

Laurent Clerc The Story Of His Early Years

This unique collection of essays, accompanied by a pioneering DVD, at last brings a dazzling view of the literary, social, and performative aspects of American Sign Language to a wide audience. The book presents the work of a renowned and diverse group of deaf, hard-of-hearing, and hearing scholars who examine original ASL poetry, narrative, and drama. The DVD showcases the poems and narratives under discussion in their original form, providing access to them for hearing non-signers for the first time. Together, the book and DVD provide new insight into the history, culture, and creative achievements of the deaf community while expanding the scope of the visual and performing arts, literary criticism, and comparative literature.

Examines the use of sign language by the deaf and discusses the education and social conditions of deaf people in the United States

Portrays the extraordinary teachers, students, and administrators of the Lexington School for the Deaf, who belong to a unique culture and who struggle to make communication possible and accessible. Reprint.

Argues that deaf Americans consider English secondary to American Sign Language, and have hence developed their own culture of behavior, values, beliefs, and expression within mainstream culture.

Pam and Jodi's Journey

Silent Poetry

Introduction to American Deaf Culture

Teacher's Guide

Through Deaf Eyes

Deaf World

Signing the Body Poetic

Uses almost 1,400 photographs to present a comprehensive guide to the techniques, words, and phrases used in American Sign Language.

Much contemporary political philosophy has been a debate between utilitarianism on the one hand and Kantian, or rights-based ethic has recently faced a growing challenge from a different direction, from a view that argues for a deeper understanding of citizenship and community than the liberal ethic allows. The writings collected in this volume present leading statements of rights-based liberalism and of the communitarian, or civic republican alternatives to that position. The principle of selection has been to shift the focus from the familiar debate between utilitarians and Kantian liberals in order to consider a more powerful challenge of the rights-based ethic, a challenge indebted, broadly speaking, to Aristotle, Hegel, and the civic republican tradition. Contributors include Isaiah Berlin,

John Rawls, Alasdair MacIntyre.

In graduating from Gallaudet University, finding a job in Washington, D.C., and starting a family with her college sweetheart, Kitty Fischer tacitly abandoned the Louisiana Cajun culture that had exposed her to little more than prejudice and misery as a child. Upon discovering that she suffered from Usher syndrome (a genetic condition that causes both deafness and blindness), however, Fischer began an unlikely journey toward reclaiming her heritage. She and Cathryn Carroll tell the story of her heroic struggle and cultural odyssey in *Orchid of the Bayou: A Deaf Woman Faces Blindness*. "By this time Mama knew I was 'not right,'" Fischer says of her early childhood. "She knew the real words for 'not right,' too, though she never said those words. I was deaf and dumb." Initially Fischer's parents turned to folk healers to try and "cure" their daughter's deafness, but an aunt's fortunate discovery of the Louisiana School for the Deaf would rescue Fischer from misunderstanding and introduce her to sign language and Deaf culture. She weathered the school's experiments with oralism and soon rose to the top of her class, ultimately leaving Louisiana for the academic promise of Gallaudet. While in college, Fischer met and married her future husband, Lance, a Jewish Deaf man from Brooklyn, New York, and each landed jobs close to their alma mater. After the birth of their first child, however, Fischer could no longer ignore her increasing tunnel vision. Doctors quickly confirmed that Fischer had Usher syndrome. While Fischer struggled to come to terms with her condition, the high incidence of Usher syndrome among Cajun people led her to re-examine her cultural roots. "Could I still be me, Catherine Hoffpauir Fischer, had I not been born of a mix that codes for Usher syndrome?" she asks. "To some extent, the history of my people explains the constitution of my genes and the way my life has unfolded." Today Fischer prospers, enjoying her time with family and friends and celebrating the Deaf, Cajun, Blind, and Jewish cultures that populate her life. Her lively story will resonate with anyone who recognizes the arduous journey toward claiming an identity.

Fifteen principles outlined as a guide for parents and teachers who want to share the pleasure of reading with deaf children.

