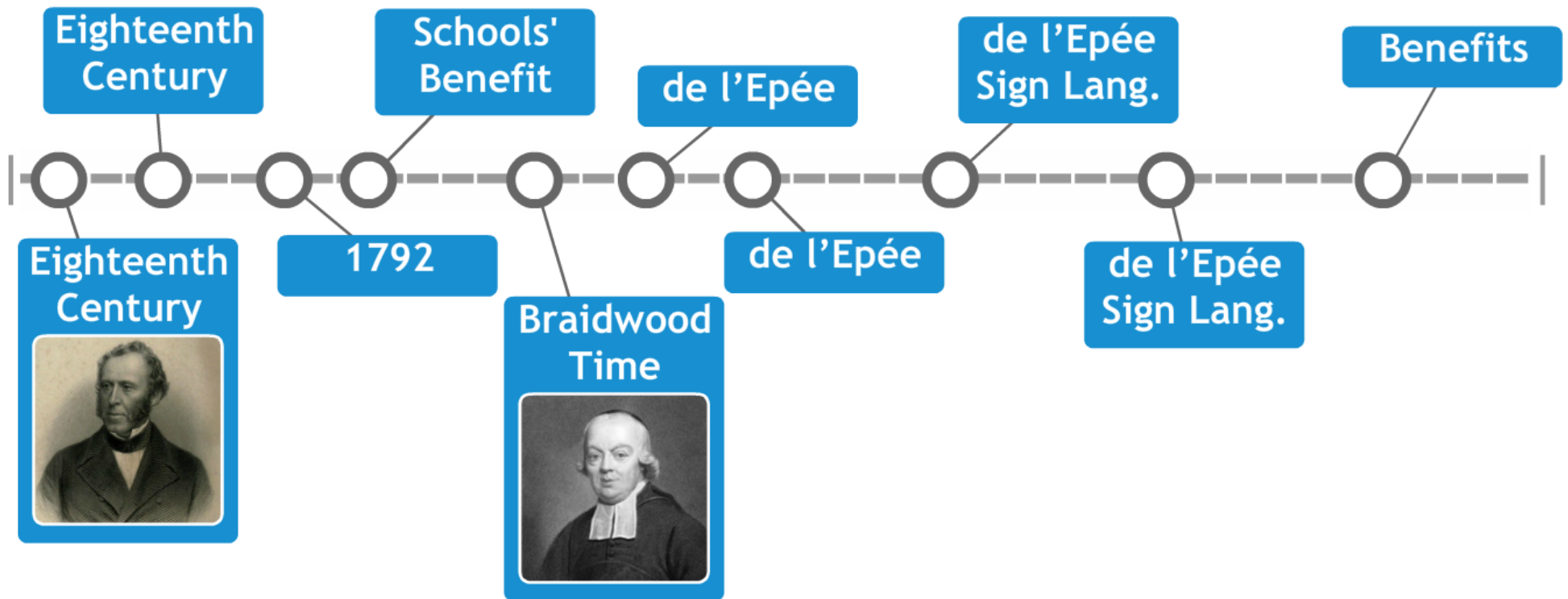


# TIMELINE

## Milan Timeline1

By: Lauren



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### Items:

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#### ○ Eighteenth Century

1760- Braidwood founded Britain's first deaf school (in Edinburgh)  
Charged the usual high fees for teaching oral and written skills

#### ○ Eighteenth Century

For the next 80 years, Braidwood and family had what was basically a monopoly in the field of deaf education  
Kept their teaching methods secret  
Later moved to London to set up a new private school

#### ○ 1792

The first 'charity' school opened in Bermondsey (later moved to Old Kent Road) with Braidwood's nephew Joseph Watson in charge

#### ○ Schools' Benefit

Schools in different parts of the country helped the growth and development of deaf community because the young deaf were brought together in one place and became friends

#### ○ Braidwood Time

Charles-Michel l'Abbé de l'Epée -a priest- in the 1760s gave religious instruction to 2 deaf sisters. After finding he couldn't communicate with speech or writing, he decided to learn their signs.

#### ○ de l'Epée

As his work went on, he attracted more pupils from the deaf community and he set up a school (first to be open to all without any fees).

#### ○ de l'Epée

de l'Epée accepted sign language as means of communication/teaching tools He continued learning to use it. He later taught speech where appropriate- his aim was to get his pupils to learn French

#### ○ de l'Epée Sign Lang.

He developed a methodical signing system based on French sign language but included ways of showing French grammar.  
The pupils now had means of translating sign language into French and vice versa

#### ○ de l'Epée Sign Lang.

This was eventually abandoned because it became complex and cumbersome over time

#### ○ Benefits

With the increase in the number of schools teaching through sign language, there was also an increase in the numbers of literate and knowledgeable deaf people.