

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

**A. D. 1834.**

SEVENTEENTH REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ASYLUM  
AT HARTFORD,  
FOR THE  
*Education and Instruction*  
OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB,  
EXHIBITED TO THE ASYLUM,

MAY 11, 1833.

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HARTFORD :  
HUDSON AND SKINNER, PRINTERS.

1833.

# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

## *President.*

HON. NATHANIEL TERRY.

### *Vice-Presidents for life, by subscription of \$200 and upwards.*

*Hon. William Phillips,	Boston.	Hon. S. Van Rensselaer,	Albany.
*Hon. William Gray,	do.	*Hon. Elias Boudinot, Burlington, N. J.	
*Hon. Israel Thorndike,	do.	Robert Oliver, Esq.	Baltimore.
William Parsons, Esq.	do.	John Caldwell, Esq.	Hartford.
Samuel Appleton, Esq.	do.	*Chauncey Deming, Esq.	Farmington.
Daniel Wadsworth, Esq.	Hartford.	Charles Sigourney, Esq.	Hartford.

### *Vice-Presidents elected at the Annual Meeting, May 11, 1833.*

Joseph Battel,	Samuel Tudor,
Ward Woodbridge,	William Ely,
Henry Hudson,	Stephen Whitney,
Thomas Day,	David Watkinson,

### *Directors for life by subscription of \$100 and upwards.*

Joseph Battel,	Norfolk.	P. Remsen,	New-York.
P. C. Brooks.	Boston.	Andrew Ritchie,	Boston.
Daniel Buck,	Hartford.	*Samuel Salisbury,	do.
*Mason F. Cogswell, M. D.	do.	*David Sears,	do.
*John B. Coles,	New-York.	John Cotton Smith,	Sharon.
*Joseph Coolidge,	Boston.	Nathaniel Terry,	Hartford.
*Simeon Forrester,	Salem.	Ward Woodbridge,	do.
Henry Hudson,	Hartford.	S. V. S. Wilder,	Bolton, Mass.
William H. Imlay,	do.	John Jacob Astor,	New-York.
James Kane,	Albany.	Christopher Colt,	Hartford.
Eliphalet Kimball,	Boston.	Henry W. Delavan,	Albany.
David McKinney,	New-York.	Samuel Elliott, Jr.	Washington City.
Israel Munson,	Boston.	*Daniel D. Rogers,	Boston.
H. Overing,	New-York.	*Luther Scarborough,	Hartford.
*Samuel Parkman,	Boston.	Eliphalet Terry,	do.
Daniel P. Parker,	do.	*Rev. Benoni Upson, D. D.	Berlin.
*James Perkins,	do.	Stephen Whitney.	New-York.
Joseph Peabody,	Salem.	Thomas H. Gallaudet,	Hartford.
B. Pickman, Jr.	do.	Eliphalet Averill,	do.
*David Porter,	Hartford.		

### *Directors chosen at the Annual Meeting, May 11, 1833.*

James Ward,	Barzillai Hudson,
William Watson,	Seth Terry,
Charles Seymour,	Thomas S. Williams,
John Butler,	John Beach,
James B. Hosmer,	Charles Goodwin.

Daniel P. Hopkins, *Secretary.*

James H. Wells, *Treasurer.*

William Ely, *Commissioner of the Fund.*

**Instructors.**LEWIS WELD, A. M. *Principal.*

Laurent Clerc,	} ASSISTANTS. {	Collins Stone, A. B.
William W. Turner, A. M.		Wilson Whiton,
Luzerne Ray, A. B.		George H. Loring,
Joseph D. Tyler, A. B.		Edmund Booth.
Samuel Porter, A. B.		

William W. Turner, *Steward.*Lydia H. Peaslee, *Matron.***LIST OF PUPILS.****THE FOLLOWING HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL.**

Those marked (L) received their support, wholly or in part, from the *Legislatures* of the States to which they belong, excepting *six* from Maine, who were supported by Massachusetts before the separation of those States.

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
1817.	*Alice Cogswell	Hartford, Conn.	
	George H. Loring	Boston, Mass.	
	*Abigail Dillingham	Lee, Mass.	(L)
	Wilson Whiton, Jr.	Hingham, Mass.	(L)
	Otis Waters	Leominster, Mass.	
	John Brewster	Hampton, Conn.	
	Nancy Orr	Bath, N. Y.	
	Don A. Stanley	Berlin, Conn.	(L)
	Levi S. Backus	Hebron, "	(L)
	Polly Stebbins	Deerfield, Mass.	
	Roland Stebbins	" "	
	Mary Gilbert	Hebron, Conn.	
	Charles Barrett, Jr.	New-Ipswich, N. H.	
	Parnel Fowler	Guilford, Conn.	
	Sophia Fowler	" "	
	Lucy Backus	Plainfield, Conn.	
	George W. Allen	Canterbury, Conn.	
	Eliza C. Boardman	Whitesborough, N. Y.	
	Mary Rose	New-York.	
	Barney Merrill	New-Hartford, Conn.	
	Thomas H. Howell	Philadelphia County, Pa.	
	George Comstock	Newport, R. I.	
	Polly Morrison	Peterborough, N. H.	
	Sally Morrison	" "	
	Eliza Morrison	" "	(L)
	James Barnes	Baltimore, Md.	
	Matthew Lambert	Norfolk, Virginia.	
	Jason Starr	Catskill, N. Y.	
	Maria Bailey	Norwich, Conn.	(L)
	Harriet Bailey	" "	
	Hiram Templeton	Montpelier, Vt.	(L)
	*Harry Buel	Pittsford, "	
1818.	Harriet E. Scovel	Cornwall, Conn.	
	George L. Turberville	Fairfax County, Va.	
	Jane Stuart	Philadelphia, Penn.	
	Samuel Stuart	" "	

\* DEAD.

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
	Irene Hitchcock	Southington, Conn.
	Samuel W. Atkins	Bristol, " (L)
	Aaron Fuller	Deerfield, Mass. (L)
	Augustus Fuller	" " (L)
	Silence Selden	Hartland, Conn.
	Mary D. Hyde	Baltimore, Md.
	Aliena Rice	" "
	Freeman Burt	Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Franklin Scovel	Orwell, Vt.
	James Southworth	Saybrook, Conn. (L)
	Celestia Bull	Winchester, Conn. (L)
	Mary H. Howell	Philadelphia County, Pa.
	Harvey Moulthrop	Middletown, Conn.
	Catherine P. Brooks	East-Bloomfield, N. Y.
	Julius Dudley	Stonington, Conn. (L)
	*Caroline Bedford	New-York.
1819.	Philip H. Neilson	Buncomb Co. N. C.
	Rufus Scott	Gill, Mass.
	Maria Ransom	Cambria, N. Y.
	Jonathan Webster	Haverhill, Mass.
	Polly Munson	Hamden, Conn.
	Colonel Smith	Burlington, Conn.
	Augusta Kimball	Salem, Mass. (L)
	Jane A. Newcomb	Sandwich, Mass. (L)
	Charles Burgess	New-Bedford, Mass. (L)
	†William Earnest	Baltimore, Md.
	Joseph Woodward	Ashford, Conn.
	Nancy Dillingham	Pittsfield, Mass. (L)
	Fisher A. Spofford	Bucksport, Me. (L)
	Sally Jackson	Boston, Mass. (L)
	Emeline Fisher	" " (L)
	Alexander Fullerton	" " (L)
	Mary L. Proctor	" " (L)
	Thomas Williston	" " (L)
	Mary Bartlett	Plymouth, Mass. (L)
	Earl Willis	Monson, " (L)
	Charles Bishop	Russell, " (L)
	David Bishop	" " (L)
	Statira P. Noyes	Newburyport, Mass. (L)
	Charles P. Hall	Belfast, Me. (L)
	Spencer Leonard, Jr.	Wareham, Mass. (L)
	George Curtis	Leeds, Me. (L)
	Jacob Tripp	Swanville, Me. (L)
	Benjamin Tripp	" " (L)
	Eliphalet M. Holt	Andover, Mass. (L)
1820.	Hazeltine Wakefield	Gardener, Me. (L)
	Frances E. Thomas	Athens, Geo.
	Emmon H. Platt	Washington, Conn.
1821.	Elijah L. Eastman	Amherst, Mass. (L)
	Laban Strickland	Salem, Conn.
	Isaac Beecher	New-Haven, Conn.
	Florilla Bliss	Lorain, N. Y.
	Eliza Marshall	Bristol, R. I.
	Hannah Marshall	" "
	Edwin J. Mann	Portsmouth, N. H. (L)
	Sally West	Richmond, N. Y.

\* DEAD.

† Supported five years by Congress.

