

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**1. Name of Property**Historic name: Colorado School for the Deaf and the BlindOther names/site number: 5EP.2740

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**2. Location**Street & number: 33 North Institute StreetCity or town: Colorado Springs State: Colorado County: El PasoNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

     national X statewide      local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A      B      C      D

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Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

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State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title :

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☐

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☒

Public – Federal

☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒



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Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

12

Noncontributing

5

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

13

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

3

objects

12

21

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Various—see individual  
descriptions; predominately  
Collegiate Gothic  
and Mid-Century Modern

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Various—see individual descriptions

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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#### Summary Paragraph<sup>1</sup>

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) is located at 33 North Institute Street in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The resource boundary for the district covers approximately 23 acres of the approximately 32 acres of the campus. It is located just east of downtown Colorado Springs and sits on a hill that overlooks residential structures surrounding it. To the west are many commercial businesses. In close proximity to CSDB is the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Training Center to the northeast and Memorial Park to the southeast. CSDB's campus consists of 17 buildings, 12 of which are contributing to the National Register Historic District, and 5 of which are non-contributing. Two more buildings were present on the campus during the time CSDB was nominated to the State Register of Historic Places in 1998; however, they have since been demolished or removed. These were both deemed non-contributing to the district. Several

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<sup>1</sup> Kevyn Brown, Colorado State Register Nomination of Historic Places for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, March 11, 1998, on file with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado; The narrative hereafter incorporates the 1998 State Register Nomination for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) District authored by Kevyn Brown, former Facilities Manager for the CSDB, which in turn uses archival research from CSDB archives. This nomination provides additional information and updates based on further research and the condition of the district today.

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other early buildings on the school's campus were removed in the early-to-mid twentieth century. The first building to be constructed on campus was a school and dormitory building, referred to as Old Main constructed in 1876. It was torn down to make way for the Argo Building, which was built in 1923. Many of the early buildings, dating to the late 1800s, have since been removed or, in the case of the School Building, burned down and replaced.<sup>2</sup>

The earliest building still standing is the Administration Building, constructed in 1906. Contributing buildings include Administration Building (1906), Brown Hall (1941), Argo Hall (1923), Industrial Building (1907), West Hall (1931), Ritter Hall (1926), Steam Plant (1926), Hubert Work Gymnasium (1922), Barn (1910), Palmer Hall (1918), Jones Hall (1912), and Gottlieb Building (1952). A majority of the contributing buildings are in the Collegiate Gothic style, with others also showing architectural influences of Classical Gothic, Richardsonian Romanesque, Jacobean Revival, and other generally Late Victorian features. Further, a majority of the contributing buildings are made from Castle Rock Rhyolite and Manitou Sandstone. Non-contributing buildings include: Early Education/Student Health Building (1957), H. Chase Stone Vocational Building (1966), Chiller Plant (2000), Adams Building (1969), and Lions Hall (1968). The non-contributing buildings are in the Modern Movement architectural style. It was requested by the property owners not to include these as contributing buildings to the National Register District. Some buildings have also since been removed or demolished following the original State Register nomination completed in 1998. These include the Cottage [5EP.834] built circa late 1800s and the Modular Dormitory built in 1974 once located in the northeastern portion of the campus. Both were previously deemed non-contributing to the district. The campus has several non-contributing objects and structures including statues, plaques, playset equipment, sheds, bus shelter, adventure course, and sports courts and track; most of which were recently added. A football field, added in 1971, is located on a separate property to the southeast of the main campus. Access from the main campus is possible through a bridge that runs over Pikes Peak Avenue to the east of the H. Chase Stone Vocational Building. The football field is not a part of the boundary for the district. The campus is covered in various trees and grass fields, as well as several concrete sidewalks that trend between the buildings.<sup>3</sup>

The original State Register District Nomination for CSDB was completed in 1998 by Kevyn Brown, former Facilities Manager for CSDB. Architectural descriptions for this nomination are derived from Kevyn Brown's work and are updated where needed to reflect changes to the district since the original State Register District Nomination was completed.

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<sup>2</sup> "CSDB: Celebrating 150 Years!" Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb>; *The Colorado Index*, September-October, 1971, 8; for more information see Section 8, Significance Statement section. The history is expanded upon by nomination preparer Jamey Hastings below.

<sup>3</sup> "CSDB: Celebrating 150 Years!"

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## Narrative Description

### Contributing Buildings:

#### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (#1) [5EP.822] (Photos 1-10)**

The oldest of the stone buildings is a creative revival with classical Gothic and Richardsonian Romanesque elements of the Late Victorian architectural style. The Administrative Building was constructed by Thomas P. Barber in 1906. It is 3-1/2 stories tall. The exterior walls are made from Castle Rock Rhyolite with raised foundation walls of Lyons Sandstone. It measures approximately 90 by 79 feet. The roof is made from peach-blow slate. The building was originally constructed to house offices, a library, public parlors, and guest rooms. Prior to moving off campus in 1975, the superintendent's housing facilities were provided on the second floor and main floor south end. The basement was used for gymnastics and general athletic purposes with separate lockers and bathrooms.<sup>4</sup> When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, the Administrative Building had offices for the counseling and evaluation center and Diagnostic and Related Services Department, as well as other administrative offices including the offices of the Superintendent. It currently houses the Superintendent's Office, Security, and other Administrative Offices.

Most notable is its two-story high pinnacles and the classical cornice with block modillions and dentils. The roof is a combination of hipped and gabled roofs with two gabled dormers. The roof is covered with peach-blow slate. Three chimneys extend above the roof line. The windows are wood frame, double hung sash with one-over-one light; most second and third story windows have transoms. The cornice work which also doubles as a rain gutter is a combination of wood and soldered metal. Round stone columns (pinnacles) frame each gabled end, beginning from the stringcourse of the second story and extending up beyond the roof top with an ornate carved cap. The rhyolite is shades of brown and red above the water table and a reddish color below. The foundation of the building is concrete. All second story entries are from porches. The north and south porches have stone stairwells up with a metal handrail and newel posts to a single door entry. The east entrance is from a metal deck with a metal deck roof. The interior of the porch is a boxcar siding. On the west side is an almost full-width. Two-story projection with a wood frame upper portion. The west side has a double-door entry from a double-wide staircase with stone side walls. There is a metal handrail placed in the center of the stairway.

### **Alterations**

Several alterations with coinciding dates were noted in the original State Register Nomination completed for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in 1998. Beginning in the 1920s, the porch and balcony on the west elevation of the building were enclosed creating a 2-story projection. In 1964, the basement was remodeled to include walls and a drop ceiling. Mailboxes

<sup>4</sup> "EW-Building for Deaf and Blind Institute," *Colorado Spring Gazette*, 6:1, November 29, 1905; *The Colorado Index*, April 19, 1912, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 4.

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were then added and the front foyer of the building was divided in 1976. In 1983, the fire alarm system was upgraded to a smoke detection type system, and shortly thereafter in 1988, the porch on the west elevation was enclosed, with the space being remodeled into offices. In recent years, CSDB received State Historical Funds for restoration work. This included renewing 7 windows and refurbishing the door and two railings. The work was completed in August 2023.<sup>5</sup> For a historic photograph of the Administration Building, taken circa early 1900s, see **Figure 1**.

### **BROWN HALL (#2) [5EP.831] (Photos 12-22)**

Brown Hall is a Collegiate Gothic style building designed by architect Edward L. Bunts in 1941. The General Contractor for the building was Raymond C. Whitlock. It is made from a combination of Castle Rock Rhyolite and concrete. It measures approximately 151 by 55 feet. The building replaced the original Girl's Hall, which was built in 1892. Students moved into the new building on the Friday after Thanksgiving. Brown Hall was historically used as a dormitory for girls.<sup>6</sup> It had 75 beds available for students who are Blind, ages 6 to 21, and students who are Deaf, ages 14 to 21. The dorms had an open-bay type setting. The top floor had a recreational area as well. It was renamed in June 1946. In 1946, it was named for A. L. Brown, a staff member from 1912-1923, and the Superintendent from 1932-1954. For a period of time (date range unknown) the pre-school program was housed in the basement. When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, the building was used as the Colorado Instructional Material Center for providing Braille and large print books to the schools in Colorado. It was also used as furniture storage and provided housing for groups in the summer. Brown Hall was renovated in 2001 and now houses the Student Life offices and dorm rooms for students who are Deaf and students who are Blind.

Brown Hall is a three and one-half story structure (four floors of usable space—a garden level, 2 main floors, and a partial top floor) and has a cross gable roof covered with slate. The cross gable roof covers approximately 30% of the footprint of the rectangular shaped building. The remaining roof is a standard built-up flat roof with hot asphalt and rock embedded. The windows in the building are multi-light metal framed combining both casement and hopper methods of operation. The rhyolite walls are primarily pinks, oranges, and some light browns. Smooth stone forms the window surrounds, the stringcourse, the buttress caps, the water table, and the parapet coping. Quatrefoil panels intermittently mark the wall surface of the parapet walls at each end of the building. The east face of the building has a series of six small donners with multi-light windows. The donners have arched tops and the coping from the parapet wall extends up and around each of the six donners. A small stairwell enters the lower level from the east side and is marked with a stone wall and a polished stone capstone. Six-sided lantern style fixtures frame each side of the entry door. Atop the entrance, in the smooth stone detailing is carved the title of the building, “Alfred L. Brown Hall,” as well as the emblem of a shield wrapped in ribbon. The

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<sup>5</sup> “Administration Building Exterior Rehabilitation,” Facilities and Construction, Completed Projects, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/completed-projects>.

<sup>6</sup> “Light, Airy Lounges Are Feature,” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, February 14, 1943, 7:4; “Explore our Past,” Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

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west side has a cross gable marking its central entry with molded archivolt. Above this double door entry is a two-story oriel window.

## Alterations

Several alterations have taken place since its construction in 1941. In 1960, a fire protection system was added. Walls were added to the interior and the bathroom was remodeled in 1969. By 1975, many alterations were completed including the interior stairways being enclosed as well as having a stairway added to the fourth floor. A new fire alarm system was added in 1985. Finally, Brown Hall was renovated in 2001 and currently houses the Student Life offices and students who are Deaf and students who are Blind.<sup>7</sup> For a historic photograph of Brown Hall, taken circa 1943, see **Figure 2**.

## ARGO HALL (#3) [SEP.823] (23-37)

Argo Hall was constructed by Thomas P. Barber in 1923. The new building replaced the original building constructed in 1876. It is a Jacobean Revival or Collegiate Gothic style building made from Castle Rock Rhyolite. The building measures approximately 156 by 135 feet. It was named for William K. Argo, Superintendent from 1899 to 1921, his wife Isabella Argo, Superintendent from 1921 – 1922, and their two sons. The building was dedicated on May 1, 1924, as part of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration. The dorm building that was once named after him was renamed Jones Hall.<sup>8</sup> The building is 2 stories with a garden level basement. It was originally designed to be used as a service building to house food services and a dining hall, library and media storage, warehouse and supply, and student dormitory rooms. When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, the building housed food services and a student dining cafeteria, as well as a library, media storage, dormitories, independent living apartments, warehouse and supply, and student operated snack facility. It is now used for a cafeteria space and holds vacant dorms on the top floor as well as IT/Supply in the basement level. The library has been converted into a meeting room.

Argo Hall is irregular in shape. The roof is multi gabled with parapet walls; three stone chimneys pierce the roof. The raked ends of the gables and the parapets are capped with coping. The existing slate and built up roofing were replaced during renovations between June 20, 2024, and August 2, 2024. The two-story building has a garden level approximately 40% below grade. Windows are double hung with 9/9 lights and stone lintels. Windows are coupled or in sets of three or five; the main level windows have transoms. Some of the original windows have been bricked in. There are carved details around doors. A half glass door with divided-lite windows is located on the north facing facade. The panel to the west of the door contains another divided-lite window. A pair of transom windows are above the door. At the rear south elevation and the rear entrance on the south elevation to the west are also half glass doors, in the same style as the facade door. At ground-level of the south elevation, there is a metal fence, blocking access to a

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<sup>7</sup> “Explore our Past.”

<sup>8</sup> “Dedication of the Argo Building and Asa T. Jones Hall,” *The Colorado Index*, vol. 50, no. 9, May 16, 1924, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 12.

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metal staircase that extends from the gabled roof. The stone walls are beige and tan in color with a stringcourse between the garden level and the first floor.

### **Alterations**

Argo Hall has undergone several interior alterations since the 1960s. Beginning in 1960, the fire protection system was updated and the electrical system was renovated. A new restroom facility was installed in the dorm area in 1966. By 1969, the building underwent an energy retrofit and the dining room was renovated. Then, in 1974, the interior stairways were enclosed. In 1975, all toilet fixtures and piping were replaced. Additionally, in 1980, a kitchen was built in the dorm area. The entrance door on the north facing façade has been replaced since 1998. It was a commercial style modem door. It is now a half-glass door with divided-lite windows. The panel to the west of the door contains another divided-lite window. A pair of transom windows are above the door. The date for this replacement is not clear. Both commercial style doors on the east wall of the south elevation to the west were also replaced with the same style of door on the north façade, possibly as part of the same project. Between June 20, 2024, and August 2, 2024, renovations took place that included replacing the existing slate and built-up roofing, gutters, downspouts and flashings.<sup>9</sup> For a historic photograph of Argo Hall, taken circa 1924, see **Figure 3**.

### **INDUSTRIAL BUILDING (#4) [SEP.824] (Photos 38-40)**

The Industrial Building was designed by Thomas P. Barber in 1907. It is an example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Industrial building and is the second oldest building on campus. The Industrial Building has a brick exterior and measures approximately 116 by 82 feet. The building incorporated the school's boiler house into a new building to provide a space for older students to learn trades. Previously, these classes had taken place in a different building known as the Industrial Building, which was built in 1893. It was converted into a dorm in 1908 and the trade classes were moved.<sup>10</sup> Boys who were Deaf learned carpentry, painting, shoe making, and printing. Boys who were Blind learned broom making, hammock knitting, rug weaving and chair caning. When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, the Industrial Building was used as a laundry, garage for vehicle storage, building maintenance shop, electrical shop, and grounds shop. The second floor was used as a storage area. It currently houses the Facilities/Grounds Staff and all associated equipment and supplies.

The Industrial Building is a two-story structure with a rectangular plan and a flat roof with parapet walls. The roof material is a standard flat built-up roofing using hot-asphalt and rock embedded as a ballast. The wall material is buff colored and the foundation is a combination of concrete and brick. The windows are wood frame double hung sash. Small windows have 3 lights and the larger have 2 over 2 vertical lights. The windows on the second story on the north facing façade have been bricked in. The only decorative elements are a corbelled cornice below

<sup>9</sup> "Argo Hall Roof Replacement," Facilities and Construction, Active/Funded Projects, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/active/funded-projects>.

<sup>10</sup> Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term Ending Nov. 30, 1908. P6.

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the parapet wall and string coursing at the sill level. The north side has three large overhead door openings. The south and west sides have standard entrance doors. The east side has a large double-wide entrance.

## Alterations

The exact date of alterations that have taken place at the Industrial Building are unknown. Before the Steam Plant was built in 1926, the boiler was located in the Industrial Building. For this purpose, a large brick chimney was present on the roof of the building. The date when it was removed is not presently clear.<sup>11</sup> The State Register nomination from 1998 eluded that the doorway and windows had been bricked in at one point; however, there is no known date for this either. The windows on the second story on the north facing façade have been bricked in. In August, 2023, CSDB received funds to repair the masonry parapet of the Industrial Building.<sup>12</sup> For a historic photograph of the Industrial Building, taken circa early 1900s, see **Figure 4**.

## WEST HALL (#5) [5EP.830] (Photos 52-62)

West Hall, a Collegiate Gothic style building, was designed by architect Elmer E. Nieman and completed in 1931. It is made from Castle Rock Rhyolite and concrete. It measures approximately 117 by 60 feet. West Hall was built on the site of the old Humphrey Hall and completed in the summer of 1932. Stone from Humphrey Hall was incorporated into West Hall. It was named after George E. West, a Colorado State Senator and CSDB Board of Trustees member. Originally built for dormitories and classrooms, the building housed students who are Deaf. The space provided dormitories, common rooms, dorm counselor's facilities, a classroom, and offices in one place.<sup>13</sup> At the time the State Register nomination was written in 1998, the building housed residential areas, office space for student life, and office space for three non-school groups: United States Association for Blind Athletes, Colorado State Employees Assistance Program, and the Children's Literacy Center. The building is currently used as office space and storage for the Outreach Program and Communications Department.

West Hall has a central cross gable marking the projecting entrance bay with its bay window above a Tudor-arched entryway with molded archivolt. Its roof shape includes gabled and flat roof sections with parapet walls. Slate covers approximately 35% to 45% of the roof area, while the remainder is built-up hot asphalt and stone. Smooth stone forms the capstone, the stringcourse, the water table, and window and door surrounds. Above the door is a panel with a carving of the building's title, "George E. West Hall." Within the wall of the gabled entrance bay is another panel with a carving of an open book. On the south face of the building at each end are

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<sup>11</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September 24, 1926, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6; for more information see Section 8, Significance Statement section. The history is expanded upon by nomination preparer Jamey Hastings below.

<sup>12</sup> "Industrial," Facilities and Construction, Completed Projects, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/completed-projects>.

<sup>13</sup> *The Colorado Index*, editions from October 1, 1924, October, 1931, April, 1932, 2, November 3, 1932, "The New George E. West Hall," 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; Report to Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1930-1931, 8.



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two small arcades. The arcade located at the west end of the building is under construction for repairs. The roof of each arcade forms a deck that can be accessed from the second floor. The windows are multi-light metal casements. The windows consist of both 12 lights and 16 lights, consisting of both pairs and standalone windows. The foundation is concrete. The stone coloration is light browns and pinks above the water table with darker browns and darker reds below.

## Alterations

Some minor alterations have occurred to West Hall's interior. This includes a new fire protection system with heat detectors installed in 1960, as well as a renovation of the electrical system. In 1985, a new fire alarm system was installed. In February, 2024, a project was completed to repair the existing slate roof, add roof drains, and replace copper and built-up roof system. The balcony on the south elevation of West Hall was also updated and replaced.<sup>14</sup> For a historic photograph of West Hall, taken circa 1930s, see **Figure 5**.

## RITTER HALL (#6) [SEP.829] (Photos 64-71)

Ritter Hall was designed by architect Elmer E. Nieman and completed in 1929. It is an example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The building is made from Castle Rock Rhyolite. It measures approximately 125 by 48 feet. Ritter Hall was named for J. Alfred Ritter, a Secretary-Treasurer for the Board of Trustees between 1919 and 1945. It was originally designed as a primary level education building. The top two floors were then finished as dormitory space.<sup>15</sup> When the nomination was completed in 1998, Ritter Hall was used to provide a residential area for three groups of students. It included two complete kitchens with laundry facilities. It was more recently renovated in 2000 as an updated dormitory and is currently a dormitory for students who are Deaf.<sup>16</sup>

Ritter Hall is a rectangular shaped building with two stories plus a garden level. It has a similar design to West Hall. The garden level opens up to ground level on the south and west sides of the structure. The roof is gabled with flat roof sections and a cross-gable on the north face. Slate covers the gabled roof portions and hot asphalt with embedded rock covers the flat roof sections. The parapet walls have fake crenellation and are interspersed with decorative panels of quatrefoils. The foundation is concrete and the roof has two chimneys extending from it, one square and the other rectangular. The stone walls are a dark brown and red. Smooth stone forms the window surrounds, the capstones on the buttresses, the string coursing, and the coping of the parapet walls. The windows are a multi-light, metal casements. The windows consist of both 8

<sup>14</sup> "West Hall Roof Replacement Design/Build," Facilities and Construction, Completed Projects, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/completed-projects>.

<sup>15</sup> "Improvements During Summer," *The Colorado Index*, vol. 55, no. 1, September 1928, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6; "Completion of Ritter Hall," *The Colorado Index*, vol. 56, no. 1, September 1929, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6.

<sup>16</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September 27, 1929, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6; "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

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lights and 6 lights. Many are grouped together in pairs, while some are single casements. The north face has a projecting entrance bay with a Tudor-arched entry with molded archivolt. Above this entrance is a decorative panel of quatrefoils and a second story beveled bay window framed by smooth stone pilasters. A decorative stone inset representing an open book is centered within the gabled end. The south side of the building has a twelve arch arcade whose roof serves as an upper deck/patio accessed from the second story. A concrete walkway was added below the round arched entry, which extends outward approximately 15 feet.

### Alterations

Several alterations to Ritter Hall have taken place. In 1960, a fire alarm system was installed, and shortly after in 1962, the electrical system was renovated. In 1980, the interior stairways were enclosed. A few years later, in 1984, an elevator was installed. The fire alarm system was again replaced in 1985. Between 1987 and 1988, an emergency inverter/battery system was installed as well as a kitchen in the basement level. In 1993, a kitchen was installed on the top floor. Sometime after 1998 a concrete walkway was added below the round arched entry, which extends outward approximately 15 feet. The date for this is not clear. It replaced basketball hoops that were present before. The building was recently renovated in 2000 into an updated dormitory and is currently a dormitory for students who are Deaf.<sup>17</sup> For a historic photograph of Ritter Hall, taken circa 1920s, see **Figure 6**.

### STEAM PLANT (#7) [5EP.832] (Photos 86-91)

The Steam Plant, designed by architect Elmer E. Nieman and completed in 1926, is a representative example of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style. It is made from Castle Rock Rhyolite and measures approximately 85 by 50 feet. This was a welcome and economical addition to the campus which saved thousands of dollars annually in coal expenses. The Board of Trustees reported "it is modern in every respect. The boilers, stokers, coal and ash handling machinery, pumps and other articles of equipment are of the latest make and most efficient type. The saving in labor and in coal in the operation of this plant and lessened fire hazard, all commend themselves for improved administration." The plant is still operable today; however it is not coal operated, but driven instead with natural gas. The Steam Plant was originally designed to house multiple boilers to provide steam and hot water to the entire campus.<sup>18</sup> When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, it housed three large power boilers and work space for a part of the physical plant operations.

The Steam Plant has an irregular plan; the work area is a single story and the boiler section extends two stories. The building has light brown stone walls with concrete trim, a concrete foundation, and a flat roof with capped parapet walls. The built-up roofing material consists of both hot asphalt and modified, rolled bitumen. On the north and west sides of the boiler section, the walls have pilasters separating three large segmentally arched bays filled with multi-light

<sup>17</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

<sup>18</sup> "Our New Heating Plant," *The Colorado Index*, vol. 53, no. 1, September 24, 1926, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6.

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metal framed windows. The awning windows are operable with chains in unique groupings from the interior. A concrete smokestack 157 feet in height, stands as part of the Steam Plant facing Pikes Peak Avenue. It was originally for the ventilation required during the practice of burning coal and is still used to vent the boilers.<sup>19</sup>

## Alterations

Several alterations have taken place since the Steam Plant's construction. In 1970, a Kewanee boiler was installed as a coal burning unit. By 1980, structural modification was done which included routing of underground stream. A new gas burner was installed on the Kewanee in 1993. In 2009, new natural gas boilers were installed, which continue to serve the school today. For a historic photograph of the Steam Plant, taken circa 1920s-1930s, see **Figure 7**.

## HUBERT WORK GYMNASIUM (#8) [5EP.828] (Photos 93-110)

The Hubert Work Gymnasium was constructed in 1922 with additions added onto the building in 1971 and 1984. The entire building, with additions, measures approximately 215 by 211 feet. The original Collegiate Gothic style building was designed by Thomas P. Barber. The 1971 addition was designed by Edward L. Bunts, while the 1984 Weiner-Galluzzo Multi-Purpose Facility addition was constructed (construction of this addition began in 1983) by Cabell Childress Architects. The Hubert Work Gymnasium is a two-story building with a suspended running track. The original portion of the Hubert Work Gymnasium is made up of Castle Rock Rhyolite. The additions are comprised of brick and Utah Sandstone. The Hubert Work Gymnasium was named for Hubert Work, a CSDB Board of Trustees President and Secretary of Interior of the United States from 1923 to 1929. The building was dedicated on November 4, 1922, by Superintendent Dr. McAloney and Hubert Work. Superintendent Argo began requesting funds for a gym in 1903 and the building was still under construction when he died on April 14, 1921.<sup>20</sup>

The gymnasium was originally designed to replace the gymnasium in the lower level of the Administration Building. The 1922 version of the building, before the added additions, consisted of a shower and changing area, a basketball-sized gym on the second floor, and a suspended running track. According to the original State Register nomination completed in 1998, the building housed the original designed functions plus a therapy pool added as part of the 1971 addition, weight room, wrestling room, and two-lane bowling alley. A hall provided an area for social events with concessions. The U-shaped structure addition that was added around the entirety of the original structure which provided seating for spectators, classroom space, an area for occupational therapy and physical therapy, and offices for coaches and instructors. The building currently still serves the same purposes with the exception of the therapy pool which was replaced by a weight room between 2008 and 2009 and the bowling alley which is now an

<sup>19</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September 24, 1926, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6.

<sup>20</sup> "Dedication of the Hubert Work Gymnasium," vol. 49, no. 3, *The Colorado Index*, November 17, 1922, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1-3, 8.

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archery room.<sup>21</sup> It also houses occupational and physical therapy, coaches' offices, a Bulldog Activity Center, and sporting/social event spaces.<sup>22</sup>

The irregularly-shaped Gym consists of three structures built at different times. The original 2-1/2 story building had a rectangular plan and a gabled roof with a flat roof section across the center area. The roofing material is slate and built-up hot asphalt and rock. Windows are multi-light with a variety of operations. The walls are rhyolite in browns and grays with a sill stringcourse encircling the building. On the west face (the main entrance to the oldest part of the building), there are two gabled roof donors, below each of which is an oriel window and a Tudor arched entry. The 1971 addition is not visible from the outside. It consists of a square, red brick structure. The 1984 addition is a U-shaped structure that extends around part of the original structure on the south, east, and north sides. It has a gabled roof of slate and the flat portions are built up with hot asphalt and rock. The wall materials are a combination of medium brown building brick with a yellowish stone stringcourse at sill level encircling the building. The 1984 addition has an indoor mural on the barrel vaults in the student center painted by Megan Parry. The textured mural was composed of marble, white opaque glass and reclaimed Welsh roofing slate.

