

Supplemental Material S1. Professional biographies of ASHA's 25 charter members.

As can be seen from their biographical descriptions below, ASHA's charter members had diverse career paths. In 1925, early in the careers of many, there was only one department in higher education that offered a degree program in speech pathology, so their affiliations or training were not from a speech pathology department in a college or university. The primary avenues for becoming specialists in the field of speech correction were to take summer courses or a course or two at a normal school, or to bootstrap their own expertise in an allied field by becoming self-declared clinicians. Some went to Europe and studied with more established "logopedists" (see bios of Goldstein, Kenyon, Stinchfield; see also Duchan, 2021). Once they established themselves as experts, they offered clinical services in private practices or directed university speech clinics, school-based speech correction programs or child guidance clinics. Some taught speech correction courses in allied departments such as English, Speech and Drama, Mental Hygiene, or in Medical Schools. Many did several things all at once or in sequence.

Indeed, their multifaceted career focus was built into the requirements of membership when the organization began. To qualify as association members, they must have experience as clinicians and as teachers and researchers specializing in speech correction (Paden, 1970, p. 9).

1. **Margaret Gray Blanton's** master's thesis, completed at Johns Hopkins University in 1917, was on the subject of infant motor development. Her mentor for her master's thesis was John Watson, the originator of behaviorism. She served as a lecturer at the University of Tulane University in 1918, at the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to 1923, at University of Iowa in 1926 and at Vassar College from 1927 to 1930. Much of her lecturing was on topics having to do with speech correction and child guidance. In 1925, at the time ASHA was founded, she was acting as an administrator at a Child Guidance clinic associated with the public schools in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She co-founded that clinic with her husband, Smiley Blanton.

Margaret Blanton was a prolific writer of professional books as well as books and articles for the popular press. The professional books that she co-authored with Smiley Blanton were: *Speech Training for Children* (1919), *Child Guidance* (1927), and *For Stutterers* (1936).

2. **Smiley Blanton** was a psychiatrist who obtained his medical degree from Cornell University in 1914. He then became the director of the University of Wisconsin Speech and Mental Hygiene Clinic which he founded in 1914. He was also a faculty member in the Department of Speech and Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin. Later, Blanton founded and directed a child guidance clinic in Minneapolis with his wife, Margaret Blanton. When in Minneapolis, he held the position of Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Minnesota (1924–1927). In 1929, Blanton began psychoanalysis with Sigmund Freud. He later wrote a book about his experiences with Freud (Blanton, 1971). In 1933 he served as president of what is now ASHA.

Smiley Blanton authored a number of publications on various aspects of speech correction, including stuttering and voice and speech problems of preschool children (see link to [biographies](#) on Judy Duchan's website). Some of these were with his wife, Margaret Blanton (see above).

In 1937 Blanton began work in New York City with the popular minister Norman Vincent Peale. The Blantons opened the Religio-Psychiatric Clinic where free therapy was offered to people with emotional disturbances such as anxiety and depression.

