

plotting all the occurrences of a single pillar during one period of time on one map, is demonstrated through Figure 1, showing German schools for the deaf established between 1778 and 1882.

German schools for the deaf established between 1778 and 1882 appear to be generally well-distributed throughout the whole country. The highest concentrations of schools appear to be within today's Baden-Württemberg (southwest Germany) and Nordrhein-Westfalen (central-western Germany) states. The states of Brandenburg and Sachsen (central and southern parts of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR)), Hessen, Thüringen, and the southern part of Niedersachsen (all in central Germany), and particularly Saarland (just southeast of Luxembourg) appear to have the lowest concentrations of schools.

Schools that were established in then-Prussian territory are also shown in present-day Poland and Russia. Similarly, schools that were established in towns now part of France are also included in Figure 1. These schools were in lands under German control at the time of their report in data sources.

The second form of analysis presented in this paper is a chronological analysis, demonstrated by an analysis of the founding patterns of German Deaf clubs over time. The data set compiled on German Deaf clubs was divided into five time periods, which were automatically calculated by Arc-

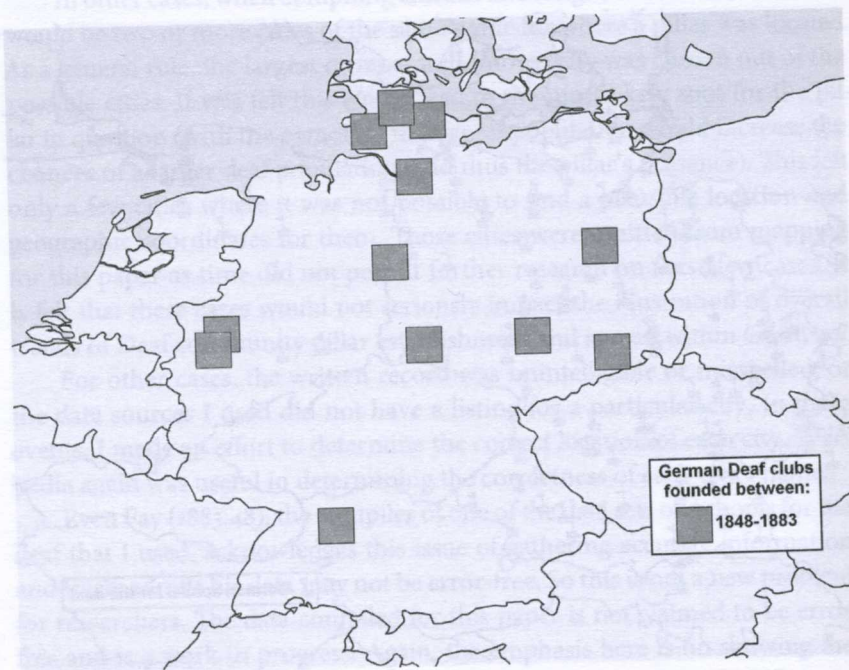


Figure 2: German Deaf clubs founded between 1848 and 1883

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GIS: 1848 to 1883, 1884 to 1910, 1911 to 1928, 1929 to 1942, and 1943 to 1994. Figure 2 shows where Deaf clubs were founded during the first period. Figures 3-6 then map clubs founded during the subsequent period atop clubs founded in the previous period(s), so patterns in the emergence of Deaf clubs can be seen for each time period. For each figure, darker-colored icons indicate more recent clubs, while white or lighter-colored icons indicate older clubs.

Too much cannot be read from the maps where there seem to be gaps in certain parts of Germany where no Deaf clubs appear to exist there because of the limitations of the German Deaf club data set. This particularly refers to the number of Deaf clubs that unfortunately had to be excluded from this form of mapping and analysis because their year of founding is not known. Also affecting the maps is the uncertainty of whether each club after its founding, has remained continuously active to the present day. Both limitations are another avenues of future investigation needed to strengthen the validity of the existing German Deaf club data set.

However, the benefit of seeing the patterns of where and when Deaf clubs did emerge is demonstrated through this series of maps. They serve as pointers for which cities and clubs to investigate for historical records of high levels of Deaf community activity.

The earliest German Deaf clubs appear to be concentrated in the north, central, and central-east part of present-day Germany. There are also clubs within Nordrhein-Westfalen (the central-west) and Baden-Württemberg (the southwest).

The period 1884 to 1910 appears to see a flurry of 'catch-up' activity in the central and southern parts of present-day Germany, particularly in Rheinland-Pfalz (in the southwest, just east of Luxembourg) and Baden-Württemberg (the southwest) states and in Thüringen (in the central/central-eastern). Other parts of Germany, such as Schleswig-Holstein (the north central) and the area just south of it, continue to see development of Deaf clubs.

The next time period, 1911 to 1928, appears to see continued Deaf club proliferation within Baden-Württemberg (the southwest) and limited expansion elsewhere with the exception of some development within Bayern (the southeast). Again, growth in southwestern Germany (Baden-Württemberg) appears to dominate the period from 1929 to 1942, along with some Deaf club development in southern Hessen (the central-west) and northern Bayern (the southeast).

The final map in this series, covering 1943 to 1994, shows some growth in the southwest, again in Baden-Württemberg, and in central Germany. However, the most striking feature is the emergence of Deaf clubs in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (the extreme northeast). Some of those clubs may simply be a continuation of earlier clubs in the same city, interrupted by Nazism and