## Alterations

Alterations include the 1971 addition, which consists of a square, red brick structure. The lockers were also remodeled during this time. In 1984, a multipurpose area was added and the interior underwent remodeling. The 1983 addition is a U-shaped structure that extends around portions of the original structure on the south, east, and north sides was added. It has a gabled roof of slate and the flat portions are built up with hot asphalt and rock. In 1986, bowling lanes were installed. By 1988, asbestos was removed from the therapy pool ceiling. Between 2008 and 2009 the therapy pool was infilled and transformed into a weight room.<sup>23</sup> In recent years, the school received funds for fire suppression and mechanical and ADA improvements. Between June 20, 2024 and October 31, 2024, facilities oversaw: the installation of a new fire suppression system; ceiling work; installation of LED lighting; addition of ADA-compliant public restrooms; asbestos abatement; flooring replacement; security upgrades; installation of an elevator; upper gym improvements; the addition of new drinking fountains; and new door hardware.<sup>24</sup> For a historic photograph of the Hubert Work Gymnasium with no addition, taken circa 1924, see **Figure 8**. For a historic photograph of the construction of the Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, the Weiner-Galluzzo Multipurpose Facility, taken circa 1980s, see **Figure 9**.

<sup>21</sup> 2008-2009 Annual Report, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>22</sup> "Dedication of the Hubert Work Gymnasium," 1-3, 8; *The Colorado Index*, February 16, 1923, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 7; *The Colorado Index*, March 16, 1923, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 5.

<sup>23</sup> 2008-2009 Annual Report, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>24</sup> "Hubert Work Gymnasium," Facilities and Construction, Active/Funded Projects, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/active/funded-projects>.

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**BARN (#9) [5EP.833] (Photos 111-116)**

The Craftsman style Barn was completed in 1910. It replaced a metal shed that used to stand in its place. The architect and builder are both unknown. It is one story with an attic and partial basement. It measures approximately 96 by 46 feet. Under Superintendent Dr. Argo, the old barn (c.1883) was torn down and much of the old stone was used on building the new barn. Throughout the years the barn has been used for vehicle storage, for maintenance work areas, and storage. For a period of time the main floor was used to house the wrestling practices and weightlifting room. When the Weiner-Galluzzo Multipurpose Facility was completed, these functions were removed. The building was originally designed and built to house carriages belonging to the Superintendent and to shelter livestock at various periods throughout history.<sup>25</sup> The loft or attic was used to store and convey feed to animals below. When the nomination was completed in 1998, the building was used as a storage facility for grounds keeping equipment. The building continues to be used for storage.

The Barn is rectangular in shape and the roof with its overhanging eaves and exposed rafters is covered with wood shingles. The hipped roof is broken by a large central cross gable with double sliding doors below. There is a small dormer on the east side and a large distinctive cupola is centered on the roof. The walls are light brown common brick. The foundation is rock and stone. There is a partial basement. The windows are small single sash with four lights. Both east and west sides have double sliding doors to the main area of the barn and the basement both have double swinging doors. Bead board lines the walls.

**Alterations**

No alterations are known to have occurred. For a historic photograph of the Barn, taken circa 1911, see **Figure 10**.

**PALMER HALL (#10) [5EP.827] (Photos 137-146)**

Palmer Hall is a Late Victorian style building designed by Thomas P. Barber. It was constructed in 1918. The building is made from Manitou Sandstone. The building measures 124 by 59 feet. The interior floors are made from concrete slabs. Palmer Hall was named for General William J. Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs and Chairman of the Colorado Springs Company which donated many parcels of land for the development of the school. It was originally designed as a dormitory for students. When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, the building had a residential area for students on the top two floors. The basement housed office space, a Braille transcription area, and a museum for taxidermy animals. It was recently renovated in 2018 as the newest dormitory on campus for independent living.

Palmer Hall has a rectangular plan and is two stories with a garden level. The slate-covered hipped roof has two gabled roof donors and widely overhanging eaves. The upper walls are a beige-pink-gray rhyolite the garden level walls are an orange-red sandstone. The foundation is

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<sup>25</sup> *The Colorado Index*, October 7, 1910, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 7.

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concrete. Most of the windows are wood frame, double hung sash with one-over-one light and a recessed transom. The Classical Revival arched entries include a full entablature with keystone. A set of low concrete steps with handrails lead to two entrances on the south facing façade. There are stringcourses at sill level of both upper floors. The north side has a central single gabled roof donner and two stone chimneys. One chimney pierces the north slope, the other straddles the ridge line of the dormer.

### **Alterations**

Alterations include the installation of a fire alarm system and renovation of electrical and plumbing system in 1960. The interior stairways were enclosed in 1970. In 1984, a new fire alarm system was installed. A computer lab area was added in 1986. In 1998, a raised concrete path was present on the south facing façade and west elevation of the building. Concrete steps were at the southwest corner of the building. The raised concrete path extended to the west elevation of the building and was bound by a metal handrail. Another set of steps was located on the western portion of the south facing façade. The entire raised path on the façade was bound by a metal fence. These features have since been removed. Instead, a set of low concrete steps with metal handrails lead to both entrances on the south façade. The windows surrounding both entry doors on the south façade were also replaced. The original one-over-one window to the eastern side of each door now features a single-hung window. The wall above the doors now each have a transom window. Six windows that were previously boarded on the north rear elevation in 1998 have since been replaced with double-hung windows, each with a transom light. The exact date for these changes is not clear. Finally, Palmer Hall underwent renovations in 2018 to be used as a dormitory with the installation of lighting technology for students with low vision. It acts as independent living dorms for transition students. An elevator and accessible living spaces were also added.<sup>26</sup> For a historic photograph of Palmer Hall, taken circa 1918-1919, see **Figure 11**.

### **JONES HALL (#11) [5EP.826] (Photos 148-156)**

Jones Hall was designed by architectural firm MacLaren and Thomas and constructed in 1912. It is a Late Victorian style building made from Manitou Sandstone and concrete slab floors. It measures approximately 109 by 51 feet. Jones Hall was named for Asa T. Jones, who was a Board of Trustees member. Construction was completed in November of 1913. The building was completed in the same project as Palmer Hall.<sup>27</sup> It was originally a dormitory for boys who are Deaf, accommodating up to sixty students. Jones Hall was originally referred to as Argo Hall after William K. Argo, who was Superintendent from 1899 to 1921, but changed in 1923 when the new Services Building was completed. Plans on microfiche in the Local History Collection at Pikes Peak Library District, dated to 1912, show that the building was designated as the Dormitory Building. The building historically acted as a boy's dormitory, which housed 120 students in three groups during the school year. In September 1919, it became a dorm for boys

<sup>26</sup> RTA Architects, Portfolio, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, Palmer Hall, 2018.

<sup>27</sup> *The Colorado Index*, October 10, 1912, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1; Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, for the Biennial Term Ending November 30, 1914, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 13.

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who are Blind and later returned to being a dorm for boys who are Deaf.<sup>28</sup> When the nomination was completed in 1998, Jones Hall served as a residential facility for groups of 10 to 13 male students; general office space; conference room; housing for interns and guests; and infant area. The building now houses the Colorado Instructional Materials Center (CIMC). They provide braille and large print textbooks and novels, as well as instructional products and technology, to teachers across the state.<sup>29</sup>

Jones Hall has a rectangular plan and is two stories with a garden level. The slate-covered hipped roof has two gabled roof dormers flanking the central entrance. The overhanging eaves have a metal decking with a rail and stile panel look. The rhyolite walls are multi-colored with the upper two stories being tan with pinks and grays and the lower story being an orange-red shade. There are two stringcourses, one at each sill level. The foundation is concrete. The windows are double hung sash with 1/1 and transoms. On the south side is a staircase with solid stone side walls and metal handrails that leads to a round arched entry with a Gothic Revival label (in-filled with brick and a metal casement window). Flanking this central entrance are two small hipped roof hoods supported by triangular knee braces. The hood roofs are covered with asbestos shingles that mimic slate. A chimney extends from the gabled roof donner on the north face.

### **Alterations**

Alterations to Jones Hall have taken place throughout the years. In 1960, the electrical and plumbing systems were renovated. The interior stairways were enclosed in 1970. In 1978, the basement was remodeled to provide office space. A new fire alarm was installed in 1984. The original metal handrails on the south facing façade of Jones Hall have been replaced since 1998. Additional handrails were added to the steps of the south facing façade since this time. The interior of the building was more recently renovated in 2018. It now acts as the Colorado Instructional Materials Center (part of CSDB's Outreach Programs) which provides Braille and large print books, tactile materials, and assistive devices for students in school districts across the state.<sup>30</sup> For a historic photograph of Jones Hall, taken circa 1924, see **Figure 12**. For a historic photograph of the remodel of Jones Hall, taken in 2018, see **Figure 13**.

### **GOTTLIEB BUILDING (#12) [5EP.825] (Photos 158-170)**

The Gottlieb Building was designed by Edward L. Bunts in the Collegiate Gothic style and built in 1952. It is made from Rhyolite possibility derived from the vicinity of Cañon City. It measures 194 by 150 feet. The Gottlieb Building is named after Leo R. Gottlieb of Trinidad, Colorado, a Board of Trustees member for over 25 years. This building replaced the previous school building, which burned down on March 22, 1950, along with a pipe organ added to the auditorium between 1906 and 1908. The building was historically designed as a school building

<sup>28</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September 26, 1919, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 5.

<sup>29</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

<sup>30</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

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with classroom space, auditorium and stage, and office space for school operations.<sup>31</sup> When the State Register nomination was completed in 1998, the building served as a school building for students who are Deaf from grades K through twelve, office space for other departments, speech therapy, and communications lab. It has since been renovated and serves as a school building. An addition was added to the southeast corner of the Gottlieb Building in 2011.<sup>32</sup>

Gottlieb Building is a T-shaped building with 2 stories plus a garden level. The Oat roof has capped parapet walls decorated with a modified trefoil motif. A small gable extends up through the center near the west face. The roof is a standard built-up of hot asphalt and embedded gravel. The rhyolite walls are light tan and beige. The windows are multi-light metal casements. The foundation is concrete with a crawl-access tunnel approximately four feet high between the foundation and the interior of the building. Smooth stone forms the water table and window surrounds. A large central gable marks a Tudor arched entry with molded archivolt and a decorative panel with cartouches. The building was structurally designed to allow the addition of one more floor.

In 2011, a large addition was added to the southeast corner of the building. The addition was meant to include an open floor plan and appropriate lighting for students who are Deaf. The addition includes an open foyer and gathering space, a front office, and classrooms.<sup>33</sup> Aspects of the addition maintain features from the building's historic Collegiate Gothic such as a gabled roof and sandstone bricks; however, many newer design elements are resonant of Modern Movement architecture. The east rear elevation of the addition includes a large stone patio. The base of the patio is constructed from stone blocks. The handrail is metal. A rear entrance is present on the patio. Approximately 15 feet of the east rear elevation is covered by floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows. Mullions form an off center crossed design over the plate glass. The plate glass floor-to-ceiling windows project outward at the northern portion of the east rear elevation. The flat roof also projects outward, past the floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows, at approximately 10 feet. The remainder of the roof is flat. The patio is made from stone blocks. The southern portion of the east rear elevation is made from sandstone bricks and contains two pairs of 2-over-1 light windows and one set of three 2-over-1 light windows. Near the roof is one single-hung window. The roof is a gabled. The south elevation contains parts of the remodel and addition, featuring floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows on various projections. A metal balcony is located at the top of the eastern portion of the south elevation of the addition. A ramp leads to a marquee. "Gottlieb Building" is carved into the sandstone of the south facing portion of the marquee. Beneath the marquee is a side entrance. This portion of the addition features variations of stone blocks, sandstone bricks, and metal. The projections of the south elevation all have flat roofs.

<sup>31</sup> *The Colorado Index*, vol. 96, no. 1, September and October 1970; "Explore our Past;" "D & B Building Named in Honor of Trinidad Man," *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, June 6, 1951, 1:4.

<sup>32</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

<sup>33</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/csdb-2001-present>; for more information see Section 8, Significance Statement section. The history is expanded upon by nomination preparer Jamey Hastings below.



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## Alterations

Several alterations have taken place since the building's construction. In 1962, a new fire alarm system was installed. This was followed by an updated sprinkler system being installed in the basement in 1975. The stairways were also enclosed in 1975. In 1982, lightening protection was installed. An elevator was installed in 1982. The science lab was remodeled in 1988. It has since been remodeled with an addition in 2011 and serves as a school building. The addition underwent review for Section 106 and was determined to have no adverse effect.<sup>34</sup> For a historic photograph of the Gottlieb Building, taken circa 1950s, see **Figure 14**. For a historic photograph of the construction of the Gottlieb addition, taken in 2011, see **Figure 15**.

## Noncontributing

### EARLY EDUCATION/STUDENT HEALTH BUILDING (#13) (Photos 42-51)

The Early Education/Student Health Center Building was constructed in 1957 by architect, Edward L. Blunts, and is an example of architecture found during the Modern Movement. It measures approximately 125 by 55 feet. When the building was first constructed it was known as the Infirmary. It functioned as a health facility on campus for residential students. Its historic design consisted of exam rooms, doctor's office, ward rooms, a laboratory area, a kitchen, and small dining room. It continues to be used in part for student health with a nurse's station, but primarily serves as the preschool program space.<sup>35</sup>

Overtime, interior alterations were made to broaden its functionality as a health facility. The exterior remains unaltered. The building has a T-shaped plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The Early Education/Student Health Center is a one-story building with a basement. Excluding the southern elevation, all of the walls are laid red brick in a common bond. The wall of the south elevation, which faces Ritter Hall and Brown Hall, is constructed from coursed ashlar stone. The ashlar stone is brown, pinkish and gray. It is framed on either side by concrete pillars. Each elevation has metal framed casement and hopper windows. The wood deck roof is flat and covered over with asphalt and embedded stone. Protruding from the roof on the south and east elevations are wooden eaves. A side hill path leads to the entrance of the west facing façade. The path is dug into a small hill the building is located on. Concrete walls line the path with metal handrails. A flat roof projection extends from the west elevation and is supported by I-beams that acts as a covered entry over a sidewalk leading to the entrance. The wall under the covered entry has a mosaic art installation made from copper and is surrounded by one-inch colored tiles. The copper art pieces form animals which contain Braille. The tiles surrounding the copper art pieces are shades of blue, purple, and light and dark green shades. The installation is by Edgar Britton.<sup>36</sup> See **photo 45** for mosaic art installation.

<sup>34</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

<sup>35</sup> "Infirmary near Completion," *The Colorado Index*, vol. 84, no. 1, September, 1957, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1-2; "New Infirmary Completed," *The Colorado Index*, vol. 84, no. 3, November, 1957, 1, 3; "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/csdb-2001-present>.

<sup>36</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September, 1957.

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## Alterations

The exterior of the building remains unaltered from its construction in 1957. Interior alterations have occurred. In 1960, a fire protection system, including fire alarm stations and heat detectors, were installed in the building. The restroom facilities were remodeled in 1981. By 1985, the fire alarm system was updated again. Finally, the nurses' station was remodeled in 1987. A playset and fence were added to the corner of the east and south elevations when the building transitioned use from primarily a Student Health Center to also an Early Education Center. The exact date for this installation is not clear. The preschool training program was proposed by Superintendent Roy M. Stelle during his tenure between 1954 and 1962, but did not begin on campus until 1968. Preschool was held in Brown Hall and Lions Hall, but the exact date the Student Health Center also became the Early Education building is not clear; however, it began this use sometime before the 1998 State Register nomination was completed as it was serving in this capacity by then.<sup>37</sup> Before 1998 a concrete path ran a top the hill and led to the entrance on the west facing façade of the building. Now a side hill path leads to the entrance on the west facing façade. The path is dug into the small hill the building is located on. Concrete walls line the path as well as handrails. It is not clear when this change occurred. A remodel is recorded to have occurred in 2004.<sup>38</sup> For a historic photograph of the Early Education/Student Health Center, taken circa 1957, see **Figure 16**.

## H. CHASE STONE VOCATIONAL BUILDING (#14) (Photos 75-78)

The H. Chase Stone Vocational Building was constructed in 1966 by Lamar Kelsey & Associates architectural firm. Its architectural style is that of the Modern Movement. It measures approximately 147 by 116 feet. The building was named after the President of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs and CSDB board member, H. Chase Stone. It was designed to serve as vocational education classrooms. Historically, the interior included spaces for auto repair instruction, two wood shops, printing presses, a photography classroom with dark rooms, dry cleaning, art, home economics classrooms, and a space for business education.<sup>39</sup> When the State Register Nomination was completed in 1998, the building continued to serve this purpose; however, at that time additional offices were added for the instructors of the programs. The Stone Vocational Building is now used as a space for the school's Bridges to Life (BtL) program where students prepare for the workforce, through career readiness, post-secondary education and training, and independent living skills.<sup>40</sup>

The building is 20,340 square ft. The inverted T-shaped building is a single-story from the campus facing side and two-stories at the south elevation. This is due to the sloping nature of the

<sup>37</sup> "CSDB 1941-1960," Celebrating 150 Years of CSDB, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/csdb-1941-1960>.

<sup>38</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

<sup>39</sup> "School for Deaf and Blind Gets Vocational Building," *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, June 11, 1965, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, A 1:1. Linda Brown, "Dedication of H. Chase Stone Building," *The Colorado Index*, vol. 93, no. 1-2-3, October-December, 1966, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6.

<sup>40</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/csdb-2001-present>.

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topography of the campus. The foundation is concrete. The walls of each elevation are pre-cast reinforced concrete. Within the concrete pebble aggregate that is light brown in appearance. Each elevation has horizontal bands of a smooth marble-like material that wraps around the foundation and the line of the roof. Large, fixed sash, metal framed windows are present on each elevation. A concrete incline with metal handrails leads to the primary entrance on the on the east facing façade. A side entrance is located on the south elevation. A rear entrance is located on the west elevation that leads to concrete steps. The asphalt roof is flat and covered in sheet metal. A parapet surrounds the flat roof.

### **Alterations**

The building remains relatively unaltered. The only exterior alteration that has occurred since its construction was the incorporation of a new roof in 1994. The flat asphalt roof is covered in sheet metal. Interior alterations include a remodel of the paint booth in 1980, and the installation of a new fire alarm system in 1985. The steps leading to the entrance of the east facing façade were replaced with a concrete incline and metal handrails. This change occurred sometime after 1998. For a historic photograph of the H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, taken circa 1960s, see **Figure 17**.

### **CHILLER PLANT (#15) (Photos 82-85)**

The Chiller Plant was constructed in 2000. The building measures 54 by 29 feet. It serves as the cooling unit for all buildings except for the Administration Building, Argo Hall, the Industrial Building, and West Hall. It was upgraded for the capacity to support 400 tons in 2018 for Jones Hall and Palmer Hall. Through recently obtained funding, the school plans to further expand its capacity to cool the Hubert Work Gymnasium and Weiner-Galluzzo Multipurpose Facility. There are plans to continue expanding the plant when they execute renovations and add to West Hall to house the School for the Blind and Early Education Program. This would add capacity to cool West Hall, its additions, and all other buildings.

### **Alterations**

Alterations include expanding the plant's capacity to 400 tons in 2018 to accommodate Jones Hall and Palmer Hall.

### **ADAMS BUILDING (#16) (Photos 120-131)**

The Adams Building was completed in 1969 and designed by architects Higgenbotham, Nakata, and Muir. It was constructed by G.E. Johnson Construction Company. The architectural style of the building is derived from the Modern Movement. The building measures 207 by 108 feet. It was named after the Secretary-Treasurer for CSDB Board of Trustees, True C. Adams, who served the school from 1963 until his death. The building was constructed with the intent of creating distinct buildings on campus for students who are Blind and students who are Deaf.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> *The Colorado Index*, December, 1968, vol. 95, no. 3, 15.

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The building originally included 9 classrooms, a music room an auditorium, and a library.<sup>42</sup> Several design elements were incorporated for students who are Blind, including recessed lockers, doors that did not project into hallways, allocated pedestrian areas, and tactile paving outside leading students to the building.<sup>43</sup> It currently serves the same purpose as the School for the Blind K-12 and has updated interior lighting technology for students. The interior has classrooms, and an auditorium.

The Adams Building has an irregular plan. It is one-story with a mezzanine level library space. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The façade has reddish-orange brick walls with a horizontal band detail made from white stucco measuring approximately 2 ft. The band meets a sheet metal parapet wall. The building has a multi-planed butterfly roof. Part of the roof is flat and then it extends outward from each end into two shed roof wings. The flat portion of the roof consists of asphalt, while the shed roof ends are made from cinder block that has been plastered over with stucco.

### Alterations

The building has undergone some alterations since its construction in 1968. Like other buildings on campus, a fire alarm system was upgraded in 1985. In 1988, work was completed in the interior to remove ceiling tiles containing asbestos. The multi-planed butterfly roof was installed in 1995. In 2013 a multi-track lighting system was installed in the building.<sup>44</sup> For a historic photograph of the Adams Building, taken circa 1960s-1970s, see **Figure 18**.

### LIONS HALL (#17) (Photos 132-136)

Lions Hall was completed in 1968 by architectural firm Lamar Kelsey & Associates. It is of the architectural style of the Modern Movement. It measures approximately 72 by 62 feet. The building was named Lions Hall in honor of the Colorado Springs Lions' Clubs for the contributions they made to the school throughout its history. The building was used historically as a dining and social hall for students who are Blind.<sup>45</sup> When the State Register Nomination was completed in 1998, it shifted in function to serve as a pre-school and day care facility for the school. It now serves as the Deaf and Blind Library/Media Center.<sup>46</sup>

Lions Hall is a one-story building with a rectangular plan. The building has a concrete foundation. Each elevation is constructed from brownish-red bricks and overtop of this is a band of white painted stucco. On each elevation are fixed sash, aluminum framed windows. The roof is flat with a section visible from the façade that is a steeply pitched gable. The pitched gable

<sup>42</sup> *The Colorado Index*, December, 1969, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 11; *The Colorado Index*, December, 1969, vol. 96, no. 3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 4-5; "True C. Adams, Prominent Civic Leader, Is Dead," *Free Press*, July 14, 1968, 1:3.

<sup>43</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April, 1969, vol. 95, no. 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 8-9.

<sup>44</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

<sup>45</sup> "New Dining-Social Hall for Blind Dedicated," *The Colorado Index*, November, 1968, vol. 95, no. 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1, 6.

<sup>46</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

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section of the roof is covered in asbestos shingles. The roof is framed by metal, fixed sashes of triangular skylights.

## **Alterations**

Some alterations have occurred on the exterior and interior of the building. In 1978, the roof was replaced with a flat built up roof with a wood deck. A section of the roof is now a steeply pitched gable with asbestos shingles and metal framed, fixed sashes of triangular skylights. The interior has also been altered. Like other buildings on campus, new fire alarms were installed in 1985. In 1991, the entire interior was remodeled and converted into a pre-school. The interior space was renovated completely in 2022 and transformed into a combined Deaf and Blind Library/Media Center.<sup>47</sup> For a historic photograph of Lions Hall, taken circa 1960s-1970s, see **Figure 19**.

## **Changes to Landscape**

In 1903, another tract of land was donated to CSDB by General Palmer with the Colorado Land Company. The tract of land was located to the east and provided more space to the campus reaching Hancock Avenue. A football field, track, and baseball field were added. These features are no longer extant.<sup>48</sup> In the northeastern portion of the campus were many cottages, including ones referred to as the Model Cottage, the Cottage, and the Superintendent's Cottage. None of the cottages remain as most were moved or demolished. Their removal occurred at various unknown dates.<sup>49</sup> About ¾ of a mile east of Hancock Avenue, the school purchased a dairy ranch (no longer owned by the school or extant) in 1903. The ranch was 120-acres. A section for a lake, once called Lake McDonald, was excavated at the southwestern portion of the campus between 1903 and 1904. It was constructed for aesthetic purposes. The lake was filled with water in 1926. It is no longer present; however, the depression of the lake is still visible. Between 1918 and 1919, the land south of Pikes Peak Avenue, now a football field and track, was purchased. It was 23-acres. In 1971, the football field was constructed. It was built by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Engineering Battalion, Fort Carson, and the Colorado Springs Jaycees. The bridge, leading to the football field to the southeast of the H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, was constructed in 1974. It provides passage over Pikes Peak Avenue. For information about non-contributing objects and structures, see descriptions below.<sup>50</sup>

## **Non-Contributing Objects (See Map)**

1. A statue featuring several pillars of varying height is located directly to the west of Brown Hall. It is surrounded by a semi-circular stone wall. The date for which the statue was installed is unclear, however, Google Earth images from 2023 indicate that it was in

<sup>47</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

<sup>48</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 25, 1905, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 7; *The Colorado Index*, December 2, 1910, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6.

<sup>49</sup> *The Colorado Index*, December 8, 1911, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 6.

<sup>50</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

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place prior to this date. The lack of weathering would also suggest it was more recently installed (**Photo 20**).

2. A statue of abstract figures holding hands in a circle is located directly south of the Industrial Building. The date the statue was added is unclear. It is possible based upon its good condition, that it was installed more recently (**Photo 41**).
3. A plaque installation is located directly south of the Industrial Building. The date the installation was added is unclear. It is possible based upon its good condition, that it was installed more recently (**Photo 41**).

### **Non-Contributing Structures (See Map)**

1. A basketball court is located to the south of West Hall and northeast of the Chiller Plant. The court is concrete and contains two basketball hoops. The date for its installation are unknown, however, Google Earth images from 2023 indicate that it was in place prior to this date (the basketball court is not visible from other older Google Earth images) (**Photo 80**).
2. The Children's Village is a collection of small structures used as play equipment. There are five structures. It is located to the south of Ritter Hall and to the north of Stone Hall. The Children's Village was built in 2021 (**Photo 79**). It was originally where the accessible playset equipment was relocated to the west of the Hubert Work Gymnasium in 2024.<sup>51</sup>
3. The tennis courts are located to the south of the Hubert Work Gymnasium and to the east of Stone Hall. It is surrounded by a high metal chain-link fence. The tennis courts were completed in 1985 as part of the Weiner-Galluzzo Multi-Purpose Facility project associated with the Hubert Work Gymnasium (**Photo 92**).<sup>52</sup>
4. A climbing course is located at the northern portion of the campus, directly south of the Barn building. It contains 2 tall wood posts with a rope climbing course in-between (**Photo 118**).
5. A track is located in the northeastern portion of campus. It is directly east of the Adams Building. The 3 lane track is a 400 meter lap. It has 2 metal handrails surrounding it. The track was added in 1984, so that School for the Blind students could have an accessible place to run and walk.<sup>53</sup> (**Photos 127, 129**).

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<sup>51</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

<sup>52</sup> "CSDB 1981-2000," Explore our Past, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/csdb-1981-2000>; *The Colorado Index*, Fall 1984, 6-7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; for more information see Section 8, Significance Statement section. The history is expanded upon by nomination preparer Jamey Hastings below.

