

Deaf. During the course of the year 1803, a number of communications from this writer appeared in the *Palladium*.

In the same year (1803) the *Palladium* published a series of papers upon the De L'Epée method of instructing the Deaf-and-Dumb, under the title: "Extracts from letters of the Celebrated Abbé De L'Epée, written in 1776, translated by Francis Green, Esq., of Medford."

On the first of November (1803) a short note appeared in the *Palladium*, which attacked the accuracy of the statements made by Francis Green, by stating that "the method of instructing the Deaf-and-Dumb ascribed to the Abbé De L'Epée is now said to have been invented by M. Perreire, a Spaniard." Whereupon the anonymous writer *Philocophos* wrote a letter to the editors (published 1803, November 11), in which he defended the statement made by Francis Green, and gave a one-column lecture upon the art of instructing the Deaf-and-Dumb. This remarkable letter showed that *Philocophos* was a master of his subject; and in it—for the first time in America—was brought together, by title and by specific reference, nearly the complete literature of the world relating to the education of the Deaf-and-Dumb. I say "for the first time in America," because a very similar list had appeared at an earlier date (1801) in a book published in London, England,—to which, however, *Philocophos* did not refer. He made no mention of the book, although it was—and still is—a standard work, from which instructors of the deaf, in English speaking countries, obtain their knowledge of the De L'Epée method of instruction, and of the early works relating to the education of the Deaf-and-Dumb. This book—like the letter of *Philocophos*—was published anonymously. It was an English translation of a work by De L'Epée, entitled:—"The method of educating the Deaf-and-Dumb: confirmed by long experience. By the