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	Angelina Davenport	Northampton, Mass.	(L)
	Henry Cobleigh	Worcester, "	(L)
	John W. Newcomb	Sandwich, "	(L)
	Josiah S. Newcomb	" "	(L)
	Benjamin Wood	Onondaga, N. Y.	
	Cornelia E. Green	Lawrenceville, N. J.	
1822.	*Oliver F. W. Hastings	Gilmanston, N. H.	
	James H. Whitcomb	Hancock, "	(L)
	Elijah Tracy	Cornish, "	(L)
	Thomas Brown	Henniker, "	(L)
	Royal T. Kollock	Canton, Mass.	(L)
	Jacob T. Tenney	Groton, N. H.	(L)
	Charlotte Lovejoy	Concord, "	(L)
	Mary Ann Platt	Washington, Conn.	
	Mary Russell	Hartford, "	
	Willard Carpenter	Littleton, N. H.	(L)
	Elihu Smith	Hawley, Mass.	(L)
	Emily Hill	Catskill, N. Y.	
1823.	John J. Chandler	Alstead, N. H.	(L)
	Emeline Hanchet	Salisbury, Conn.	
	Ira Stone	Limington, Me.	
	Martin N. Covell	Williston, Vermont.	
	Almira Niles	Piermont, N. H.	(L)
	John H. Lloyd	Hartford, Conn.	
	David French	Oxford, Conn.	
	Betsy Bnllard	New-Marlborough, Mass.	(L)
	Clarissa Morse	Kirtland, Ohio.	
	Marietta W. Keyes	Watertown, N. Y.	
1824.	Sally H. Robbins	Plymouth, Mass.	(L)
	George Homer	Boston, Mass.	
	John O. David	" "	(L)
	Lucius Tift	Groton, Conn.	
	William M. Genet	Wethersfield, Conn.	
	Ann Sharp	Boston, Mass.	
	Eleazar W. Bliss	Springfield, Mass.	
	Eliza Russell	New-Hartford, N. Y.	
	William Willard	Rockingham, Vt.	(L)
1825.	Thomas Fisk	Chesterfield, N. H.	
	Elijah R. Davis	" "	(L)
	*Lucinda Marsh	Litchfield, Conn.	
	Thomas N. Head	Hooksett, N. H.	
	George Kent,	Chester, "	(L)
	Consider Smith	Hawley, Mass.	(L)
	William S. Smith	" "	(L)
	Susannah Burgess	Grafton, Vt.	(L)
	William T. Atwood	Plymouth, Mass.	(L)
	Julia R. Ball	Suffield, Conn.	
	Orinda Clark	Halifax, Vt.	(L)
	George W. Morris	Lisbon, N. H.	(L)
	Ozro Kimball	Orange, N. H.	(L)
	Edwards W. Denny	Leicester, Mass.	(L)
	Mary W. Withington	Canton, "	(L)
	Jacob Tinkham	Plymouth "	(L)
	Frances Streeter	Wrentham "	(L)
	*Daniel Stetson	Salem, Mass.	(L)
	Olive S. Curtis	Leeds, Me.	(L)
	Caroline Bowers	Bristol, N. H.	(L)

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	Joseph Vaughan,	Middleborough, Mass.	(L)
	Jonathan Young	Wakefield, N. H.	(L)
	Ephraim Stevens,	Andover, Mass.	(L)
	Cyrus L. Knight	West-Boylston, Mass.	(L)
	Orril Morris	Sturbridge, Mass.	(L)
	*Eli W. Knox	Blanford, Mass.	(L)
	Ann V. Day	West-Springfield, Mass.	(L)
	Sophia Smith,	Westfield, "	(L)
	Gay Evans	Williamstown, "	(L)
	Danforth E. Ball	Wendell, "	(L)
	Benjamin W. Ball	" "	(L)
	Sally Smith	Chilmark, "	(L)
	Mary Smith	" "	(L)
	Lovey Mayhew	" "	(L)
	Minerva Bullard	New-Marlborough, "	(L)
	Sophonra Sheldon	Ludlow, "	(L)
	Richard H. Sage	" "	(L)
	Ackley Wairs	Middlefield, "	(L)
	Deborah Parker	Leyden, "	(L)
	Simeon Parker	" "	(L)
	Mary Parker	" "	(L)
	*Jerusha Parker	" "	(L)
	Almeda Derby	Weymouth, "	(L)
	Elvira Derby	" "	(L)
	Rcbekah Allen	Hartford, Maine.	(L)
	Charles Lovejoy	Fayette, "	(L)
	Caroline Gale	Waltham, Mass.	(L)
	David P. Clark	Rindge, N. H.	(L)
	Ithiel Parkhurst, Jr.	Milford, Mass.	(L)
	Evelina Hayden	Boston "	(L)
	Susan F. Walker	Medford "	(L)
	Elizabeth D. Stone	Dorchester, Mass.	(L)
	Mary A. Newhall	Medford, "	(L)
	Esbon D. Boyden	Hardwick, "	(L)
	Benjamin Clough	Gilmanton, N. H.	(L)
	Edwin Prichard	Derby, Conn.	
	Daniel Jack	Jackson, Maine,	(L)
	Charles Hiller	Nantucket, Mass.	(L)
	Miriam P. Rogers	Freeport, Maine,	(L)
	Jacob Bosworth	Buckfield "	(L)
	Abigail Doughty	Brunswick, Maine.	(L)
	Noah Lyman	Richmond, Mass.	(L)
	Margaret Ingraham	Camden, Maine,	(L)
1826.	Abigail M. Cutler	Western, Mass.	
	Philenia Emerson	East-Cambridge, Mass.	(L)
	John D. Hobbs	North-Hampton, N. H.	(L)
	Abigail H. Taber	Roxbury, Mass.	(L)
	Nancy Gowing	Boston, "	(L)
	Esther Boardman	Middlebury, Vt.	(L)
	Mary P. Rowell	Hinesburgh "	(L)
	George Peirce	Royalton, "	(L)
	Alonzo H. Ewings	Whiting, "	(L)
	Benjamin F. Perkins	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Jacob G. Redding	Barnet, Vt.	(L)
	James Burbank	" "	(L)
	Jervis Westcoat	Cheshire, Mass.	(L)
	Reuben S. Sherman	Dover, Vt.	(L)

\* DEAD.



Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	*Seth C. Washburn	Randolph, Vt.	(L)
	Albert Alexander	Brattleborough, Vt.	(L)
	Louisa Rich	Montpelier,	(L)
	Sylvester Covell	Berlin, "	(L)
	*Lavinia Strong	" "	(L)
	Rowland Taylor	" "	
	Sarah Raymond	Stow, "	(L)
	Lovisa Raymond	" "	(L)
	Harvey Hatch	Washington, Conn.	
	Mary Griswold	Enosburgh, Vermont,	(L)
	Susan Swift	Washington, N. Y.	
	Lucretia Barnard	Nantucket, Mass.	(L)
	William Niblo	New-York,	
	Martha Dunn	Chelmsford, Mass.	(L)
	Winthrop Morrill	Falmouth, Maine,	(L)
	Edward T. Taylor	Mechlenburgh Co. Va.	
1827.	Pliny D. Barnum	Middletown, Vt.	
	Sarah A. Sturges	Fairfield, Conn.	
	John G. French	Epsom, N. H.	(L)
	Alfred Mayhew	Chilmark, Mass.	(L)
	*Anna L. Scott	Sangate, Vt.	(L)
	Sally Prescott	Rupert, "	(L)
	Dolly Johnson	Wendell, Mass.	(L)
	Jonathan Marsh	Winchester, Conn.	(L)
	Anthony H. Hancock	Charlotte Co. Va.	
	Martin Hancock	" "	
	Sybil S. Richards	Newburyport, Mass.	(L)
	James Arrington	Salem, "	(L)
	Dolly A. Snow	Winchester, N. H.	(L)
	Henry A. Osgood	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Maria Wells	Glastenbury, Conn.	
	Mary Aikin	Londondery, Vt.	(L)
	Hannah B. Dickerman	New-Haven, Conn.	(L)
	William Blasdell	Goffstown, N. H.	(L)
	*Sarah J. A. Cochran	New-Boston, N. H.	(L)
	*Phebe P. Hammond	Brookfield, Mass.	(L)
	Frances P. Hammond	" "	(L)
	Charles Potter,	Cranston, R. I.	
	Harriet Higley	Canton, Conn.	(L)
	Andrew M. McKinney	New-York,	
1828.	Almond Denison	Washington, Vt.	(L)
	James Fisher, Jr.	Springfield, Mass.	(L)
	Elizabeth C. Webster	Plymouth, N. H.	(L)
	John G. Brown	Providence, R. I.	
	Mary Ann Holden	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Aaron B. Bradley	Fairfield, Conn.	(L)
	Edmund Booth	Long Meadow, Mass.	(L)
	Nathaniel Whiting	Canton, Mass.	(L)
	Wilson Derby	Weymouth, Mass.	(L)
	Amy Fletcher	Rochester, Vt.	(L)
	John Clark	New-Preston, N. H.	(L)
	Abigail Clark	" "	(L)
	Paul Sawyer	Plymouth, Vt.	(L)
	Samuel S. Howe,	Marlborough, Mass.	(L)
	Charles F. Langevin	Quebec, L. C.	
	Mary Dunning	New-Haven, Conn.	(L)
	Lucius L. Fuller	Hampton, Conn.	(L)
	Edwin Treadway	Sharon, "	(L)