3. **Richard Carman Borden** was the co-director the Speech Clinic in the Department of Public Speaking at New York University at the time of ASHA's founding in 1925. He also held an appointment in the Department of Speech. Borden was best known as a teacher of public speaking, about which he wrote several popular books (e.g., *How to Win a Sales Argument*, with Alvin Busse, 1926). Borden also wrote a book with Alvin Busse on speech correction (1925).
4. **Frederick Warner Brown** was a teacher in the department of spoken English at Smith College between 1925 and 1926. He worked as a speech correctionist and psychologist in a number of places during his career. His longest stint was the director of the Guidance Department and Speech Clinic for the Sewankaha High Schools in Long Island, New York.
5. **Mary A. Brownell** was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin in 1925, at the time of ASHA's founding. Robert West was her advisor (see bio of West below). Brownell continued her work with the organization after 1925, serving on various committees (Paden, 1970).
6. **Alvin Clayton Busse** obtained his BA from Macalester University in Minneapolis, in 1920 and his MA from New York University in 1924. In 1925, at the time of ASHA's founding, he was a teacher in the Speech Department of New York University. He, along with Richard Borden, directed the speech clinic in that department. The two co-authored a book on speech correction (Borden & Busse, 1925), along with a number of books on speech improvement and salesmanship.
7. **Pauline Beatrice Camp** was Public School Director of Child Guidance and Special Education in Madison, Wisconsin in 1925. She eventually became the director of the Wisconsin State Program in Speech Correction.
8. **Jane Dorsey (Zimmerman)** was a teacher in the Department of Spoken English at Smith College in 1925, along with Frederick Brown. She taught speech at Teachers College at Columbia University from 1936 and received her Ph.D. from there in 1943. Her dissertation topic was entitled: Radio pronunciations: a study of two hundred educated non-professional radio speakers. Zimmerman's research focus throughout her career was on phonetic transcription. She served as assistant editor of the journal *American Speech* and had a regular column in that journal in which she transcribed popular speeches according to what she called "approved dialect."
9. **Eudora Porter Estabrook** was in charge of the speech correction program in a school in Grand Rapids Michigan at the time of ASHA's founding in 1925. She obtained her bachelors 'degree from Michigan State Normal College in 1929. She later became the director of the Speech Correction Department and Principal of the Diamond Elementary School in Grand Rapids, Michigan.
10. **Mabel Farrington Gifford** was a speech clinician in the department of pediatrics at the California Medical School from 1915 to 1940. Later she became chief of the Bureau of Correction of the California State Department of Education and director of the California State Public School Program in Speech Pathology. She also taught courses in speech

correction at the University of California and San Francisco State Teachers College. Her specialty was stuttering therapy.

11. **Max Aaron Goldstein** was an otolaryngologist who received his medical degree from Washington University in 1892. He went on to study the auditory training methods of the deaf with Victor Urbantschitsch in Vienna, Austria. In 1914 he founded the Central Institute for the Deaf in St Louis, MO, where he promoted the auditory training methods of Urbantschitsch. CID was then and is still affiliated with Washington University. In 1937 Goldstein served as president of what became ASHA.
12. **Ruth Green** was the program director of the speech program in the Minneapolis Public School System at the time ASHA was founded in 1925.
13. **Laura Heilman** was a public-school speech correctionist working in California in 1925.
14. **Elmer Lawton Kenyon** was an otolaryngologist who studied with H. Gutzmann in Germany. He established a speech and hearing clinic at Rush Medical College at the University of Chicago in 1910 and was directing that clinic in 1925, at the time of ASHA's founding. Kenyon also had a private practice in Chicago. He served as the president of what is now ASHA from 1929 to 1932. Among his specialties was stuttering (e.g., Kenyon 1942).
15. **Mabel V. Lacy** was a principal of a School for the Deaf and Blind in Honolulu Hawaii until 1927 at which time she accepted a position of training teachers of the deaf at a state normal school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She founded the Association of the Adult Blind in Honolulu.
16. **Elizabeth Dickinson McDowell** received her BA from Judson College (1914) and her master's (1920) and Ph.D. from Columbia University (1928). Her dissertation was on the "Educational and emotional adjustment of stuttering children." She was the director of the Speech Clinic and an Associate Professor of Speech Education at Columbia University. Later she worked as a speech correctionist in the Camden New Jersey Public schools.
17. **Thyrza Nichols** was a teacher of English at the Baldwin School, a K–12 private school for girls in Bryn Mawr, PA, in 1925.
18. **Samuel Dowse Robbins** received his bachelors (1911) and master's degrees (1919) from Harvard University. He was a superintendent of education at the Massachusetts Division of Mental Hygiene and a managing trustee of the Institute for Speech Correction in Boston. In 1925 he was affiliated with the Boston Stammerers Institute and Boston Child Guidance Clinic. Robbins also had an appointment in the Psychology Department at Emerson College and conducted research at Harvard University. In 1941 Robbins served a one-year term as president of the organization he helped found—one we now know as ASHA. He had two main interests, stuttering (e.g., Robbins, 1936) and "nomenclature of terms" (Robbins, 1947; Robbins & Stinchfield-Hawk, 1941).
19. **Sara Mae Stinchfield (Hawk)** earned her PhD from a speech pathology program in 1922. Her degree was from the Department of Speech Pathology and Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin and was the first doctoral level degree earned from a speech pathology department in the US. In 1925, the time of ASHA's founding, she was serving as the director of a speech clinic associated with the Department of Psychology at Mount Holyoke College, where she held the rank of Associate Professor. Stinchfield became the president of what is now ASHA in 1939, serving a one-year term.