<sup>53</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Fall 1983. P6. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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6. Between May and August, 2024, CSDB installed playset equipment towards the eastern portion of campus, directly to the west of the Hubert Work Gymnasium. It was designed and constructed as a universally accessible playground. It encompasses the open space surrounded by the Early Education Center/Student Health building, Ritter Hall, the Hubert Work Gymnasium, and the southern portion of the Adams Building where the Children's Village was located previously before being moved in 2024 (**Photo 137**).<sup>54</sup>
7. Another basketball court is located directly west of Lions Hall, north of the Industrial Building, and south of Jones Hall. The court is concrete and contains two basketball hoops. The date for its installation is unknown, however, Google Earth images from 2023 indicate that it was in place prior to this date (the basketball court is not visible from other older Google Earth images) (**Photo 157**).
8. A modern shed is located directly south of Ritter Hall. It is a wood shed with barn style doors and a gable roof. The date it was constructed is unknown, but its condition indicates it was added more recently (**Photo 69**).
9. A bus shelter is located to the northeast of the Adams Building. It is a stone structure with a metal roof. The date for construction is not clear. (**Photo 123, 128**).
10. A shed is located on the north elevation of the Hubert Work gymnasium. It consists of panels and a gable roof. The date for construction is not clear but it was likely added more recently based upon its condition (**Photo 94**).
11. A small storage shed is located to the east of the accessible playset equipment. It is consists of panels and stone. It was built during the construction of the accessible playset equipment in 2024 (**Photo 137**).
12. A vinyl pergola is located between Palmer Hall and Jones Hall. It has a flat roof. The date of construction is not clear but it was likely added more recently based upon its condition (**Photo 147, 149**).
13. A circular metal gazebo is located slightly south of both Palmer and Jones Hall. It is also located slightly south of the pergola. The date of construction is not clear but it was added more recently based upon its condition (**Photo 147**).

### **Building's No Longer Extant**

1. The Main Building, otherwise historically referred to as "Old Main," was the first building constructed in campus in 1876. A south wing was added to the building in 1879.

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<sup>54</sup> "ADA Playground," Facilities and Construction, Active/Funded Projects, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/active/funded-projects>.

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In 1889, a north wing was also added. The building was demolished and replaced with Argo Hall in 1923.<sup>55</sup>

2. The School Building was constructed in 1889. The School building burned down in 1950. The Gottlieb Building was constructed in its place in 1952.<sup>56</sup>
3. The original boiler house was added to the property in 1889. It is no longer extant. The school now relies on the Chiller Plant and Steam Plant.<sup>57</sup>
4. Girls Hall was constructed as a girl's dormitory in 1892. It was eventually demolished and replaced with Brown Hall in 1942.<sup>58</sup>
5. The original Hospital Building for students was added to the campus in 1892. An Annex was constructed as an addition to the Hospital Building between 1907 and 1909 as an isolation space for contagious diseases. The building was eventually torn down and replaced with the Student Health/Early Education Center in 1957.<sup>59</sup>
6. There were once several cottages on the campus used for both housing and classroom space throughout CSDB's history. One specific building, referred to as the Cottage, was added to the campus in 1892. A Superintendent's Cottage was constructed in 1893. These are no longer extant and the date for which they were removed is unclear. Many were moved or demolished over time.<sup>60</sup>
7. The Greenhouse was constructed in 1902 to grow produce on campus. The building is no longer extant and the date for which it was removed is unclear.<sup>61</sup>
8. The original Industrial Building (a different building from the contributing Industrial Building (#4) [5EP.824] that stands today) was constructed in 1893. The building was initially dedicated to several trades; carpentry, craftwork, gardening, mattress-making, art, dairying, and baking.<sup>62</sup> In 1908, the Industrial Building was converted into additional dorm spaces to accommodate more students. The building was renamed Humphrey Hall in 1912. It was named after Joseph E. Humphrey. Humphrey was an important figure in CSDB history and to Colorado Springs, having been a longtime CSDB Board member

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<sup>55</sup> *The Colorado Index*, November 17, 1922, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>56</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

<sup>57</sup> "Explore our Past."

<sup>58</sup> "Explore our Past."

<sup>59</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September, 1957, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>60</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>.

<sup>61</sup> "Explore our Past."

<sup>62</sup> State of Colorado (1896) Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending November 30, 1896. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.



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and Mayor of the city during his lifetime. In 1931, the building was torn down and replaced with West Hall.<sup>63</sup>

### **Demolished or Removed Buildings Since 1998**

The Cottage [5EP.834] built circa late 1800s and Modular Dormitory built in 1974 were demolished or removed at unknown dates. The buildings were still present when the State Register nomination was completed in 1998. Both buildings were located at the northeastern most corner of the school's campus. In the original State Register nomination, they were both deemed non-contributing to the historic district.

### **Integrity**

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) retains excellent integrity. The campus has an overall cohesive architectural style comprised of Collegiate Gothic style architecture, with other Classical Gothic and Richardson Romanesque, Jacobean Revival, and generally Late Victorian influences. The district retains its integrity of **location**. CSDB is located at 33 Institute Street, east of downtown Colorado Springs. It continues to be located on the land historically donated by William Jackson Palmer in 1874.<sup>64</sup> The **setting** surrounding the school has changed in its 150 years of operation. The setting of the campus was historically more vacant, however, as the City of Colorado Springs developed, it grew to encompass the land surrounding CSDB. The school is now surrounded by primarily residential structures. Commercial businesses are also located to the west and northeast. The setting of the campus itself has changed over time as well. Features such as updated playset equipment, sports courts, and statues were added. The landscape itself has also shifted over time, resulting in more trees and grassy areas. High traffic roads, such as Pikes Peak Avenue, have also impacted the setting over time. While changes to the setting have occurred, many of these changes happened during the district's period of significance between 1906 and 1975. It reflects changes over time as the campus has continued to be to be used for its historic function for over a century. The campus continues to make updates to ensure further use and to address the needs of their students, faculty, and staff. Additionally, the continued growth of the city reflects the history and growth of the region and the school.

The integrity of **workmanship** and **design** is clear in the contributing buildings to the district. All of the contributing buildings on campus embody the Colligate Gothic Style with influences and features resembling Classical Gothic and Richardson Romanesque, Jacobean Revival, and generally Late Victorian architecture. Many of the contributing buildings such as the Administration Building, Brown Hall, Argo Hall, and Gottlieb feature elaborate stone carvings at

<sup>63</sup> Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biannual Term ending November 3, 1906; *The Colorado Index*, March, 1931, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 57; Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1930-1931, 8.

<sup>64</sup> "The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind," Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum, n.d., <https://www.cspm.org/cos-150-story/the-colorado-school-for-the-deaf-and-the-blind/>; Encyclopedia Staff, "Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind," Colorado Encyclopedia, n.d., <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/colorado-school-deaf-and-blind#id-field-references-html>.

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the façade, large multi-lite windows, pinnacles, archivolt, parapet walls, and gabled roofs. In other examples, West Hall and Ritter Hall both maintain their historic Tudor-arched entries with molded archivolt. Although many of the contributing buildings on campus were designed by different architects, each design indicates the choice to follow the architecture of buildings that came before to create a sense of cohesion on the campus. All were purposefully designed with Collegiate Gothic influences and the decorative features in each building display high levels of craftsmanship. Major additions were made to two of the contributing buildings. An addition was added to the exterior of the Hubert Work Gymnasium's north, east, and south elevations in 1971 and 1984, its main portion is still recognizable from its period of significance. The additions do not impact its façade. The Gottlieb Building also experienced a significant remodel and construction of an addition in 2011.<sup>65</sup> These changes, however, reflect continued use of the building and updates based upon student needs. The addition also underwent review for Section 106 as it was nominated to the State Register of Historic Places in 1998 and is a state institution. These changes do not impact the integrity of the design or workmanship of the entire district. The district also maintains excellent integrity of **materials**. All of the contributing buildings maintain their historic building materials of Castle Rock Rhyolite and Manitou Sandstone.

The historic district of CSDB maintains its integrity of **association** and **feeling**. The campus retains its historic function and is recognizable from its period of significance. It has and continues to be a significant place for Deaf and Blind communities and continues to support schools throughout the state with its outreach programs.

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<sup>65</sup> "CSDB 2001-Present," Explore our Past.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY: Deaf Community History

SOCIAL HISTORY: Blind Community History

SOCIAL HISTORY: DeafBlind Community History

**Period of Significance**

1906-1976

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Various—see individual  
descriptions of each  
building

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Education** and **Criterion A** in the areas of **Social History: Deaf Community History, Social History: Blind Community History, and Social History: DeafBlind Community History**. CSDB was the state's first school for the Deaf and the Blind, offering specialized education and career exploration opportunities for students since 1874. The school has also served as a place of social significance for Deaf and Blind communities who find camaraderie with peers who they can socialize with in ASL and who have had similar experiences. The period of significance ranges from 1906, the date of construction for the oldest building on campus that is still extant, to 1976, a period of 30 years in the past, as the school continues to serve its historic function with no clear end date for the period of significance. Because the property is still in use, further research will be needed in the future as the school continues to serve its historic function.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### **Criterion A: Education (1906-1975)**

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Education**. Founded in 1874, CSDB was the state's first school for the Deaf and the Blind, offering specialized education and career exploration opportunities for students who are Deaf and students who are Blind. The period of significance ranges from 1906, the date of construction for the oldest building on campus that is still extant, to 1975, a period of 30 years in the past, as the school continues to serve its historic function.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind has provided access to education for students who are Deaf and students who are Blind for over 150 years. Prior to the passing of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990, there were few accommodations for students who are Deaf and students who are Blind in public schools. Until this time, Schools for the Deaf and schools for the Blind were the primary place for students to receive an education. Students who were Blind recall being denied admission to public school, because teachers did not have the necessary resources to teach them.<sup>66</sup> While, alumni who are Deaf remember how the lack of access to language in public school left them frustrated.<sup>67</sup> Enrollment at CSDB allowed them to learn, explore future career skills, and become thriving citizens.

All students received a general education, following similar coursework to public schools, but with additional emphasis on their individual learning needs. Students who were Blind learned to

<sup>66</sup> Marcantonio, Bambina, 1996, *Dammi la Mano (Give Me your Hand)*, 50 – 51.

<sup>67</sup> ASL Interview with Walter VonFeldt, 2023.

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read using tactile codes, which evolved over time, leading to the present-day Universal English Braille. The use of typewriters, audio recordings, computers, and adaptive technology was incorporated as they became available. Extended Core Curriculum such as independent living skills have always been part of students' education and dorm life, and orientation and mobility using a white cane began in 1955. These skills continue to provide students with necessary tools for independence in their daily lives. Students who are Deaf received language access in varying forms throughout the school's history with both manual (sign) and speech being taught in the past. The school often followed the trends of Deaf education in the United States. Currently, students learn through a bilingual educational approach, which prioritizes the development of language and positive self-concept through a fully immersive American Sign Language environment.

An important aspect of student education from the school's founding until the early 2000s was the incorporation of trades into the educational model. Throughout the school's history, students were taught carpentry, painting, sewing, broom making, shoemaking, barbering, baking, auto repair, printing, and chair caning to name a few. Music and piano tuning were also taught to students who were blind since these were viable career paths for graduates. Currently, high school seniors and students who are 18-21 in the Bridges to Life transition program explore trades through work experiences in the community.

Because of its importance to Deaf, Blind, and DeafBlind education in Colorado, CSDB qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Education.

**Criterion A: Social History: Deaf Community History; Social History; Blind Community History; Social History; DeafBlind Community History (1906-1975)**

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (CSDB) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under **Criterion A** in the areas of **Social History: Deaf Community History, Social History: Blind Community History, and Social History: DeafBlind Community History**. CSDB has provided not only opportunities for learning but has also served as a place of social significance for Deaf and Blind communities who find camaraderie amongst peers who share their language and have had similar experiences. The period of significance ranges from 1906, the date of construction for the oldest building on campus that is still extant, to 1975, a period of 30 years in the past, as the school continues to serve its historic function.

Since its establishment in 1874, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind has been of unmatched social importance to the Deaf and Blind communities of Colorado. In the past, students remained at school throughout the year, returning home only for Christmas and summer vacation. The school provided a family-like atmosphere where students had open communication with staff and students, allowing them to form friendships, which last to this day. Alumni who are Deaf recall how they could not wait to come back to campus after summer break, because of the language access and friends they had at school.<sup>68</sup> Currently, students from outside of

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<sup>68</sup> ASL Interview with Mary Blake, 2023.

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Colorado Springs still stay in dorms during the week, but they return home on the weekends. To this day, friendships among alumni continue and reunions every five years by the CSDB Alumni Association allow for large gatherings of members from every CSDB class.

Both residential and day students have access to a variety of afterschool activities. Since around 1899, CSDB has competed in athletics such as football, basketball, volleyball, track, goalball, and Special Olympic sports with many athletes receiving state and/or national recognition for their skill. The school is currently part of the Colorado High School Activities Association and competes in the Black Forest League with nearby schools in the same division. Alumni are eager to share sports stories from their middle and high school years, and they all look fondly on the trips they took to other schools for the Deaf and schools for the Blind to compete.<sup>69</sup> Likewise, alumni who are Blind share memories of the many music programs they were involved with, relishing in not only the joy of performing, but the social experiences it brought to their lives.<sup>70</sup> Students have also enjoyed a variety of additional extracurricular activities including literary societies, scouting, hiking, volunteering for the Red Cross, the Academic Bowl, and more. Students who came from small towns across Colorado note how isolated they felt in their as the only person who was Deaf.<sup>71</sup> By spending time with peers and mentors who have had similar lived experiences, students build lasting friendships and a community that allows them to grow, thrive, and lead.

Because of its continuous role in the social history of Deaf, Blind, and DeafBlind people in Colorado, CSDB qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Social History.

## **Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information**

### **School Founding and Early Years (1874-1898)**

In early 1874, Jonathan and Mary Kennedy moved to the Territory of Colorado with their family.<sup>72</sup> At the time, there was no dedicated school in the area for students who were Deaf or students who were Blind. The Kennedys had five children. Three of them, Matilda, Emma, and Orange, were Deaf, which is why they advocated for a school for the Deaf in Colorado.<sup>73</sup> Previously, the Kennedys lived in Douglas County, Kansas where Jonathan was a farmer.<sup>74</sup> Much of the Kennedy family settled there in 1855 after travelling from Illinois in a wagon train, which included Kennedy's mother, siblings, and his own growing family.<sup>75</sup> In 1861, Kansas became a state, the Civil War was beginning, and the Kennedys' oldest daughter Matilda was

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<sup>69</sup> Oral History Interview with Gloria Bradler, 2024.

<sup>70</sup> Oral History Interview with Rebecca Shields, 2023.

<sup>71</sup> ASL History Interview with Mary Blake, 2023.

<sup>72</sup> Liberman Harold M., 1966, *Early History of the Kansas School for the Deaf, 1861-1873*.

<sup>73</sup> Harbert, H.M., 1919, *A Condensed Historical Sketch of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind*.

<sup>74</sup> "United States Census, 1870," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MCJL-TW3: Mon Aug 21 17:31:42 UTC 2023>), Entry for Jonathan Kennedy and Mary Kennedy, 1870.

<sup>75</sup> Liberman, Harold M., 1966, *Early History of the Kansas School for the Deaf, 1861-1873*.

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about seven. Jonathan Kennedy wondered how she would receive an education. Coincidentally, around the same time an educator who was hard of hearing named Philip A. Emery became their neighbor. He'd taught at the Indiana Institute for the Deaf.<sup>76</sup> Driven by the importance of education for all children, Kennedy borrowed \$250 from a relative and persuaded Emery to open a private school for the Deaf in Baldwin, Kansas. In 1861, Matilda was among the first four students at the school. Soon, Emma and Orange also attended.<sup>77</sup> The school later became the Kansas School for the Deaf in Olathe, Kansas. From 1865-1869, Jonathan Kennedy served as steward at the school and his wife Mary was school matron for many years.<sup>78</sup> In addition to his affiliation with the school, Kennedy was a member of the Kansas State Legislature, serving in the House of Representatives in the early 1860s and in the state senate from 1871-1873, where he held the position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.<sup>79</sup>

After arriving in Colorado from Kansas, Kennedy befriended Dr. Richard Buckingham of the territorial senate and the Governor of the Colorado Territory, Edward M. McCook.<sup>80</sup> According to a history of the school written by the Kennedys' son-in-law, Jonathan brought his educated children and three uneducated Colorado children who were Deaf in front of the Territorial Assembly in order to demonstrate the benefits of opening a school for the Deaf in Colorado.<sup>81</sup> Through these efforts, on Feb. 13, 1874, the Assembly passed an act to establish a school for students who were Deaf in Colorado Springs. Originally named the Institute for the Education of Mutes, the school provided free education and housing to all students who were Deaf living in Colorado. The Territorial Assembly also established a board of trustees and appropriated \$5,000 for a building, noting a check would be written once land within the city was secured.<sup>82</sup> Shortly afterwards, 10 acres of land located on Kiowa Street was donated to the school by the Colorado Springs Company, owned by General William Jackson Palmer.<sup>83</sup> A Civil War veteran, Palmer founded the City of Colorado Springs (first known as the Fountain Colony) in 1871.

In March 1874, the school's board of trustees met for the first time with Dr. Buckingham as president. They resolved to commence school in a rented building in downtown Colorado Springs. The house belonged to J.M. Hunter and was located on Cucharras Street and Cascade Avenue.<sup>84</sup> The board appointed Jonathan and Mary Kennedy as steward and matron and J.P.

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<sup>76</sup> Liberman, Harold.

<sup>77</sup> Liberman, Harold.

<sup>78</sup> "Jonathan Ralstin Kennedy," Biography Pamphlet, Kansas School for the Deaf.

<sup>79</sup> "The Laws of the State of Kansas Passed at the Fifth Session of the Legislature. Commenced at the State Capitol, on Tuesday, January 10, 1865"; Liberman, Harold M., 1966, *Early History of the Kansas School for the Deaf, 1861-1873*; "The Laws of the State of Kansas Passed at the Eleventh Session of the Legislature. Commenced at the State Capitol, on Tuesday, January 10, 1871."

<sup>80</sup> Harbert, H.M., 1919, *A Condensed Historical Sketch of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind*.

<sup>81</sup> Harbert, H.M.

<sup>82</sup> "SHB 127. Act To Establish a School for Deaf Mutes in Colorado Territory. Feb. 13, 1874," (Territory of Colorado. 1874).

<sup>83</sup> "First Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes," (Territory of Colorado, 1874).

<sup>84</sup> *Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette*, March 7, 1874, 2:4; 3:3; *Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Colorado City Directory, 1879-1880*; This building is noted to have been destroyed by a fire in, *A brief historical sketch and hand book of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind : from its inception to March 1st, 1893*. Written by John E.



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Ralstin as principal.<sup>85</sup> School officially began on April 8, 1874, with seven students including the three Kennedys. The school year ran until October and by then there were twelve students who ranged in age from seven to twenty-five.<sup>86</sup> That year, Kennedy and the students often walked to the future school site to tend vegetable gardens, plant trees, and install a fence.<sup>87</sup>

During the first year of school, Major Henry McAllister, longtime colleague of General Palmer and Executive Director of the Colorado Springs Company, donated a printing press to the school.<sup>88</sup> In 1872, General Palmer and Colorado Springs founders began the Out West newspaper, which soon transformed into the *Colorado Springs Gazette*. McAllister became a temporary editor of the paper in 1873.<sup>89</sup> This donation allowed students to learn the printing trade by creating a newspaper titled, *The Deaf-Mute Index*. The first issue was printed on January 30, 1875.<sup>90</sup> Later, the paper's name was changed to *The Colorado Index*. This began a long tradition at the school of training students in a trade in addition to providing a general education. It also offered insights into what was happening at the school and at other schools for the Deaf and schools for the Blind around the country. Students often contributed stories about their everyday life to the paper and authored essays on popular topics of the time. The first newspaper teacher and editor was one of Jonathan Kennedy's children with hearing, Oliver J. Kennedy. In 1878, a man who was Deaf named Hugh Harbert took over as teacher and editor. Harbert was a student at the Kansas School for the Deaf from 1868 - 1875 and a classmate of the Kennedys.<sup>91</sup> He married Matilda Kennedy in 1879. Harbert remained with the school for 47 years.<sup>92</sup>

In January 1876, a three-story building located on the present-day campus was completed. The building housed students and staff on the upper floor and had classrooms, sitting rooms, and a parlor on the middle floor.<sup>93</sup> The basement contained the dining room, kitchen, storeroom, printing room, and laundry.<sup>94</sup> Soon after, on Aug. 1, 1876, Colorado became a state. In 1877, the name of the school changed to "Institute for the Education of the Mute and Blind"<sup>95</sup> and discussions began about how to recruit, teach, and house students who were Blind, as well as

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Ray and George W. Veditz. I believe it was a fire on Cascade Avenue in 1876 written about in the *Weekly Gazette* on Oct. 10, 1876. P2: 5-6.

<sup>85</sup> *Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette*, March 7, 1874, 2:4; 3:3.

<sup>86</sup> "First Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes," (Territory of Colorado, 1874).

<sup>87</sup> First Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes

<sup>88</sup> First Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes

<sup>89</sup> "Company History." *The Gazette*, archived April 5, 2016, at the Wayback Machine, [archiveshttps://web.archive.org/web/20160405154137/http://cdn.www3.gazette.com/mediakit/companyhistory](https://web.archive.org/web/20160405154137/http://cdn.www3.gazette.com/mediakit/companyhistory).

<sup>90</sup> Stelle, Roy J., *A Brief Historical Sketch of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind*.

<sup>91</sup> "First Annual Report of the Trustees and Officers of the Colorado Institute for the Education of Mutes" (Territory of Colorado, 1874).

<sup>92</sup> Stelle, Roy J. *A Brief Historical Sketch of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind*.

<sup>93</sup> Note: Prior to 1910 buildings were named based on their function, i.e., school building, main building, industrial building, admin. building.

<sup>94</sup> "Deaf Mute Institute," *Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette*, Jan. 8, 1876, 2:7.

<sup>95</sup> Colorado General Assembly, "An act to create an institute for the education of the mute and Blind: provide for its support and management, and repeal all laws for the organization, management and maintenance of the institute for the education of mutes" (1877), Session Laws 1861-1900, 1332. <https://scholar.law.colorado.edu/session-laws-1861-1900/1332>

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those who were Deaf. A south wing was added to the building in 1879 and a North wing in 1881.<sup>96</sup> At the end of the 1882/83 school year, Jonathan and Mary Kennedy retired.<sup>97</sup> The upper story of the building was remodeled into additional dorm rooms, a laundry and barn were built, and more teachers were hired. This allowed the school to accept all students who applied.<sup>98</sup>

School began on Sept. 12, 1883, with the first four students who were Blind.<sup>99</sup> Quickly, that number grew to 10. In addition to regular coursework, students who were Blind completed daily lessons in calisthenics and bead work. Because music was considered a viable career path for people who were Blind, each student also received individual instrumental or vocal music instruction from the first music teacher Mary Churchman. In 1884, 10 years after opening, the school had a total of 47 students.<sup>100</sup>

Still emphasizing the importance of teaching students to become self-sustaining citizens through trade work, by 1888, boys who were Deaf could learn carpentry or printing, girls were taught sewing and needlework, and boys who were Blind were taught how to make cane seats for chairs. It was their hope to continue to add more trades for both populations as the opportunity arose.<sup>101</sup> Superintendents during this time included David C. Dudley (1885-1887 and 1894-1899) and John E. Ray (1887-1894). Both were respected educators of the Deaf from Kentucky who also served as teachers at CSDB.

On June 4, 1889, three students, David H. Wolpert, Grace E. Young, and Paul D. Hubbard became the first graduates of CSDB. They received their diplomas during a Board of Trustees meeting.<sup>102</sup> David Wolpert was among the students present in the first year of the school and Grace joined a year later. After graduation, David became a farmer. Grace came back to the school as a girls' supervisor for a short time. The two later married.<sup>103</sup> Later, their daughter attended CSDB, and Grace's younger sister, Sadie, served as a girls' supervisor for many years.

At the CSDB 50th Anniversary celebration, David shared a few thoughts about his time at CSDB, which began when he was seven years old. He describes the earliest buildings and the stoves that heated them, the food they ate, and how he rode to town on horseback for a doctor or to pick up and deliver mail. "We were the pioneers of Colorado Deaf-mute education, and our difficulties and hardships were truly those of pioneers." Then, he praised Superintendent Dudley as his, "first real teacher." He concludes by reflecting on his graduating class, "The three of us

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<sup>96</sup> Dudley, D.C., Ray, J., Veditz, G., 1893. *A brief historical sketch and handbook of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind: from its inception to March 1st, 1893*. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>97</sup> *The Colorado Index*, 1883.

<sup>98</sup> Institute for the Education of the Mute and Blind, "Biennial Report of the Mute & Blind Institute for the Term Ending Dec. 31, 1884," 1885.

<sup>99</sup> *Colorado Springs Gazette*, Sept. 18, 1883, 4:1.

<sup>100</sup> *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 4:1.

<sup>101</sup> Institute for the Education of Mutes and Blind, "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Mute and Blind Institute of the State of Colorado for the Biennial Term Ending Nov. 30, 1888" (State of Colorado, 1888).

<sup>102</sup> *The Colorado Index*, June 1, 1889, Mute and Blind Institute of the State of Colorado.

<sup>103</sup> "United States Census, 1900," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MQM4-7YB:Sun Sep 17 13:18:29 UTC 2023>), Entry for David Wolpert and Katherine Wolpert, 1900.

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formed the first class to graduate from the school and what we are today, we owe to the education we received here, even under the adverse conditions in pioneer days.”<sup>104</sup>

The third graduate, Paul Hubbard, attended the National Deaf College in Washington D.C., later Gallaudet University.<sup>105</sup> He joined the football team and as quarterback is credited with the invention of the football huddle. Hubbard came up with the idea when he noticed players from the opposing team could see him signing the next play to his teammates. To prevent this, he called his team into a tight circle to share instructions.<sup>106</sup> This method of huddling up before a play was adopted by other teams and eventually became common practice. Paul later became a teacher and coach at Kansas School for the Deaf.<sup>107</sup>

In 1888, a man who was Deaf named George Veditz began teaching at CSDB.<sup>108</sup> Veditz, from Baltimore, Maryland, became Deaf after a bout with scarlet fever when he was eight. He attended the Maryland School for the Deaf where he learned about shoemaking and bookkeeping. Later, he spent two years in the printing trade before attending Gallaudet University where he studied education. He graduated as valedictorian in 1884, then taught at the Maryland School for the Deaf for four years.<sup>109</sup> In 1887, he earned his master’s degree from Gallaudet before becoming a teacher at CSDB for 17 years. Veditz taught students who were Deaf until 1905. He also edited *The Colorado Index* for a brief period.