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	Edwin Hough	Berlin, "	(L)
	Emily A. Cowles	Cheshire, "	(L)
	Almira Strickland	Salem, "	(L)
	Isaac Hine	Middlebury, Conn.	(L)
	Eldridge C. Ingham	Groton, "	(L)
	Eliza Williams	Glastenbury, "	(L)
	Emily Belden	Wethersfield, "	(L)
	Thomas Tiplady	Salem, Mass.	(L)
	Ephraim Mc Ewen	Stratford, Conn.	(L)
	Isaiah Knowles	Truro, Mass.	(L)
	Estus Ward	Belchertown, Mass.	(L)
1829.	Charles Le Brett, Jr.	Woodstock, Conn.	(L)
	Nancy E. Rowe	New-Gloucester, Me.	(L)
	Nathaniel E. Rowe	" "	(L)
	Nancy Titcomb	Cumberland "	(L)
	Reuben Jones	Portland, "	(L)
	Lauriston Keyes	Acworth, N. H.	(L)
	Mary A. Parker	New-London, N. H.	(L)
	Ferdinand Fisk	Holliston, Mass.	(L)
	Chloe Abell	St. Albans, Vt.	(L)
	Jacob Downing	Kennebunk, Me.	(L)
	Marilla Webster	Burlington, Conn.	(L)
	Charlotte Forbes	Berlin, Vt.	(L)
	George Jewett	Derry, N. H.	(L)
	David Beard	Milford, Conn.	(L)
	Elizabeth L. Haskell	Newburyport, Mass.	(L)
	Harriet Lewis	Bridport, Vt.	(L)
	Squire Blanchard	Hinsdale, N. H.	(L)
	Mercy Stickney	Athens, Vt.	(L)
	George Lucas	Lancaster, N. H.	(L)
	Laura Abbott	Lyndborough, N. H.	(L)
	Maria Green	Warwick, Mass.	(L)
	Polly Drew	Duxbury, Mass.	(L)
	William R. Richardson	Townsend, Mass.	(L)
	Andrew Waterman	Thompson, Conn.	(L)
1830.	Asenath L. Hallet	Westminster, Vt.	(L)
	Daniel M. Barrows	Bridport, "	(L)
	Sherman Skinner	Johnston, Ohio,	(L)
	Elisha Bulkley	Ellington, Conn.	(L)
	Sophia Taintor	Colchester "	(L)
	George W. Closson	Lyme, "	(L)
	Sophia Rowley	Winchester, "	(L)
	Sally Allen	Fairfield, "	(L)
1831.	Delight Foster	Danville, Vt.	(L)
	Dexter Persons	Orwell, "	(L)
	*Israel Stickney	Athens, "	(L)
	Laura Chapman	Glastenbury, Conn	(L)
	John Drury	St. Johns, N. B.	(L)
	Dorcas Y. Kibbe	Somers, Conn.	(L)
1832.	Mary J. Tartt	La Grange, Alabama.	(L)

Supported by their friends,	-	-	98
" by Maine,	-	-	20
" by New-Hampshire,	-	-	32
" by Vermont,	-	-	35
" by Massachusetts,	-	-	97
" by Connecticut,	-	-	33
" by the United States,	-	-	1

Whole number left the Asylum, 316

## THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW IN THE ASYLUM.

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
1824.	Rosalia Davis	Havanna.	
1825.	J. Brace, (deaf, dumb and blind.)	Hartford, Conn.	
1829.	George W. Thompson	West Bloomfield, N. Y.	
	John Emerson	Durham, N. H.	
	Abigail N. Newcomb	Sandwich, Mass.	(L)
	Thomas Shackford	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Diana Miles	Towushend, Vt.	(L)
	Elizabeth Mitchell	North-Yarmouth, Maine.	(L)
	Lois Crouch	Boxborough, Mass.	(L)
	William Nelson	Boston, "	(L)
	Samuel A. Lewis	Middletown, Conn.	(L)
	Robert Melledge	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	James C. Carter	Etna, Maine.	(L)
	Mary Hillman	New-Bedford, Mass.	(L)
	Horatio N. Hackett	Minot, Maine.	(L)
	William A. Crawford	Bath, "	(L)
1830.	Harriet Wood	Montpelier, Vt.	(L)
	Moses S. Bowdish	Douglas, Mass.	(L)
	Austin Bailey	West-Springfield, Mass.	(L)
	Hanna <sup>h</sup> Prichard	Cohasset, Mass.	(L)
	Phebe Allen	Nantucket, Mass.	(L)
	Caroline Deniston	Francestown, N. H.	(L)
	Maryette Deniston,	" "	(L)
	Henry Goodrich	Worthington, Mass.	(L)
	Horace Way	Stockbridge, "	(L)
	Lorenzo Metcalf	Wilmington, Vt.	(L)
	Washington Lamb	Groton, Conn.	(L)
	George Cadwell	Winchester, N. H.	(L)
	Hannah L. Marsh	Plymouth, Mass.	(L)
	Clarissa Johnson	Newtown, Conn.	(L)
	Julia Macomber	Oakham, Mass.	(L)
	Sarah Champlin	Colchester, Conn.	(L)
	Laurette Goodrich	Chatham, "	(L)
	Polly Cleaveland	Burlington, "	(L)
	Mary E. Webster	Sandwich, N. H.	(L)
	Zalmon A. Church	Mansfield, Conn.	(L)
	Sally Strong	Tolland, "	(L)
	Horace Towslee	Rupert, Vt.	(L)
	Edward P. Chamberlayne	Richmond, Va.	
	Susan Prior	Middletown, Conn.	(L)
	Melissa Johnson	Bozrah, Conn.	(L)
1831.	Nelson Kelley	West-Rutland, Vt.	(L)
	James Webb	Danbury, Conn.	(L)
	Eunice M. Glysson	East-Williamstown, Vt.	
	Eliza A. K. Stubbs	Wellfleet, Mass.	(L)
	William Gray	Glover, Vt.	(L)
	Paulina Bowdish	Douglass, Mass.	(L)
	Delia Marsh	Calais, Vt.	(L)
	Isaac Wyatt	Randolph, Vt.	(L)
	Artemas S. Messinger	Canton, Mass.	(L)
	Eliphalet M. Kimball	Lyme, N. H.	(L)
	Thomas S. Perkins, Jr.	New-London Conn.	
	Warren Fuller	Coventry, "	(L)
	Nathan P. Morse, Jr.	Gloucester, Mass.	(L)

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
	William Hipkins	Alexandria, D. C.	
	John W. Compton	Georgetown, D. C.	
	Benjamin P. Mead	Charleston, Vt.	(L)
	Amos Coon	Brooklyn, Conn.	(L)
	Mary Ann Walworth	Canaan, N. H.	(L)
	Richard C. Springs	York District, S. C.	
	Sophronia Titcomb	Cumberland, Maine.	(L)
	Susan Glass	Woolwich, "	(L)
	Joseph Lawrence	Corinth, "	(L)
	Elisha Osgood	Exeter, "	(L)
	Peter Trask	Whitefield, "	(L)
	William Jack	Jackson, "	(L)
	Andrew Thomas, Jr.	Middleborough, Mass.	(L)
	Reuben Gleason, Jr.	Dorchester, "	(L)
	Ellen G. Newcomb	Sandwich, "	(L)
	Ann Curtis	Leeds, Maine,	(L)
	Ebenezer W. Curtis	" "	(L)
1832.	Joseph B. S. Holmes	Charleston, S. C.	
	Sarah W. C. Holmes	" "	
	Belinda Jewett	Lynn, Mass.	(L)
	James O'Brine, Jr.	Whitefield, Maine,	(L)
	Albert F. Barnard	Nantucket, Mass.	(L)
	Eunice Whitcomb	Stockbridge, Vt.	(L)
	Ursula Ann Taft	Upton, Mass.	(L)
	Daniel Robbins	Plymouth, Mass.	(L)
	Diadama Tilton	Chilmark, Mass.	(L)
	William Lynde	Saybrook, Conn.	
	John Poor	Newburyport, Mass.	(L)
	Abigail Badger	Charlestown, Mass.	(L)
	Aurelius Winslow	Rochester, Vt.	(L)
	Helen McLaren	Barnet, Vt.	(L)
	Lucius H. Lane	New-Haven, Vt.	(L)
	Lydia Macomber	West-Port, Mass.	(L)
	Eunice Tripp	New-Bedford, Mass.	(L)
	Edward W. Shepard	Salem, Mass.	
	Mary Mc Vennan	Berkshire, Vt.	(L)
	Eleanor A. Compton	Georgetown, D. C.	
	Mary H. Cushing	Norwich, Vt.	(L)
	Ephraim Prior	Morgan Co. Georgia.	
	Middleton Prior	" "	
	Robert P. Rogers	Freeport, Me.	(L)
	Charles Rogers, Jr.	" "	(L)
	Leonard Crowninshield	Hinsdale, N. H.	(L)
	Lewis N. Perkins	Lyme, "	(L)
	John H. Wilkins	near Newtown, La.	
	Hannah Atkinson	Wolfborough, N. H.	(L)
	Henry Andrews	Preston, Conn.	(L)
	Laura A. Merriman	Southington, Conn,	(L)
	Nehemiah M. Hawks	Gosheu, Mass.	
1833.	Horace Jordan	Columbia, N. H.	(L)
	Catharine Oakes	Richmond, Mass.	
	Caleb W. Hoyl	Lincoln Co. N. C.	
	David Bradley	Newfane, Vt.	(L)
	George Webster	Warner, N. H.	(L)
	Norval D. Barnum	Shoreham, Vt.	(L)
	L. Munger	Charlotte, "	(L)
	William Alexander	Cavendish, "	(L)

