

is named the Denison House in his honor.

Arthur L. Roberts, a member of the Gallaudet College class of 1904, was principal of the school from 1918 to 1921. Roberts left the field of education to accept a position with the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf in Chicago, where he built an illustrious career and became president of the Society. (See the 1950s.) Ronald E. Noland, a graduate of the Minnesota School for the Deaf and a member of the Gallaudet Class of 1958, was acting dean of the school for one year. In 1974 Robert Davila, a graduate of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley and a 1953 graduate of Gallaudet, became dean of the school. Davila later became Gallaudet vice president for Pre-College Programs.

During the 1950s many deaf students who had taken the college entrance examinations and failed attended the Kendall School post-graduate program.

In 1970 legislation was passed changing the name of the school and its scope of responsibility. That year it became the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and assumed the responsibility not only for teaching deaf children but also for testing, evaluating and developing educational materials, methods, and models and disseminating this information to other schools throughout the nation. In 1977 construction began on a new school plant to accommodate an enrollment of 300. These new facilities, in addition to meeting the needs of an expanded school program, include small live-in units for short-term occupancy by parents of children undergoing extensive educational diagnostic services, and by researchers and visiting professionals.

Kendall School has had many outstanding graduates who have gone on to work in a variety of fields. One family stands as an example: Gertude (Scott) Galloway, Meda (Scott) Hutchinson, and Roger Scott, sisters and brother. Galloway, president-elect of the NAD, will take office in 1980 to start the Association's second century. She is the first woman elected to the NAD presidency. Hutchinson was a mathematics instructor at Gallaudet College until her recent death. Scott is the first deaf foreman to be employed in the Government Printing Office.

Among the noted teachers at Kendall School was Ellen Pearson Stewart, wife

of Roy J. Stewart. After graduating from Gallaudet she taught for a short time in South Dakota, then returned to Kendall School, where she was a member of the faculty for 37 years.

Texas School for the Deaf Austin

Opened: 1857

Founder: State Legislature

The Texas School for the Deaf began in an old frame house, three log cabins, and a smokehouse. The three students and their deaf teacher, Matthew Clark, used the smokehouse as their classroom. Jacob Van Nostrand, a teacher from the New York School for the Deaf, was the first of 21 superintendents of the school.

Those early years were a constant struggle. That was the period of the Civil War and reconstruction. They were difficult times and the state treasury was depleted. For two years there were not enough funds to pay the teachers' salaries. Food was cultivated on the farm by the students and faculty, and sheep were shorn to make wool for clothing for some of the children. Unable to get sufficient money to hire enough teachers, the superintendent taught some of the classes.

In 1876 the school added a state printing office and two years later, a shoe shop. That year *The Texas Mute Ranger*, forerunner of the school's current publication, *The Lone Star*, appeared.

In 1851 the school was placed under the control of the State Board of Education. In 1954 the State Legislature voted a \$2.5 million dollar reconstruction program. In 1965 the school acquired the campus of the Texas Deaf, Blind and Orphan School. The highest total enrollment of TSD was 750 in 1974-75, making the school the largest residential school for the deaf in the United States at that time. In 1973, legislation was passed dividing the state into five regions but TSD continued to serve as a state-wide educational program for deaf children.

A small bronze replica of the Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Alice statue (which is located on the Gallaudet College campus) is on display in the lobby of the school auditorium. The Lewis Literary Society, a literary-drama organization, and the Emily Lewis Dormitory are named for the first pupil of

the school, who later became one of its teachers. A bronze plaque honors Louis Orrill, a graduate of the school, who was president of the Texas Association of the Deaf for 19 years.

Two of the school's alumni have become administrators of other schools. Roy Holcomb was head of the Margaret Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired in Delaware, and Larry Stewart founded and directed a model demonstration program for hearing impaired, developmentally disabled deaf children and adults in Arizona.

Kelly Stevens, a successful deaf artist, is a graduate of TSD.

The Mary L. Thornberry Speech and Hearing Center on the Gallaudet College campus is named for an alumna and former teacher of the school.

Alabama School for the Deaf Talladega

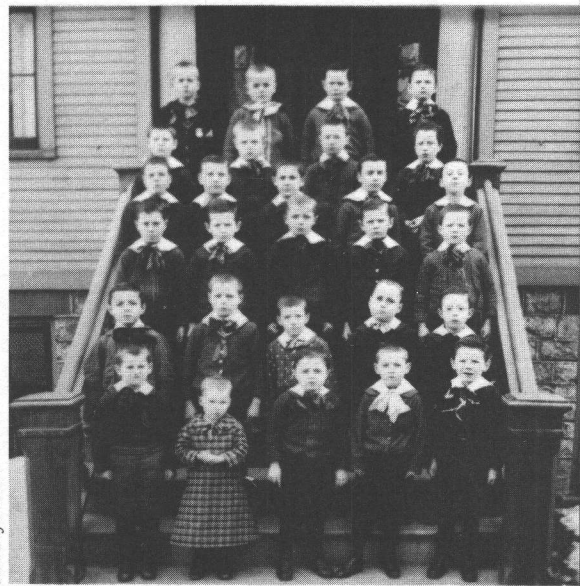
Opened: 1858

Founder: Dr. Joseph Henry Johnson, Sr.

Dr. Johnson, a physician originally from Georgia, became interested in the deaf because he had a deaf brother whom he wished to assist in the pursuit of an education. He prepared himself as a teacher of the deaf and opened a school in his home. He continued his medical practice to help finance the operation of the school.

Dr. Johnson received from the state

The first group of boys to enter the "Branch House" at St. Mary's School, Buffalo.



St. Mary's School