Veditz is best known, however, as a champion for sign language and Deaf rights. In 1904, he was elected president of the National Association and Worlds Congress of the Deaf and created the Colorado Association of the Deaf. As NAD President, he was a fierce advocate for sign language in a time when oralism was being insisted upon for people who were Deaf. He also fought for the opportunity for people who are Deaf to hold jobs as civil servants in the federal government. In 1907, he was reelected president of NAD and in 1913, he recorded a now famous film titled, “Preservation of the Sign Language,” in which he defends the right for individuals who are Deaf to sign instead of speak. The film was created to make a point and preserve sign language for future generations.<sup>110</sup> “Preservation of the Sign Language,” was selected for the National Film Registry in 2010. Several additional films designed to preserve sign language were spearheaded by Veditz and Oscar Regensburg from NAD’s Motion Picture Fund Committee. A man of many hobbies, he was also a skilled chess player and raised poultry and pigeons.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> Wolpert, David H., “Reminiscences on Earlier Days.” *The Colorado Index*, May 16, 1924, 14-16.

<sup>105</sup> “Paul D. Hubbard,” Gallaudet University Alumni Cards, 1866-1964, Gallaudet University Archives, <http://hdl.handle.net/1961/2041-45457>.

<sup>106</sup> “Hubbard Called ‘Daddy of Huddle.’” *The Buff and Blue*, Vol. 50, no. 6., Jan. 20, 1942.

<sup>107</sup> “United States Census, 1900”, database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MMTR-7M6>: Sat Sep 16 22:51:35 UTC 2023), Entry for Paul D Hubbard, 1900; “Paul D. Hubbard---By ‘Gosh.’” *The Silent Worker*. Vol. 35, No. 10, July 1923.

<sup>108</sup> “Report of the Board of Trustees of the Mute and Blind Institute of the State of Colorado for the Biennial Term Ending Nov. 30, 1888” (1888), Institute for the Education of Mutes and Blind. State of Colorado.

<sup>109</sup> “George W. Veditz Dies at Age of 75: International Leader among Deaf, Chess Champion; Led Active, Useful Life,” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, March 13, 1937.

<sup>110</sup> United States: [National Association of the Deaf], 1913; United States: [Distributor not identified], 1934.

<sup>111</sup> “George W. Veditz Dies at Age of 75: International Leader among Deaf, Chess Champion; Led Active, Useful Life.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, March 13, 1937.

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Veditz' wife Mary Elizabeth "Bessie" Bigler graduated from CSDB in 1894.<sup>112</sup> She went on to teach at the school for over fifty years.<sup>113</sup>

As educational opportunities expanded, so did the school. In May 1889, ground was broken for a dedicated school building. When it was finished, it had 14 classrooms, a large assembly hall, an art room, a printing office, workshops for students who were Blind, playrooms, and study rooms. That year, a boiler house, steam plant, and an extension to the main building with a kitchen and dining room were also added.<sup>114</sup> However, the main building was still the only dorm and, even with remodeling, it was getting crowded. So, in 1892, Girls Hall was built. It was two stories tall and in addition to bedrooms, contained playrooms, reading rooms, and a sewing room. That year, a five-room hospital was also built with the hopes of better caring for sick students and staff and preventing the spread of illness on campus.<sup>115</sup>

During this time, students went to classes for five hours in the morning and worked in their trades for two hours every afternoon. In 1893, construction began on a dedicated industrial building and many new trades were added including cabinetmaking, shoemaking, broom making, mattress-making, gardening, dairying, painting, hammock and rug weaving, and beadwork. Students who were Deaf might also have art lessons, while music was still an important skill taught to students who were Blind.<sup>116</sup>

For years, school leaders had requested a change in the name of the institute. It was important to them that it was clearly labeled a school, rather than an institution or asylum.<sup>117</sup> The name officially became Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in 1895.<sup>118</sup>

In 1896, Hugh McCabe, Thomas Kavanagh, and Henry Ralston became the first three students who were Blind to graduate.<sup>119</sup> Henry had a career as a broom maker in Denver, a skill he likely

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<sup>112</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind of the State of Colorado for the Biennial Term ending Nov. 30, 1894."

<sup>113</sup> "Teacher of Deaf will retire after half century of service," *Colorado Springs Gazette*, May 25, 1947.

<sup>114</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind" (State of Colorado, 1890).

<sup>115</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of The Deaf and the Blind of the State of Colorado for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1892" (State of Colorado, 1893), Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>116</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1896" (State of Colorado, 1896), Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>117</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1896" State of Colorado (1896)

<sup>118</sup> Colorado General Assembly, "To Amend Sections Three (3) and Thirteen (13) Chapter Seventy-Six (76) of the General Statutes of 1883 Entitled 'An Act to Create an Institute for the Education of the Mute and Blind, Provide for Its Support and Management, and Repeal All Laws for the Organization and Maintenance of the Institute for the Education of Mutes'" (1895), Session Laws 1861-1900, 2863.

<sup>119</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1896" (State of Colorado, 1896), Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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learned at school. He married a woman who was also Blind.<sup>120</sup> Hugh moved to Aspen where he ran a shop and was known for his musical talents.<sup>121</sup>

### **The Argo Years (1899 - 1924)**

In 1899, William K. Argo was appointed superintendent, a position he held for twenty-two years. He effectively saw the school through World War I, the Spanish Flu pandemic, and brought a wave of still-present improvements to the campus. Argo's parents were Deaf, though he notes in a short book he penned titled, *My First Class in a School for the Deaf* that neither of them communicated in sign language while he was growing up. When he was a senior at Centre University in Danville, KY, out of curiosity, he visited the Kentucky School for the Deaf with classmates. His mother attended but died when he was five years old, so he'd only seen the school once before. Shortly after his visit, the school's superintendent, David C. Dudley approached him to ask if he was interested in becoming a teacher at the school. Though he declined at first, he soon changed his mind and began teaching in November 1879. He'd taught at a country school for a few months prior but had no experience as a teacher of the Deaf. However, by the end of his first year he grew to love teaching students who were Deaf and remained in the profession for his entire career.<sup>122</sup> In Kentucky, he taught for several years before becoming interim superintendent and then superintendent from 1884 - 1894.<sup>123</sup> In 1886, George Veditz recalls meeting him for the first time on a train ride to California where he was heading to a convention for instructors of the Deaf. Veditz' friend described Argo as, "A real human being who could, moreover, use the sign language like a native."<sup>124</sup>

Argo returned to teaching in 1894, joining his former superintendent, David Dudley, in Colorado Springs with hopes of improving a lung condition.<sup>125</sup> Veditz recalls teaching in a classroom across the hall from Argo. "With our doors open I had frequent opportunities for observing his work. Its outstanding characteristic was its masterly thoroughness. He knew exactly what he wanted his pupils to learn, knew the capacity of each, and had made exact and thorough preparations to teach them." Now, a colleague, Veditz, noted Argo, "Was a great master of the sign language, one of the greatest I have ever known."<sup>126</sup> Argo took charge of CSDB after Dudley's passing in 1899 and held the position until his death in 1921. In a Memorial Issue of *The Colorado Index* honoring him, an article from the Kentucky Standard is republished. "Under his management the Colorado School became one of the most noted of its class in the country," it reads. "In buildings and equipment, it is a model, and its schoolwork is reputed to rank with the

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<sup>120</sup> "United States Census, 1930", database with images, *FamilySearch*

(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X7WR-2CD>: Wed Sep 20 23:18:17 UTC 2023), Entry for Henry D Ralston and Myrtle A Ralston, 1930.

<sup>121</sup> "Hugh McCabe," *Aspen Daily Times*, April 27, 1944, transcribed on findagrave.com, accessed on Oct. 22, 2025, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/83243395/hugh-mccabe>.

<sup>122</sup> Argo, William K., "My First Class in a School for the Deaf," 1921.

<sup>123</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 9, 1921, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>124</sup> Veditz, George. "In Memoriam — William Kavanaugh Argo," *The Maryland Bulletin*, Nov. 1921. Maryland State School for the Deaf, Frederick, Maryland.

<sup>125</sup> Veditz, George. "In Memoriam — William Kavanaugh Argo."

<sup>126</sup> Veditz, George. "In Memoriam — William Kavanaugh Argo."

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best in this country.”<sup>127</sup> Likewise, graduates praised him. “He paved the way for us, while we were in school, by combining the three branches of our education – mental, moral and physical – in such a way as to fit us for our future life,” said Anna Herpich at his Memorial Service. “When we left school, we felt as if we were leaving home and a loving father. We shall miss his care and thoughtfulness.”<sup>128</sup>

In Kentucky, William Argo met Isabella (Belle) Chenault who was also a teacher at Kentucky School for the Deaf. They married in 1886 and had two boys, Robert and William. She taught briefly at CSDB in the late 1890s but soon left the profession. Still, she was beloved by the students for her kindness and skills as a hostess. She served as matron of the school for a number of years, then as assistant superintendent from 1919-1921.<sup>129</sup> After her husband’s death in 1921, she was appointed superintendent. This likely made her the first female superintendent of a school for the Deaf and the Blind in the United States.<sup>130</sup> Unfortunately, she passed away within a year. Shortly afterwards, in a Memorial issue of *The Colorado Index*, former students wrote, “To have had her for our friend during our school days was beautifully fortunate, for she was the very essence of kindness and patience, but to have had her for a hostess in later years was truly a touch of heaven.”<sup>131</sup>

In 1900, at the opening of William Argo’s first full year as superintendent, there were 137 students attending CSDB. Students who were Deaf were divided into either an oral program or a manual program based on their individual educational needs. In the oral program speech and lip reading were taught. In the manual program, sign language was the main form of communication between students and their teachers. Students in both programs learned to read and write in English.<sup>132</sup>

Students who were Blind were taught similarly to students in public school; however, they learned to read using New York Point (a tactile reading and writing system created in the 1860), American Braille, or Boston Line (raised letters). Students who were Blind also took music lessons in piano, violin, voice, guitar, or cornet.<sup>133</sup>

For all students, school subjects included math, reading, writing, science, geography, and history. They also spent several hours every afternoon in their assigned trade. Younger students worked for one hour each day in a classroom referred to as “Sloyd.”<sup>134</sup> Here, they were introduced to the concept of trade work by learning handicrafts and basic woodworking. The term is based on a

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<sup>127</sup> *The Colorado Index*. May 9, 1921, 2, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>128</sup> *The Colorado Index*. May 9, 1921, 2.

<sup>129</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 16, 1924, 20, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*. May 20, 1921, 3, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>130</sup> *The Colorado Index*. March 24, 1922, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>131</sup> *The Colorado Index*. March 24, 1922.

<sup>132</sup> “Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1900” (1900), Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. State of Colorado.

<sup>133</sup> Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1900

<sup>134</sup> Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1900

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form of handicraft-based education that began in Finland in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It was promoted worldwide until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is still part of the education system in Scandinavian countries today.<sup>135</sup>

In 1903, the school's dairy formed near what is now Pikes Peak and Iowa Avenue. It provided plenty of fresh and delicious milk for the campus.<sup>136</sup> Though the dairy was  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile away, students would visit and report what they saw in *The Colorado Index*, which provided them with an additional learning opportunity. Students studying trades like gardening, painting, and carpentry might also visit the property to assist with various work like building and painting fences or delivering food for the animals.<sup>137</sup>

The same year, General Palmer donated twelve additional acres of land, which extended the property east to Hancock Ave. His intention was for the land to be used for recreation. In 1905, a football field near the edge of the property was named, "Palmer Field," in his honor.<sup>138</sup> Near this, a baseball diamond and track were added.<sup>139</sup> A few years later, in 1910, the "outdoor gymnasium apparatus" is described, "There are swings of two varieties, teeter boards, parallel bars, horizontal bars, a merry-go-round, and basketball grounds, and there are under way sand courts, tennis and hand ball courts, and a running track for the Blind department." According to the article, 100 students could be swinging, forty-two teetering, and thirty playing basketball, and eighteen on the horizontal bars at the same time. "And the pupils make use of all that has been provided. Most of them are out of doors every spare moment."<sup>140</sup>

The land Palmer donated contained several cottages, many were moved and others were rented or repurposed. In 1904, one of these cottages was transformed into a Model Cottage for home economics classes.<sup>141</sup> Girls learned to clean, cook, and host meals at the cottage to demonstrate their skills. On April 11, 1912, the senior cooking class invited the Board of Trustees, Superintendent Argo, and his son William to dinner at the cottage. The students served grapefruit, Campbell's soup with croutons, fish, roast chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, muffins, creamed peas, bread, pickled cucumbers, fruit salad, chocolate ice cream, and coffee.<sup>142</sup> In 1913, a student described what they were learning. "The girls at the Model Cottage have been busy preserving peaches and pickling watermelons and making jellies." She goes on to explain how to make peach preserves.<sup>143</sup> This cottage remained the location for home economics until a new vocational building opened in 1966.

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<sup>135</sup> Wikipedia, s.v. "Sloyd," last modified Oct. 31, 2025, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sloyd>

<sup>136</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1904," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. State of Colorado (1904)

<sup>137</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 23, 1914. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>138</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term, Ending Nov. 30, 1906" (State of Colorado, 1906), 19, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>139</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 25, 1905, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>140</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 2, 1910, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>141</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 8, 1911, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>142</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 19, 1912, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>143</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 21, 1913, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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As evidence that CSDB was at the forefront in education, in 1904, 17-year-old Lottie Sullivan, the first student who was DeafBlind, her teacher, Bessie Veditz who was Deaf, and another teacher for Deaf students, Miss Dudley, participated in the St. Louis World's Fair. For over two months, Bessie and Lottie demonstrated teaching methods for DeafBlind students in the World's Fair education building, while Miss Dudley interpreted.<sup>144</sup> Their exhibit won a gold medal for a Living and Objective Exhibit and another gold medal was awarded directly to Lottie for excellence and progress in her studies.<sup>145</sup> During their stay at the exposition, they visited the exhibits and Lottie even met Helen Keller, something she had always wanted to do. She wrote an essay that appeared in the *Colorado Springs Gazette*, which says the machines were her favorite part.<sup>146</sup> The school was also awarded grand prizes for collective exhibits with other American Instructors of the Deaf and Blind, and Superintendent Argo was awarded a gold medal as a collaborator with American Association of Instructors of the Blind.<sup>147</sup>

In early 1906 work began on the oldest remaining building on the CSDB campus, the administration building. It opened in November 1906. Located in front of the old main building and centered between the school building and Girls' Hall, it housed the administrative offices, library, public parlors, guest rooms, and superintendent's quarters. The basement also became the school's gymnasium, complete with lockers.<sup>148</sup> This made it possible for some of the rooms in the main building to be converted into dorm rooms. Important, since by 1906, 229 students attended, nearly double the enrollment from 1900.<sup>149</sup>

To provide even more rooms, in 1908 the industrial building was converted into a dormitory for elementary students. It was dedicated as Humphrey Hall on April 11, 1912. Joseph E. Humphrey served on the CSDB Board of Trustees for twenty years; eight as president. He was also the mayor of Colorado Springs for two terms, on the Colorado Board of Education, Colorado College's Board of Trustees, and the treasurer of Colorado Springs' first volunteer fire department.<sup>150</sup> At the dedication of Humphrey Hall, he unveiled a portrait of himself painted by famed artist Charles Craig and presented it to the school.<sup>151</sup> This painting remains in the school's museum collection today. Around this same time, between 1906 and 1908, a pipe organ was added to the auditorium, so students who were Blind could learn to play a professionally.

By 1910, another of CSDB's oldest remaining buildings was built close to Palmer Field. The CSDB barn replaced a metal shed.<sup>152</sup> The campus' wagons, tools, and a few campus work

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<sup>144</sup> "Blind Girl at the Fair: Little Lottie Sullivan Going to St. Louis," *The Weekly Gazette*, Aug. 4, 1904, 1.

<sup>145</sup> *The Colorado Index*, March 15, 1906. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>146</sup> "Lottie Sullivan's story of her trip to the World's Fair," *Colorado Springs Gazette*, Nov. 10, 1904, 6.

<sup>147</sup> *The Colorado Index*, March 15, 1906, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>148</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 19, 1912, 4, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>149</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term Ending Nov. 30, 1906. 1906," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>150</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 20, 1918, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>151</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term Ending Nov. 3, 1906." Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>152</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 7, 1910, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.



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animals were kept in the new barn. In 1911, the state of Colorado appropriated money to finish the project, and students were involved in laying floors, painting, and putting up fly screens.<sup>153</sup>

In Fall 1912, a new building project began with the hopes of eliminating the need for dorm rooms in the old main building, which was crowded and not considered fire safe. Originally the plan was to build one large dormitory, but state funding was cut in half. So, a new plan for two dorms began.<sup>154</sup> The first, designed by Thomas McLaren, began in 1912 and was completed in 1913.<sup>155</sup> It was named Argo Hall (later changed to Jones Hall) and was originally a dorm for middle-school boys who were Deaf. It had two floors of dorm rooms and a basement with two study rooms, washrooms, bathrooms, and showers. The first and second floor dormitories had rooms on either side of the hallway, along with a bathroom, drinking fountains, and a room for the dorm supervisor. Centered on each of these floors, there was a large common room with a fireplace and window seats.<sup>156</sup>

Student, Joe Spicola writes about the dorm in 1913, "Three of us boys went to visit Argo Hall the other day. We thought it was the prettiest building on the grounds. We went into a washroom and a bedroom that we wanted to see. The places where the boys put their wash rags and toothbrushes are not like ours. It is like a board that has sides and you put your comb and hairbrush and toothbrush in."<sup>157</sup> In November 1913, boys commented on finally moving in. "Hurrah! Hurrah! We have at last moved into our new hall and think that it is better than a palace," says one. "Last Thursday was the scene of moving day in the Deaf boys' department," says another. "We have at last moved into 'Argo Hall,' and like the change very much." In Sept. 1919, it became a dorm for boys who are Blind for many years before changing to a dorm for boys who were Deaf again around 1969.<sup>158</sup> The building now houses the Colorado Instructional Materials Center (part of the Outreach Program).

In 1918, the second of the two planned dorms was built next door. It was named Palmer Hall after General William Jackson Palmer in recognition of the land he donated for the school. Student Ernest Anderson notes in April 1918, "Miss Baker took us out to see the men making the foundation of the new boys' dormitory. We also saw the new chicken houses that are being built, and we think that both the boys and the chickens are very fortunate."<sup>159</sup> In 1919, boys studying painting, under the instruction of the school's painter, O.H. Hill assisted in finishing the work on Palmer Hall. They painted the cornice (decorative molding), the interior walls, the radiators, and oiled the woodwork.<sup>160</sup> Before the dorm opened, students in the carpentry class, along with their instructor Mr. Harry G. Schif installed interior benches, bathroom shelves for combs and toothbrushes, towel rings, towel bars, soap dishes, light fixtures, and window shades.<sup>161</sup> High

<sup>153</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 19, 1911, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>154</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 10, 1912, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>155</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Biennial Term ending Nov. 3, 1914," 13, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>156</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 10, 1913, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>157</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 10, 1913, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>158</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 26, 1919, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>159</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 19, 1918, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>160</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 23, 1919, 3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>161</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 26, 1919, 2-3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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school boys who were Deaf moved in shortly after this work was completed in September 1919. "The older Deaf boys are very much pleased with their new quarters in Palmer Hall. The building is a very fine one, and they mean to take good care of it," reads a note written by Frank Dyre who reported on the Boy's Department that month.<sup>162</sup> The building was later a dorm for Blind students and now offers apartment-style rooms for transition students, ages 18-21. While the school flourished with educational opportunities for students who were Deaf and students who were Blind, what often stands out from the Argo years is the many opportunities for social activities and gatherings.

As early as 1899, CSDB had its first football team. In 1902, boys interested in sports formed the Palmer Athletic Association to promote interest in athletics and sportsmanship and dues were collected to support these activities. Baseball was a popular boys sport in the early 1900s as well, and early jerseys featured the initials P.A.A.<sup>163</sup> In 1913 the CSDB team won the Pikes Peak Secondary School Indoor Baseball League trophy by winning five out of six games in the tournament. Soon after boys' and girls' basketball began.<sup>164</sup> Students played other nearby schools and teams that competed in the city league. With the arrival of a new gym teacher, Miss Fannie Davis, volleyball became a recreational activity for girls in 1914. In Oct. 1914 student Margaret Gajewsky writes, "Every Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock we older girls first march, then take our exercise and then go out and play basketball and volleyball. Every Saturday morning from 10:30 to 11:45 we older girls do the same thing." She also notes she hopes they will defeat the "hearing girls in basketball," that winter.<sup>165</sup> The Argo Athletic Association for girls was formed in 1917 with a similar mission as the Palmer Athletic Association. One female athlete of note during this period was Emma Sandberg, known as "Sandy." She graduated from CSDB in 1920, then went to Gallaudet University where she was on the swim, tennis, and basketball teams. An article about her from *The Silent Worker* publication read, "Sandy is the best player on the basketball team. No other forward has ever equaled her."<sup>166</sup> Later, Emma was a teacher at the Florida and New York Schools for the Deaf. Then, in 1943, under her married name, Emma Cunningham, she returned to teach at CSDB where she remained until her retirement.<sup>167</sup>

Outside of sports, there were a variety of extracurricular activities for students to enjoy. The En Avant Literary Society formed in 1891.<sup>168</sup> This club provided monthly meetings with opportunities for students who are Deaf to write speeches, debate, and present in front of others. Various staff judged their contests. In March 1914, for example, students met in the Administration Building's gymnasium. Groups debated whether farming was the best occupation for the Deaf. Several girls had a dialogue about "College Girls," and student Hugh Olinger

<sup>162</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 26, 1919, 2-3.

<sup>163</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 27, 1905, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>164</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 15, 1904, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>165</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 23, 1914, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>166</sup> *The Silent Worker*, Jan. 4, 1924, 148, The New Jersey School for the Deaf.

<sup>167</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees, 1943-1944," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>168</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 18, 1914, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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performed a poetic presentation entitled, "The Strawberry Girl."<sup>169</sup> Similarly, students who were Blind participated in various rhetoricals.

In 1912, another fun and academic-minded extracurricular activity began. The Experimental Poultry Stations Association allowed all interested students to learn to raise chickens and sell their eggs. They kept track of the number of eggs laid and learned basic accounting by writing out bills, keeping receipts, and logging expenses and profits. Each station, or coop, was cared for by competing teams of two or more students. Later, there were also smaller coops, called "Philo stations" managed by one student. They reported on their results in *The Colorado Index*, and students kept the profits. In the Nov. 5, 1915, *Colorado Index*, John Carson from Poultry Station Number 4 reports. "Station No. 4 has received 234 eggs since Oct. 1. I think that Station 4 will be in the lead when school closes. The chickens always eat dry mash all the time. They are eating 40 pounds of dry mash every month. Donato Caporale was elected salesman. He always catches good customers."<sup>170</sup> Various other student endeavors like garden club, keeping rabbits, and growing mushrooms also appeared during this time, showing the ingenuity of students in creating their own ventures based on their interests.

Students were also involved in Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and had their own troops on campus. The Boy Scout troop formed around 1911, shortly after the Boy Scouts of America began in 1910. Early scouts mentioned hiking, watching "moving pictures" about the Boy Scout movement, and practicing army-like drills.<sup>171</sup> The Girl Scout troop formed on Sept. 28, 1917. The girls went on a hike in April 1918 to Cheyenne Canon. They built a fire and enjoyed a picnic lunch before hiking further up to an overlook. Alta Meyers writes, "We were by this time so far up the side of Cheyenne Mountain that we could see Palmer Lake, and miles and miles eastward over the prairie." We wanted to go on farther, but a new pipeline is being put in, and the workmen were dynamiting, so we thought that it might not be safe to go any farther. We came down over the same road which we went up, as far as the Cripple Creek road where we turned off onto the new road from Broadmoor."<sup>172</sup>

Eager to enjoy the nearby trails, students from both schools often went hiking, particularly in Cheyenne Canon. In 1910, a cable car line was added with a stop right in front of the Administration Building.<sup>173</sup> Students and staff could ride all over the city, but a particular point of interest was Stratton Park. Created by Winfield Scott Stratton, who had for a time also owned the cable cars, the park offered a bandstand, amphitheater, bridges over the creek, picnicking grounds, and nearby hiking trails.<sup>174</sup> In Oct. 1910, eighteen older pupils who were Blind and two teachers took a trip to the canon, leaving by "electric car from the gate" in the afternoon. "When Stratton Park was reached, all started on their tramp up North Cheyenne Canon and over what is

<sup>169</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 17, 1914, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>170</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 5, 1915, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>171</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 19, 1912, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 22, 1911, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 27, 1911, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>172</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 5, 1918, 4-5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>173</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 29, 1910, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>174</sup> ColoradoSprings.gov, "Stratton Neighborhood Park (1819 West Cheyenne Road)," accessed Oct. 22, 2025, <https://coloradosprings.gov/StrattonNeighborhoodPark>

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called the High Drive until the highest point was reached.” When it got dark, they had a campfire with the superintendent and enjoyed dinner and coffee.<sup>175</sup> A seemingly regular occurrence, students went on a similar hike a month later ending at Captain Jack’s Cabin where they enjoyed coffee bacon, beans, ham, nut sandwiches, and cookies. Students write:

We left Capt. Jack’s Cabin at seven and started arm in arm down the road. It was a long dusty walk. We sighted the lights of Colorado City when we had done about an hour’s walking, but we had to walk a long way before we got to the city. The sight of the lights of Colorado City and the Springs was grand. They were to be seen for miles around and it was a sight worth going twice the distance to see.<sup>176</sup>

Students also hiked up Pikes Peak and to Loud’s Cabin (once located in Cheyenne Canon) for overnight trips.<sup>177</sup> They mentioned field trips to Cave of the Winds, Manitou Springs, various fairs, and frequented downtown Colorado Springs for shopping and trips to movie theaters and the opera house. In April 1914, a student who was Blind, Ruth Meyers noted, “The Junior Reading has been reading the story of Robin Hood. We all enjoyed it so much that Miss Sloan very kindly asked Dr. Argo to let us go to the Opera to hear Robin Hood, which would be here the next Saturday evening. Dr. Argo was glad to have us go. We were glad to go too. We had the gallery boxes and could see and hear everything. We all enjoyed it very much.”<sup>178</sup> Additionally, students visited nearby Colorado College to watch concerts and athletic events, particularly football. There were yearly Halloween parties on campus and the Palmer Athletic Association hosted a yearly athletics banquet. Students often stayed for Thanksgiving Day and in certain cases, Christmas.