Admitted.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	
1833.	Moses Curtis	Wells, Me	(L)
	John Ham	Farmington, N. H.	(L)
	Isaac Meriam	Bedford Mass.	(L)
	Harriet Forbush	Stow, "	(L)
	Stilman S. Reed	Chesterfield, Mass.	(L)
	Isabella Kingsley	Westhampton, "	(L)
	Julia A. Bacon	Roxbury, "	(L)
	Emily F. Penniman	Braintree, "	(L)
	Joseph S. Penniman	" "	(L)
	Eldad A. Prescott	Jaffrey, N. H.	
	Caleb Knowles	South Kingston, R. I.	
	Emily Curtice	Florida, N. Y.	
	Rebecca Eastman	Bath, N. H.	(L)
	Sally T. Butler	Nottingham, N. H.	(L)
	Job Turner	Boston, Mass.	(L)
	Lovina West	Lowell, "	(L)
	Charles F. Douglas	Westfield, Mass.	
	Thomas Marden	Society Land, N. H.	(L)
	Roxanna Woodward	Peacham, Vt.	(L)

Supported by their friends,	25
"    by Maine,	16
"    by New-Hampshire,	15
"    by Vermont,	20
"    by Massachusetts,	38
"    by Connecticut,	16
	<hr/>
Present number,	130
Former pupils,	316
	<hr/>
Whole number,	446

## ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR. *The American Asylum in account with* JAMES H. WELLS *as Treasurer, from* May 1832, *to* May 1833. CR.

		Dollars.	C.			Dollars.	C.
1832 May	Balance of old account, - - - -	3958	07	1832 May	Paid cash loaned, - - - -	24358	32
	Received of the Commissioner of the Fund, - -	25062	97		“ for boarding the Pupils, - - - -	10619	
	“ on account of the Pupils - - - -	16336	75		“ “ tuition, - - - -	7781	
	“ for dividends at the Phoenix Bank, \$1596				“ “ repairs and improvements, - - - -	1254	69
	deduct interest paid, 15 44	1580	56		“ “ wood for school rooms, - - - -	281	06
	“ for wood sold, - - - -	10			“ “ printing, stationary, and books, - - - -	257	75
	“ “ donations, - - - -	21			“ “ insurance on buildings, - - - -	95	
					“ “ contingencies, - - - -	654	06
					Balance carried to new account, - - - -	1668	47
		\$46969	35			\$46969	35
	Examined and found correct, JOHN BEACH, CHARLES GOODWIN, } <i>Auditors.</i>				JAMES H. WELLS, <i>Treasurer.</i>		
	Hartford, May 6, 1833.				Hartford, May 6, 1833.		

TO THE  
PATRONS AND FRIENDS  
OF THE  
**AMERICAN ASYLUM,**  
AT HARTFORD,

FOR THE  
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
THE DIRECTORS RESPECTFULLY PRESENT

**THE FOLLOWING REPORT.**

The state of the treasury, as it relates to the receipts and expenditures of the past year, is exhibited in the accompanying abstract of the Treasurer's account. In regard to the permanent funds of the Asylum, the Directors have much pleasure in saying that they have never been in a better state. All the land granted the Asylum by the General Government having been sold, it is confidently expected that so much of the avails thereof will be soon realized, that the Directors will be able to redeem their Pledge for reducing the price of education at this Asylum.

The history of a literary, or benevolent institution for a single year, is in general its history for every succeeding year. Its routine of duties, its necessary changes, its ordinary results, are of a character so uniform and similar, that great minuteness of detail respecting them, if often repeated, is rather tedious than interesting. Still the

spirit of the times is such, that every truly valuable institution may bring before the public its annual address, confident at least, of a respectful hearing. Benevolent enterprise is awakened. Christian charity is diffusing its blessings in a variety of ways unknown to any former age. Scarcely an individual of high moral or intellectual standing is now to be found, who does not take a deep and active interest, in some one at least, of the great plans for ameliorating the condition of mankind. Who of this class of men is not doing something to extend the blessings of education to the ignorant, of relief to the unfortunate, or of reformation and comfort and happiness, to the degraded and the vicious? The great enquiry seems now to be, not whether any thing shall be done for the advancement of a good cause, but what more can be effected; in what better way may it be done; what improvements have resulted from past experience; what further means are necessary for the speediest and best accomplishment of the object proposed.

Men are seeking for facts by which alone to sustain all their systems. The active genius of the age is relying upon the results of an experimental philosophy, and employing the truths thus demonstrated in forming and controlling the public mind. In leading, practical principles, philosophy and religion go hand in hand, while prosecuting the great work of doing good. Both demand facts; both require experiment to shew what are facts and what are fallacies, and thus they may and do unite in establishing immoveably the great principles of action. The world has been guided too much by theories based on false principles and leading to pernicious results. On the great subject of education these false theories, principles and practices, have had perhaps a more baneful influence than on almost any other. Their tendency has been to make men superficial, to fetter and cripple, rather than to



expand the mind ; to give an undue importance to mere precedent, without enquiring whether this precedent was founded in the ignorance and indolence of those who established it, or on principles wisely tested and adapted in their nature to the best ends. Much remains to be done, to effect a thorough reform on this important subject. The manner of teaching in all its departments, intellectual, moral and physical, is destined to receive great modifications ; and the true principles by which the education of body, mind and heart, is best conducted, are to be yet much more fully developed. The work is indeed begun with hopeful energy and with encouraging prospects. The decree has gone forth that knowledge shall not be confined to the favoured few whose wealth enables them to seek it, but shall be accessible to all who really desire its attainment and will make the proper efforts.

From year to year the Directors esteem it a duty and a privilege of their office, to look over the field of exertion in the cause of general education. In doing so, nothing has gratified them more than to notice the steady advancement of improved systems of instruction and the gain of the true principles of education in the public favor. Especially have they been gratified and encouraged by the establishment of institutions connecting manual labour with study ; and by the fact, that several of our higher seminaries have introduced this important measure into their systems of management. That a subject of such vast importance as the moral and intellectual education of a nation's youth, should apparently begin to be well appreciated, by perhaps, a majority of those, who from their talents and stations and influence are the formers and directors of public sentiment, is surely a source of high gratification. Although many supposed improvements in education may not stand the test of experiment, even those suggested and attempted by Christian Philanthropy, still almost all will be found to

develope some one new principle, or to demonstrate the utility of some one new method, which of course may become the common property of all engaged in education, and be appropriated at their will. The human mind rarely attains perfection in any particular pursuit on the first attempt, but must make many experiments and advance gradually towards its object.

The science of education is a difficult one ; and yet, its leading principles are simple, and like almost all others pertaining to the best good of mankind, are easily ascertained. The volume of revelation shews most clearly what ought to be the basis of every system of education ; and this, as well as the book of providence and of nature, is open for the instruction of all. The great difficulty then arises from human perversion, or neglect, rather than from any thing inherent in the subject itself.

Among the principles referred to, are the following ; That the powers of the body are to be cultivated and strengthened, in order to secure the proper development and vigorous action of those of the mind.

That to secure the best state of the mind for improvement in knowledge, the body which it inhabits must be rendered strong and healthful.

That to secure and preserve health of body, systematic and appropriate exercise is indispensable.

To these we may add, what experience has demonstrated and what many are now beginning to see and to believe, that mental activity, cheerfulness, resolution, and all the preparatives for vigorous and successful application to study, are better secured by pursuing a judicious course of labour, in the intervals of study, than in any other way. That youth, while preparing for the great theatre of life, need a fixed and regular system of education for the body, as well as for the intellect and heart.

