follows:

Well, doctor, must I then give up all hope of being cured? There is perhaps yet one remedy which might be effectual. Ah! what is it? It is a somewhat violent one. No matter for that. Well, the only chance of relief you have, is to go to the opera, the Trouvère.

The patient, at such a proposal to him in his depressed condition—just makes three steps to the rear.

If you refuse, says the physician, it is all over with you. The victim remains silent a moment, and then replies in broken accents. Well! be it so. I will go to hear the Trouvère. But you will accompany me, will you not, my dear doctor? You will not leave me for an instant? An accident may happen so suddenly.

Calm yourself, I will go with you.

Vol. X. 16
“LIVINGSTON, N. J., June 7, 1857.

Friends Porter:

Have you ever met with the following anecdotes, which I have just come across in the “Courier des Etats Unis,” (weekly,) of May 30 and May 2, loaned to me by a French acquaintance? Happily translated, they may help to enliven the variety department of the Annals. The first, you will perceive, has the air of a fact, while the second was, as I guess, made out of the whole cloth, as a joke upon some extraordinary ear-tearing opera.

Truly yours,

J. R. Burnet.”

We are much obliged to our friend for copying these things, but we are sorry while his pen was a going, he did not make it turn out the English which ordinarily flows from it, we all know, with a free vein. We shall be glad if the first of the anecdotes shall not prove pretty well done for, by being done first from English into French, and then by us done back again into English. Here it is.

“Qui pro quo. Under the caption, Mutual Misapprehension, the Morning Advertiser relates the following.

Lord Seaforth, a deaf-mute from birth, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time when the company might be expected, Lady Melville took the pains to send into the room a female friend of hers, who was able to talk with the fingers after the fashion of the deaf and dumb, that she might be ready to welcome Lord Seaforth. Presently, in comes Lord Guilford. The lady interpreter takes him for Lord Seaforth, and forthwith begins to gesticulate nimbly and fluently. Lord Guilford on his part does the same, and the conversation had already gone on for as much as ten minutes, when Lady Melville enters. Her friend then says to her, ‘You see I am getting on in conversing with this deaf-mute.’ ‘What! I a deaf-mute!’ exclaimed Lord Guilford. ‘Not I, thank heaven! I am not a deaf-mute, but I supposed you were one.’”
From the far Southland Border a Minstrel came forth,
And he waited the hour that some Bard of the North
His hand on the harp of the ancient should cast,
And bid its wild numbers mix high with the blast;
But no bard was there left in the land of the Gael,
To lament for Mackenzie, last Chief of Kintail.

And shalt thou then sleep, did the Minstrel exclaim,
Like the son of the lowly, unnoticed by fame?
No, son of Fitzgerald! in accents of woe,
The song thou hast loved o'er thy coffin shall flow,
And teach thy wild mountains to join in the wail,
That laments for Mackenzie, last Chief of Kintail.

In vain, the bright course of thy talents to wrong,
Fate deadened thine ear, and imprisoned thy tongue;
For brighter o'er all her obstructions, arose
The glow of thy genius they could not oppose;
And who in the land of the Saxon or Gael,
Might match with Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail?

Thy sons rose around thee in light and in love,
All a father could hope, all a friend could approve;
What vails it the tale of thy sorrows to tell,
In the spring-time of youth and of promise they fell!
Of the line of Fitzgerald, remains not a male,
To bear the proud name of the Chief of Kintail.

And thou, gentle Dame, who must bear, to thy grief,
For thy clan and thy country the cares of a Chief,
Whom brief rolling moons in six changes have left,
Of thy husband, and father, and brethren bereft,
To thine ear of affection, how sad is the hail
That salutes thee the Heir of the line of Kintail!"*

*"The Honorable Lady Hood, daughter of the last Lord Seaforth, widow of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, now Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth and Glasserton,—1833."

Mr. Burnet says, "On page 233 of the same volume [Godey and Post's edition of Scott's Poems, 1842,] in an introduction to a ballad styled The Castle of Ellandonon, you may find a genealogy of Lord Seaforth." We do not find this ballad in the Boston edition we have in hand. Mr. B. also refers us to Dr. Peet's Report on European Institutions, in the Twenty-third Report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In a note on page 243, Matthew R. Burns is quoted as saying in reference to Braidwood: "Two of his pupils were Lord Seaforth, Governor of Barbadoes, and Philip Wood, Esq., Auditor of Excise Office, Edinburgh, and author of the Peerage of Scotland." Dr. Peet, however, thinks it proper to add, "We are unable to say whether this statement is correct. Possibly it was not the governor of Barbadoes, but his son, who was a pupil." Mr. Burnet will now bring on the anecdotes.
necessary means to enable him to go on and perfect the work, when he hopes to be able to present it in such a form as to insure the liberal patronage of an appreciating public. Mr. S. is a worthy and intelligent young man, and his unfortunate condition, as well as the wonderful ingenuity displayed in the construction of this work, should commend him strongly to public favor and support."

Mr. Swett graduated at the American Asylum in 1842. He is a nephew of Mr. Thomas Brown. His mother, and a brother, grandfather, uncle and cousin are deaf and dumb.

THE DEAF-MUTE LORD SEAFT ORTH.—ANEC DOTES.