In 1913, student Powell J. Wilson reported that he was the school barber and had been working at it for three years. He cut boys’ hair once every month and trimmed the girls’ hair too. He notes, “Mr. Bates is going to get a boy to learn the barber trade with me, so when I am away from school, he will take my place.”<sup>179</sup> By January 1916, barbering was added as a trade for boys and a barbershop was created in the basement of the Administration Building. A local barber trained students to shampoo and cut hair and provide shaves.<sup>180</sup> In 1919, student barbers were paid two cents for a haircut during school hours, and 10 cents on Saturdays.<sup>181</sup> By 1926, girls were requesting the popular bob cut. “They were as particular as a movie actress,” students reported. “They wanted their hair cut right, and due to the efficient efforts of the barbers, who really were ‘bobbbers,’ it was cut right.”<sup>182</sup>

Many students on the campus likely knew of a local barber who was Deaf named Frank Chaney. He married Emma Kennedy, daughter of the school’s founders, and worked downtown for many

<sup>175</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 4, 1910, 4, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>176</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 18, 1910, 12, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>177</sup> Colorado Mountain Club, “Loud’s Cabin,” accessed Oct. 22, 2025, <https://www.cmc.org/education-adventure/trips/routes-places/louds-cabin>

<sup>178</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 3, 1914, 4, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>179</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 1913, 3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>180</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 1919, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>181</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 1919, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>182</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 1926, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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years. His son, Lon Chaney, who was hearing, communicated with his parents in sign language. When he was ten, he left school to take care of his mother. Chaney became a stage performer, then a famous silent film actor. By 1922, when he visited his uncle, Hugh Harbert, and cousin, William Harbert, on campus, he was a household name. Students were excited to shake his hand, and noted his mastery of sign, "He gave the boys a nice, inspiring talk, using the sign language as his means of communication. We found the great film star a charming gentleman."<sup>183</sup> Never forgetting his roots, in 1925, he arranged a special screening of his film *Phantom of the Opera* for students at a nearby theater.

After Isabella Argo's death in 1922, Thomas S. McAloney was hired as superintendent. He was a longtime superintendent at the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind and had worked at several other schools for the Deaf and the Blind. He was influential in starting more extracurricular sports programs for students who were Blind and founded the Hubert Work Athletic Association for Blind athletes.<sup>184</sup> A new jumping pit and running track were created.<sup>185</sup> The track had long wires with straps that students held to guide them.<sup>186</sup>

Shortly before Superintendent William K. Argo died in 1921, he secured funding for a new gymnasium, something he and the board had requested from the state for over twenty years.<sup>187</sup> Sadly, neither he nor Mrs. Argo had the chance to see the building to completion. The Hubert Work gymnasium was dedicated on Nov. 3, 1922, with Hubert Work himself presiding over the ceremony and a presentation by Governor Shoup. Work was president of the Board of Trustees and Postmaster General of the United States at the time.<sup>188</sup> He later became Secretary of the Interior. Students were excited to play basketball on the new court, run on the indoor track, climb ropes, and practice gymnastics.<sup>189</sup> At the building's dedication Governor Shoup announced, "We all regret that Dr. and Mrs. Argo are not here today. But this building will represent their spirit and their life work." He went on to announce that a new dining hall would be dedicated to the entire Argo family; William, Isabella and their two sons Robert and William (who had passed away as young men).<sup>190</sup>

By this time, the main building had become unsafe and was torn down. Argo Hall was built where it stood and was dedicated in May 1924 at the school's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration. When Hubert Work had announced the building in 1922, he proclaimed, "We feel that nothing is too much to do to perpetuate the memory of such a man and of such a family, so this building, it is estimated, will last as long as time shall. It is built of modern construction, and it is hoped that the name over those doors will last as long as time does."<sup>191</sup> This building is still the school's

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<sup>183</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 1922, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>184</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct 20, 1922, 4, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>185</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept 1922, 4, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>186</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 20, 1922, 4, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>187</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov.17, 1922, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>188</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Nov.17, 1922, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>189</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Nov.17, 1922, 13, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*. Feb. 16, 1923, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*. March 16, 1923, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>190</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Nov.17, 1922, 16, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>191</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 17, 1922, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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cafeteria today. With the new cafeteria named Argo Hall, the dorm that formerly held that name was renamed Jones Hall after beloved board member Asa T. Jones.<sup>192</sup>

### **The Thomas McAloney and Alfred Brown Years (1925 - 1952)**

In 1926, the school built a modern heating plant for the campus. Previously, the boiler was located in the Industrial Building. The new plant had boilers, stokers, coal and ash handling machinery, high quality pumps and engines, and an instrument board. The location and updated machinery allowed coal to be delivered and handled more efficiently. A 500-foot tunnel between the new plant and the old, allowed steam to travel across campus. It was controlled by the school's engineer from within the new heating plant.<sup>193</sup> The 157-foot concrete chimney still stands along Pikes Peak Avenue today.

Prior to the plant's opening, there was a small campus lake to its west. Lake McDonald was completed in 1906 at the corner of Pikes Peak Avenue and Institute Street. It was set up as a spillway for the stream that traveled through the property at that time. The hope was to create a lake 10 feet deep. "It may take years to complete the job, but this part of the grounds will someday be the showiest of all," noted *The Colorado Index*.<sup>194</sup> For years afterward, it became a favored spot for ice skating and frog catching. Students would even sled down the hill above the lake and slide onto the frozen water in the winter. However, during the heating plant's construction, water kept seeping into a pit under the building. A drain had to be built from the pit straight through Lake McDonald.<sup>195</sup> The area is now an open space. The hill above it is still used for sledding on snowy days. In fact, in 2025 several students who are Blind experienced sledding here for the first time.

In September 1929, as the school continued to increase enrollment, Ritter Hall, a dorm and classroom building for elementary students, opened.<sup>196</sup> At the time, young students who were Deaf were separated from older students to promote learning speech.<sup>197</sup> Ritter Hall was named for J. Alfred Ritter, a lawyer and CSDB Board of Trustees member for over 20 years from 1919 to 1945. Classrooms in the lower level of the building included a rhythm room and a radio ear room.<sup>198</sup> Alumna Loretta (Greenwood) Cacciatore enrolled in 1930 and recalls having classes there. She remembers how most students weren't allowed to use sign language, but a handful were taught ASL by none other than Bessie Veditz. When Bessie retired in 1947, the superintendent wrote, "She had a keen insight into the minds of her pupils. She understood them

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<sup>192</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 16, 1924, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>193</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 24, 1926, P6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>194</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 16, 1906, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>195</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 17, 1926, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 15, 1926, 3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>196</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 27, 1929, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>197</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind for the Year Ending. 1930," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>198</sup> "Report of Board of Trustees, 1928-1929," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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and they understood her.”<sup>199</sup> For students who were Blind, revised braille was now the main form of reading and writing. They also learned to write and type on a typewriter.<sup>200</sup>

Shortly afterwards, the Great Depression began. People were out of work and severe drought caused dust storms across the plains. The CSDB motto was, “Learn by Doing,” and students continued to learn through their trades. Young sewing students darned socks, while older students made aprons and gym clothes.<sup>201</sup> Carpentry and painting students worked on campus sidewalks and buildings and girls did the laundry. Dressmaking and hat making also became popular.<sup>202</sup>

In 1931, Humphrey Hall was torn down and George E. West Hall, a dorm and classroom building for students ages 10-13 who are Deaf was built in its place.<sup>203</sup> George West was a Colorado State Senator and member of the CSDB Board of Trustees for over twelve years. In spring 1932, *The Colorado Index* reported students learning the painting trade were painting the inside and the outside of West Hall. “The second-story windows are painted by using a window-jack” read the article. This was built by carpentry students who were also building tables, wooden hampers, medicine cabinets, and bedside tables for the new dorm. Further accounts note the colors of the inside walls and the stained birch finishing. “Most of this work will be done by the painting department. The boys will work on it until the close of school for the summer vacation.”<sup>204</sup> Students moved into the new dorm at the beginning of the 1932 school year.<sup>205</sup>

One of the painters who worked on the finishing details in West Hall was Herman Butler (1936). Herman, who was Deaf and Black enrolled in 1928 when he was ten. He excelled in academics, art, and football. According to Herman, he was treated as an equal at CSDB, but was excluded from Gallaudet University, which did not accept students who were Black until the 1950s.<sup>206</sup> In a 1987 news article he notes, “A long time ago, it was hard to get jobs. People didn’t understand about Deaf people and there was a lot of discrimination. I had two strikes against me; I was Deaf and Black.”<sup>207</sup> Herman worked at Memorial Hospital and as the head vegetable cook at The Broadmoor before returning to CSDB in 1955.<sup>208</sup> He was a school cook for 30 years. Despite any challenges he faced, throughout his life, he remained positive and encouraged students to learn as much as possible.<sup>209</sup>

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<sup>199</sup> “Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Annual Reports, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>200</sup> “Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind Fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Annual Reports. July 30, 1931: June 30, 1932,” 57, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>201</sup> *The Colorado Index*, March 1931, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>202</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 1, 1924, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>203</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 1931, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; “Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1930-1931,” 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>204</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 1932, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>205</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 1932, P8. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>206</sup> A letter from Herman Butler to Kathie Gonzalez, May 18, 1996.

<sup>207</sup> Martin, Kathryn, “Seniors, students sign pact,” *Gazette Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1987, 5.

<sup>208</sup> A letter from Herman Butler to Kathie Gonzalez, May 18, 1996.

<sup>209</sup> Memories shared by co-worker and family friend, Janet Steele, 2023.

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Shortly before school resumed in 1932, Superintendent McAloney died unexpectedly, and a familiar face returned to the school. Alfred L. Brown taught at CSDB for 16 years between 1912 and 1928 before accepting a position as president of Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.<sup>210</sup> While a teacher of the Deaf at CSDB, he coached the football team and supported the En Avant Literary Society and the Experimental Poultry Association. He was the first Boy Scout troop leader at the school and led many hikes up Pikes Peak and to Loud's Canyon in Cheyenne Canyon. He was also the field officer during summer months, visiting families across the state to share information and enroll students to CSDB.<sup>211</sup> and Vice Principal for six years under Superintendent McAloney.<sup>212</sup> His wife, Lucy, taught primary school students who were Deaf between 1918 and 1922 and was the daughter of Board of Trustees member, Asa T. Jones. Alfred Brown remained Superintendent for over twenty years, retiring in 1954. He is often remembered for leading a square dancing troupe in the early 1950s made up of students who were Deaf. He stood on a chair, so everyone could see him and signed square dance moves in ASL for students. He would also sway to the music, so dancers could get a sense of the rhythm. The dance group traveled around Colorado to perform and to Fulton, Missouri where they showcased their skills at the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.<sup>213</sup> They also performed in competitions at the Colorado Springs City Auditorium.<sup>214</sup> Sometimes, a western band from the School for the Blind accompanied them with music.<sup>215</sup>

In 1933, a new trade began for boys. Baking was taught by the staff baker in Argo Hall and student bakers learned to bake food that was included in campus meals. The program began with three student bakers. One of the students, John Street reports, "Every day. Except Tuesdays and Sundays, we bake from one hundred to two hundred and fifty loaves of bread. We make white, whole wheat, cracked wheat, and rye bread. On Thursday we bake from six to eight hundred rolls for the supper. On Saturday morning we mix and bake six or eight large pans of cake for our Sunday supper. Cookies, wafers, and other small cakes are made and are always kept on hand for lunches for the smaller children."<sup>216</sup>

On Dec. 7, 1941, the attack on Pearl Harbor Naval Base fueled the United States to enter World War II. Soon, students and staff experienced city-wide blackouts and purchased war bonds and defense stamps to help outfit service members.<sup>217</sup> Throughout the war, government rations on food, paper, gasoline, and rubber impacted the school most.<sup>218</sup> In 1942, student John Gallemore wrote: "On May 5th the pupils of our school had to be registered for sugar rationing. After filling out the blanks, a book containing twenty-eight stamps was given to the person. One pound of sugar can be purchased every two weeks with one stamp."<sup>219</sup> Citizens were also encouraged to

<sup>210</sup> *The Colorado Index*. October 1932, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>211</sup> *The Colorado Index*. October 1932, 9.

<sup>212</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, 1931-1932," 34, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>213</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Sept. 1951, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>214</sup> "Brown Adept at Directing Square Dancing for Deaf," *Colorado Springs Gazette*, June 11, 1961, B 2:6.

<sup>215</sup> Oral History Interview with Frank Cancino, 2023.

<sup>216</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Nov. 17, 1933, 11, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>217</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Dec. 1942, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>218</sup> "Report to the Board of Trustees, 1943," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>219</sup> *The Colorado Index*, May 1942, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.



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plant Victory Gardens to provide a portion of fresh food for themselves. The school expanded its gardens and grew vegetables that would keep through the winter.<sup>220</sup>

In 1941, safety concerns led to the demolition of Girls Hall. A new girls' dorm was built in its place. While it was under construction, students lived on the upper floor of Argo Hall. The girls moved in after Thanksgiving in 1942.<sup>221</sup> Student Bambina "Bambi" Marcantonio recalls, "We had lived in cramped quarters for about a year and a half, so this new building was like a palace to us, with its highly polished tile floors, brightly lit hallways, and spacious rooms with large windows and draw drapes."<sup>222</sup> In 1946, the dorm was renamed Brown Hall after Superintendent Brown.

Bambi Marcantonio, who was born Blind, enrolled in 1936 when she was seven. Her father, an Italian immigrant, worked in coal mines near Frederick, Colorado. When she was six, she attended one day of public school, but the teacher didn't know how to instruct her, and she was denied attendance. Through another mine worker, Bambi's father learned about CSDB.<sup>223</sup> Bambi shares many early memories of school in her book, *Dammi La Mano (Give me Your Hand)* including her first introduction to braille by her teacher Miss Lemons:

The board that was used to teach me the letters was approximately six by eight inches, and three-fourths of an inch thick. There were several rows of cells made up of six holes. A small, metal tack with a round head placed in the hold formed the dot. Patiently, Miss Lemons taught me that one peg in the top left hold was the letter A. Pegs in the top left and middle left represented the letter B. Pegs in the top left and top right, the letter C. Thus, I learned the braille alphabet, a few letters at a time.<sup>224</sup>

Bambi graduated in 1949, and after college, returned to CSDB where she taught for 30 years. In 1984, she was named Colorado Teacher of the Year. "Braille has been a natural part of my life since the age of seven and, in my opinion, the greatest gift to the Blind," she writes. "Though I have guided many children through the process of learning to read, the joy expressed when the written word became the light of the mind did not lessen during my thirty years of teaching."<sup>225</sup> One of her students, Rebecca (Cancino) Shields (1973), remembers her as a good role model noting because she lived it, we believed it.<sup>226</sup> In 1984 after 25 years of friendship, Bambi married Nick Venetucci who had a farm outside of town.<sup>227</sup> Among other vegetables, he grew pumpkins. He became well known for inviting children from across the city to his pumpkin patch every fall for a free pumpkin.

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<sup>220</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Year Ending June 30, 1943," 10, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>221</sup> Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Year Ending June 30, 1943, 9.

<sup>222</sup> Marcantonio, Bambina, 1996, *Dammi la Mano (Give Me your Hand)*, 148.

<sup>223</sup> Marcantonio, Bambina, 50-51.

<sup>224</sup> Marcantonio, Bambina, 83.

<sup>225</sup> Marcantonio, Bambina, 118.

<sup>226</sup> Oral History Interview with Rebecca Shields, 2023.

<sup>227</sup> "Bambi Venetucci, longtime Colorado Springs resident and 'an absolute inspiration,' has died." *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 2015.

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Not long after Bambi graduated, many of her classmates would experience one of the most devastating events in school history. On March 22, 1950, 18-year-old Juan Cruz was enjoying recess outside with other students who were Blind when he saw smoke rising from the school building. Juan, along with a couple of other boys, set off the fire alarms and began alerting students.<sup>228</sup> Alumnus Frank Cancino (1952), a teenager at the time, recalls Juan banging a gong to alert everyone.<sup>229</sup> Another alum, Adolph Segura, remembers he was with a large group of students in the assembly hall at the time. He recalls, “One kid told Mrs. Cunningham, “There’s smoke right over there! Smoke!”<sup>230</sup>

Thanks to regular fire drills, students calmly exited the building, then lined up outside. When they looked back, the building was on fire. Students remember several boys going back inside to rescue paintings from the building.<sup>231</sup> One of these was a Hubert Von Herkomer oil painting of General Palmer given by him to the school in 1907 when the entire student body visited Glen Eyrie.<sup>232</sup> The painting now hangs in the Administration Building.

As the fire raged, students stood nearby to watch. Then, according to Adolph, a large fireball drove them further away.<sup>233</sup> Across campus, 10-year-old Mary (Hernandez) Blake (1960) was safe inside Ritter Hall, but she remembers seeing smoke and ruins afterwards when she walked to the cafeteria.

About a dozen fire trucks from across the city responded, but the fire spread too quickly, and the building was lost.<sup>234</sup> In addition, the school’s braille library and musical instruments were all destroyed. Frank Cancino remembers seeing the pipe organ crash from the third floor to the basement. “I remember it was heartbreaking, just so much destruction.”<sup>235</sup> It was later determined that an electrical short caused the blaze. Classes were held all around campus until the Leo R. Gottlieb Building opened in 1952.

This new building had classrooms for students who were Deaf and students who were Blind and a large auditorium. The basement held practice rooms for orchestra, choir, and piano as well as tuning rooms. In September 1952 Rose Marie Clawson wrote, “We have such a fine new school building, this year that we are very happy to be in school. Our school rooms are lovely. Each room is painted a different color.” The Gottlieb Building was renovated in 2011 to include a Deaf-friendly foyer and gathering space, a front office, and a media center, now used for additional classroom and meeting space. The building is named for CSDB Board of Trustees

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<sup>228</sup> Fire-stricken D and B School Will Resume Classes Friday,” *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, March 23, 1950.

<sup>229</sup> Oral History Interview with Frank Cancino, 2023.

<sup>230</sup> Adolph Segura, ASL History Presentation.

<sup>231</sup> “CSDB Through the Years, 1921 – 1970,” <https://youtu.be/Oh6ExBwU6vo?si=yzUsaGKT1bhXjE6k>; *The Colorado Index*, Feb. 8, 1907, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>232</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Feb. 8, 1907, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>233</sup> Adolph Segura, ASL History Presentation.

<sup>234</sup> Fire-stricken D and B School Will Resume Classes Friday,” *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, March 23, 1950.

<sup>235</sup> Oral History Interview with Frank Cancino, 2023.

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member Leo R. Gottlieb from Trinidad, Colorado. Gottlieb worked in the insurance industry and served on the CSDB board for over 20 years.<sup>236</sup>

### **The campus expands and star athletes rise (1953 - 1977)**

In 1954, Dr. Brown retired after a total of 38 years as a teacher and superintendent at the school and Roy Stelle was elected to lead. Stelle had been Superintendent at the Texas School for the Deaf since 1948. Previously, he was a teacher and assistant superintendent at the Illinois School for the Deaf, teacher at the Green Bay Wisconsin Day School, and an educator at the Central New York School for the Deaf.<sup>237</sup>

In 1955, a new teacher, Patrick O'Halloran, joined CSDB. He taught P.E. for older boys and coached the first competitive wrestling and track teams for students who were Blind.<sup>238</sup> He also taught the first travel training program for Blind students (now known as orientation and mobility).<sup>239</sup> The program was originally for seniors only, but by 1960, even younger students were learning to use a cane. By 1969 there were two full-time orientation and mobility specialists with specialized graduate training and a part-time instructor. That year, student Judy Taylor noted, "Mobility training teaches me to go where I want to without having to depend on someone else. I am learning to depend on my cane; that's something I'll always have to help me."<sup>240</sup>

Around that same time, a snack bar and game room was added to the basement of the Argo Building.<sup>241</sup> This was alum Mark Burciago's (1983) favorite place on campus. "We would hang out there and play air hockey." Both he and his wife, Jeannette Burciago (1988), fondly remember a football arcade game table.<sup>242</sup> "I remember when I was young, the boys always played football. They were so wild and loud, always screaming. I played the game for a short time and then watched the boys play."<sup>243</sup> Another alum, Roy Lucardie (1983), remembers the snack bar too. "It was a place to socialize. During break times we would go there to chat and play games. We had games like pinball. I enjoyed chatting and socializing there." He also recalls socializing outside in front of the Argo Building after lunch before they would go back to class.<sup>244</sup> In a time before text messages and Facetime, in-person social time was integral to Deaf culture.

When he arrived, Superintendent Stelle developed a 10-year plan for the school. At the top of his list was a new hospital building, which was built in 1957. This new infirmary replaced the former frame building. It included a 16-foot tactile mural created by nationally known sculptor

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<sup>236</sup> "D & B Building Named in Honor of Trinidad Man," *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, Jun 6, 1951, 1:4.

<sup>237</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September 1954. Pp 1-2. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>238</sup> *The Colorado Index*, October/November 1955, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*, March 1956, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>239</sup> *The Colorado Index*, October/November 1955. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>240</sup> *The Colorado Index*, December 1969, 1-3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>241</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind for the Year Ending June 30, 1955" State of Colorado (1955), 13, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>242</sup> ASL History Interview, Jeanette and Marcus Burciago, 2023.

<sup>243</sup> Email from Jeanette Burciago, August 20, 2025.

<sup>244</sup> ASL History Interview, Roy Lucardie, 2023.

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and painter Edgar Britton, which features bronze panels with animals and braille descriptions against a background of Italian glass mosaic.<sup>245</sup> Britton carved in marble, granite, and limestone and in the 50s and 60s added copper, bronze, and steel to his repertoire. In 1955, he fabricated a map of the United States for the U.S. National Bank in Denver, which led to additional large commissions. In Colorado Springs, he was hired to sculpt a column for the Antlers Plaza, a statue located at Pikes Peak Library District's Penrose Library, and pieces for Penrose Hospital, the Air Force Academy, First National Bank, The Broadmoor, and a variety of churches. Many collectors had his work in their homes or gardens.<sup>246</sup>

The new state-of-the-art infirmary at CSDB had room for up to twenty students and a clinic with exam rooms, a nurse's station, and a dentist's office. The building also included a kitchen and a small dining room.<sup>247</sup> Rebecca Shields (1973) recalls it fondly, "It was a very safe, comforting place when you were sick. We had nurses around the clock, and they were some of my favorite people." She later had vocational training in the infirmary and remembers learning a variety of skills.<sup>248</sup> Many alumni also shared fond memories during an alumni panel discussion on CSDB's 150th Anniversary. "The nurses said we could come in any time. They had really nice beds there, and so, we would take naps," remembers Linda Souza (1996) "Yeah, the infirmary that was my favorite, because the nurses were so nice to me. They'd give me ice cream," Walter VonFeldt (1968) chimes in.<sup>249</sup> Currently, this building holds CSDB's Early Education Center (preschool) and the nurse's station.

During the 1956/1957 school year a Driver's Education course began for high school seniors who are Deaf.<sup>250</sup> In 1962 it was described in *The Colorado Index* as, "The most popular course in our school." Students had at least 30 hours of classroom instruction and eight hours of behind-the-wheel practice. They were learning using a 1957 Ford station wagon with a standard transmission. The eight-to-eleven-person class took a semester to complete. Every eligible student who was Deaf had an opportunity to learn to drive and pass their state driving test before graduation.<sup>251</sup>

In 1962, Superintendent Stelle left the school to become Superintendent for the New York School for the Deaf and Armin Turecheck was elected. He was Assistant Superintendent for Instruction at the California School for the Deaf at Riverside where he also served as the school's first principal. Before this, he taught students who are Deaf at the Indiana School for the Deaf and the Louisville Day School for the Deaf, and then served as principal for the Central New York School for the Deaf.<sup>252</sup> He believed strongly that "Education is preparation for life in a

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<sup>245</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 1957, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>246</sup> "Career of Edgar Britton should act as inspiration." *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, May 8, 1982, D 14:3.

<sup>247</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 1957, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>248</sup> Oral History Interview, Rebecca Shields, 2023.

<sup>249</sup> Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind 150th Anniversary Celebration: Alumni Panel Discussion. April 8, 2024.

<sup>250</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January 1962, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>251</sup> "Report of the Board of Trustees. 1962," 10, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>252</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 1962, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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working world,” and in the strength of vocational guidance in education.<sup>253</sup> He would remain superintendent until his retirement in 1973.

Under his leadership, a wave of new buildings were added to campus. The first, the H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, opened in 1966. Stone was a CSDB board member from 1940 - 1945. He had a successful banking career at First National Bank, served in both world wars, and was instrumental in the economic development of Colorado Springs, including bringing both Ft. Carson and the Air Force Academy to the city and spearheading a downtown redevelopment plan. The H. Chase Stone Vocational Building originally included classrooms for printing (including a dark room for photography), woodworking, upholstery, dry-cleaning, drafting, and a metal shop for auto repair. There was also a business education classroom and shops for Blind and elementary students. A new home economics room with a kitchen replaced the model cottage classroom. Independent living skills are still taught in this room today. Vocations like baking, cosmetology, horticulture, and painting were offered in different locations around campus. By 1969, students had the opportunity for off-campus work experience.

Tim Elstad (1978) recalls the classes he had in the Stone Building, “Learning basic vocational skills way back in the 1970s helped me prepare for all types of DIY projects and construction work.” He shares, “The classes didn’t just develop my skills, but also improved my soft skills such as teamwork, communication, and a good work ethic.”<sup>254</sup>

In 1968, the first preschool for students who are Deaf began. The program was led by the Junior League of Colorado Springs and was held in the basement of Brown Hall two mornings a week. There were 10 students in the first class. Roy Lucardie was in that class and still smiles when he sees his photo in a *Colorado Index* article about the new program. It shows him as a four-year-old making a peanut butter and jelly sandwich with his teachers.<sup>255</sup> Soon after, CSDB hired staff teachers for the program.

The same year, the Lions Building opened as a cafeteria, social hall, and snack bar for students who are Blind. It was named Lions Hall to honor the Lions clubs of Colorado in recognition of their service to people who are Blind. The social area was fondly called, “The Lions Den.” After the opening ceremonies, students celebrated with a “Hippy Love-In” themed costume party and dance.<sup>256</sup> This building was converted to a preschool and then a meeting room space. In 2022, it became the CSDB library, which includes resources for all students on campus.

The year 1968 also brought a new afterschool activity for girls in the School for the Blind. They began visiting nursing home patients as part of a community service project for Campfire Girls. The following year, they switched to a similar program through the Red Cross, which allowed them to learn additional skills and visit with nursing home residents.<sup>257</sup> They trained every Thursday for two hours with a volunteer from the Red Cross and on Saturday mornings they

<sup>253</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 1967, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>254</sup> Elstad, Tim. Text message to Jamey Hastings, Sept. 2, 2025.