Impressed with the truth of these general principles, the

directors, with the approbation and at the suggestion of many of the friends and benefactors of the Asylum, determined as early as the year 1822, to try their effect upon the class of unfortunate persons entrusted to their care. They established work-shops, and required a certain portion of their pupils who were under the most favourable circumstances for the experiment, to labor in them three or four hours a day in their intervals of study. The result from the first has been favourable. The effects of labour under these circumstances, both immediate and remote, are seen to be useful by the student himself, and do not prevent his resorting at suitable times to the various athletic sports and amusements proper for youth. The benefit to our pupils has been great in every respect, and has never been attended with injury. Those who know any thing of deaf-mutes need not be reminded that their circumstances are peculiarly unfortunate, and that at the commencement of their course of instruction their necessary ignorance is greater than that of any other class of students. They are not only ignorant of language, but of the world; of their duties to themselves and to society; of the opinions of men, of the great ends of living, and of the life to come. Hence we cannot at once present to their minds all the inducements to engage heartily in any department of effort, which would present themselves spontaneously to the minds of other youth. And yet, as before remarked, the experiment here has been successful. We have found bodily activity and soundness of health promoted by labour; that it induces confidence in their own powers, independence of character, cheerfulness in study, and hope in regard to overcoming the difficulties which all, and especially deaf-mutes, must encounter, in future life. It keeps youth from contracting idle habits while at school; it diminishes their exposure to temptation and prevents to a great extent their engaging in schemes of roguery

and mischief, which sometimes even end in crime. But the best proof the directors can offer of the efficacy of this system, in connexion indeed with the moral and intellectual course their pupils pursue, is found in the industry and skill, the sobriety, respectability and usefulness of those formerly under their care, but who are now in considerable numbers established in life. The whole number of pupils who have left the Asylum is *three hundred and sixteen*; and of these *one hundred and sixty* at least, including females as well as males, are believed to be supporting themselves by their own industry. The same is probably true of many others from whom we have not heard. *Twenty-two* of this number are married and settled as heads of families. In many instances, these individuals undoubtedly owe the formation of industrious habits, their enterprise and self-reliance, their success, thus far in life, their comfort and respectability, to the system of industry pursued in the Asylum. In all, these good qualities were encouraged, strengthened and confirmed. The directors are therefore full in the belief that the effects of manual labour connected with study, are eminently salutary upon the characters of youth. They resolve to continue and extend its benefits to all, if possible, who may hereafter be under their care, and in as great a variety of ways as their means will allow. Let it not be feared, however, that they will give an undue importance to this subject. The intellectual and moral elevation of their pupils must ever be their main design; and without this auxiliary, they are satisfied, that much less would be accomplished by them towards raising the unfortunate deaf-mute to the level of the great mass of his fellow men.

The events of the past year relating to the internal concerns of the Asylum, have been in no respect remarkable. The number of pupils has fully equalled the average of former years, and a large portion of them have receiv-

ed their principal support as heretofore, from the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The course of instruction, so often referred to in previous reports, has been successfully pursued, the general domestic arrangements have continued as formerly, and the health of the pupils and other inmates of the institution has been almost uniformly good. No death has occurred and no dangerous sickness has been sent among us. We were even spared through the kind Providence of God, the anxieties and sufferings of a state of alarm, in regard to that terrific Cholera whose giant arm smote down hundreds at a stroke in many parts of our land.

In the course of the last winter the Principal of the Asylum with several of the beneficiaries of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine, was sent to the legislatures of those states respectively, for the purpose of exhibiting to them in some degree, the results of their own efforts for the relief and education of their indigent deaf-mutes.

This step was taken in the conviction that it was due to those honourable bodies which have so long and so benevolently patronized the institution, thus respectfully to offer them the best means in our power for estimating by the personal examination of a few, the amount of good they have been instrumental of accomplishing for the many, whom their bounty has sustained. The reception given to this delegation from the Asylum, the interest manifested by the Executive Officers and the members of the legislative bodies mentioned, in connexion with the many testimonials previously received of the kind regard in which our cause is held by those entrusted with office and power by the people of New-England, may be considered, we trust, as virtually settling the question of the future education of *all indigent deaf-mutes* in this favored portion of our country. The legislatures of Vermont and Connecticut have not been behind the rest in benevolent regard

for their indigent deaf mutes ; and the Directors hope soon to offer them a similar token of their continued respect.

The following extract from the report of the abovementioned excursion may not be unacceptable.

“Many influential members of those public bodies to whom we were sent, who perhaps had not before had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of education upon the deaf and dumb, have now by personal observation and examination of our pupils, satisfied themselves of its practicability and of its immense importance to them as individuals, to their friends and to the community. An interest too in behalf of those still uneducated, has been extensively renewed, or excited, which can hardly fail to produce good results on the return of these gentlemen to their respective homes. They will bear information in regard to the Asylum and the means of securing its aid, all over the states in which they reside, which may probably reach many parents of deaf-mutes, who from their poverty or obscurity, could hardly attain it in any other way. This we may hope at least, will lead those whose circumstances render them suitable objects of public charity, to ask for and receive that assistance which the philanthropy of their civil rulers has provided.”

“At each of our public exhibitions, I made some statements respecting the systems of management and instruction pursued in the Asylum. The facts thus brought to view, were apparently satisfactory ; but those relating to the mechanical and other employments of our pupils for a few hours daily, were particularly so. The intelligent legislators of New-England are too wise not to perceive that the cultivation of industrious habits, and instruction in some useful mechanical, or other employment, though they are and should be secondary objects with us, are still important ones, and eminently calculated to promote the usefulness and happiness of our pupils in future life.”

“Some facts in relation to our former pupils came to my knowledge on this excursion, which illustrate the happy effects of education in the various departments in which it is pursued in the Asylum. *Seven* belonging to the states we visited are heads of families, and are managing their affairs in a creditable and prosperous manner, sustaining the characters of virtuous and useful citizens. Several others are doing business as farmers or mechanics with success, and many others are employed as journeymen, seamstresses and apprentices; or as assistants in various ways in the families to which they belong. With but three exceptions, all from whom we heard, were represented as irreproachable in character and industrious and successful in their pursuits.”

“In Boston the father of one of our former pupils, invited me and the eight pupils who were with me, to spend an evening in his family. We did so, and met there *thirteen* others who had received their education in the Asylum and are now living in this city. The interview was a truly delightful one. The happiness they evinced in again meeting an officer of the Asylum and so many of their former associates, the enquiries they made respecting the institution and their late teachers and companions, their communications in regard to themselves and their various fortunes and pursuits since leaving us, the accounts given by others respecting their characters and conduct, were all exceedingly encouraging and tended to enhance, even in my own estimation, the value of education to these lately unfortunate, but now, restored and happy members of the human family. All were highly respectable in their manners and personal appearance. One was transacting business for himself, as the master of his own mechanic’s shop, another was a journeyman printer, earning between three and four hundred dollars a year, others were receiving handsome wages in different employments, and all but

two, whose circumstances did not require them to make these efforts, were supporting themselves by their own industry. All were happy and useful, comforts to their friends and respected by their acquaintances. Surely if the members of those public bodies we had visited, could have looked in upon this scene of silent but tranquil happiness, tears, not of pity, which we so often noticed in our public exhibitions, but of gratitude and joy, would have filled many eyes. This pleasant evening was closed with advice suited to their circumstances, with thanksgivings to God for the benefits he had conferred upon them, and with prayer, in the language of the deaf, for his continued favour towards them and his blessing upon their benefactors and their companions throughout the world."

In the hope that it may be useful to the parents and guardians of deaf and dumb children, the Directors will close the present communication with a statement of their views, as to the treatment which such children should receive before they become connected with the Asylum.

In the first place, let them be governed with uniform kindness and affection, such as ought to be exercised towards other children of their age; but let them not be unreasonably indulged. Too much indulgence leads them as well as others to exhibit a spirit of independence and of disregard for the rights and the comfort of all around them. It produces insubordination and an impatience of restraint, even when their own good demands it, which are quite incompatible with their circumstances. The doctrine of some parents that they must never be crossed, that whatever they desire must be granted them, whether right or wrong, is most absurd and ruinous. If others in the use of all their faculties, must be denied their unreasonable desires, surely this is equally necessary in the case of the deaf and dumb. Treat them like rational beings and they will soon learn to be reasonable ones. Judicious practise on the part of the



parent will teach such children the exercise of self-denial, which while young they may easily acquire, but which neglected to a later period, will be learnt with difficulty. The want of salutary restraint in childhood has been permanently injurious to many a deaf-mute.

It can hardly be necessary to mention the neglect of which such children are sometimes the subjects. It is truly unkind and cruel in no common degree to leave these unfortunate ones to wander into the resorts of the vicious, to be exposed to the influence of bad example, or to the tricks and abuses of the unprincipled. Those however who are guilty of this neglect are beyond the reach of any common appeal. Their own idleness, improvidence and crime, must be the inheritance of their children, unless the Providence of God or the benevolence of man interpose for their rescue.

Let deaf and dumb children be trained to industrious habits as early as possible, and be induced to take an interest and a part in the various occupations of those around them. Let them be encouraged to use such signs as their own ingenuity may devise for the expression of their thoughts and feelings. Let them be taught the use of the pen and to write the names of common, visible objects. As the art of writing is merely mechanical, and as they are generally apt at imitation, they may easily acquire the ability to write in a common school, or family, and this will prepare them to make the more rapid proficiency on joining the Asylum. The pictures of common objects, such as are often found in children's books, will interest them, and they may safely be encouraged to make signs about them and to copy their names; care being used by the parent that these names be always accurately spelled.