Some time after Mr. Burnet sent us the anecdotes subjoined, he wrote us that he had met with something in relation to this deaf and dumb Lord Seaforth in the Poems of Sir Walter Scott. The Earl of Seaforth was chief of the clan of Mackenzie, and designated by his clan as Chief of Kintail, or High Chief of Kintail. The song entitled "Farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail," to be found in the ordinary editions of Scott's Poetical Works, is a version from the Gaelic original, "composed," as stated in the introductory note, "by the Family Bard upon the departure of the Earl of Seaforth, who was obliged to take refuge in Spain, after an unsuccessful effort at insurrection in favor of the Stuart family, in the year 1718." This is followed by lines entitled "Imitation of the Preceding Song," "written," the author tells us in a note, "shortly after the death of Lord Seaforth, the last male representative of his illustrious house. He was a nobleman of extraordinary talents, who must have made for himself a lasting reputation, had not his political exertions been checked by the painful natural infirmities alluded to in the fourth stanza." The date of the poem is 1815. We have concluded that we cannot do better than to copy the whole of the verses in relation to the last Lord Seaforth.

"So sang the old Bard, in the grief of his heart, When he saw his loved Lord from his people depart. Now mute on thy mountains, O Albyn, are heard, Nor the voice of the song, nor the harp of the bard; Or its strings are but waked by the stern winter gale, As they mourn for Mackenzie, last Chief of Kintail."
a mute's attempt to talk, the young man says he shot him through fear, (and all believe it.)

The said Benjamin Rollins was between fifty and sixty years of age, and would weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds. He had a recommendation certifying that he was worthy of charity, supposed to have been written out at Davidson College, N. C. He had some manuscript copy of a dictionary, supposed to have been written out by himself. There was also found on his person $1,300 in gold and silver, which, according to the laws of Alabama, will remain in the hands of the coroner six years, subject to the demand of his relatives. After that time it will go to the county in which he was killed, to be added to the school fund.

Should any of his relatives or friends wish to learn more of the particulars, they can address Wilson Maddox, Pikeville, Marion county, Alabama."

We are not informed whether the perpetrator of this crime was brought to justice, though the State of Alabama claims, we believe, to be a civilized community.

In relation to this occurrence, Mr. Henry M. Chamberlayne, who resides near Richmond, Va., remarks that it is not uncommon for ignorant people, and especially the negroes of the South, when they see a deaf-mute for the first time, to be alarmed by his gesticulations; and he would have the deaf and dumb cautioned to be careful about their manner of approach to strangers.

**INGENIOUS MECHANISM CONSTRUCTED BY A DEAF-MUTE.**

We find in the Union Democrat, Manchester, N. H., a brief communication dated Henniker, April 1st, 1858, as follows, with a slight omission:

"Mr. Wm. B. Swett, of this town, a deaf-mute, has recently given an exhibition here which will illustrate the skill and ingenuity as well as the indomitable patience and perseverance of the Yankee character. It is an automatic representation of the Battle of Lexington, consisting of over three hundred figures, which are moved about upon the stage by hidden machinery and made to re-enact in miniature the ever memorable deeds of that eventful day. Mr. Swett has been engaged in its construction some six years, and although it is not yet entirely completed, he proposes to bring it before the public at this time, with a view to raise the
And as the sun went down, I hoped that on
His last bright, glorious beams, she would still come.
As star by star came forth, I gazed and watched,
Till wearied quite, I sought my pillow, there
To weep my grief away, and dream all night
Of my lost sister. I asked my father
If I should ever see her form again.
He told me, that when I should sleep like her,
And in the ground be laid, then I should
Behold her face again. 'Twas then, I wished
To sleep just like my sister, and in the grave
Be buried, that I might see her face again.
As long, long years have rolled away, I have
Been taught to hope, to meet in Heaven with one
So loved on earth. But, still, the thought unbidden
Comes, could not He before whose throne both men
And angels humbly bow, have kindly spared
My poor sister, that hand in hand with her,
I might have passed all through life's silent way,
To rest in one lone peaceful grave at last,
And at the resurrection morn, to soar
With mutual wing, to Heaven's eternal day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DEAF-MUTE KILLED BY A SAD MISTAKE.

We are indebted to two of our friends at the South for
newspaper slips describing the killing of a deaf-mute in a
most cowardly and criminal manner. We copy the follow-
ing account of the occurrence from the Asheville (N. C.)
News:

"SAD MISTAKE.—A man by the name of Benjamin Rollins
was killed in Marion county, Alabama, on the eighth of
October last. He was deaf and dumb, and was on his way
from North Carolina to Bexar county, Texas. He had left
the public road a short distance and was discovered by a
young man who was hunting, and not being acquainted with
I had a sister once, a beauteous one,
With calm blue eyes, and slender, graceful form.
Her ear, like mine was closed. She never spoke,
But when her thoughts in simple signs came forth,
In signs that I alone could freely read.
She was the only joy that cheered my way,
A path all voiceless, silent, sad and drear.
But sickness came; upon her wasting frame
The burning fever preyed. As day by day
Her strength grew less, I by her pillow watched,
Not knowing she would leave me all alone.
She often thanked me for my kindly care.
At last, one day, she placed her little hand
In mine, and gave a long last look, as if
To say Farewell—then sank in slumber deep.
She slept the livelong day, and all that night,
Nor yet at morn awoke. Then others came,
And dressed her ice-cold wasted form in white.
They put her in, I thought, a little cradle;
And this within was purely white. They placed
Her hands across her breast. She looked
So beauteous then; but still she did not wake.
Then many came, and bore my sister far away,
To place her cradle in the dark cold ground.
And though I begged them not, with cries and tears,
They threw the earth upon her gentle breast,
And left her in that dark and silent place.
Ah! then I was alone in the wide world.
I often went to sit where they had laid
My sister, hoping she would come again.
She came not, and I wet the sods with tears.
I asked my mother where my sister was,
With tears starting in her upturned eye,
She pointed to the calm blue sky,
As if to say, my sister there had gone.
Oh! how from day to day, I watched that sky;