<sup>255</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Nov. 1968, 10, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>256</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Nov. 1968. P6. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>257</sup> *The Colorado Index*. December 1969. P12, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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would travel to various local nursing homes where they met up with sighted volunteers. As pairs, they visited with residents. Rebecca Shields (1973) recalls her time volunteering, “Sometimes we’d read our braille to them and some of the kids who could play piano or sing would entertain them.” She volunteered throughout Junior High and High School, learning a variety of practical skills along the way. “That taught us how to give back to the community and how to be available for people and give beyond yourself,” she shares. “Don’t worry about what you can’t do, it’s about what you can do.” Inspired by her work with the Red Cross, she started her own business working with seniors who are losing their vision. She listens to their stories and teaches them independent living skills, so they can remain in their homes.<sup>258</sup>

At the start of the 1969 school year, the Adams Building opened. It’s named for CSDB board of trustee’s member True C. Adams, who passed away the year prior. Adams was a prominent business and civic leader in Colorado Springs. He had been president of the Lions Club and the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce.<sup>259</sup> The new building for students who are Blind had nine classrooms, a music room, an auditorium, and a library. Each desk had an outlet to plug in tape and record players to play recordings of individualized lessons. 100 lockers were installed, and students marveled, noting they were “Neat! Beautiful! Just like public school!”<sup>260</sup> This building is still the school building for students who are Blind.

Principal Wilber H. Fulker was an integral leader in the early years of the new School for the Blind building. The Uncle Wilber fountain located in downtown Colorado Springs is named after him. The fountain, designed by Fulker’s nephew, Bob Tudor, and his wife, Kat Tudor, features a man playing a tuba.<sup>261</sup> Fulker, who did play the tuba, became a teacher in the School for the Blind in 1957, and principal shortly after that. In 1968, with his wife Mary, he authored a book about teaching students who are Blind.<sup>262</sup> He retired in 1976. His father, Wilbur F. Fulker, had also taught at the school. He was the carpentry teacher and maintenance supervisor from 1930 – 1959.

In 1970, CSDB adopted a “Total Communication Policy,” for all students who are Deaf or hard of hearing. This method was strongly advocated for by the National Association of the Deaf at that time. This allowed all students to learn and communicate in ASL; however, speech and lip reading were still taught simultaneously. The decision came after a five-year study comparing students at CSDB to students in schools utilizing the total communication model. It showed higher grade point averages and a significant increase in college enrollment for students taught using the new model. That year, the school had record enrollment with 315 total students. Of these, 235 were Deaf and 80 were Blind.<sup>263</sup>

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<sup>258</sup> Oral History Interview, Rebecca Shields (2023).

<sup>259</sup> “True C. Adams, ‘Prominent Civic Leader, Is Dead.’” Free Press. July 14, 1968, 3.

<sup>260</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 1969. 11. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>261</sup> “Fountain springs from artist’s tuba-playing Uncle Wilber.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, Aug. 5, 2025, 46.

<sup>262</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January - February 1968, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>263</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September & October 1970. 3. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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The same year a DeafBlind program began at CSDB. It was open to students who were DeafBlind from six states.<sup>264</sup> Classrooms were set up in the lower level of Jones Hall.<sup>265</sup> By fall 1972 there were nine students living in the dorm, and three day students from Colorado Springs. For most of the day, students received one-on-one instruction and the school day was divided between auditory training, language and communication, perceptual training, motor training, self-help skills, and creative play. Dorm activities included crafts, recreation, sensory awareness, and food experiences.<sup>266</sup> Around 1975, a modular trailer was used as a dorm for DeafBlind students and daily living skills were also taught here. In 1976, a cottage on campus was remodeled into a homelike dorm for students who achieved a level of language, social, and self-sufficiency skills to live more independently.<sup>267</sup> The DeafBlind program continued through the 1980/81 school year. Currently, students who are DeafBlind are enrolled in either the School for the Deaf or the School for the Blind.

In the School for the Blind, music continued to be an integral part of students' education. There were multiple music instructors who offered private lessons in piano, organ, voice, string and wind instruments, accordion, and drums. Younger students participated in the Primary Choir, then graduated to the Junior Choir in third grade. Later, they could join the Senior Choir.<sup>268</sup> There was also an orchestra, which took trips around the state performing for schools, nursing homes, and various civic and cultural events.<sup>269</sup> Gloria Bradler (1969) was deeply involved with music, "Oh, I loved music. Music played a very big part in my life. I first started playing the piano in the dorms. They had pianos everywhere," she explains. She remembers learning to read braille music in fourth grade, beginning piano lessons in fifth grade, and joining the orchestra as a clarinet player in 8th grade.<sup>270</sup>

In 1972, the first handbell choir began at CSDB after a set of brass handbells was gifted to the school from the Kristen Myers Memorial Fund.<sup>271</sup> Kristen was a student at the school who passed away at a young age. This donation led to years of handbell choirs, which are remembered fondly by students. Alysa Webb played bells at CSDB for seven years, both as a CSDB student and as an extracurricular activity when she attended public school. "The music we learned was all by ear," she says. "Some students who read large print would learn from the print sheet music but were also expected to memorize their part." She recalls playing handbells in several places in Colorado Springs including nursing homes, the Lions Club, the Optimist Club and at The Broadmoor. "When we went to The Broadmoor, part of the package, or our 'payment' was being invited to eat lunch. We thought we were really special to have such fancy food in such a rich place." When they performed at nursing homes, about every two or three months, she notes, "The staff and residents knew us and often had requests." They usually travelled with the choir for these performances. They also played often with the orchestra and

<sup>264</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Dec. 1970, 10, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>265</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. - Dec. 1971, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>266</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September & October 1972, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>267</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January - February 1976, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>268</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 1967, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>269</sup> *The Colorado Index*, December 1969, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>270</sup> Oral History Interview, Gloria Bradler, 2024.

<sup>271</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January-February 1972, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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solo ensemble. "The bells made beautiful music at CSDB and by CSDB students in the community."<sup>272</sup>

By 1977, thanks to a partnership with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (now Colorado Parks and Wildlife), teacher Bambi Marcantonio and volunteer Gloria Barron, helped create the first animal touch museum. The organization and individuals donated the taxidermy bird and animal specimens, so students could feel the size, shape, and texture of various animals. First, the creatures were displayed in the library. Later, more were donated and the museum was moved to the basement of Palmer Hall. Animals were even divided into ecosystems.

The same year, after 103 years under the Colorado Department of Institutions, House Bill 1052 transferred CSDB to the Colorado Department of Education. This change recognized CSDB's mission aligned with that of CDE and allowed closer liaisons with schools across the state.<sup>273</sup>

By this time, there were many new sports and activities including student council, Junior Achievement, Special Olympics, and girls' competitive volleyball, track, and gymnastics. Wrestling was now open to all boys and the homecoming football game, bonfire, crowning of royalty, and dance was an important yearly social event.

CSDB cheerleading began around 1958. There were two squads, one for students who are Blind and one for students who are Deaf.<sup>274</sup> Later, there were also pep clubs. Rebecca Shields (1973) was a cheerleader and later captain of the pep club. She recalls how much it meant to her to be part of these teams, "We travelled all over the state with the wrestling team and cheered and we had uniforms, pep club uniforms. We'd get up at four/five o'clock in the morning and get our uniforms on and they packed us sack lunches and we travelled from here all the way to the western slope sometimes, to southeastern Colorado." She remembers staying overnight in the dorms at the University of Northern Colorado during a tournament in Greeley, which meant a lot to her."<sup>275</sup> In 1975, CSDB's Deaf cheerleading team won first place at a local cheerleading clinic held at Widefield High School. They competed against ten other schools for their trophy.<sup>276</sup> It's something alumna Cathy (Steinkuehler) Alsbaugh (1977) will never forget. She loved showing spirit for her school and cheering for the athletes to motivate the team.<sup>277</sup> Tammy Robbins, who was in the Pep Cub, remembers how much fun she had doing skits for the football team. One of her favorites was, "Go, Bulldog, Go!" "I wanted them to have a good supporter!" she shares.<sup>278</sup>

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<sup>272</sup>Webb, Alysia. Email to Jamey Hastings, Sept. 3, 2025.

<sup>273</sup> "CSDB Transferred to the Department of Education," *The Colorado Index*. November-December 1977, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>274</sup> *The Columbine*, May 1959, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>275</sup> Oral History Interview with Rebecca Shields, 2023.

<sup>276</sup>*The Colorado Index*. March - April 1975. P11. Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>277</sup> Alsbaugh, Cathy, Text message to Jamey Hastings, 26 Aug. 2025.

<sup>278</sup> Robbins, Tammy, Text message to Jamey Hastings, 26 Aug. 2025.



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In 1971, a new football field and track was built on the other side of Pikes Peak Avenue.<sup>279</sup> In 1972, a pool was installed in the gym,<sup>280</sup> and in 1975, a bridge over Pikes Peak Avenue provided a safe way to cross the now busy street.<sup>281</sup>

It was during this time that track, football, and basketball star Gary Washington took high school sports by storm. Gary competed in the Junior Olympics in track and was honored at the White House by President Nixon with the “Most Courageous Athlete” award. Impressed with his football prowess, the president hoped he’d be recruited to play for the, then, Washington Redskins.<sup>282</sup> Gary has been honored by the Colorado Sports Hall of Fame, the Colorado Coaches Association, and the United States Deaf Sports Federation. In 1973, he went to the Deaflympics in Sweden where he won three gold and one silver medal in track events.<sup>283</sup> He went on to play football at CU Boulder.<sup>284</sup> In his final game, he had a 72-yard run for a touchdown. He was carried off the field on his teammates’ shoulders with a standing ovation from fans.<sup>285</sup>

In the 1970s, the CSDB wrestling team won the district championship four times, and many students were state champions in their weight class, beginning with Fidel Martinez in 1971. His nephew, Jesus Contreras, was a four-time champion, winning his first championship in 1974.<sup>286</sup> Walter VonFeldt (1968) also competed in the Deaflympics three times, earning two silver and two bronze medals.<sup>287</sup> Contreras competed in the Deaflympics twice, winning two silver and one bronze medal.<sup>288</sup> He went on to coach another wrestler who is Deaf, Matt Hamill in the Deaflympics.<sup>289</sup> Hamill won three gold medals and one silver medal.<sup>290</sup> Later, Hamill became a UFC fighter.<sup>291</sup>

With Gary Washington as running back, the CSDB football team had been Black Forest League champions twice. It wasn’t until 1977, however, that they went to the State Championship. Tim Elstad (1978) remembers playing football every afternoon with his friends long before he was old enough to play for CSDB. He was thrilled when they could finally join the middle school team.<sup>292</sup> By 1977, his senior year in high school, he was the quarterback for an undefeated team. In the playoffs, they beat Peetz and Custer County, then it was time for the State Championship game against Simla. Teammates Ralph Arellano (1978) and Don Alsbaugh (1979) remember game day well. “We woke up that morning and it was so windy, really windy, probably 60-70

<sup>279</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September - October 1971, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>280</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January - February 1972, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>281</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September - October 1976, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>282</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January - February 1972, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>283</sup> Gary Leroy Washington,” Deaflympics. <https://www.Deaflympics.com/athletes/gary-washington>.

<sup>284</sup> “Washington Aims at No. 1,” *Gazette Telegraph*, March 25, 1978, 2B.

<sup>285</sup> “Former CU Buffs running back Gary Washington dies of cancer at 59,” *The Denver Post*, updated April 29, 2016, accessed Oct. 22, 2025, <https://www.denverpost.com/2013/08/06/former-cu-buffs-running-back-gary-washington-dies-of-cancer-at-59/>.

<sup>286</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January - February, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>287</sup> Walter VonFeldt,” Deaflympics. <https://www.Deaflympics.com/athletes/walter-von-feldt>.

<sup>288</sup> “Jesus Augustine Contreras,” Deaflympics. <https://www.deaflympics.com/athletes/jesus-contreras>.

<sup>289</sup> ASL History Interview with Jesus Contreras, 2024.

<sup>290</sup> “Matthew Hamill,” Deaflympics, <https://www.deaflympics.com/athletes/matthew-hamill>.

<sup>291</sup> Wikipedia s.v., “Matt Hamill,” last updated Sept. 29, 2025, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matt\\_Hamill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matt_Hamill).

<sup>292</sup> ASL History Interview with Tim Elstad. 2023.

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mph winds,” Don recalls.<sup>293</sup> Ralph describes the difficulties they had with the wind too, “We couldn’t kick the ball without it flying astray. We couldn’t pass the ball either, so we just had to stick to running... When the wind blew, it was just sand and dust in the air. It was hard to see.”<sup>294</sup> The game was held on the CSDB field. “We were amazed. There were so many people that came to watch. I had butterflies in my stomach, but I thought, ‘It’s alright. Let’s go. We’re here to play.’ We won 20-16 against Simla,” Don shares.<sup>295</sup> Tim Elsted recollects, “That experience and the journey getting to that was amazing. Starting with us just playing around together every afternoon that helped us to win something really big.”<sup>296</sup>

Several CSDB players made the All-Region and All-State teams. The *Gazette Telegraph* chose Merle McAdow as Offensive Player of the Year. Coach Joe Sisneros was awarded Coach of the Year. He noted, “This is something new and exciting. It all has to do with a lot of nice people, a lot of nice boys. This kind of thing isn’t possible without people knowing and caring about people.”<sup>297</sup> Coach Sisneros was honored with induction into the Colorado Springs Sports Hall of Fame in October 2025.

### **The information age begins, 1978 to today**

After Dr. Turechek’s retirement in 1973, Robert Dawson became superintendent. He’d been principal at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and a leader at several other schools for the Deaf.<sup>298</sup> In 1980, the first three Apple computers were set up in the Argo Hall library, where the meeting room is today.<sup>299</sup> Students were scheduled to use the computers for math, language, or hand-eye coordination skills. An instructor from Junior Achievement taught word processing and simple programming.<sup>300</sup> Each year, more computers were set up around campus. By 1987, a computer in the library connected to Pikes Peak Library District’s new electronic card catalog.<sup>301</sup> By 1996, all CSDB classrooms had computers, and some even had access to the internet.<sup>302</sup> During the 1998/1999 school year, CSDB set up its first website. That year, it had a whopping 8,000 hits.<sup>303</sup>

During this time of technological change, Superintendent Robert Dawson left CSDB and in 1982, Gordon Kaufman was elected. He remained until June 1990. His parents were Deaf, and he was Superintendent at the South Dakota School for the Deaf before arriving at CSDB.<sup>304</sup>

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<sup>293</sup> ASL History Interview with Don Alsbaugh, 2023.

<sup>294</sup> ASL History Interview with Ralph Arellano, 2023.

<sup>295</sup> ASL History Interview with Don Alsbaugh, 2023.

<sup>296</sup> ASL History Interview with Tim Elstad, 2023.

<sup>297</sup> *The Colorado Index*, November - December 1977, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>298</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September-October 1974, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>299</sup> *The Colorado Index*, November-December 1980, 7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>300</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September-October 1981, 9, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>301</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 6, 1987, 3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>302</sup> “Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind Annual Report 1996-1997,” 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>303</sup> “Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind Annual Report 1998 - 1999,” 3, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>304</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September - October 1982, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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In 1984, an addition to the gym opened.<sup>305</sup> The Weiner-Galluzzo Multi-Purpose Facility, named after two retired teachers, Abraham Weiner who had low vision and Frank Galluzzo who was Deaf.

Frank Galluzzo arrived at CSDB in 1935. He graduated from Gallaudet University in 1931 where he was quarterback of the football team and poet laureate of the school's publication. At CSDB, he taught in the School for the Deaf and assisted with boy's athletics. In addition, he worked as a dorm supervisor, directed the Christmas Pageant, and coached football for 15 years. In 1971, he took on a new role working full-time for Captioned Films for the Deaf. He was regional director for several years before taking on this work full-time.<sup>306</sup> The school served as a library and distribution center for thousands of films, which were sent to schools for the Deaf and other organizations for the Deaf in the western United States.<sup>307</sup> Frank served as President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and was actively involved in the Colorado Association of the Deaf. Frank was also incredibly well-loved. *The Colorado Index* reported:

To anyone who has known Frank, whether it be student, teacher, student teacher, co-worker, friend, or acquaintance, the experience is gratifying... He is the "good humor man" who has delighted all who know him with his jokes, stories, and pantomimes... It can be said that Frank Galluzzo has played a large part in educating responsible Deaf citizens, working for better understanding among hearing people, and in helping a fellow human whenever he can.<sup>308</sup>

Abraham Weiner, who had low vision, attended Overbrook School for the Blind in Pennsylvania and then Temple University. He began teaching at CSDB in 1924 as a PE teacher for boys who were Blind. Later, he taught in the School for the Blind.<sup>309</sup> Student Lance Wheeland (1969) recalls being in Mr. Weiner's class in seventh and eighth grades. "His way of teaching math was amazing," says Wheeland. "He taught us tricks and shortcuts for multiplication and division that I've used my whole life."<sup>310</sup> Weiner's wife, who was also legally Blind, worked at the school as a dorm supervisor. Lance recalls the two of them lived in Jones Hall in the supervisor's apartment. Weiner retired in 1967 after working at the school for 43 years.

Originally, the Weiner-Galluzzo Multipurpose Facility included a large gymnasium with bleachers, a wrestling room, a two-lane bowling alley, a snack bar, a student center, a room for occupational and physical therapy, and outside tennis courts.<sup>311</sup> Prior to the gym addition, wrestling practice was held in the barn. Alumni recall carrying mats back and forth from the barn to the "old gym" for wrestling meets.<sup>312</sup> Many years later, the bowling alley was transformed

<sup>305</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Spring 1984, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>306</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September & October 1971, 4-5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>307</sup> *Colorado Index*, Jan. - Feb. 1971, 24, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>308</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September & October 1971, 4-5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>309</sup> *The Columbine*, May 1967, 13, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>310</sup> Email from Lance Wheeland to Jamey Hastings, 2025.

<sup>311</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Fall 1984, 6-7, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>312</sup> Oral History Interview with Jerre Scofield, 2023.

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into an archery room. In 1984, a series of fundraisers and donations also made it possible to upgrade the running track for students who are Blind.<sup>313</sup> The new running track had a handrail around the paved track, so students who were Blind could run and walk independently for exercise. An after school running program also began for School for the Blind students at this time.

In 1971 Lynn Fleharty began teaching PE in CSDB's School for the Blind.<sup>314</sup> He created new opportunities for his students to compete on a national level. In 1982, four CSDB students travelled to Texas to compete for the first time in the USABA National Championships. Rick Cox won a silver medal in wrestling and Jill Lauck won two bronze medals in track events.<sup>315</sup> At the 1989 games, six students competed. Christy Delmonico won a gold medal in shotput and a silver medal in weightlifting. Lydia Foss earned three silver medals and one gold medal in gymnastics and another silver medal in the 3K race.<sup>316</sup> Christy went on to compete in the 1990 World Cup of Powerlifting Championships with 60 other people who were Blind or had low vision. She won a gold medal in her weight division and set two world records in squat and dead weightlifting.<sup>317</sup>

In 1981, students in the School for the Blind at CSDB learned to play a new sport for the first time when U.S. Goalball Gold Medalist, Jim Neppel, visited the school.<sup>318</sup> Goalball was developed in 1946 to help in the rehabilitation process for veterans who had lost their vision during World War II. In 1972, it debuted at the Paralympic Games as a demonstration sport, and in 1976 it became an official medal event for men. By 1984, it was a men's and women's paralympic sport.<sup>319</sup> Back at CSDB, in 1983, a Girls' Goalball team from CSDB represented the school at a national tournament in Montana.<sup>320</sup> It wasn't until the early 90s, however, that an official team formed.<sup>321</sup> Paralympic goalball player, Jen Armbruster, spent time training with the CSDB goalball team during those early years.<sup>322</sup> Soon after, Jessie Lorenz (1998), played goalball at CSDB. Both went on to represent Team USA in Paralympic Goalball. With their teammates, they won the Silver Medal in Athens in 2004 and the Gold Medal in Beijing in 2008. Another member of that team is no stranger to CSDB; Robin Tuetting is currently one of the school's orientation and mobility instructors.

In July 1990, Dr. Marilyn Jaitly was appointed superintendent. Superintendent Jaitly received her Master's Degree in Social Welfare from the University of Denver in 1974 and began working at CSDB that summer as a counselor and social worker for students and their families.<sup>323</sup> In 1976,

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<sup>313</sup> *The Colorado Index*. Fall 1983, 6, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>314</sup> *The Colorado Index*. September - October 1971, 13, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>315</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September - October 1982, 14, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>316</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Nov. 1989, 8, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>317</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 1990, 16, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>318</sup> *The Colorado Index*, January - February 1981, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>319</sup> International Paralympic Committee, "Goalball," accessed Oct. 22, 2025,

<https://www.paralympic.org/goalball#sports-detail-history>

<sup>320</sup> "Athletes ignore handicap to reach national tournament," *The Gazette*. May 5, 1983, A10:1.

<sup>321</sup> *The Colorado Index*, March 1995, 5, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>322</sup> *The Columbine*, 1992, 41, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>323</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September - October 1974, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

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she was promoted to Director of the Counseling and Evaluation Center, later called Diagnostic and Related Services.<sup>324</sup> She remained in this position through the 1986 school year. Afterwards, she worked as the Special Education Director for Colorado Springs School District 11. In March 1990, she was named Interim Superintendent at CSDB.<sup>325</sup> She was elected as Superintendent in July 1990. Under her leadership, two key departments began, the Outreach Program in 1990 and the Transition Program for 18-to-21-year-old students in 1997.

The Outreach Program was set up to serve families with students who were Deaf or Blind across the state who did not attend CSDB. The program helped school districts, provided opportunities to meet Deaf or Blind role models, and offered diagnostic services, library items, adaptive technology, and social activities for young students and teens. Originally based in Denver, the Colorado Instructional Materials Center moved to campus as part of the Outreach Program in 1991.<sup>326</sup>

A few years later, in 1997, thirteen students were the first to enroll in an on-campus transition program that included independent-living dorms, career development, and the opportunity to attend classes at Pikes Peak Community College (now Pikes Peak State College).<sup>327</sup> This later became the Bridges to Life Program.

In 2000, Ritter Hall was renovated and in 2001, Brown Hall.<sup>328</sup> Both interiors were rebuilt to create a home-like atmosphere. Each floor is divided into units with their own living and dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms with bathrooms, and staff offices. The design provides a comfortable family atmosphere and opportunities for building independent living skills for all students.

Many other new opportunities for students began during this time, including peer counseling, a running club, mobility club, science club, drama club, and opportunities to participate in various ski programs, oratorical contests, and to attend Close-up Program in Washington DC. In 1993, after taking first place in a local contest, a team of cheerleaders who are Deaf qualified for their first national competition in Kansas City. Here, they performed a clever routine that earned them fifth place in their division and first place for creativity.<sup>329</sup>

The Deaf Academic Bowl began at Gallaudet University in 1996 as a regional competition.<sup>330</sup> The next year, it expanded to include five regions, and CSDB students travelled to Phoenix, Arizona to participate.<sup>331</sup> In 2003, CSDB hosted the Western Regionals and finished second. The team went on to place fourth in the national competition.<sup>332</sup> In 2004, they qualified for Nationals

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<sup>324</sup> *The Colorado Index*, September - October 1976, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>325</sup> *The Colorado Index*, April 1990, 2, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>326</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Oct. 1990, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>327</sup> *The Colorado Index*, Sept. 1997, 1, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>328</sup> "The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind Annual Report: 1999-2000" (1999), Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; "Annual Report: 2002-2003" (Dec. 2002), The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>329</sup> "Deaf cheerleaders win awards: Local squad places in nationals," *Gazette Telegraph*, Jan. 3, 1993, B4.

<sup>330</sup> "Academic Bowl History," Gallaudet University, <https://gallaudet.edu/youth-programs/academic-bowl/academic-bowl-history/>.

<sup>331</sup> Annual Report 1997 – 1998, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>332</sup> Annual Report: 2002 – 2003, Dec. 1, 2003, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

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again. They wore colorful Hawaiian shirts and only lost one match. Team member Anthony Thomas (2004) enjoyed motivating his teammates with a little fun. “We used to run into the gym at the tournament like they had, you know, two panels on each side,” Anthony recalls. “We would run in and do pushups before we would sit down and get ready for the match. So, the other team would be sitting and waiting for us and they'd see us come in and run and do pushups. And they're like, ‘Why are you doing those things?’ But we were winning matches, and we won the National Championships.”<sup>333</sup> CSDB has gone on to the national competition several times since then. In 2025, CSDB hosted the Midwest Regional Academic Bowl competition, which brought together students from sixteen schools from various states in the region.

In July 2004, Carol Hilty became superintendent. She was a teacher and principal at CSDB in the School for the Deaf and had been a teacher of the Deaf in Nebraska before that. During her leadership, the school underwent a series of renovation projects to both modernize and preserve the historical integrity of the campus.

In 2011, under the direction of Superintendent Hilty and Facilities Director, Kevyn Brown, a large renovation of the Gottlieb Building took place. The updated building included a bi-level library, a new science lab, an outdoor classroom, and Deaf friendly spaces. This includes areas with open floorplans and improved lighting for signing throughout the building.<sup>334</sup>

During the 2014/15 school year the Adams Building was renovated to include new LED lights in each classroom. They are adjustable to meet individual lighting needs for students with low vision.<sup>335</sup>

In 2018, Jones Hall was remodeled and transformed into the offices for the Colorado Instructional Materials department. Two VIP suites and a small conference room were also added.<sup>336</sup> Palmer Hall was renovated into independent living apartments for transition students that same year. Specialized lighting, an elevator, and accessible entrances were added.<sup>337</sup>

Since the first Blind students entered CSDB in 1883, music has been an important part of the curriculum. Always evolving, in 2008, music teacher Julie Harrison was inspired to form a rock band in her music class. The Bulldog Band allowed students to learn to play instruments and perform popular songs on stage, building confidence, while having a great time.<sup>338</sup> The Bulldog Band is still a huge part of school culture today and has even expanded to include a second band known as the PRIDE Band.

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<sup>333</sup> ASL History Interview with Anthony Thomas, 2023.

<sup>334</sup> rta Architects, “Gottlieb Building Renovation, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind,” accessed Oct. 22, 2025, <https://rtaarchitects.com/portfolio/education/portfolio/the-colorado-school-for-the-deaf-and-the-blind-gottlieb-building>

<sup>335</sup> “Annual Report: 2014 – 2015” (December 1, 2015), Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>336</sup> rta Architects, “Jones and Palmer Halls Ribbon Cutting,” Oct. 1, 2018, accessed Oct. 22, 2025, <https://rtaarchitects.com/news/jones-and-palmer-halls-ribbon-cutting>

<sup>337</sup> rta Architects, “Palmer Hall Renovation, The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind,” accessed Oct. 22, 2025, <https://rtaarchitects.com/portfolio/portfolio/the-colorado-school-for-the-deaf-and-the-blind-palmer-hall>

<sup>338</sup> Email from Julie Harrison to Jamey Hastings, March 10, 2024.