Disabling the Deaf Community

History of Connecticut in Monographic Form

The SAGE Deaf Studies Encyclopedia

The Mask of Benevolence

The Deaf Community in America

Train Go Sorry

Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet

The deaf community in the West has endured radical changes in the past centuries. This work of history tracks the changes both in the education of and the social world of deaf people through the years. Topics include attitudes toward the deaf in Europe and America and the evolution of communication and language. Of particular interest is the way in which deafness has been increasingly humanized, rather than medicalized or pathologized, as it was in the past. Successful contributions to the deaf and non-deaf world by deaf individuals are also highlighted. Instructors considering this book for use in a course may request an examination copy here.

Alice Cogswell was a bright and curious child and a quick learner. She also couldn't hear. And, unfortunately, in the early nineteenth century in America, there was no way to teach deaf children. One day, though, an equally curious young man named Thomas Gallaudet, Alice's neighbor, senses Alice's intelligence and agrees to find a way to teach her. Gallaudet's interest in young Alice carries him across the ocean and back and eventually inspires him to create the nation's first school for the deaf, thus improving young Alice's life and the lives of generations of young, deaf students to come./DIVDIV

Pam and Jodi's Journey is the ninth book Mrs. Beckley has written for Xlibris. It tells the story of a ninth-grade girl Pam, who is 80 percent deaf in both ears, and her best friend, Jodi, who also acts as her interpreter, and how they introduce their classmates and school to American Sign Language, or ASL, and its culture. Pam and Jodi's Journey also teaches you, the reader, about the history of American Sign Language.

Sign Me Alice is an outrageous comedy and the most popular play ever shown at Gallaudet University. Based on Pygmalion and My Fair Lady, it teaches lessons about Deaf people and their conflicts with the hearing world over styles of communication. Laurent Clerc: A Profile is an historical play about the Deaf Frenchman who sacrificed his personal life to become America's first teacher of deaf children and who is the father of American Sign Language (ASL). Along with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, he made American deaf education possible in early 1800s. Combining Sign Me Alice & Laurent Clerc: Two Deaf Plays and Classroom Guide to Suggested Activities and Projects, teachers can bring a wonderful learning experience to deaf and hearing students in secondary schools, literature classes, and Deaf Studies classes. Unveiling many social issues within the Deaf community, the plays bring more awareness to the students about the importance of the rich visual language that is American Sign Language (ASL) and its history. Classroom Guide includes: -- Concise

definitions of American Sign Language, Cued Speech, and Seeing Exact English (SEE) -- Synopses & Vocabulary (English & ASL) for each Act and Scene -- Comprehension Check, Answer Key, and Discussion Questions -- Suggestions for understanding characterization, setting, plot, conflict, mood, and stage directions

No Walls of Stone

Abbé Sicard's Deaf Education

A History of the Deaf

The Story of Junius Wilson

How They are Educated, and how the Alphabets are Invented, and Introduced Into Use

And, Laurent Clerc : a Profile

History in the Making

When his family's yaks go missing, Kami, a young deaf Sherpa boy, sets off into the Himalaya Mountains alone to find them. Simultaneous.

"Utilizing 1,150 sign illustrations and historical texts, this reference presents the detailed account of the origins of more than 500 ASL signs, including regional variations"--

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Discusses the culture of the modern deaf community, the oppression of sign language, and the failure of educational programs that rely exclusively on oral language to teach deaf children

Hand, Heart & Mind

Inside a Deaf World

A Story about Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet

Nineteenth-Century Deaf Education and the Growth of Deaf Culture

The Other Side of Silence

Deaf American Prose 1980-2010

History Through Deaf Eyes

Like *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*, this is a fascinating voyage into a strange and wonderful land, a provocative meditation on communication, biology, adaptation, and culture. In *Seeing Voices*, Oliver Sacks turns his attention to the subject of deafness, and the result is a deeply felt portrait of a minority struggling for recognition and respect--a minority with its own rich, sometimes astonishing, culture and unique visual language, an extraordinary mode of communication that tells us much about the basis of language in hearing people as well. *Seeing Voices* is, as Studs Terkel has written, "an exquisite, as well as revelatory, work."