*[Mr. Brown assisted at an exhibition of deaf-mutes in Jackson, Miss., in January, 1857, when these verses were repeated in pantomime by E. N. Bowes.—Ed. ANNALS.]*
### Tabular View of Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Date of Opening</th>
<th>Date of Information</th>
<th>Number of Pupils (Males and Females)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>State Boundaries</th>
<th>Amount from State Fund</th>
<th>Amount from Pupils</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
<th>Amount of Ordinary Expenses</th>
<th>Annual Charge to Paying Pupils</th>
<th>Name of Principal or Superintendent</th>
<th>No. of Instructors</th>
<th>No. of Female Instructors</th>
<th>No. of Male Instructors</th>
<th>No. of Students Educated in 1867</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb</td>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
<td>April 15, 1817</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>225 120 100 211</td>
<td>$69,061</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$21,100</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
<td>$46,273</td>
<td>$210,000</td>
<td>$100 Rev. Wm. Turner</td>
<td>14 5</td>
<td>3 167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Y. Institution for Deaf and Dumb</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>May 12, 1818</td>
<td></td>
<td>315 160 150 156</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$39,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>150 H. P. Peet L. D.</td>
<td>15 6</td>
<td>2 369</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn.</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>May 18, 1830</td>
<td></td>
<td>175 80 90 143</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$19,000</td>
<td>$1,711</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>140 A. B. Hutton</td>
<td>10 8</td>
<td>0 378</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Danville</td>
<td>April 27, 1823</td>
<td></td>
<td>75 43 23 67</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>105 J. A. Jacobs</td>
<td>6 1</td>
<td>1 351</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1829</td>
<td></td>
<td>155 80 75 158</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>100 Rev. Collins Stone</td>
<td>9 3</td>
<td>0 314</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va. Inst. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Staunton</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1834</td>
<td></td>
<td>71 42 29</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>130 J. C. M. Merillat M. D.</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1844</td>
<td></td>
<td>154 96 57 147</td>
<td>$187,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>130 Thomas Mac Intire</td>
<td>9 2</td>
<td>2 211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>June 1, 1845</td>
<td></td>
<td>61 23 32 60</td>
<td>$41,780</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>130 A. G. Scott</td>
<td>5 1</td>
<td>2 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. C. Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>April 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>90 Wm. D. Cooke</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>Aug. 1857</td>
<td></td>
<td>115 75 40 155</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$22,500</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$22,500</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>106 P. G. Gillet</td>
<td>9 3</td>
<td>1 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Asylum for Deaf and Dumb</td>
<td>Cave Spring</td>
<td>May 15, 1846</td>
<td></td>
<td>46 27 18 36</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>175 O. P. Fannin</td>
<td>9 2</td>
<td>1 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Cedar Spring</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 1849</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 8 16 21</td>
<td>$12,631</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,166</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>160 N. H. Walker</td>
<td>4 1</td>
<td>2 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>May 1, 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$14,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>100 J. T. D. Kerr</td>
<td>6 4</td>
<td>0 55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>84 44 40 75</td>
<td>$48,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$11,750</td>
<td>$2,268</td>
<td>$21,000</td>
<td>100 L. J. G. B. T.</td>
<td>5 2</td>
<td>0 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mich. Asylum for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Delavan</td>
<td>July 19, 1852</td>
<td></td>
<td>41 26 15 11</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>100 W. M. Fay</td>
<td>4 2</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa Institution for Deaf and Dumb</td>
<td>Iowa City</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1855</td>
<td></td>
<td>47 24 23 46</td>
<td>rented.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>100 Wm. E. James</td>
<td>9 1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss.</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>July 21, 1856</td>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>100 A. K. Martin</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Jan. 1857</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>rented.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>100 Jacob Van Nostrand</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Ins. for D. and D. and Blind</td>
<td>Washington, D. C.</td>
<td>June 1857</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$140</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>100 E. M. Gallaudet</td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* *16 others were supported by New York city in 1856. These are reckoned in the table as paying pupils.
† $1,206 were received from the Regents of the University.
‡ The Indiana Institution occupies 120 acres of land, estimated as now worth $120,000.
§ The Texas Institution has a grant of 100,000 acres of State lands.
Tabular View of Institutions.

Tabular View of the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, in the United States.

The information embodied in the following table was derived, for the most part, from the Principals or Superintendents of the several Institutions, in reply to a circular letter of inquiry, which we addressed to each one nearly a year since. The table is not yet quite as complete as we hoped and endeavored to make it, but it has been already deferred quite long enough. Some of the figures are given in round numbers, as no more than approximately accurate. The table might perhaps have embraced some more points with advantage, such as the number of acres of land owned or occupied, the mechanical trades taught, the length of the term of instruction, and possibly some others.

