Thomas' Braidwood opened his celebrated school in Edinburgh in 1760; and in 1770 his son John's Braidwood was associated with him in the conduct of the school which then became known as the Academy of Messieurs Braidwood. In 1783 the school was removed to Hackney, near London. After the death of Thomas' Braidwood in 1806, the school was carried on by his widow, and by his son, John' Braidwood; and after the death of both of these by the widow of John' Braidwood.

Thomas Braidwood had charge of the school at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, at its opening in 1814; and this was the Thomas Braidwood to whom Gallaudet applied for the release

of Kinniburgh's bond in 1815.

John's Braidwood had charge of the Edinburgh Institution at its opening in 1810. In 1812 he appeared in America; and in 1815 was in charge of the Braidwood Institution at Cobbs, Va. Dr. Joseph Watson, LL. D. was a nephew of Thomas' Braidwood. He was the first master of the London Asylum, which was opened at Bermondsey, near London, in 1792, and was afterwards removed to the Old Kent Road. The Principalship of the London Asylum was still held by members of the Watson family as lately as 1878. See Annals, Vol. XXIII, pp. 64-65. Rev. Robert Kinniburgh, who was in charge of the Edinburgh Institution in 1815 when Gallaudet sought instruction there, was probably not a member of the Braidwood family. At least it is not known that he was connected with it in any way by blood or marriage. He was put under heavy bond to the Braidwood family to keep secret their methods of instruction for a term of years.

See Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet by his son, Edward

Miner Gallaudet, p. 77.

The bond given rendered him liable to a penalty of one thousand pounds sterling, (\$5,000). Annals, Vol. XX, pp. 154-157. The contract included an agreement to teach none but charity scholars for a period of seven years ending in 1819. After three years, however, Mr. Kinniburgh obtained liberty to take private pupils, on condition of paying one-half the sum received to the Braidwood family. Annals, Vol. II, pp. 42-43.

See Association Review, Vol. II, pp. 396-397.

See Life of T. H. Gallaudet, by E. M. Gallaudet.

See "Origin of the Clarke Institution" by Gardiner Greene Hubbard, Annals, Vol. XXI, pp. 178-183, an account extracted, with some omissions, from the eighth annual report of the Clarke School. See also Histories of American Schools for the Deaf published by the Volta Bureau, Vol. II the Clarke Institution. An historical sketch compiled from papers prepared for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, including adresses by Gardiner Greene Hubbard, F. B. Sanborn, L. J. Dudley, and Miss Caroline A. Yale.

See Annals, Vol. XIII, p. 133.

See Annals, Vol. XIII, p. 244. Also Association Review, Vol. II, p. 520.