This collection presents a diverse cross-section of stories, essays, memoirs, and novel excerpts by a remarkable cadre of Deaf writers that mines the burgeoning bilingual deaf environment.

During the early nineteenth century, schools for the deaf appeared in the United States for the first time. These schools were committed to the use of the sign language to educate deaf students. Manual education made the growth of the deaf community possible, for it gathered deaf people together in sizable numbers for the first time in American history. It also fueled the emergence of Deaf culture, as the schools became agents of cultural transformations. Just as the Deaf community began to be recognized as a minority culture, in the 1850s, a powerful movement arose to undo it, namely oral education. Advocates of oral education, deeply influenced by the writings of public school pioneer Horace Mann, argued that deaf students should stop signing and should start speaking in the hope that the Deaf community would be abandoned, and its language and culture would vanish. In this revisionist history, *Words Made Flesh* explores the educational battles of the nineteenth century from both hearing and deaf points of view. It places the growth of the Deaf community at the heart of the story of deaf education and explains how the unexpected emergence of Deafness provoked the pedagogical battles that dominated the field of deaf education in the nineteenth century, and still reverberate today. Photographs and interviews document the history of deaf culture in the United States.

Orchid of the Bayou

Sign Me Alice

Alice Cogswell, Thomas Gallaudet, and the Birth of American Sign Language

Sign Me Alice & Laurent Clerc

A Profile/ Classroom Guide

Learning from Deaf Adults

Seeing Voices

Focuses on efforts to educate deaf people in the United States, from colonial times to the present.

This book explores the dynamic interaction between art and the sign language of the deaf in France from the philosopheRs to the introduction of the sound motion picture. Nicholas Mirzoeff shows how the French Revolution transformed the ancienT regime metaphor of painting as silent poetry into a nineteenth-century school of over one hundred deaf artists. Painters, sculptors, photographers, and graphic artists all emanated from the Institute for the Deaf in Paris, playing a central role in the vibrant deaf culture of the period. With the

rise of Darwinism, eugenics, and race science, however, the deaf found themselves categorized as "savages," excluded and ignored by the hearing. This book is concerned with the process and history of that marginalization, the constitution of a "center" from which the abnormal could be excluded, and the vital role of visual culture within this discourse. Based on groundbreaking archival and pictorial research, Mirzoeff's exciting and intertextual analysis of what he terms the "silent screen of deafness" produces an alternative history of nineteenth-century art that challenges canonical view of the history of art, the inheritance of the Enlightenment, and the functions, status, and meanings of visual culture itself. Fusing methodologies from cultural studies, poststructuralism and art history, his study will be important for students and scholars of art history, cultural and deaf studies, and the history of medicine, and will interest a general audience concerned with the relationship of the deaf and the larger society. Nicholas Mirzoeff is Assistant Professor of Art History at the University of Wisconsin. Originally published in 1995. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. The time has come for a new in-depth encyclopedic collection of articles defining the current state of Deaf Studies at an international level and using the critical and intersectional lens encompassing the field. The emergence of Deaf Studies programs at colleges and universities and the broadened knowledge of social sciences (including but not limited to Deaf History, Deaf Culture, Signed Languages, Deaf Bilingual Education, Deaf Art, and more) have served to expand the activities of research, teaching, analysis, and curriculum development. The field has experienced a major shift due to increasing awareness of Deaf Studies research since the mid-1960s. The field has been further influenced by the Deaf community's movement, resistance, activism and politics worldwide, as well as the impact of technological advances, such as in communications, with cell phones, computers, and other devices. A major goal of this new encyclopedia is to shift focus away from the "Medical/Pathological Model" that would view Deaf individuals as needing to be "fixed" in order to correct hearing and speaking deficiencies for the sole purpose of assimilating into mainstream society. By contrast, The Deaf Studies Encyclopedia seeks to carve out a new and critical perspective on Deaf Studies with the focus that the Deaf are not a people with a disability to be treated and "cured" medically, but rather, are members of a distinct cultural group with a distinct and vibrant community and way of being.