Besides the regular instructors enumerated in the table, there are also in the Hartford and New York Institutions, special teachers of penmanship and drawing employed a portion of the time, and in Hartford there is a teacher of articulation, a female, who gives daily lessons to those who are proper subjects for this kind of instruction.

The column headed, Number of Pupils, is intended for the highest number under instruction at one time during the year reported. The table does not include blind pupils, in any case, or teachers of the blind.

There was, it may be three or four years since, a small school started in Alabama, with the aid of an appropriation from the State, which was subsequently withdrawn. The school was consequently suspended, and has not, so far as we know, been resumed.
$7,000, for current support, was expended the last year. The trustees ask for the balance, to be applied to improvements, and for a permanent annual appropriation of $6,000.

**Texas.**

We have the First Annual Report of the President and Officers of the Texas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Board of Trustees was organized on the fifteenth of September, 1856. The school was opened on the second of January, 1857, with three pupils, under the instruction of Mr. Matthew Clark, a former pupil of the New York Institution. In the mean time the Trustees had been taking measures to secure the services of a competent Principal, and happily succeeded by engaging Mr. J. Van Nostrand, of New York. The Report does not state when Mr. Van N. entered upon his duties; it was, however, in May, 1857. The number of pupils at the close of the year was eleven,—males ten, females one. "It is the earnest desire of the Trustees that the Texas Institution should be second to none in respect to its organization and appointments, and that the corps of instructors should be filled, as occasion requires, with gentlemen of skill and experience in the profession."

We mentioned in a former number of the Annals, that besides a yearly money appropriation, the State had donated to this Institution a hundred thousand acres of land. This great and enterprising State has done well in laying early the foundations of educational and humane institutions, and providing for them generously. "All the deaf and dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, are entitled to an education in this Institution, free of charge for board and tuition." The ordinary term of instruction will be seven years.

The expenses had been short of $5,000. The location is at Austin, the capital of the State.
mends Gold's steam-heating apparatus; and for water he advises that tanks be placed in the attic, to be usually supplied from the roof.

The term of instruction is from five to seven years. The Institute appears to be in a properous and promising condition. The location is Delavan, Wisconsin.

MISSISSIPPI.

We have the Report of the Officers of the Mississippi Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for the year 1857, to date of November 1st. The Superintendent is Mr. A. K. Martin, a semi-mute, appointed during the year, having been previously an instructor in the Missouri Institution. Mr. Martin appears to be equal to the responsibility with which he is charged. He had done all the teaching, with some assistance from one of the more advanced pupils. The number of pupils was twenty-one.

The Institute, which was located within the city of Jackson, has been removed by an exchange of property, to the buildings formerly occupied by the Episcopal College; on an airy and healthful site, outside of the town. Seventy acres of ground are connected with the buildings, which are sufficient for seventy or eighty pupils, though needing some repairs and improvements in addition to what have been already made.

The Superintendent had spent some time in canvassing a portion of the State for the purpose of securing the attendance of deaf-mute children, by making known to their friends the advantages offered. His efforts so far were well rewarded, and he recommends that more be done in the same way. He also urges strongly that the privileges of the Institution be made free to all, without distinction between the poor and the rich, and particularly as there are some parents who otherwise would not consent to receive the boon from the State, and who yet do not feel able to educate their children at their own expense.

Not quite half the appropriation from the Legislature of
Wisconsin.

We have the Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb for the year 1857. J. S. Officer; A. M., is the Principal. Miss Emily Eddy has been added to the teaching corps, which previously consisted of three male instructors. The whole number of pupils within the year was fifty-six, though not all present at one time. Less than one-third are females.

The main or center building has been erected and covered at an expense of $15,000, the amount appropriated for this purpose by the Legislature. For its completion, the same amount in addition would be required, and was expected from the next Legislature. A shop for the pupils, a barn and other out-buildings, have also been erected, for which $4,500 were appropriated. The expenses for ordinary purposes were about $12,000. Twenty-two acres of land have been purchased for $2,000, lying on three sides of the original site, which consisted of eleven acres, making in all thirty-three acres. The plans for heating and lighting the building and supplying water, have not yet been definitely decided on. The Principal notices briefly a visit which he made to some of the leading Institutions in the country, for the purpose of examining into their management and internal arrangements.

The Reports of the Building Committee and of the Architect are given. The main building is fifty-six by sixty feet on the ground, and five stories high, including the basement and attic. The Institution is now accommodated, after a sort, in the eastern lateral and transverse wings, previously erected. The building has been erected in a thorough and substantial manner and handsome style, the basement of white limestone, and the front wall above faced with Milwaukee pressed brick. The first story has a clear height of twelve and a half feet; the second, fourteen; the third, eleven, and the attic eight feet. The shop is of brick, on a stone foundation, twenty-four by forty-eight feet, and two stories high. For heating the building, the architect recom-
soon recovered. He says, "I consider the location of the Institution as admirably selected in reference to health, comfort and convenience." It is on a handsome eminence in the outskirts of Knoxville.

We learn, by a letter of recent date from Mr. Scott, that the Legislature just adjourned had appropriated to the school $17,000, besides $5,000 for the erection of work shops; and further given power to draw $200 for each indigent pupil belonging to the State.

IOWA.

We have the Report of the Trustees of the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Principal, Mr. W. E. Ijams, with two Assistant Instructors. Number of pupils on the catalogue for the year, fifty,—males twenty-six, females twenty-four. It is supposed that there are from seventy to ninety deaf-mutes in the State, of suitable age to be under instruction.

