

latter as a proof that at about the same period an interesting attempt was made to teach reading by tangible type in New England:—"Memorand: I have heard my Father say, y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>n</sup> they came first into ye country, they brought over an old woman who was Deafe and Blind,—this old woman lived at Ipswich in New England, w<sup>r</sup> my Grandfather taught her to understand anything by ye letters cut in wood, and so she felt them."

"The above is copied exactly from a little scrap of paper in the handwriting of John Winthrop, the grandfather of my father. He was the son of Chief Justice Wait Still Winthrop; and the grandfather to whom he refers was John Winthrop, the Governor of Connecticut, son of the first Governor of Massachusetts. The writer of the memorandum was born in Connecticut 16th August, 1681; and died in England 1st August, 1747. He was a member of the Royal Society, and one of the volumes of the transactions of the Royal Society was dedicated to him. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of Ipswich, Mass., in 1632-3, and lived there for several years. I think the memorandum must have been written in England, as it designates Ipswich as in 'New England,' which the writer would hardly have done had he been writing in New England. He was in England from 1726 till his death.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP."

We hear also of letters made tangible by writing with a gummy liquid, and throwing fine sand upon it, which would stick when dry. But we have no clear and reliable account of any endeavours made in Europe to devise a tangible and useful type for the blind earlier than the middle of the last century, when Mr. Weisseberg, a blind man of Manheim, made some attempts in a rude way. But a most interesting account is given of a German girl named Paradis, who was born about the middle of the last century, who early manifested brilliant musical talents, and was carefully instructed, partly by Weisseberg himself. She devised a method of marking musical notes upon cards by pricking them with pins: also one by sticking pins into a large pin-cushion, and feeling the heads. In 1784 Mdlle. Paradis went to Paris and among her acquaintances there, was the celebrated Abbé Haüy. The pin-cushion suggested to the Abbé the idea of producing a book based on the same principle, and he accordingly embossed some stiff paper with large letters and, finding that they could be distinguished by the touch, he sought out some blind children and