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unexpected emergence of Deafness provoked the pedagogical battles that dominated the field of deaf education in the nineteenth century, and still reverberate today.

My Heart Glow

When the Mind Hears

A Deaf Woman Faces Blindness

American Deaf Cultural History, 1900 to World War II

Reading to Deaf Children

Kami and the Yaks

The History of the First School for Deaf-mutes of America

The authoritative statement on the deaf, their education, and their struggle against prejudice.

Introduction to American Deaf Culture provides a fresh perspective on what it means to be Deaf in contemporary hearing society. The book offers an overview of Deaf art, literature, history, and humor, and touches on political, social and cultural themes.

Abbé Sicard was a French revolutionary priest and an innovator of French and American sign language. He enjoyed a meteoric rise from Toulouse and Bordeaux to Paris and, despite his non-conformist tendencies, he escaped the guillotine. In fact, the revolutionaries acknowledged his position and during the Terror of 1794, they made him the director of the first school for the deaf. Later, he became a member of the first Ecole Normale, the National Institute, and the Académie Française. He is recognized today as having developed Enlightenment theories of pantomime, 'signing,' and a form of "universal language" that later spread to Russia, Spain, and America. This is the first book-length biography of Sicard published in any language since 1873, despite Sicard's international renown. This thoughtful, engaging work explores French and American sign language and deaf studies set against the backdrop of the French Revolution and Napoleon.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet had a sharp mind and a great determination to make a difference in the world. When Thomas met Alice Cogswell, a little girl who was deaf, he decided to go to Europe to study deaf education and became a teacher. The signs he learned developed into American Sign Language and helped his students to leave their isolation behind.

Founder of Deaf-mute Instruction in America

Words Made Flesh

An Anthology of Literature by Deaf and Hard of Hearing Writers

Talking with Your Hands, Listening with Your Eyes

A Historical Reader and Primary Sourcebook

Unspeakable

A Photographic History of an American Community

Junius Wilson (1908-2001) spent seventy-six years at a state mental hospital in Goldsboro, North Carolina, including six in the criminal ward. He had never been declared insane by a medical professional or found guilty of any criminal charge.

But he was deaf and black in the Jim Crow South. Unspeakable is the story of his life. Using legal records, institutional files, and extensive oral history interviews--some conducted in sign language--Susan Burch and Hannah Joyner piece together the story of a deaf man accused in 1925 of attempted rape, found insane at a lunacy hearing, committed to the criminal ward of the State Hospital for the Colored Insane, castrated, forced to labor for the institution, and held at the hospital for more than seven decades. Junius Wilson's life was shaped by some of the major developments of twentieth-century America: Jim Crow segregation, the civil rights movement, deinstitutionalization, the rise of professional social work, and the emergence of the deaf and disability rights movements. In addition to offering a bottom-up history of life in a segregated mental institution, Burch and Joyner's work also enriches the traditional interpretation of Jim Crow by highlighting the complicated intersections of race and disability as well as of community and language. This moving study expands the boundaries of what biography can and should be. There is much to learn and remember about Junius Wilson--and the countless others who have lived unspeakable histories.

A collection of literature by poets, novelists, short-story writers, playwrights, journalists, and essayists, all of whom live the deaf experience

A fictionalized autobiography in which the voice of Laurent Clerc describes his boyhood in France as a deaf student and his development of his own progressive methods to teach the deaf.

The History of American Sign Language "A.S.L."

Clerc

The History of the first school for deaf-mutes of America

A World of Knowing

A Complete Photographic Guide to American Sign Language

Sign Language and the Deaf Community in America

Laurent Clerc