A rented building is now occupied, which is greatly overcrowded, but the best that can be had at present. The measles and the scarlet fever prevailed during the year, and the former proved fatal to one of the female pupils.

No trade has yet been introduced, partly for want of means and accommodations, and partly because the managers of the Institution "are of the opinion that mutes should generally devote themselves to farming."

The appropriation of seven thousand dollars for 1857 proved insufficient, and an additional thousand is asked for 1858.

The Institution is now at Iowa City; but the seat of government having been removed from that place to Demoine, it is not yet settled where the Institution will be permanently located, but will probably be determined before long. This done, the State will probably not delay the erection of a suitable building.
cal signs was understood. Experience has abundantly shown that our pupils will learn to use written language well, merely by explanations in colloquial signs. In training him to the constant use of methodical signs, without necessity for it, the teacher is about as wise as the simple rustic who balances his bag of corn by a stone on the other side of the horse, when he might as well put half the corn on each side. Methodical signs used in the manner under consideration, are about as useless a weight for the pupil to carry as the balancing stone.

[Here Dr. Peet gave an illustration of the unintelligible character of methodical signs, as compared with colloquial signs, making signs for the sentence: 'Do not eat that apple; the apple is unripe and will make you sick.]

"I do not object to methodical signs on certain occasions; but to employ them primarily and permanently is contrary to my ideas of efficiency, and incompatible with the highest success, inasmuch as the highest degree of success at which we aim, is to lead our pupils to think directly in words, without the necessary intermediation of signs."

The above is an extract from the remarks of Dr. Peet in the late convention at Staunton. Dr. Peet had previously said—"And especially I can not agree with the theory he [Mr. Jacobs] has advanced, of disusing colloquial signs whenever the teacher finds it possible to make himself understood without their aid. That a lad may become a good rider, frequent practice is no doubt, essential, but it is not necessary that he should be strictly prohibited ever to go on his feet. To prohibit a deaf-mute to use colloquial signs would abridge his enjoyment and cramp his faculties to such a degree, that by the diminution of mental stimulus and power, his progress in our language is more likely to be hindered than promoted."

In these remarks of Dr. Peet, there is throughout a total misapprehension and (unintentional) misrepresentation of my position on the subject under discussion. As I was not present at the convention, perhaps it may be permitted me, in this way and at this time, to correct Dr. Peet.

What Dr. Peet intended to illustrate by the classical com-
"I will say a few words more concerning methodical signs. There are teachers, of whom Mr. Jacobs is one of the most noted, who hold that the deaf and dumb can not read except by translating words into signs, and as such a translation is most readily made into signs following the order of the words, they think it incumbent on them to accustom the pupils to repeat the signs for every sentence he reads or writes, in the strict order of the words. The practical effect of this is, that the translation into signs of a new sentence, is about as unintelligible to the pupil as the written sentence itself. The written sentence is explained by methodical signs, and if the teacher finds that these are not understood, he ‘reluctantly and as a last resort,’ so Mr. Jacobs says, explains the methodical signs by colloquial signs. I see no necessity for this round-about mode of explanation; I suspect that in many cases, the teacher, who is zealously bent on disusing colloquial signs, will take it for granted on insufficient evidence, that his translation by methodi-
government other than our own! "We the people" of the States, scarcely know, save by its caprices, that such a thing as the Federal Government has an existence. In a Territory, we should feel its iron hand—sometimes light, sometimes heavy, and should at all times be reminded that we are more subjects than sovereigns.

Mr. Flournoy takes too disconsolate a view of the condition of educated deaf-mutes. Out of the three or four thousand who are educated, I am acquainted with at least one thousand; and I have not perceived that they are much more unhappy than, or held inferior to the masses around them. It is true they can not, save in rare cases, hold office, but this is exceptional and consequent on their deafness. It is true, likewise, that they do not enjoy life in its fullness as do their hearing associates. This, too, results from the same cause; and, as regards the kind of happiness, must always continue so, in a greater or less degree. The same may be said of the blind, the lame, etc. It is a part of the punishment inflicted for violation of nature's laws, which violation—whether it comes from carelessness, design or ignorance—results in deafness, blindness, lameness, etc., and will so result until man has so far improved, mentally, morally and physically, that diseases and accidents of a severe nature will be unknown.

Again, looking at the condition of the educated deaf-mutes in the Northern states, every year adds to their sources of enjoyment. They reside among a dense population, and that an educated population. Every year sends from the various institutions of the land, better educated mutes, for these institutions are compelled to keep pace with the progress around; and the time allowed their pupils, formerly four years, is already nearly doubled, and must, ere long, be extended further. Then, rail roads are covering the North and West as with a net-work, thus rendering conventions and individual meetings of educated deaf-mutes easy and frequent. The South is more slow in these matters, and it will probably require one or more generations to bring about the same state of things there. Mr. Flournoy need not despair.
pleasant for a man or woman to contemplate; and still less so when the chief motive advanced is only the glory of governing ourselves in our own way, and especially the glory of sending some ambitious aspirant—Mr. Flournoy for example—begging his pardon for so using his name—to the National Halls at Washington. We have already the full enjoyment of the rights, common to all, of voting at elections. We enter into such contests with the same zest and heartiness, and enjoy victory and defeat as fully; and if we are not ourselves elected, we are no worse off than the eighty or ninety odd thousand to every member, and who never set foot within the walls of the national capitol. I hold it to be a poor ambition which desires merely to figure on the stage of life without benefiting one's fellows. Any baboon can do that, and human baboons do it every day and have done it since the creation.