The rules of the Asylum require that a child should be at least ten years of age, before he can be admitted as a pupil. In general it is better that he should be

twelve years old, unless the means of the parent are such that he can keep him under instruction a longer period than four or five years. The reasons for this recommendation are, not that a deaf-mute cannot be taught much that is useful at an earlier age, but that his progress will probably be much more rapid and satisfactory, and his attainments such as to qualify him to act as a man and not as a mere child, if he commences his course when he has begun to realize his deficiencies, when he can appreciate in some good degree the importance of his advantages, and when he has the best period of youth before him to spend in acquiring his education. Those who depend upon legislative aid in the education of their children should not apply until they are twelve years old; as this is the age generally required by those public bodies which support beneficiaries at the Asylum.

Parents have often erred in leaving their deaf and dumb child to decide for himself on the great question of his education. In other words, they have allowed the child to decline going to school, even after every provision for his support has been secured. The child loves his friends and his home, and the idea of separation from them, is painful. Besides he cannot appreciate fully the value of education; his views at the best are extremely vague and unless the idea of a journey and of seeing many new objects should overpower his reluctance, he will often resolve to remain with his friends and continue in all the darkness of his peculiar situation.

The best course in all such cases is, to attempt no persuasion, but to bring the child at once to the institution. The chances are a hundred to one, that the new scene around him, the cheerful appearance of so many of his fellows in misfortune, their evident superiority to himself evinced by their ability to write, read &c., the kindness with which he is received, the pleasantness of the location

of the Asylum, and many other circumstances, will excite the desire of remaining and sharing with others in the privileges of the place. Even if this should not be the case, and he should be left against his will, he will in all probability become entirely content and satisfied in the course of a day or two. The experience of sixteen years has proved this to be the almost uniform result. Many other topics connected with this subject might be brought to view. They must however be deferred for the present.

The labours of the Directors for another year are now closed; and in looking back upon them and upon the whole history of the Asylum hitherto, they find abundant cause for gratitude to God. May His favor continue towards this institution and towards all other institutions and individuals engaged in similar works of charity, till the whole earth shall be filled with His glory.

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 7th of May 1833, the preceding Report was accepted and approved, and ordered to be signed by the Clerk, and laid before the Society at their next annual meeting.

Attest,

**WILLIAM ELY, Clerk.**

## **SPECIMENS**

### **OF UNCORRECTED ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS.**

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BY A LAD 10 YEARS OLD; UNDER INSTRUCTION 2 YEARS.

Hartford April 12th 1833.

My dear father

I am in very excellent health. All the teachers and pupils are in good health. I have heard that a few weeks hence the asylum will be enlarged. Mr W. is the principal of the asylum. He is very kind and goverus the pupils very well. Mr Wn. teaches me very well. He always advises his class. I have heard that next summer the men will build many new houses and a new steamboat. The number of inhabitants in Hartford is 10,000. After dinner the pupils play at ball in the back yard of the asylum. Every evening they always learn the dictionaries, reading books, arithmetic, manuscript books, history and geography. After the breakfast they make the cabinet. Last january Mr. W. and three deaf and dumb boys made an exhibition to the legislatures of New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts. Next May Mr W. and a few deaf and dumb boys and girls will make an exhibition to the legislature of Connecticut. All the people must not drink ardent spirits. Their minds will be ruined and weak. I hope that many new boys and girls will come to the asylum in order to attain their knowledge. I hope that the drunkards will be diminished. They are very ashamed. All the pupils will leave the asylum in order to visit their parents and relations. The asylum is very commodious. It is very pleasant. The number of pupils in it is 128. It is 130 feet long, 60 high, and 50 wide and 4 stories. It is made of brick. The grass is very green before the front asylum. Every day the pupils always eat at breakfast dinner, tea, under the schoolrooms. I was born in W, and you removed your property to N. L.

I remain, your affectionate son.

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BY A YOUNG LADY 19 YEARS OF AGE; UNDER INSTRUCTION  
5 YEARS.

*ON THE ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION TO THE DEAF AND DUMB*

An uneducated deaf and dumb person is very ignorant and never goes to school, and her parents cannot teach her how to read, and write. She is a very disobedient, obstinate, and naughty person, also her parents advise her not to disobey them, but she is constantly disobedient to them. She makes them unhappy, and gives them much trouble. They know that she has not knowledge of religion &c. When she goes to church, she is in a state of ignorance there, and it is tedious.

She has not been serious, and righteous. She plays every sabbath day, and her parents advise her not to play, but she is very cross and bad. Sometimes she sews her clothes, or works, but she is not willing to help her parents. She generally quarrels with her brothers and sisters. She is not happy to forgive them. She is always selfish and stingy to them, but she sometimes obeys and loves her parents. When she is sick, she does not feel serious and dies without hope of going to heaven. Then she dies, and is buried. Poor girl, she is very unfortunate in her state of ignorance! She does not know about the way of salvation! She is like a beast.

An educated deaf and dumb is wise and has knowledge of many things. Her parents wish her to know about the way of salvation, but they cannot teach her, because they do not know the language of the educated deaf and dumb. They wish to let her come to the Asylum, but they have not money enough. Then they are very glad to hear that the governor has money enough, who can permit her to come here. They make her clothes and pack them in her trunk; then they carry her to the Asylum. She is very happy to stay here; they are sorry to leave her. Before their departure, they advise her not to neglect study, nor to be lazy. They wish her to be industrious and treat the teachers and pupils with kindness. She is willing to remember these things. Her parents return to their house and converse about her. They know that she endeavours to study. She begins to learn some words, and improves slowly. She wishes to study and attend school, then she improves fast. She respects the teachers and obeys the laws of the Asylum. She lives here four, five or six years, and can know about the way of salvation, and the world. She is very happy to know about God, Jesus Christ and the way of salvation. She can talk with the girls by making signs, and understand their conversation about history. She becomes wise and intelligent, and gains enough knowledge of religion and the world. When she leaves the Asylum for home, she is very happy to converse with her parents and friends. She is a tailoress, milliner or home-worker, and is industrious. She behaves well, and respects, loves, and obeys her parents who love her. She is distinguished for her industry and good conduct. A person, who can speak and hear, is more wise than an educated deaf and dumb person. If the deaf and dumb persons' parents refuse to let their sons or daughters come here, they are foolish and selfish, because they want their sons and daughters to help them, but constantly are ignorant. But some of them are willing to let them come here; they are good and benevolent.—All the pupils must be thankful to the legislatures of the states for supporting them, and they are distinguished for their bounty and benevolence. I believe that the educated deaf and dumb persons are more happy than the ignorant.

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BY A YOUNG LADY 14 YEARS OLD: UNDER INSTRUCTION 6 YEARS.

*DESCRIPTION OF HARTFORD.*

1. Hartford, the capital of Conn, is situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, fifty miles from its mouth, at the head of navigation. The Dutch built a fort on Dutch point. But afterwards the English came from Cambridge near Boston to Hartford, took the Dutch's fort, and drove them away. The English built many houses and Hartford increased rapidly, then it became a city. They lived in Hartford during several years, but some of them went to some other places for the purpose of settling them.

2. The domestic animals are horses, cows, oxen, dogs, cats, and many others. Cows are the most useful animals of all, and give us milk every day. They eat grass in the pastures, meadows &c. and also they sleep in the fields in the night. A small number of deers formerly lived in the woods, and they lived chiefly on moss and shrubs. Many trees are standing near the city of Hartford, and it looks

very beautifully. It is a most excellent and fertile country, and the exports consist of butter, cheese, pork, beef &c., and are carried to New York and Boston, also it produces apples, peaches, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, butternuts &c. &c.

3. An Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington College, a Female Seminary, and Grammar school are all literary institutions, and common schools are very liberally supported in Hartford.

4. Among the public buildings are a handsome State-house, a Retreat for the Insane, a jail, three banks, three congregational churches, one baptist, one methodist, one Episcopal church, an almshouse, a market, a museum &c. Some of them are built of stone, and the others are brick.

5. Sloops and other small vessels can sail on Conn river to some places in the United States, and also to the West Indies. Three elegant steam-boats ply between the city of New York and Hartford daily. The other steam-boats leave Hartford, and sail to Springfield, and Vermont and New-Hampshire. But ships seldom sail on the Connecticut.

6. The people of Hartford have a great deal of business, they are merchants, milliners, tailors, doctors, blacksmiths, barbers, schoolmasters &c. Also they are printing many books and newspapers in the printing-offices, for the purpose of publishing them to the people who read them because they contain many stories and events.

7. The people are always industrious in any necessary thing, and they have been much distinguished for genius, learning, and diligence, and their regularity and good order. Some are very wealthy, but some of them are poor, because a few persons drank ardent Spirits in the bad cellars.

8. Most of the buildings are well built, but some small houses are old. Many of them are made of brick, and a few of them are wood which are standing in the town of Hartford. They are about two or three stories high.

9. Most of the streets in Hartford are crooked, but some of them are straight. The longest street which is called Main Street, is about half a mile in length. A Hickory tree is standing in Main Street now.

10. Most of the people enjoy good health during this year, because it is very delightful and healthy weather. They have a pleasant walk in the streets of Hartford now.