Later she moved to California where she was the Director of the Speech Clinic at the Orthopedic Hospital of Los Angeles and Pasadena. Her final academic appointment was as an Associate Professor of Psychology and Speech Pathology at the University of Southern California. She also worked in the Speech Clinic at Scripps College in Claremont, California.

Stinchfield research over the years included outlining taxonomies for types of speech disorders, studying the incidence of speech disorders (Robbins & Stinchfield-Hawk, 1941), and developing of normative speech measures for identifying children with speech disorders (Stinchfield-Hawk, 1925). She promoted the moto-kinesthetic approach of speech training developed by Edna Hill Young, in which children's articulators were manipulated physically to teach them speech sound production (Young & Hawk, 1938).

20. **Jane Bliss Taylor** received her BS (1920) and master's degree (1937) from Columbia University. She was chair of the speech correction clinic at Hunter College in 1925 and, later became an instructor in the Department of Speech and Dramatics (1937-1946). She served on the Committee on Education for ASHA between the years of 1930 and 1939.
21. **Charles Kenneth Thomas** received his BA in 1922, MA in 1924 and PhD in 1930, all from Cornell University. After graduating with his doctorate, he continued his work at Cornell where he took a position as director of the speech clinic and as Associate Professor of Speech. His scholarship was in phonetics with a specialty in American dialects (e.g., Thomas, 1932). When nearing retirement he moved to Florida and taught for a brief time in the Speech Department at the University of Florida.
22. **Lee Edward Travis** received his BA (1922), MA (1923) and PhD (1924) all from the newly formed Psychology Department the University of Iowa. Shortly afterward he became a Professor of Psychology at the University of Iowa where he established a major in speech correction. It was in Travis's house in 1925 that early meetings were held by those who formed ASHA. Travis was president of what is now ASHA in 1935. Travis's research focus was on brain studies, with a special emphasis on studying whether brain laterality was associated with stuttering.

Later in his career Travis moved to California and became head of the Speech Department at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. In 1965 Travis went to Fullerton College where he founded Fullerton's School of Psychology. He served as dean of that college from 1965 to 1975. Travis wrote a classic text in the field known as the Travis handbook (Travis, 1957).

23. **Lavilla Amelia Ward** began her career as a teacher of the deaf at Clark School for the Deaf and taught there from 1918 to 1928. She then succeeded Pauline Camp as the state superintendent Wisconsin's Public Schools Program in Speech Correction. Ward was also associated with the Bureau of Handicapped Children in Wisconsin's State Department of Public Instruction.
24. **Sina Fladeland Waterhouse** was a speech correctionist at Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown, MA for many years, beginning in 1923. She, herself, was blind.
25. **Robert William West** was the second person in the US to receive his PhD in a department that offered a speech pathology specialty. He was awarded that degree in 1925 from the University of Wisconsin. West then became the director of the speech clinic and professor of speech pathology at the University of Wisconsin. In that capacity he mentored a number

of doctoral students who specialized in speech pathology and wrote a classic text with his colleagues (West, Kennedy and Carr 1937). West was the first president of what is now ASHA, the organization he helped found, serving a three-year term from 1925 to 1928. In 1947 West received Honors of the association. In 1950 he moved to New York, where he headed the speech clinic at Brooklyn College until 1963. His last university appointment was the College of the Pacific in Stockton, California.

References—A sampling of the writings of ASHA's Charter members

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