Mr. Flournoy suggests, as an alternative, in case of failure on the subject of real estate, etc., which I have been considering, that we “can remain a Territory of the Federal Government, and enjoy its powerful protection under Omnipotence.” Mr. F. does not appear to be aware that, while powerful as regards foreign nations, because when it represents public sentiment, it is backed up by the public, or, in common parlance, by the people, it is exceedingly weak as regards its power over that people. Theoretically speaking, there is no government except the government of the people. As a Territory, instead of governing ourselves, we should be largely under a foreign government. Our governor, secretary and judges must come from Washington. We should send only a delegate who would have no right to vote. We should elect that delegate, our own legislature and minor officers; and our politicians, desiring to be senators, etc., and to wield more power, would soon be clamoring for a State government. But, aside from all this, a Territorial condition is not agreeable to man's self-respect, nor the best suited to his development. It is holding the relation of child to parent, and the child full grown, energetic and lusty. Heaven keep us from the “powerful protection” of the Federal, or any
from the earliest age to twenty-one. The justice of such a course will be clear to all men who are capable of thinking. Mr. Flournoy’s error in regard to “scattered and lost,” arises from judging from the Southern aspect of society. There, except among the few wealthy, education is almost unknown and books and newspapers rarely seen. Among such a population, an educated deaf-mute must necessarily be almost literally “lost.” The remedy is to educate the hearing masses; and if Mr. Flournoy, instead of fretting away his life in complaints, would endeavor to remedy the evil, he will have lived to some purpose. I hope he will not deem me as speaking harshly, for such is not the case.

There is another “formidable” difficulty in Mr. Flournoy’s plan—the descent of estates to hearing children. He says the parents may supply means to buy real estate in contiguous states. It happens, unfortunately, that in our country not more than one man in twenty is wealthy. Of course, few such parents could buy real estate in other states; but there is a still more “formidable” difficulty. How many parents and children would consent or could be brought to consent to a separation for so utopian a whim, as I must call it, with all deference to Mr. Flournoy, as that of keeping up a separate organization of deaf-mutes in order that they—the deaf-mutes—may be indulged in the desire of exercising the functions of government, and of sending some restless politician to represent them in Congress? I do not know whether Mr. Flournoy has a family. It would appear not, from the way he talks of sundering the ties of parent and child; and, besides, parent and child thus separated, the former, left alone in his old age, would most certainly be ready at any moment to join in any general effort for changing the organic law and bringing it more into consonance with the laws of nature. If the child must go, the parent must go with him. The rule is instinctive in the human heart and is universal. All or nearly all then go, and what is left of your community of deaf-mutes? Only the young and the middle aged, and they looking to self-banishment as their children grow up. Such a prospect is not the most
own day, but for all coming times, and they can well afford to wait.

Mr. Flournoy says that I did not take "a philosophical view" of his project. I certainly did not view it as we do the abstractions of commercial conventions. Looking merely to the practical, and my letter being brief, I answered accordingly. But let us examine the philosophy of the thing. And here Mr. Flournoy admits difficulties "truly formidable," but he does not notice, and, perhaps, he does not see, all. He speaks first of the organic law—the constitution—which the mutes may construct; and, in another part of his letter, he would allow hearing persons who come among us for trade or residence, to vote. Nor could we, under the constitution of the United States, prevent them, unless we were to be forever a territory and under a government like that of the Cherokees. Allow, then, hearing persons to vote, and they, far outnumbering us, would change the organic law to suit themselves. He would allow women to vote. Bravo! I agree with him there.

Mr. F. challenges me to show him "twenty mutes in a hundred that are constant readers, adequate to comprehending either literature or science, as they are now dispersed among hearing people, who do not read much themselves, etc." The challenge is too comprehensive. Literature, as read in the United States, is generally wishy-washy; and of science, the elements alone are commonly studied or read. The time has not come when the masses are to be highly educated, but it will come; and the future will look back on the present as we do on the past—as a semi-barbarian era.

The masses—in the North at least—are almost universally readers, and the educated deaf-mutes, as a general rule, are not behind them in that respect. True, the deaf-mutes, taking them as a class, do not so well nor so readily understand all the words and technicalities of written language, but they obtain a pretty correct idea, and, for the present, that is much. Let ten or twenty years more pass by, and in all the schools for: the deaf and dumb the period of instruction will be extended to ten and fifteen years—that is,
nity of deaf-mutes is to me nothing new. In the year 1831, William Willard and five or six others, including myself, formed ourselves into an association with a view of purchasing land in some favorable spot in the west, and so arranging that we might, through life, live in close neighborhood and continue to enjoy the friendships we had formed in Hartford. At that time, we were pupils of the Asylum, and all, except myself, were to leave in a few weeks or months. By election we added a sufficient number of past pupils to make our whole number thirteen. It was a sort of secret society, as we preferred to put it into practical execution rather than have the project dissipate in mere talk. Time went on, and we all found ourselves compelled to attend to the stern realities of life—procuring a self-support—before we could attend to carrying out what Mr. Willard afterwards, in one of his letters to me, called our Don Quixotic scheme. Mr. Willard became a teacher in the Ohio Institution, I in Hartford; the rest of us were scattered over New England, and the project gradually died away.