11. The Connecticut river is about four hundred miles in length, and it rises from Canada, and runs to the south. The river is navigable to Hartford from its mouth, fifty miles from Saybrook. The small rivers in Hartford are Mill Creek and Hog river. There is a small pond near the American Asylum on which some ducks sometimes swim in the Summer, and also many small ponds in Hartford.

13. There is a very handsome bridge over Connecticut river, and it was once carried away by freshets in the Spring of the year. There are many turnpikes in this town, but the most expensive is from Hartford to New Haven.

14. Many gentlemen assemble in the State house for the purpose of making laws every two years. I hope Hartford will be increased very rapidly, and will be the most populous city in Conn.

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BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OLD: UNDER INSTRUCTION 5  
YEARS.

*EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF ROME.*

Two twins named Romulus and Remus abandoned by their rich father in the forests of Italy, distinguished from nativity, were taken and brought home by a shepherd. He took care of them till they became men. They, wandering about the towns, wondered at them and tried to collect many barbarians. For they measured land for a new city. The founding of Rome took place 752 years before the birth of Christ.

The government we know during the six successors of Romulus (the Romans preferred to nominate kings there,) was limited or absolute monarchy for a few centuries. The last seventh king named Tarquin whom the inhabitants of Rome expelled from the city, often obliged them to be subject to him with great severity. Afterwards the Romans agreed to appoint two consuls of the city. It means that the government was republican and also they were chosen yearly and there was one consul in Rome and the other consul was the manager of the army during about five centuries. Thus it may be proved that they loved liberty as we do in the United States.

The Gauls, having been very desirous of pillaging the property in Rome, knew that it was the most magnificent and also richest city in the world. So they left their homes for there. When they arrived at it, the inhabitants were much alarmed, they had few arms and a small army. Rome, which occurred 385 years before Christ, was burnt by the Gauls under Brennus the General except the citadel in which the Romans defended themselves from their enemies. Immediately they elected a dictator named Camillus so that he might command every man to be armed against them. They went out of the fortress against the northern invaders and valiantly expelled them from the city and also they slew many of them. Afterwards the city of Rome was rebuilt with stupendous rapidity.

During the life of all the consuls of Rome, the Romans were successful in war and vanquished several nations, viz. Spain, Gaul, Germany, Greece and a few northern countries of Europe, Arabia and a part of Asia and Egypt &c. But Hannibal and his large army, having passed the Pyrenees and the Alps, which they crossed in nine days, arrived at Cannae and fought and slew 40,000 Romans. Carthage, Africa, being very splendid, was too destroyed by fire in the year 146 before the Christian era, so Rome was the most powerful empire in the world the Population was more than 120,000,000 in the Roman Empire of whom 6,000,000 people inhabited the city of Rome.

Cicero, the best orator of Rome, pleaded before the senators in the large Roman Senate house against one of them, named Catiline, for he had tried to bribe a person to set on fire the Senate house and would have excited the people of Rome that he might be promoted as an officer. Cicero had known it by a letter from his friend. But Catiline, the treacherous conspirator, addressed the Senators and Romans in the night, and denied that he was guilty. He hastening into the extremity of Italy, was soon accompanied by his new army and returned for Rome to frighten them to let him reign there. But they being defeated in the field, were scattered abroad in that country. Cicero, exiled by a tribune called Clodius, was put to death in the year 43 before the modern era at the age of 64 years, &c. &c.

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BY A YOUNG LADY WHO LOST HER HEARING AT 6 YEARS OLD,  
UNDER INSTRUCTION 3 1-2 YEARS.

*A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A CLERGYMAN AND A FARMER.*

C. Good morning Sir, how are you ?

F. I thank you, I am tolerably well.

C. How delightful and how pleasant the weather is this season ; you must feel very grateful towards your Benefactor, for he created all things, and gives us rain and heat, so we may cultivate our grain.

F. Very well, but I am obliged to labour hard every day in supporting my family, so that I cannot spend my time in feeling grateful to Him.

C. Please to leave off your hoeing, for I wish to converse with you.

F. No, No, I cannot, because it is so pleasant to day, and it is necessary to have my corn planted before it rains, that it may grow the better.

C. You will not spend but a little time, I have seen many farmers leave off their work immediately, if they met any strangers to converse with—Pray Sir, how do you spend the sabbath ?

F. Every sabbath I am so weary, that I am not able to go to Church, also I feed my stock, and make them fitted to sell.

C. It is very wrong not to keep the sabbath Holy—It is said that many people are in danger, while they are sailing, fishing, hunting, climbing trees or riding for pleasure on the sabbath. Sir have you a Bible?

F. Yes, I have an old one, which my father gave to me before his death, and my family and myself read it every sabbath.

C. Very well, but you ought to read it every day, so you may obtain more knowledge, and be saved after death—You have an immortal soul, which will never die, I fear that you and your family are going on very badly.

F. No, Sir, I and my family are never apt to be intemperate in drinking or eating, but are very frugal, for I have many children to be sent to school, also I furnish them with clothing and books which are very costly—I also give money to the poor every year.

C. I know many people who are industrious like you and labour from day to day, for they wish to get rich; It is their duty to keep the ten commandments of God, to attend meeting every sabbath, also pray every day, for the benefits which they receive from Him—The Bible says there was a very rich man clothed in purple and fine linen every day, and he fared very sumptuously—But there was a poor man named Lazarus who begged for something to eat at his gate; but the rich man was so haughty as not to introduce him in, nor did he treat him kindly; he gave him the crumbs which fell from his table. In a few days the poor man died, and was carried to Heaven. Shortly after the rich man died, and was miserable forever.

F. I am much surprised, for I have never heard of it before.

C. It is indeed a very true story, if you are willing to go to Church, you will hear a great deal more about the Bible, which will be very interesting to you.

F. Well, well, I must have a suit of new clothes, when my wife weaves the finest cloth, I shall carry it to the woollen factory and have it dressed, then I will take all the pains to go—

C. I shall be glad with all my heart, because I wish to have all sinners be saved, rather than lost—Will you excuse me if I ask you how old you are?

F. I am forty-eight, and can run after my flock, when they are in mischief; I do not feel half so weak and tottering as some other people do, who are intemperate—

C. Oh! forty-eight, you have delayed too long to repent—It is better for people to repent when they are young, for it is very uncertain whether you will die to night or next week, “Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.”

F. Sir, if I put off my work and repent, my seed-time will perhaps be spoiled. I wish to get all my work done first, then I will try to do it with all my might.

C. It may be too late, probably you will be disappointed, you can hire some poor men to help you, and pay them a cow or some grain—Please to read the fifty first psalm, and that will teach you how to pray—

F. Dear Sir, I hope I shall follow your good advice, and explain it to my wife and children, I believe they will be extremely glad, for they were never visited by any Clergymen.

C. I am very sorry to hear it, for every body ought to be visited by Clergymen, for it is their duty.

F. I have lived many years in a small village, people do not stop at my house very often. I shall never forget you.

C. I must go directly home and bid you good bye, for it is almost noon, and the sun will shine very hot. I hope I shall see you again with happiness.

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BY A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OLD, UNDER INSTRUCTION 6 YEARS.

### HISTORY OF TURKEY.

Turkey is bounded north by Austria, Russia, the Black sea and Georgia, east by



the Black sea and Persia, south by Arabia and the Mediterranean sea and west by the Mediterranean sea, and Austria.

Its inhabitants originated from the Altain Mountains of Asia, among which they had wandered themselves with their cattle and flocks. The Turks having obtained possession of a part of Western Asia, were encouraged to invade Syria. They became Mahometans, also subdued some parts of the neighbouring countries, and encroached on the borders of the Greek Empire.

A caliph of the Turks named Ottoman, established the seat of government at Byzra. Afterwards Ottoman took some other kingdoms and founded the Turkish Empire 1299 years A. C. Having invaded the Greek Empire for the purpose of taking Constantinople, he was prevented by the invasion of the Tartars, therefore the Turks were obliged to defend themselves from the Tartars. Had they spared the Turks, Ottoman might have taken Constantinople. The sovereigns of Turkey were of Ottoman's race. Afterwards Mahomet II the Great raised up an army, and marched towards Constantinople. The citizens were indolent and feeble in consequence of luxury, who were massacred. The walls were destroyed in the battle in 1453 A. C.

Mahomet II, took Constantinople. The magnificent edifices and the churches of the Christians for exercising religion, which their patriarch had fixed, were spared by the Sultan. Mahomet II removed the seat of government to the capital, and overran the surrounding kingdom.

Turkey became the most powerful Empire of all Europe. The Turks subdued most of the Western nations who submitted and were annually tributary to the Sultan.

The despotic tyrants of Turkey frequently oppressed the inhabitants. The Turks generally do according to their rules which are rigid.

The Turks usually wear loose clothes, and sit on the parts of the floors on which are cushions. They eat at meals without knives and forks, but by means of their fingers. They are remarkably fond of smoking of opium, and their servants play on music for pleasing them to sleep, when they lie on their cushions.