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In 2019, Carol Hilty retired, and Dr. Nancy Benham was appointed. Shortly afterwards, the Covid-19 pandemic caused the school to close for two weeks in March. In April, remote learning began. Staff helped deliver devices to students' homes across the state. Graduation looked a bit different that year too.<sup>339</sup> Alumnus, Jose Gutierrez (2020), remembers graduation vividly. Students couldn't give classmates or staff high fives or hugs or even take photos together. "Not even my brothers and sister could come. It was only my mom and dad and me. That's it. No one else could come," he recalls. Despite this, Jose says he was happy to have a ceremony, knowing many students didn't have one at all.<sup>340</sup> That fall, a hybrid learning model began with some students in-person and others tuning in via Zoom. Various social distancing and mask policies were in place for much of 2021, until later in the school year when safety precautions were lifted.

Under Dr. Benham's leadership, a children's village of small playhouses was built on campus. It was designed for preschool and elementary students to learn about various professions and community spaces through play. The village includes a grocery store, cafe, firehouse, clinic, and barn.<sup>341</sup> Each building is named for an important figure in CSDB history. Originally built near the CSDB gym, the village was moved in 2024 to its current location in front of the H. Chase Stone Vocational Building.

In January 2024, Tera Spangler was elected superintendent after serving as Interim Superintendent since Spring 2022. She is the first Superintendent who is Deaf in the school's history. She held a variety of roles at CSDB beginning in 2006.<sup>342</sup> Previously, she taught preschool in Nebraska and worked as an itinerant Teacher of the Deaf.

In April 2024, CSDB celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary, and that fall a new accessible playground was added.<sup>343</sup> The idea for the playground began with a class project in 2018. Jack Lambert (2020) and several classmates were in a Project Based Learning class in the School for the Blind. They realized the playgrounds on campus weren't accessible to all students and they wanted to change that. They assessed their playgrounds, researched more accessible options, and learned to write professional letters to fundraise. Jack recalls the first check they received for the project, "I still remember after a whole year of drafting the project then bringing it to the board and to other companies and organizations, the accomplishment we felt from someone saying, we support this."<sup>344</sup> Jack, very proud to have been part of this project, attended the playground's ribbon cutting in 2024 and spoke at the event.

Today, 166 students attend CSDB. There are 72 students who are Blind and 94 who are Deaf. Of these, 115 are day students, while 51 stay in the residential halls on campus during the week.<sup>345</sup>

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<sup>339</sup>"Annual Report: 2019 – 2020," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>340</sup> Oral History Interview with Jose Gutierrez, 2024.

<sup>341</sup> "Annual Report: 2021 – 22," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

<sup>342</sup> Young, Eric. "Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind's first Deaf superintendent shares goals going forward" *The Gazette*, April 6, 2024.

<sup>343</sup>"ADA Playground." Facilities and Construction, Active/Funded Projects, the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. <https://csdb.colorado.gov/facilities-construction/active/funded-projects>.

<sup>344</sup> A phone interview by Jamey Hastings with Jack Lambert, August 14, 2024.

<sup>345</sup> Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind 2025-2026 Enrollment, Updated: September 5, 2025.

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The School for the Deaf now follows a bilingual educational approach and prioritizes the development of language and positive self-concept through a fully immersive American Sign Language environment. The School for the Blind provides braille instruction, adaptive technology, orientation and mobility instruction, and independent living skills for students based on their individualized education program plan.

The school's Outreach Program serves over 600 families and 400 professionals and community members across the state, with an array of early intervention programs for children who are Deaf/hard of hearing or Blind/low vision and their families. The Outreach Program also provides ASL instruction for families and community members and supports local school districts. The Colorado Instructional Materials Center serves students who are Blind or have low vision across the state.

Last year, seventeen students graduated from the school. Before graduation, students were asked what they loved most about CSDB. Alejandro Pinedo (2025) who attended the School for the Deaf noted, "I love being able to hang out and have that communication with everyone."<sup>346</sup> Meanwhile, Carli Perez-Mesa (2025) from the School for the Blind noted, "I love CSDB, because it feels like home and family... Every day I come to school I'm excited."<sup>347</sup>

For over 150 years, students past and present recognize the importance of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind not only as a place of learning, but a place where they are introduced to peers and mentors with similar experiences. It is in this environment that they thrive and grow, connecting every day with the past as they prepare to lead into the future.

### **History of Education for Students Who Are Deaf in the United States**

Before a formal education system was established in the United States, children who were Deaf were taught by their parents or relatives at home. For most of the country's history, public schools refused the enrollment of students who were Deaf. In other cases, parents were forced to pay double the price of tuition to have their children enrolled in school. Early attempts at bringing education for students who were Deaf to the United States were cultivated by Francis Green, in the late 1700s. One of his sons, Charles, was Deaf and Green became an advocate for free education for children who were Deaf in the United States.<sup>348</sup> Between 1790 and 1791, Green observed at the National Institution in Paris. Green was inspired by what he saw in Europe. Later in his life, Green moved back to his previous home of Medford, Massachusetts, to advocate for schools for students who were Deaf in the United States. In promoting this need, Green translated *Education of the Deaf* by de l'Épée into English in 1801 with hopes this would inspire academies like those in Europe to form in the United States. Shortly before his death in 1809, Green took the first census recorded in the country of people who were Deaf in

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<sup>346</sup> Interview with Alejandro Pinedo, May 5, 2025.

<sup>347</sup> Interview with Carli Perez-Mesa, April 24, 2025.

<sup>348</sup> Melvia M. Nomeland and Ronald E. Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2012), 30-31, Kindle edition.



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Massachusetts. He recorded over 75 individuals as part of his plans to open a school; however, Green passed away before this could be realized.<sup>349</sup>

The earliest school established in the United States for the education of students who were Deaf was the Braidwood School in Virginia in 1815. It was created by Colonel William Bolling of Virginia, who sought education for his two children, who were Deaf. Bolling did not want to send his children overseas for education, and thus, contacted John Braidwood who had previously attempted to establish a school in the United States. The first year saw the enrollment of five students. The school unfortunately did not last more than a few years. Despite this, the school was the first in the United States to focus on education for students who were Deaf and more soon followed as other influential figures sought to establish permanent schools in the country.<sup>350</sup>

Since this first attempt, several more schools were developed in the United States for the education of students who were Deaf, although many initially did not last more than a few years. The first permanent school was not established until 1817. The school was founded by several influential people who changed the trajectory of education for students who are Deaf in the United States including Dr. Mason Cogswell, Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, and Laurent Clerc. Gallaudet became interested in education for students who were Deaf after becoming a personal tutor to his neighbor, Dr. Cogswell's daughter, Alice. Gallaudet volunteered his time to teach Alice, using a copy of *Théorie des Signes* given to him by Dr. Cogswell to teach himself basic signs and fingerspelling. Dr. Cogswell became interested in establishing a school for more children to be able to have the opportunity to learn like his daughter.<sup>351</sup>

Dr. Cogswell was able to raise money to send Gallaudet to Europe to learn teaching methods to train teachers in the United States. Gallaudet first tried to learn from the Braidwood School. He visited their academy in London, but soon found it difficult to learn any methods from their institutions. In nineteenth century London, schools for students who were Deaf were run as for-profit businesses. By chance, Gallaudet happened to be in London at the same time as Abbé Roch-Ambroise Cucurron Sicard, Louis Massieu, and Laurent Clerc's lecture series. After meeting with Sicard, Massieu, and Clerc at their last lecture before returning to France, Gallaudet was invited to the National Institution in Paris to participate in their teacher preparation program.<sup>352</sup>

In 1816, Gallaudet Traveled to Paris to begin teacher preparation classes at the National Institution. During his time there, Gallaudet was also given private lessons in sign language under the direction of Massieu and Clerc. Gallaudet's time in Europe, however, was coming to a close. Because he was unable to continue his lessons in France, Gallaudet asked Clerc if he

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<sup>349</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, 30-31, Kindle edition.

<sup>350</sup> Larry Hawkins and Sue Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education" *ASDC/Endeavor* (winter, 2011): 2, [https://deafchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/history\\_of\\_deaf\\_education\\_.pdf](https://deafchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/history_of_deaf_education_.pdf).

<sup>351</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 32-34.

<sup>352</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 34; Larry Hawkins and Sue Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education," 3.

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would be willing to come with him to help educate potential teachers in the United States. Although Clerc was hesitant at first, he eventually agreed to Gallaudet's proposal.<sup>353</sup> While on the voyage to the United States, Clerc continued to teach Gallaudet sign language.<sup>354</sup>

After arriving in the United States, Gallaudet and Clerc quickly set to work raising funds for the new school. Over time, they were able to acquire enough funds to open the school in 1817. It was located in Hartford, Connecticut. Upon opening the school it was historically called the "Connecticut Asylum for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Persons," but in 1885 was renamed the American School for the Deaf. Gallaudet was appointed the school's first principal and continued to serve the school until 1830. Through his teaching, Clerc made enormous contributions to the development of education for students who are Deaf in the United States. It was up to Clerc to instruct all of the teachers as well as the students in the early years of the school. His methods were so successful, educators in other states attempting to start their own schools for students who were Deaf sought out Clerc to teach them his methods. Clerc ultimately stayed in the United States and continued to teach at the Hartford school for forty-one years. His incredible influence over early education for students who are Deaf in the United States shaped the standardized language used by the Deaf community in the country today; American Sign Language (ASL). Clerc remains one of the most significant figures to the history and development of ASL in the United States.<sup>355</sup> It was this point in the school's history that the state began providing funding for students who were Deaf to attend schools like the American School for the Deaf; however, they initially only covered five years of tuition fees for each student. Clerc dedicated himself to teaching his students as much as he could in that allotment.<sup>356</sup>

The success of the school established by Dr. Cogswell, Gallaudet, and Clerc further inspired other educational institutions to open in the United States. Most of the early schools that opened were for elementary and secondary students, but no post-secondary institutions had been established for the Deaf community. This was until the establishment of Gallaudet University in 1864. Amos Kendall, a politician, became interested in furthering education for students who were Deaf in the United States after becoming acquainted with Samuel Morse while he was developing the telegram, and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Griswold, who was Deaf. Through this connection, Kendall became acquainted with members of the Deaf community in Washington D.C. and desired to fund a school of his own in the area. In locating a partner and educator for the school, principal and superintendent for the New York Institution, Dr. Harvey Peet, recommended Edward Miner Gallaudet. Edward was the son of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and had taught at the Connecticut school while in Hartford. In the beginning phases of the school, Kendall donated two acres of his land and was provided funding from the government.<sup>357</sup>

<sup>353</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 35; Larry Hawkins and Sue Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education," 3.

<sup>354</sup> "Biography of Laurent Clerc," Gallaudet University, n.d., <https://gallaudet.edu/student-success/tutorial-center/english-center/reading-esl/esl-practice-reading-exercises/biography-of-laurent-clerc/>.

<sup>355</sup> Larry Hawkins and Sue Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education," 4; Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 35-36; "Biography of Laurent Clerc," Gallaudet University.

<sup>356</sup> "Biography of Laurent Clerc," Gallaudet University.

<sup>357</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 39-41.

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The charter was signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1864 for the school to be built on the land where it stands today.<sup>358</sup> He invited Edward to visit the site, and Edward ultimately accepted a management role for the elementary and secondary schools under the condition that he could establish a college on the campus as well. This became Gallaudet University, which continues to serve students today.<sup>359</sup>

From the opening of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet's and Clerc's school in Hartford, Connecticut, many schools in the United States continued to follow their model. Other schools formed for the inclusion of both students who were Deaf and students who were Blind, such as a school in Staunton, Virginia, established as the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind in 1839.<sup>360</sup> The use of sign language in classroom instruction continued between 1817 and 1867 in several schools. This changed, however, with the establishment of the historically named "Clark Institute for Deaf-Mutes" in Northampton. It banned sign language and forced students to learn speech methodologies, otherwise known historically as oralist methods. Several educators from this school, including Alexander Graham Bell, began to push for this method above the use of sign language.<sup>361</sup> This trended upwards throughout the 1860s. Oralism, and those pushing for this practice, also pushed against allowing those of the Deaf community to form cultural and social bonds. This was based upon the rising movement of eugenics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and there was an attempt to prevent marriages between people who were Deaf. The period of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries caused severe damage in the Deaf community and denied students the ability to learn or use sign language.<sup>362</sup> In 1880, a resolution was passed at the Milan Convention of the International Congress of the Deaf that oralist methods were to be used over teaching students sign language. The convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf maintained this ruling at St. Mary's Institution for the Deaf in New York in 1901.<sup>363</sup> This remained in place until 2010, when the International Congress of the Deaf issued an apology for the damage this had caused the Deaf community for over a century.<sup>364</sup>

Although sign language was banned as a teaching method in schools, advocates such as George Veditz pushed against this. In order to ensure sign language was not erased within the Deaf community, Veditz created a film called *Preservation of the Sign Language* in 1913, in which he filmed himself and other advocates such as Edward Miner Gallaudet, Robert P. McGregor, John B. Hotchkiss, and Edward Allen Fay using sign language. Being one of the earliest films to document sign language, it was inducted in 2011 to the Library of Congress' National Film Registry. Veditz continued to advocate for the preservation and use of sign language throughout

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<sup>358</sup> Christopher Krentz, "Teaching History through Deaf Experience," University of Virginia, April 13, 2022, <https://engagement.virginia.edu/learn/thoughts-from-the-lawn/deaf%20experience%20teaching>.

<sup>359</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 39-41.

<sup>360</sup> Krentz, Christopher. "Teaching History through Deaf Experience."

<sup>361</sup> Larry Hawkins and Sue Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education," 4.

<sup>362</sup> Diana Burke, "Deaf Education: The Past, Future, and Present." (2019), *Senior Honors Projects, 2010-2019*, 8.

<sup>363</sup> Larry Hawkins and Sue Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education," 4; "History through Deaf Eyes—Assimilation through Spoken English," National Deaf Life Museum, Gallaudet University, n.d., <https://gallaudet.edu/museum/exhibits/history-through-deaf-eyes/language-and-identity/assimilation-through-spoken-english/>.

<sup>364</sup> Hawkins and Galloway, "The Beginnings of Deaf Education," 4.

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his life, often challenging the United States Government directly.<sup>365</sup> In 1968, Dr. Roy Holcomb introduced the Total Communication Model that incorporated sign language and speech into teaching methods. Since the late 1960s and 1970s, methods have developed that provide students with more agency, including different educational settings and teaching methods. People in the Deaf community have continuously fought for their right to sign language. As noted by Melvia M. Nomeland and Ronald E. Nomeland in *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making* “ASL serves so many vital roles in the Deaf-World, as a symbol of identity, medium of interaction, source of values, customs and information.”<sup>366</sup>

Most schools in the nineteenth century were residential. Although the progression of education for students who are Deaf in the United States was moving forward, there were very few options for students to attend. Therefore, students often had to travel long distances for the school year, making residential academies a more viable option. Many were unable to return to their homes for the holidays. Often, students enjoyed remaining at the schools. These were places where students were able engage with their community, something many early students were unable to do in their own homes. Residential schools also offered a variety of activities and extracurricular clubs such as sports, arts opportunities, literary society meetings, and scouting. It was not until the 1960s, which most schools implemented that students return to their homes for holidays and weekends. The shift to part residential schools became more commonplace after this period.<sup>367</sup>

By the 1950s, almost every state in the country had a residential school for students who were Deaf. In some cases, states had two or three schools for students to attend. Enrollment continued to increase during this time. For example, 312 schools were recorded in the 1940s that served students who were Deaf. While many of these were private institutions, 65 of the schools were public. Enrollment of public residential schools in the 1940s was estimated at 4,800 students. Combined, all 312 schools serving students who were Deaf or hard of hearing surmounted to an enrollment of 20,367 students. The number of enrolled students continued to trend upward with the 1973-1974 school year reporting 28,639 students attending schools across the country.<sup>368</sup>

Activism of students and protestors across the United States in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in opening access to public schools under the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990 (and activism continues to push for updated acts and provisions).<sup>369</sup> However, many students continue to attend schools such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, and post-secondary

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<sup>365</sup> “George W. Veditz: Visionary Leader – July 2014,” Gallaudet University, <https://gallaudet.edu/museum/history/george-w-veditz-visionary-leader-july-2014/>.

<sup>366</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 123-125, 140.

<sup>367</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 60.

<sup>368</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 69-70.

<sup>369</sup> Arlene Mayerson, “The History of the Americans with Disabilities Act: A Movement Perspective,” Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund, October 17, 2017, <https://dredf.org/the-history-of-the-americans-with-disabilities-act/>; Encyclopedia staff, “Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind,” Colorado Encyclopedia, History Colorado, n.d., <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/colorado-school-deaf-and-blind#:~:text=The%20Colorado%20School%20for%20the,and%20an%20instructional%20materials%20center.>

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universities such as Gallaudet University. Additionally, rather than having one state school, many institutions have begun to serve regional communities which has created further access.<sup>370</sup>

Many students who are Deaf continue to enroll in schools such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind and post-secondary universities such as Gallaudet University due to their dedication to Deaf-centered and Deaf-led education. Although the Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) provision was incorporated as part of the Disabilities Education Act and required a learning environment conducive to both American Sign Language (ASL) and English for students in public school systems, this model is consistently misused. Mainstreaming, whereby students who are Deaf are placed into public school environments of hearing peers under the current models of LRE, do not provide the same social and cultural benefits and Deaf-led educational approaches of schools such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. Dr. Roberta J. Cordano, the first woman president of Gallaudet University who is Deaf, wrote:

Current interpretations of LRE frequently require deaf students to “fail” in mainstream settings (the only deaf child in a classroom of hearing peers) before they can be moved to language-rich bilingual learning environments (i.e., they must demonstrate insufficient academic progress, often for a year or longer, causing them to fall even further behind in their education). Originally designed to stop the segregation of children with disabilities, LRE has become a one-size-fits-all approach, creating restrictive learning environments especially harmful for deaf children.<sup>371</sup>

Therefore, schools and universities specializing in education for students who are Deaf are significant for their promotion of Deaf community and culture, as well as their dedication to Deaf-centered and Deaf-led education. The National Deaf Center on Postsecondary Outcomes described the importance of incorporating Deaf culture and community in education for students. This promotes community identity, language accessibility, and cultural affiliation which leads to more positive outcomes for students than those in public school systems where this is often not incorporated. Thus, schools such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind are incredibly important spaces celebrating Deaf community, culture, and language.<sup>372</sup>

## **History of the Education for Students Who Are Blind in the United States**

The first school established for students who are Blind in the United States was the Perkins School for the Blind in 1829. It was started by Samuel Gridley Howe, who is recognized as the founder of education for students who are DeafBlind in the United States, and Dr. John Dix

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<sup>370</sup> Nomeland and Nomeland, forward by Trudy Suggs, *The Deaf Community in America: History in the Making*, 69-70.

<sup>371</sup> Roberta J. Cordano, PhD, “Why Does Inclusion Often Neglect the Needs of Deaf Students?” The Brookings Institution, September 22, 2022, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/why-does-inclusion-often-neglect-the-needs-of-deaf-students/>.

<sup>372</sup> “Deaf Culture as an Asset in Preparation for Postsecondary Education and Employment,” National Deaf Center on Postsecondary Outcomes, 2019, <https://nationaldeafcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Deaf-Culture-as-an-Asset-in-Preparation-for-Postsecondary-Education-and-Employment.pdf>.

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Fisher, an influential reformer in Boston, Massachusetts.<sup>373</sup> Howe was an early advocate for the education of students who were Blind, where he witnessed a lack of existing institutions. In most instances, these students had no options for schooling. Only in rare cases, children born to wealthy families might have received instruction from a personal tutor, however, the vast majority of children in the country did not have this option. In the 1830s, Howe was approached by Dr. Fisher who offered him a role as the first director of his school to be opened historically called the “New England Asylum for the Blind.”<sup>374</sup>

In order to learn established teaching methods for students who were Blind, Howe traveled to Europe in 1831 where he met Edouard Trencher and an Edinburgh mechanic, both of whom were teachers specializing in teaching students who were Blind. Howe persuaded both educators to come back to the United States with him to teach classes at the school. When Howe returned from his studies in Europe in 1833, he quickly insisted the school’s name be changed from the New England Asylum for the Blind to the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind. In changing the name of the school, Howe sought to challenge the period’s perceptions of education for students who were Blind. Yet, Howe shared similar beliefs of Alexander Graham Bell, and many other educators of students who were Deaf or students who were Blind in this era. Both encouraged physical training or physical education in the trades for students and discouraged forming internal community groups between students who were Deaf and students who were Blind. Emphasis was placed on the ultimate integration of students into general life and placed more emphasis on the “accommodation” of hearing and sighted people, rather than a retention of cultural elements or community.<sup>375</sup> For many students, both in educational institutions for students who were Deaf and educational institutions for students who were Blind in the nineteenth century:

Industrial training formed the central face of instruction; only those from the upper echelons of society were exempt. In the early days, the Perkins Institution for the Blind had one class of children from rich parents who learned geography, history, English, French, and arithmetic – a curriculum almost parallel with that of the common schools. Another class, for children who needed to earn their living, focused solely on learning handicraft work and music.<sup>376</sup>

Like many schools of the era, the Perkins Institution focused on these trades. His methods continued to be implanted until the school’s third director, Edward Ellis Allen, made significant updates to class instruction and expanded the school’s offerings.<sup>377</sup>

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<sup>373</sup> “Perkins Founding,” Perkins School for the Blind, 2025, <https://www.perkins.org/founders/>.

<sup>374</sup> “Samuel Gridley Howe,” National Park Service, January 9, 2025, <https://www.nps.gov/people/samuel-gridley-howe.htm>.

<sup>375</sup> Regi Th Enerstvedt, *Legacy of the Past: Those who are Gone but Have Not Left: Some Aspects of the History of Blind Education and Deaf-blind Education with Emphasis on the Time Before 1900* (Washington D.C.: Nord-Press, 1996), 63-65, [https://www.duxburysystems.org/downloads/library/history/Blind\\_ed.pdf](https://www.duxburysystems.org/downloads/library/history/Blind_ed.pdf).

<sup>376</sup> Enerstvedt, 66.

<sup>377</sup> Enerstvedt, 66; The Perkins School for the Blind recognizes and addresses the atrocities committed by their early benefactor T.H. Perkins. Perkins was a Boston merchant who gave real estate and funds to the school. T.H. Perkins donated a mansion on Pearl Street in Boston for the school to use in 1832. As enrollment grew, Perkins provided matching funds for the school to move to Mt. Washington House Hotel in South Boston. In the history of their

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During his time as director, Allen moved the school to Watertown, Massachusetts, to accommodate rising enrollment and continued to encourage updates in their educational model. In 1920, Allen began working with Harvard University to develop a graduate program for aspiring teachers in education for students who are Blind. The graduate program they started influenced universities around the country, and ultimately internationally, to create programs of their own. In another project with Harvard University, Allen worked with Dr. Samuel P. Hayes on the Hayes-Binet Intelligence Tests which served to discount stigma and stereotyping around the intellectual abilities of people who were Blind. Allen also worked with groups to start the first program for students with low vision in the United States. Finally, Allen was an instrumental figure in implementing the Braille system as a standardized mode of teaching in the United States in the nineteenth century.<sup>378</sup>

From the Perkins School for the Blind, many schools began developing around the United States. Early schools specializing in the education of students who were Blind were usually privately funded, and like Perkins, most were residential. Because very few schools for students who were Blind were established in this early period, the first institutions followed the methodologies of the National Institute for Blind Youth in Paris. Perkins School was also a major influence in the educational methods used in these first schools. After Perkins School opened in 1829, the New York Institution for the Blind (renamed the New York Institute for the Blind) opened in 1831 and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind (renamed Overbrook School for the Blind) opened in 1833. The schools that followed in this period were only attended by the children of wealthy families. None were state funded, and therefore, tuition fees were required to enroll. Between the mid-1800s and 1900 more schools followed and created further access (see **Table 3**):<sup>379</sup>

**Table 3**

Year	Number of Schools in the U.S.
1847	17
1854	18
1875	30
1900	37

By 1875, eleven states had provided funding for state operated schools that served both students who were Deaf and students who were Blind, such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in Colorado Springs. There were attempts like that of Gallaudet University for post-

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founders, the Perkins School for the Blind addresses how Perkins enslaved people from Santo Domingo (now Haiti) and sold cotton, sugar, and rum produced by their forced labor. Perkins was also involved in the smuggling of opium into China after the Chinese government had banned the opium trade, causing incredible turmoil in the country. For more information: “Perkins Founding,” Perkins School for the Blind, 2025, <https://www.perkins.org/founders/>.

<sup>378</sup> Enerstvedt, *Legacy of the Past: Those who are Gone but Have Not Left: Some Aspects of the History of Blind Education and Deaf-blind Education with Emphasis on the Time Before 1900*, 66-67.

<sup>379</sup> Enerstvedt, 67-68.

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secondary students to establish a national collegiate institute for students who were Blind. In 1869, Howe lobbied for an institution to be built, but this never came to fruition.<sup>380</sup>

Several educational techniques developed throughout the mid-to-late twentieth century. This included Orientation and Mobility (O&M) training or “Travel Training,” which involves using tools such as cane travel training and established travel techniques for independent travel. The advent of O&M began after World War II. It was a technique originally developed to for veterans who became blind or developed low vision during the war. Due to the positive uses of O&M for veterans returning from World War II, several universities established training programs for educators to introduce this method into schools across the United States. Specialists were trained beginning in the 1960s to work with adults and secondary and elementary aged students. As the benefits of O&M became more understood in the 1980s, specialists began working with preschoolers and later infants to establish strategies at earlier stages of life.<sup>381</sup> It was not until 1981, however, that cane travel training was introduced for younger children to establish independent travel skills.<sup>382</sup> Also beginning in the 1960s and 1970s was the independent living movement. During the Disability Rights Movement, activists Ed Roberts and Wade Blank were leaders of the early independent living movement founding important organizations such as the World Institute on Disability and American Disabled for Accessible Transit (ADAPT).<sup>383</sup> As described by Maggie Shreve in “The Movement for Independent Living: A Brief History” it was during this movement that people who were blind or low vision argued against the continued singular push for medical intervention rather than encouraging education for independent living. This advocacy by Blind and low vision communities resulted in state agencies offering both state vocational rehabilitation agencies and agencies serving people who were Blind in independent living to form, which created further agency for their communities and in education.<sup>384</sup>

Throughout the twentieth century, several schools dedicated solely to the education of students who were Blind remained open. It became more common though for schools, such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind to serve both communities as state funding became available.<sup>385</sup> Activism of students and protestors across the United States in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in opening access to public schools under the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990 (and activism continues to push for updated acts and provisions). However, many students

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<sup>380</sup> Enerstvedt, 67-68.