One of our objects had been to form a nucleus around and within which others of our class might, in process of time, gather. But Mr. Flournoy's idea of electing ourselves to the presidency of the United States, to Congress, to legislative and judicial positions, had no place in our heads, much less in our deliberations. Mr. Flournoy's idea of distinction in the world appears to be political elevation alone. Make a man, no matter how insignificant his amount of brains, president, judge of the Supreme Court, member of Congress; or send him on a foreign mission, and, forthwith, he is a great man! Socrates, the greatest man that Greece produced, and whom the populace and judges condemned to drink hemlock, should hide his head! We have in our own country, men—reformers—who would laugh to scorn the offer of a seat in Congress or on the bench, and who would not accept the presidency if the condition was that they should be bound by party ties. These are glorious men, who, like all such in all ages, are misunderstood and underrated, but whom the future will understand and appreciate. They work, not merely for their
mology and significance of words. It thus becomes in the mind, like "faith without works," dead. Signs must be living in the teacher's mind—vitalized by thorough intelligence, based upon a correct knowledge of the philosophy of the mind, and upon respectable philological attainments.

There is a strong tendency to follow blindly in the beaten track of authority or precedent, in all professions. A single name has ruled the world for ages. Let the young instructor of deaf-mutes carefully eschew this weakness. While he learns from others all which his opportunities permit; while he carefully treasures in his memory every sign that is in use, let him more carefully still sound the general principles and philosophy of the profession, and fearlessly cast away signs that his intelligence tells him want significance or propriety, and adopt better if he can; let him improve the methods of instruction, and have one of his own, i. e.—though he may be following in the steps of his predecessors, yet let him make his method his own by study and reflection, and not be a mere imitator. At the same time, he should be cautious how he rejects that which has received the sanction of time and experience.

MR. FLOURNOY'S PROJECT.

BY EDMUND BOOTH,

Of Anamosa, Iowa.

In the January number of the Annals, is a reply to my letter of Sept. 6th to Mr. J. J. Flournoy of Georgia. My letter being a brief answer to a previous letter of his desiring my views on the subject of a community of deaf-mutes, I necessarily took a practical view of the case; and Mr. Flournoy, in his reply of Oct. 3d, characterizes it as "a specimen" of the "disputatious habit" which prevails in the American community, and from which he says the deaf and dumb have taken "a color." Well, I am in a most unfortunate position, being put on the defensive.

Let me say to Mr. Flournoy that the idea of a commu-
possessed the inimitable power displayed by Sir Walter Scott in describing the manner and signs of the pretended deaf-mute in Peveril of the Peak. Even the powers of such a master of words must be limited.

But I fully agree in all the other suggestions of Mr. Keep. The young teacher should freely mingle with the most intelligent pupils, learn signs from the older instructors, attend their school-rooms, attend the chapel services, and use every opportunity of improvement which all these can afford him.

But to avoid being a mere imitator of signs, whose meaning he does not fully understand, that he may not employ mere methodical signs without significance, he must penetrate into the philosophy of the language, and into the rationale of each sign. While he should learn signs from others—pupils and teachers—with all diligence, he should yet make the whole his own, and draw every sign from the treasury of his own intellect.

He should take nothing on trust—receive nothing by imitation, but recoin the whole in the mint of his own mind. The primitive and literal meanings of words must be traced, and all the modifications of signification noted; the distinctions of words studied, and exact ideas obtained; and then if he is master of the colloquial language of mutes; if he understands the philosophy of general words—and almost all words are general—if he will analyze the word and then obtain a general significant sign to represent the general idea clearly and significantly; which he can do if he has mastered the elements of the language, he can never fail to be able to communicate the meaning and use of any word to his pupils, by teaching a sufficient number of examples in which it is embodied.

Perhaps it will throw more light on the allegedd deterioration of more recent teachers, and the prejudice entertained by many against "methodical" signs, to say, that there is a natural proneness to imitation, and to be content, from modesty and indolence united, to receive a "methodical" sign from another, without particular inquiry into its significance or origin, and without thorough investigation into the ety-
tenacity with which the memory of deaf-mutes fastens upon
signs, than upon words unconnected with any single repre-
sentative gesticulation, are advantages not to be neglected.
It is further believed, that in communicating, through the
medium of signs, ideas which are required to be embodied
in alphabetic language by the learner, they possess a supe-
riority over written examples, since the elements out of
which the sentence is to be constructed, must be retained in
the mind, and reduced to a grammatical arrangement accord-
ing to certain fixed principles of construction. The process of
translating ideas into written forms, by the pupil, if such it
may be called, improves the memory, and calls into exercise
the judgment, to an extent not demanded by merely read-
ing the formula upon the teacher’s slate, or even by trans-
ferring it to his own: and accordingly it has been found after
fair and long experiment [five years], that for the purpose of
teaching the principles of written discourse, no instrument
can be advantageously substituted in their [methodical signs]
stead.” I copy the italics. I respectfully submit the inquiry,
in which end of the bag does Dr. Peet carry the balancing
stone? Does not he carry it in both ends? Or, to vary the
inquiry in the same classical style, does not he carry water
on both shoulders?

“MODE OF LEARNING THE SIGN LANGUAGE.”