Constantinople is admirably situated on the western side of the Bosphorus. Its vast buildings are chiefly wood and it has some splendid edifices and palaces. The number of the Mosques is 300. The city sometimes suffers by dreadful fires, its streets are gloomy narrow, crooked and filthy, in which the Turks, camels, and horses are carrying burdens, goods &c, without carriages. The city has been annually visited by the terrible plague, which swept off several thousands of inhabitants, though the climate is warm, delightful and healthy.

The Sultan has a beautiful garden which is several miles about square. His beautiful wives are confined in the garden, which produces beautiful and fine fruits and flowers in which the Sultan and his wives dwell in luxury.

The literature and sciences of Turkey are less distinguished. There are a few universities in which some students study for the purpose of becoming Mahometan officers. The Turkish artificers are little celebrated for having produced many different machines and instruments. A large cannon on the Dardanelles is between 15 and 22 feet in length and a yard in diameter. Large brass guns are fixed in two strong fortresses near Constantinople. The Turkish swords are the best of all the world.

The Greeks threw off the yoke of the Sultan and made war against the Turks, but they with difficulty vanquished them. At length the Russian army assisted the Greeks completely to defeat the Turks. Now the government of Greece is monarchy.

The Sultan had appointed a governor of Egypt whose name was Ibrahim Pacha. He was offended that the Sultan oppressed the Egyptians, then they lately rebelled against the Sultan. The Governor collected a large army and fought a decisive engagement with the Turks, and he gained most of the possessions of Turkey. At length the Egyptians triumphed over the Turks in a general engagement.

The Turkish powerful Empire is decreased! It is said that the downfall of Turkey will probably come in a few years. It teaches us that the most glorious power of a kingdom cannot stand forever.

BY A YOUNG LADY 20 YEARS OLD; UNDER INSTRUCTION 4 YEARS.  
SHE LOST HER HEARING AT 6 YEARS OF AGE.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Dear Instructors.—Our usual vacation will take place this week, and I shall then go home and return no more. I truly feel very sorry to leave you for I love you and am well acquainted with you, and have long been with you at the Asylum. I have been here four years. You have always been very kind to me, and you have taught me the truths of the Bible, and have given me good instruction and advice. For this, I feel thankful and express to you all my gratitude. I am happy that I have been here so long and that you have taught me so well. I am greatly satisfied with the knowledge I have, and after my departure I shall never forget it, nor any of you, and I will always think of you and the Asylum, and always endeavour to persevere in well-doing. I shall also remember you with gratitude and be thankful to my benefactors and friends. I am sorry that I can see you no more in this world. But I trust God will bless you, and enable you to teach the Deaf and Dumb the truths of the Bible and make them wise unto salvation. If I can see you no more in this world, I hope to meet you all in heaven.

Dear Pupils who remain, I advise you to be obedient and respectful to your kind instructors, amiable in your disposition, and gentle in your manners, kind and affectionate to one another, and make all around you happy. Be industrious in your business, diligent and attentive to your studies. Mind what your teachers tell you, and do not what they forbid you. Follow their good advice and receive their good instruction. You must attend to the concerns of your immortal souls, and become the friends of God and Jesus Christ for you and I and all must soon die, and our bodies will return to dust again; but our Souls to God who gave them. Daily read your Bible and be constant in prayer. Think of the Day of Judgment, and of Eternity which will never end. Oh! what a solemn word is Eternity! Prepare for death for it is certain, and consider that "Life is short." Choose religion the one thing needful and it will be a great comfort to your immortal Souls, and able to make you happy here and hereafter. "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," for God commands us all. It is one of the Ten commandments from God given by Moses on Mount Sinai. I have been here four years with many of you, and used to attend school all the time. My class-mates have been kind and affectionate to me and one another. Most of them will now leave here, and we must soon part. We have many absent friends in this poor world and many changes; but in heaven the good will never separate and they have no sorrow, no trouble, no sickness and no death. I truly wish you all to become the friends of God and Jesus Christ, that we may all meet in heaven where sorrow and trouble shall cease, and no more to part.

Dear Pupils, who leave the Asylum, I advise you to do all the good you can, be industrious and help your parents, and you must be engaged in business. You should always endeavour to support yourselves and your parents if they are poor and sick. You are old enough to support yourselves, and you should not depend on them for it. You must repay their kindness and be obedient and respectful to them. You must not go with wicked men, or be in bad company, for they will tempt you to do wrong, flatter you, deceive you, and you will be in despair and unhappy, and give your parents and friends trouble. Then they will despise and reject you, and you will be vagabonds and have no comfort in this world, and at last go down the broad road to destruction, and then your souls will be lost forever! Pray God to take care of you, and beseech him to keep you from all temptation and from every evil way. You have solemnly promised to abstain from the use of Ardent Spirits, therefore you must keep your promise. Be honest and just in all your dealings with others. Be kind and affectionate to your brothers and sisters. You must teach them what is right, and tell them what they do not know. Be constant in prayer, you must love to read the Bible and meditate on its truths and reverence it, and be thankful that you have been taught to read and understand it. Remember your kind teachers and friends at the Asylum and their good instruction and advice, and pray God to bless them. Be thankful to God, and grateful to your benefactors and friends.

I bid you all an affectionate farewell. Your Friend.

BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN UNDER INSTRUCTION  
4 YEARS BUT IS NOW EMPLOYED AS AN ASSISTANT IN THE  
SCHOOL.

He lost his hearing partially at 4 and entirely at 8 years of age ; but when he joined the school was quite unable to write connectedly.

ON EDUCATION IN THE U. STATES.

If our country is not as old as Europe, it certainly stands on an equality with the most advanced nation of that quarter of the globe in its progress in the arts and sciences. An intelligent traveller would perhaps be struck on learning that the U. S. not fifty years old, and not more than two hundred years ago a perfect wilderness, now numbers fifty nine colleges and universities, besides Theological Institutions, Medical and Law Schools, several thousand academies and common schools in which all classes can receive equal benefit at a comparatively trifling expense, and besides, by the multitude and cheapness of books, any person of ordinary intellect having the will and the perseverance necessary to execute it, may educate himself without the assistance of an instructor. Self education is probably the best for a republican government, for those who have learned by experience their own powers of mind will not readily submit to be led by others—Hence should a designing leader arise, instead of being dazzled by the splendor of a name, coupled with heroic deeds, the intelligent people would look to his motives and if there is danger give the alarm. The sole tribunal is their judgment, which, past history has proved to be, for the time decisive. Notwithstanding the universality of education in the U. S. there is a material error in the very commencement. A parent would not think that by exerting to the utmost, the corporeal faculties of a child as soon as it can walk he could make another Sampson ; and yet the finer faculties of the brain, before they are half strengthened or even sufficiently grown, are brought into action and forced forward with the anxious desire on the part of the parent of making a prodigy of the child. The body by over-exertion at too tender an age can be so deranged or injured as never to recover its tone—The seat of the mind is the brain and like the body the brain has its machinery. Phrenology asserts and the assertion is entitled to belief that each of the mental powers has its particular place of action as have the corporeal organs. It is not to be understood however that the mind ought to be neglected during the first years of life. It ought to be encouraged but not compelled to work so far and so long beyond its ability to comprehend, as to prostrate those powers which would otherwise as they gathered strength, develop and by education expand.

April 1st 1833

*To no one but myself.*

Come, the day is fair,  
The bees are humming in the air,  
The sun is laving in the lake,  
The fishes sporting near the brake ;  
So come, and drink the balmy breeze  
By soft gales wafted from the trees.

The lake is like an angel's path  
And spotted like a flowery heath  
With Islands lovely as itself ;  
No rock, or mountain-crag, or delf,  
But smiles upon the glassy wave  
Or lies contented in its grave.

So come—O! come and let us go,  
The day is still—the wind is low  
There's nothing to disturb or break  
The drowsy woods—or sleeping lake.  
The spell of nature's loveliness  
Hath power to wrap the soul in bliss.

The boat is waiting on the shore  
And ready hangs the lightsome oar;  
T'will glitter as we move along  
And that alone shall be our song,  
Save when some wild bird's mood subdued  
Gives echo to the solitude.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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I. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including TUITION, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

II. In case of sickness, the necessary extra charges will be made.

III. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in case of sickness.

IV. Payments are always to be made one quarter in advance, for such pupils as reside within this State, and six months in advance for such as come from other states; for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

V. Each person, applying for admission, must not be under TEN or over THIRTY years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES H. WELLS, COMMITTEE.

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Vacations begin on the last Wednesdays in April and September, and continue, each, four weeks. The time of admitting pupils, is at the close of the spring vacation. Punctuality in this respect, is very important; as it cannot be expected, that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation. Such a pupil must suffer the inconvenience and the loss.

It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

When a pupil is sent to the Asylum, unless accompanied by a parent, or some friend who can give the necessary information concerning him, he should bring a written statement as to his name; the year, month and day of birth; the names in full of his parents, brothers and sisters; the place of his residence; whether he was born deaf, or if not, what caused his deafness: also the name and direction of the person to whom letters respecting him may be addressed—He should be *well clothed*; that is, in general he should have both winter and summer clothing enough to last one year, and be furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked.

Careful attention to these suggestions is quite important.