



American Annals of the Deaf

The Evansville, Indiana School for the Deaf.

accepted on the condition that a new school be built on a new site. As a result, the school began moving to a suburban site in West Trenton in 1923. The move was completed three years later. The first Eastern Schools for the Deaf basketball tournament was held at this school in 1927.

The attention of most of the adult deaf of the United States was focused upon persons and events at the New Jersey School from before the beginning of the century until around 1930. *The Silent Worker* was published at the school through most of these years, edited by George S. Porter, nationally known and highly respected printing instructor at the school. It was the leading publication of the deaf world.

The school has maintained one of the finest vocational training departments in a school for the deaf. Its printing department was one of the first to introduce photoengraving.

The teaching staff included some of the most capable deaf teachers in the country.

As a national publication, *The Silent Worker* became too large and compli-

cated to serve effectively as a school project. It was discontinued in 1929 when Editor Porter retired.

Dr. Pope retired in 1939 and was succeeded by Charles M. Jochem, who granted the NAD permission to resume publication of *The Silent Worker* in 1949. Under Dr. Jochem's direction the school program was highly developed and new buildings were constructed. The academic and vocational departments became state certified.

Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind Ogden

Opened: 1884

Founder: Henry C. White*

The Utah School for the Deaf was established 12 years before Utah became a state. It was begun as a class at the University of Deseret in Salt Lake City. Henry C. White, a deaf man from Boston and a Gallaudet graduate was hired as teacher and principal. The school opened with one pupil, Elizabeth Wood, and within a month four students were attending the class. In 1886 White began to board the students in his home. Two years later the State Legislature passed a law making the school part of the public school system and a branch of the University, to be known as the Institute of Deaf-Mutes. The legislation provided funds for the construction of a building on the University campus. White remained as principal for five years. He was replaced by a hearing teacher from Kansas. White returned to Boston where he became a printer and published the *National Gazette*. In 1911 he moved west again and founded the Arizona State School for the Deaf and the Blind in Tucson.

In 1896 the school was moved to a 57-acre tract in Ogden, the second larg-

est city in the state. In 1959 the school started an Extension Department for deaf children in different parts of the state. In 1962 the school initiated a dual track educational program offering an oral/aural program in one department and a total communication program in another.

Robert G. Sanderson, a former president of the National Association of the Deaf, Ned C. Wheeler and the Wenger Twins, Ray and Arthur, are graduates of the Utah School.

Kenneth C. Burdett retired in 1974 after spending 53 years as a student and later a teacher at the school. The last 12 years he was the curriculum coordinator of the Total Communication Department.

Northern New York School for the Deaf

Malone

Opened: 1884

Founder: Henry C. Rider*

Concerned about the lack of educational opportunities for deaf children in the northern New York area, Henry C. Rider, a graduate of the New York School for the Deaf (Fanwood) set about starting one in 1883. There were six schools for the deaf then in existence, the nearest being the school at Rome, but with an enrollment of 170 it had no room for more students. Rider was aided in his efforts by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, eldest son of the founder of the Hartford School.

Rider met with many difficulties and frustrations. There was opposition to another school for the deaf in the state and opponents managed to limit the enrollment to twelve students before that restriction was rescinded. In searching for deaf children not in school, Rider met with mixed responses. As he described it: "The re-

The Utah School for the Deaf, Ogden.