BY J. A. JACOBS,

Principal of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

I have read, with interest, the paper of Mr. Keep on
the above subject, in the Proceedings of the Fourth Con-
vention of American Instructors for the Deaf and Dumb
at Staunton. With most of the suggestions in it, I agree.
I do not indeed think “a Clavis or Key” descriptive of
signs, would be of much use, especially to one who had not
abundant opportunity to learn from living instructors. I do
not think it possible so to describe signs, that others will be
able to practice from such a description, unless indeed, one
deaf-mutes, he must learn to think in it; he will never else acquire it.

The second misapprehension of Dr. Peet, is in representing those who hold to my views, as thinking it “incumbent on them to accustom the pupil to repeat the signs for every sentence he reads or writes, in the strict order of the words.” I should as soon think of making a speaking pupil repeat the words for every sentence he writes. Akin to this is the misapprehension, that I would “prohibit a deaf-mute” from the use of “colloquial signs,” and thereby “abridge his enjoyments and cramp his faculties.” My plan is, when the object of the teacher is only to instruct his pupil in the use of written language, to have him interpret or explain the language by significant signs in the order of the words, and thus to induce the pupil to think and write in this order.

But when the teacher wishes to convey ideas only or chiefly, as in giving religious instruction or other information, the acquisition of the language being secondary, I would have him make free use of the colloquial dialect. When he is explaining single words, I would do the same; when I put the words together into a sentence with a view to teach the order of words, then I drop the colloquial dialect, just as I would drop the French, if I wished to initiate a French youth into the use of the English.

My sole object in this communication is to set myself rectus in curia, and not to provoke a controversy.

I hope I may be permitted without offense, to add a few words. In the fifteenth Report of the New York Institution, it was announced—“As an instrument of instruction, therefore, methodical signs have been abandoned in the New York Institution.” But five years afterwards, in the twentieth Report, we are informed, that “in regard to the utility of their [these same methodical signs] employment, teachers have differed. Though they are ill adapted to the expression of connected thought, many have believed them valuable auxiliaries, for recalling to mind the individual words with which they are associated. It has been thought that the economy of time which their use admits, and the greater
always, so far forth as the order of his words is concerned, express himself correctly in that language.

But when he comes to express himself in English, the order of his ideas and words must be reversed. It is not—“apple that eat not,—apple unripe—sick you make.” But “Do not eat that apple. The apple is unripe and will make you sick.” Now shall we teach or explain—not translate—the meaning of the words, with a view to the pupil’s acquisition of the power to express himself in the order of written English—I say, shall we explain the sentence in the jargon of the colloquial style, or in the order of the written words? As I have before repeatedly argued this question at large in the “Annals,” I leave it to be answered by the reader’s own good sense. When I speak of the jargon of colloquial signs, I mean no more to disparage colloquial signs, than I would to disparage the Latin language by speaking of the jargon of literal translation of Latin into English.

I leave it to the reader to determine whether a sentence explained by signs in the order of the words, or by signs in the inverse order by colloquial signs, is “a round-about mode of explanation.” I do not expect to convert Dr. Peet to my notions—for I find him quite incorrigible: but I am not without hope, that younger teachers may acquire a better philosophy, being free from the bias of former opinions. My object is to lead my pupils “to think directly” in the order of words” and to lay aside, when composing, the “intermediation” of thought in the order of colloquial signs, and consequently, the expression of words in the colloquial dialect, or the jargon of English which it makes. All men think in their native language—the Frenchman in French, the Englishman in English, the uneducated deaf-mute in colloquial signs. Now, if the Frenchman would acquire the free use of correct, idiomatic English, he must learn to think in English; the deaf-mute must do the same—i.e. he must learn to think in the order of the English idiom—in signs and words associated in that order. So, if a speaking person wishes to obtain the free and unrestrained use of the colloquial dialect of
parison of the boy, the bag and the stone in one end to balance it, I know not. I can not perceive the aptness or force of the illustration.

In the first place, I remark that I have discarded the use of the term methodical signs, from finding that, though strictly defining and limiting the sense in which I used it, I could not prevent others from attaching their own meaning to it, and thus misunderstanding me. In what sense Dr. Peet used the term, on the occasion under notice, does not clearly appear. I advocate the disuse, in the school room, when the object of the instructor is to teach the use of written language, of colloquial signs, or that order of signs used in conversation;—I advocate the use of significant signs—the same individually considered as are in colloquial use—in the order of written language, not to translate the written language into signs, but to explain it. The first misapprehension, and consequent misrepresentation of me which Dr. Peet makes, is that I "hold that the deaf and dumb can not read, except by translating words into signs." Now he might as well say, that I hold that a speaking child can not read except by translating (written) words into spoken words. There is no translation about it. Written words are the written representation of spoken words to speaking persons, and of signs, (the mode by which the deaf-mute expresses his ideas and the instrument, for the most part, of his thought) to the mute. Written words are not the representation of ideas directly to either—this is the province of ideography.

We use signs to explain—not to translate words to deaf-mutes. The only question is, not what signs we shall use, but in what order we shall use them. We wish to teach our pupils, not the meaning only of individual words—here is the proper place for colloquial pantomime—but how to collocate these words in the order of written English. Now, if we were teaching him the Latin language, the order of his own vernacular and of the Latin would nearly, if not precisely, agree. We should not, in this respect therefore, have the difficulty we encounter in teaching English. The mute thinks in the Latin order; consequently he would