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and consequently rescued from certain ignorance, from idleness, and from want, as well as every defect in speech (however inconvenient and violent) rectified."—*Vox Oculis Subjecta*.

To the great disappointment of Francis Green, the Braidwoods did not take kindly to his well-meant plan for the perpetuation and extension of their system, and preferred to go about it in their own way. They moved their private school from Edinburgh to Hackney, near London (1783); and succeeded in creating a family monopoly of the whole art of instructing the deaf in Great Britain, which lasted at least until the year 1815. Teachers were even placed under heavy bonds to keep the methods of instruction secret. The Braidwoods published nothing, and indeed, as Francis Green remarks, "so far from allowing the world at large the knowledge of their advances or the benefit of their improvements, have rather, like Perreire and Heinicke, been desirous of keeping them in obscurity and mystery; and (to borrow the comparison of a recent writer upon an occasion not very dissimilar) 'like the Jewish Talmudists, who dealt in secret writings, of allowing no persons to be professed *practical conjurers* but the Sanhedrim themselves.'"—*De L' Epée, translation of 1801*.

Francis Green was wofully disappointed with the Braidwood family; and in 1784 he returned to America and took up his residence near Halifax, N. S. He retired to his farm at Cole Harbor and became High Sheriff of the County of Halifax. Here his deaf son, Charles, joined him, after completing his education at the Braidwood School. He did not long, however, enjoy the pleasure of his son's society, for, in less than a year after his return, the young man was accidentally drowned at Cole Harbor while engaged in shooting. His death occurred in 1787 (August 29). In November following, his father resigned the office of high sheriff, and for several years afterwards