<sup>381</sup> Carolina Martinez, O&M Specialist, Kate Moss Hurst, Educational Consultant, and Texas DeafBlind Outreach, “Orientation and Mobility Training: The Way to Go,” Texas DeafBlind Project, 2021, <https://txdeafblindproject.org/orientation-and-mobility/orientation-and-mobility-training-the-way-to-go/>.

<sup>382</sup> Frederic Schroeder, PhD, “Step Toward Equality: Cane Travel Training for the Young Blind Child,” *Future Reflections*, vol. 8, 1 (2008, reprint): National Federation of the Blind, <https://nfb.org/images/nfb/publications/fr/fr27/2/fr270208.htm>.

<sup>383</sup> Gina McDonald and Mike Oxford, “History of Independent Living,” Rehabilitation Services Administration, U.S. Department of Education, 2005, 2-3, [https://www.ilru.org/sites/default/files/History\\_of\\_Independent\\_Living.pdf](https://www.ilru.org/sites/default/files/History_of_Independent_Living.pdf).

<sup>384</sup> Maggie Shreve, “The Movement for Independent Living: A Brief History,” Independent Living Center, 2-3, <https://www.mwcil.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Movement-for-IL-by-Shreve.pdf>.

<sup>385</sup> “The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind,” Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum.



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continue to attend schools such as the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind as these schools are significant spaces of community and cultural pride.<sup>386</sup>

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<sup>386</sup> Mayerson, "The History of the Americans with Disabilities Act: A Movement Perspective;" Encyclopedia staff, "Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind," Colorado Encyclopedia, History Colorado, n.d., <https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/colorado-school-deaf-and-blind#:~:text=The%20Colorado%20School%20for%20the,and%20an%20instructional%20materials%20center.>

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The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado

County and State

2008-2009 Annual Report. The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☒ Other

Name of repository: Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 23 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 38.835744°

Longitude: -104.808015°

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado

County and State

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. Latitude: 38.833514° | Longitude: -104.808056° |
| 3. Latitude: 38.833385° | Longitude: -104.803910° |
| 4. Latitude: 38.835806° | Longitude: -104.803790° |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- |              |                        |                          |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 13S | Easting: 516662.69 m E | Northing: 4298566.68 m N |
| 2. Zone: 13S | Easting: 516659.65 m E | Northing: 4298319.22 m N |
| 3. Zone: 13S | Easting: 517019.53 m E | Northing: 4298305.66 m N |
| 4. Zone: 13S | Easting: 517029.37 m E | Northing: 4298574.34 m N |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind is located at parcel number 6417213001. The legal description of the property is the tract in the NW4 Section of 17-14-66 lying south of E High Street, north of Pikes Peak Avenue, west of N Hancock Avenue, east of N Institute Street formally Bristol Heights, now vacated. The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind district encompasses approximately 23 acres. The resource boundary encompasses the entire property, including all buildings associated with the district. Therefore, the district is bounded by N Institute Street to the west, Pikes Peak Avenue to the south, N Hancock Avenue to the east, and E High Street to the north.<sup>387</sup>

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The resource boundary encompasses the entire parcel block and all buildings contributing to the district.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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<sup>387</sup> El Paso County Assessor Records, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs, Colorado.  
Sections 9-end page 94

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

El Paso, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

name/title: Jamey Hastings/M.S., C.A., Media Production Specialist (Nomination Preparer)

organization: Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

street & number: 33 N. Institute St.

city or town: Colorado Springs state: CO zip code: 80903

e-mail: jhastings@csdb.org

telephone: 719-920-5823

date: 10/03/2025

name/title: Kevyn Brown/Former Facilities Manager (Author of 1998 State Register District Nomination for CSDB and Architectural Descriptions Author)

organization: Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

street & number: 33 N. Institute St.

city or town: Colorado Springs state: CO zip code: 80903

date: 10/03/2025

name/title: Layla Anzelc-Tolian/Research Fellow (Assistant)

organization: History Colorado

street & number: 1200 Broadway

city or town: Denver state: CO zip code: 80203

e-mail: anzelc-tolian.layla@state.co.us

telephone: 719-850-3756

date: 10/03/2025

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

El Paso, Colorado

Name of Property

County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### **Photo Log**

Name of Property: Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

City or Vicinity: Colorado

County: El Paso

State: Colorado

Photographer: Jamey Hastings and Layla Anzelc-Tolian

Date Photographed: 03/21/2025, 8/20/2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 170.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State

Photograph Log for Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind			
Date	Photo #	Description	Facing
08/20/2025	1	Administrative building, west (façade) elevation	E
08/20/2025	2	Administration building, northwest corner	SE
08/20/2025	3	Administration building, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	4	Administration building, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	5	Administration building, east (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	6	Administration building, east (rear) elevation and close view of porch	SW
08/20/2025	7	Administration building, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	8	Administration building, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	9	Administration building, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	10	Administration building, southwest corner	NE
03/21/2025	11	concrete path	W
03/21/2025	12	Brown Hall, north (façade) elevation	S
08/20/2025	13	Brown Hall, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	14	Brown Hall, east elevation	W
08/20/2025	15	Brown Hall, southeast corner	NW
08/20/2025	16	south (rear) elevation	N
08/20/2025	17	Brown Hall, southwest corner	NE
08/20/2025	18	Brown Hall, west elevation	E
08/20/2025	19	Brown Hall, west elevation	E
08/20/2025	20	statue of pillars feature	E
08/20/2025	21	Brown Hall, west elevation	E
03/21/2025	22	Brown Hall, northwest corner	SE
03/21/2025	23	Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	24	Argo Hall, northeast corner and façade	SW
08/20/2025	25	Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	26	Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	27	Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation	S
08/20/2025	28	Argo Hall, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	29	Argo Hall, east elevation	NW
03/21/2025	30	Argo Hall, southeast corner	NW
03/21/2025	31	Argo Hall, statue of figures and south (rear) elevation	NW
03/21/2025	32	Argo Hall, south (rear) elevation	N
08/20/2025	33	Argo Hall, rear entrance on east wall of south elevation	E
03/21/2025	34	Argo Hall, rear entrance on south elevation	N
08/20/2025	35	Argo Hall, southwest corner	NE
08/20/2025	36	Argo Hall, west elevation and northwest corner	SE
08/20/2025	37	Argo Hall, west elevation and Administration building to the west	S
08/20/2025	38	Industrial Building, north (façade) elevation	SW

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

El Paso, Colorado

Name of Property			County and State
03/21/2025	39	Industrial Building, south elevation	N
03/21/2025	40	alley between Argo Hall and Industrial Building	S
08/20/2025	41	plaque installation, statue of figures, and bench area	S
03/21/2025	42	Early Education Center/Student Health, façade (east facing)	NE
03/21/2025	43	Early Education Center/Student Health, façade (east facing)	E
03/21/2025	44	Early Education Center/Student Health, façade (east facing), south elevation	NE
08/20/2025	45	close view of tactile mural	E
08/20/2025	46	Early Education Center/Student Health, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	47	Early Education Center/Student Health, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	48	Early Education Center/Student Health, south and east (rear) elevations	NW
08/20/2025	49	Early Education Center/Student Health, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	50	Early Education Center/Student Health, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	51	Early Education Center/Student Health, north elevation	S
03/21/2025	52	West Hall (Steam Plant in background), west elevation	SE
03/21/2025	53	West Hall, northwest corner	SE
03/21/2025	54	West Hall, façade (north facing)	S
03/21/2025	55	West Hall, façade (north facing)	S
08/20/2025	56	West Hall, east elevation	NW
08/20/2025	57	West Hall, east elevation (close view)	NW
08/20/2025	58	West Hall, south (rear) elevation	NE
08/20/2025	59	West Hall, south (rear) elevation	N
08/20/2025	60	West Hall, south (rear) elevation (close view)	N
08/20/2025	61	West Hall, southwest corner of arcade on south (rear) elevation	E
08/20/2025	62	West Hall, west elevation	E
03/21/2025	63	concrete path (Ritter Hall and Hubert Work Gymnasium in background)	E
03/21/2025	64	Ritter Hall, façade (north facing)	S
03/21/2025	65	Ritter Hall, façade (north facing)	S
03/21/2025	66	Ritter Hall, northeast corner, east elevation	SW
08/20/2025	67	Ritter Hall, south (rear) elevation	N
03/21/2025	68	Ritter Hall, south (rear) elevation	NE
08/20/2025	69	shed to the south of the south elevation of Ritter Hall	W
08/20/2025	70	Ritter Hall, southwest corner	NE
08/20/2025	71	Ritter Hall, west elevation	NE
03/21/2025	72	concrete path and access road	S
03/21/2025	73	concrete path and access road (bridge)	S
03/21/2025	74	Bridge	SE



The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

El Paso, Colorado

Name of Property			County and State
08/20/2025	75	H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, east (façade) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	76	H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	77	H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, west (rear) elevation	E
08/20/2025	78	H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	79	Children's Village (playset)	NE
08/20/2025	80	basketball court	SW
03/21/2025	81	Chiller Plant in foreground, Steam Plant in background, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	82	Chiller Plant, west (façade) elevation	E
03/21/2025	83	Chiller Plant, northwest corner, façade (west facing)	SE
08/20/2025	84	Chiller Plant, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	85	south elevation	NW
08/20/2025	86	Steam Plant, south (façade) elevation	N
08/20/2025	87	Steam Plant, west elevation	E
08/20/2025	88	Steam Plant, north (rear) elevation	SE
08/20/2025	89	Steam Plant, north (rear) elevation, smoke stack in background	SE
08/20/2025	90	Steam Plant, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	91	Steam Plant, east elevation	E
08/20/2025	92	tennis court	S
03/21/2025	93	Hubert Work Gymnasium, façade (west facing)	E
08/20/2025	94	Hubert Work Gymnasium, northwest corner	SE
08/20/2025	95	Hubert Work Gymnasium, north elevation and fence	SW
08/20/2025	96	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, entrance and fence	SE
08/20/2025	97	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, north elevation	SW
08/20/2025	98	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, gable roof	SE
08/20/2025	99	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, north elevation entrance	SE
08/20/2025	100	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, northeast corner	W
08/20/2025	101	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, east (rear) elevation	W
03/21/2025	102	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, east (rear) elevation	N
03/21/2025	103	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, southeast corner	N
03/21/2025	104	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, south elevation	NE
03/21/2025	105	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, south elevation	N
03/21/2025	106	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, south elevation	N
03/21/2025	107	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, southwest corner	E
03/21/2025	108	Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, façade (west facing)	E
08/20/2025	109	Hubert Work Gymnasium, south elevation	N
03/21/2025	110	Hubert Work Gymnasium, southeast corner	NE
08/20/2025	111	Barn, east (façade) elevation	W
08/20/2025	112	Barn, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	113	Barn, external furnace maker's mark (close view)	N

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

El Paso, Colorado

Name of Property			County and State
08/20/2025	114	Barn, southwest corner	NE
03/21/2025	115	Barn, west (rear) elevation	E
08/20/2025	116	north elevation	SW
08/20/2025	117	stone dumpster enclosure	SW
08/20/2025	118	grass field, climbing course in background	NE
03/21/2025	119	concrete path	N
03/21/2025	120	Adams Building, southwest corner	NE
08/20/2025	121	Adams Building, west (façade) elevation	NE
08/20/2025	122	Adams Building, façade (west elevation)	SE
08/20/2025	123	Adams Building, façade (west elevation)	SE
08/20/2025	124	Adams Building, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	125	Adams Building, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	126	Adams Building, east (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	127	track to the east of east (rear) elevation of the Adams Building	NE
08/20/2025	128	Adams Building, southeast corner	NW
03/21/2025	129	track in foreground (Adams Building, east (rear) elevation in background)	NW
08/20/2025	130	Adams Building, corner of south and west elevations of building	W
03/21/2025	131	Adams Building, south elevation and entrance	N
08/20/2025	132	Lions Hall, east (façade) elevation	W
08/20/2025	133	Lions Hall, southeast corner	NW
08/20/2025	134	Lions Hall, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	135	Lions Hall, west (rear) elevation	E
08/20/2025	136	Lions Hall, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	137	accessible playset equipment	S
08/20/2025	138	Palmer Hall, south (façade) elevation	N
08/20/2025	139	Palmer Hall, southeast elevation	NW
08/20/2025	140	Palmer Hall, east elevation	W
08/20/2025	141	Palmer Hall, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	142	Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	143	Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	144	Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	145	Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	146	Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	147	Palmer Hall, northwest corner	SE
03/21/2025	148	grass field (Jones Hall and Palmer Hall in background)	NW
08/20/2025	149	Jones Hall, south (façade) elevation	N
08/20/2025	150	Jones Hall, east elevation	W
08/20/2025	151	Jones Hall, northeast corner	SW
08/20/2025	152	Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	153	Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW

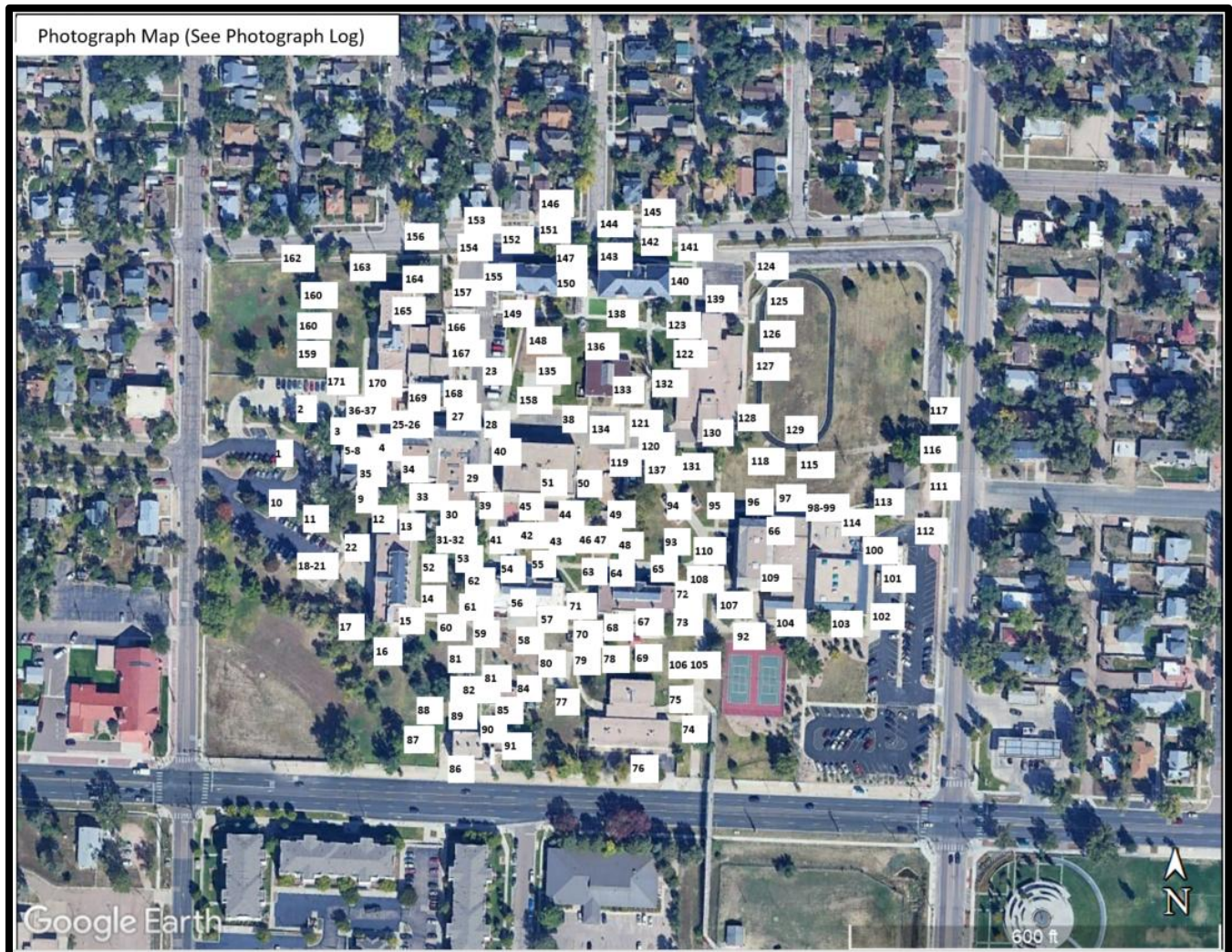
The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

El Paso, Colorado

Name of Property			County and State
08/20/2025	154	Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	155	Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation	SW
08/20/2025	156	Jones Hall, northwest corner	SE
08/20/2025	157	Jones Hall, west elevation	E
08/20/2025	158	basketball court to the south of Jones Hall	N
08/20/2025	159	Gottlieb Building, west (façade) elevation	E
08/20/2025	160	Gottlieb Building, west (façade) elevation	E
08/20/2025	161	Gottlieb Building, west (façade) elevation	E
08/20/2025	162	Gottlieb Building, northwest corner	SE
08/20/2025	163	Gottlieb Building, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	164	Gottlieb Building, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	165	Gottlieb Building, north elevation	S
08/20/2025	166	Gottlieb Building, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	167	Gottlieb Building, east (rear) elevation	W
08/20/2025	168	Gottlieb Building, southeast corner	NW
08/20/2025	169	Gottlieb Building, south elevation	N
08/20/2025	170	Gottlieb Building, south elevation	N
03/21/2025	171	Gottlieb Building, south elevation	N

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property  
Photograph Map

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State





The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property  
Figures<sup>388</sup>

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State

Contributing Buildings:



Figure 1, Administration Building (circa early 1900s), courtesy of CSDB Collection



Figure 2, Brown Hall (circa 1943), courtesy of CSDB Collection

<sup>388</sup> "Explore our Past," Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, <https://csdb.colorado.gov/about-csdb/celebrating-150-years-of-csdb/explore-our-past>; all figures are courtesy of the CSDB Collection; *The Colorado Index*, vol. 50, no. 9, May, 1924, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind; *The Colorado Index*, vol. 84, no. 3, November, 1957, Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
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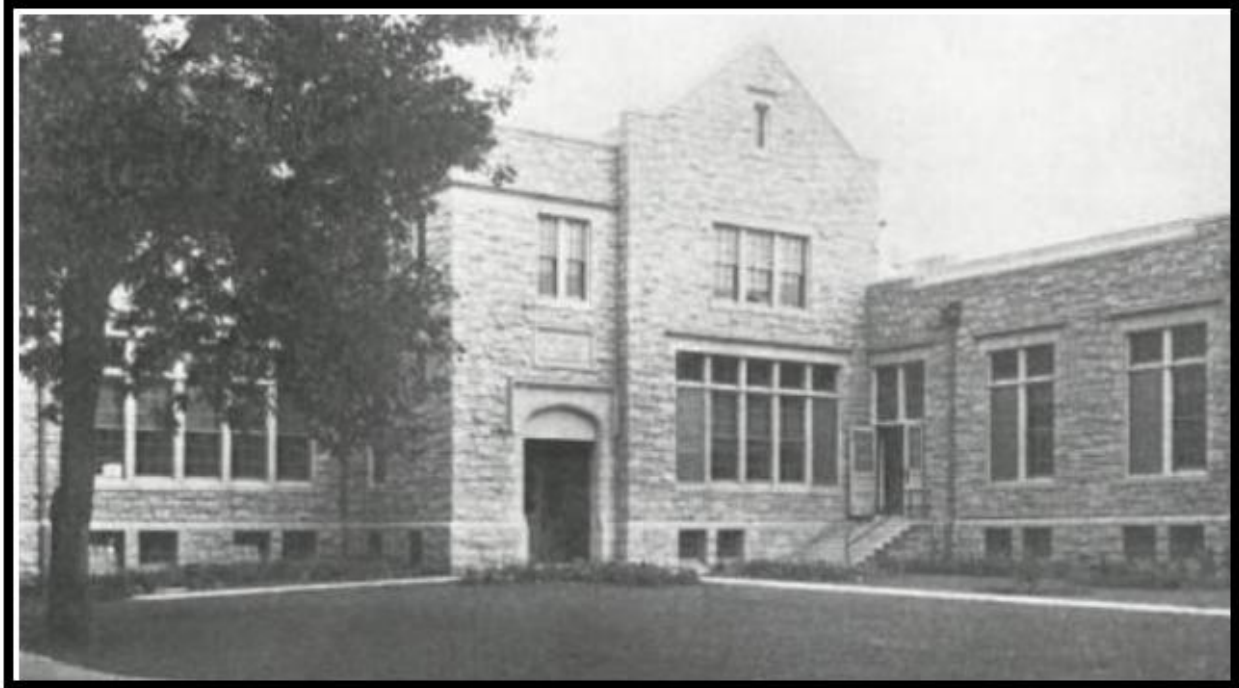


Figure 3, Argo Hall (circa 1924), courtesy of CSDB Collection



Figure 4, Industrial Building (circa early 1900s), courtesy of CSDB Collection

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State

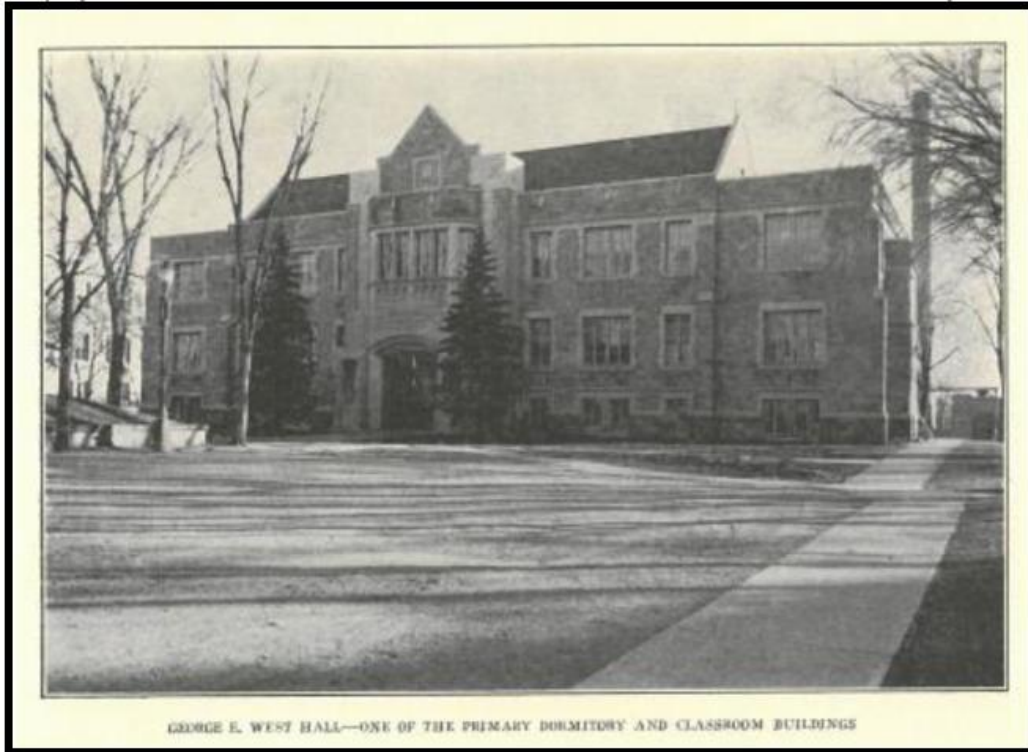


Figure 5, West Hall (circa 1930s), courtesy of CSDB Collection



Figure 6, Ritter Hall (undated, circa 1920s), courtesy of CSDB Collection

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State

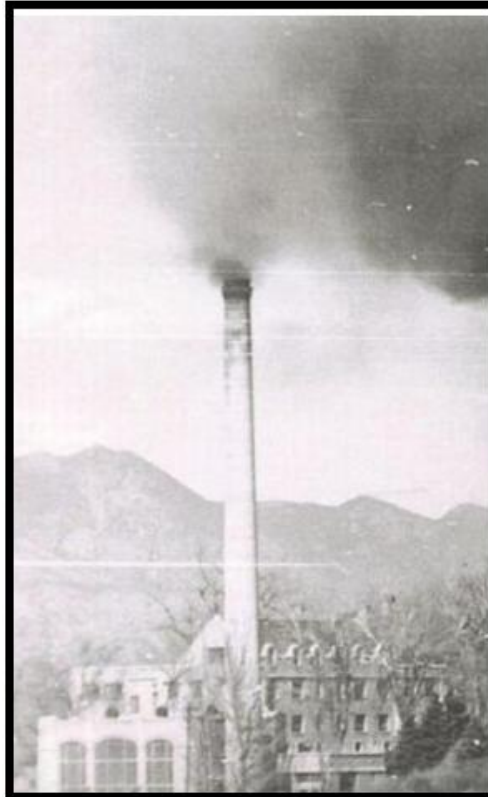


Figure 7, Steam Plant (circa 1920s-1930s), courtesy of CSDB Collection

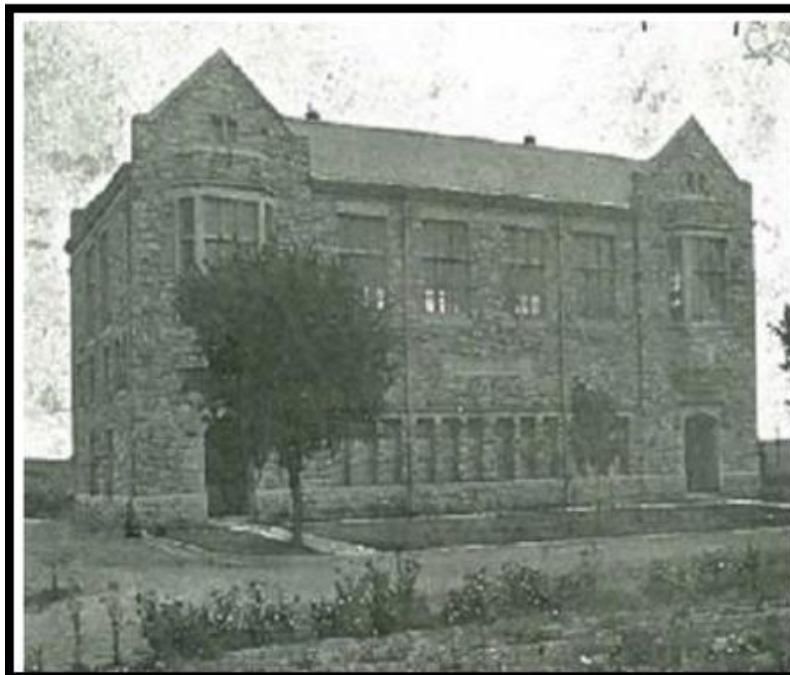


Figure 8, Hubert Work Gymnasium (no addition, circa 1924), courtesy of CSDB Collection



The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
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Figure 9, Hubert Work Gymnasium Addition (circa 1980s), courtesy of CSDB Collection



Figure 10, Barn (circa 1911), Courtesy of CSDB Collection

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State



Figure 11, Palmer Hall (circa 1918-1919), courtesy of CSDB Collection

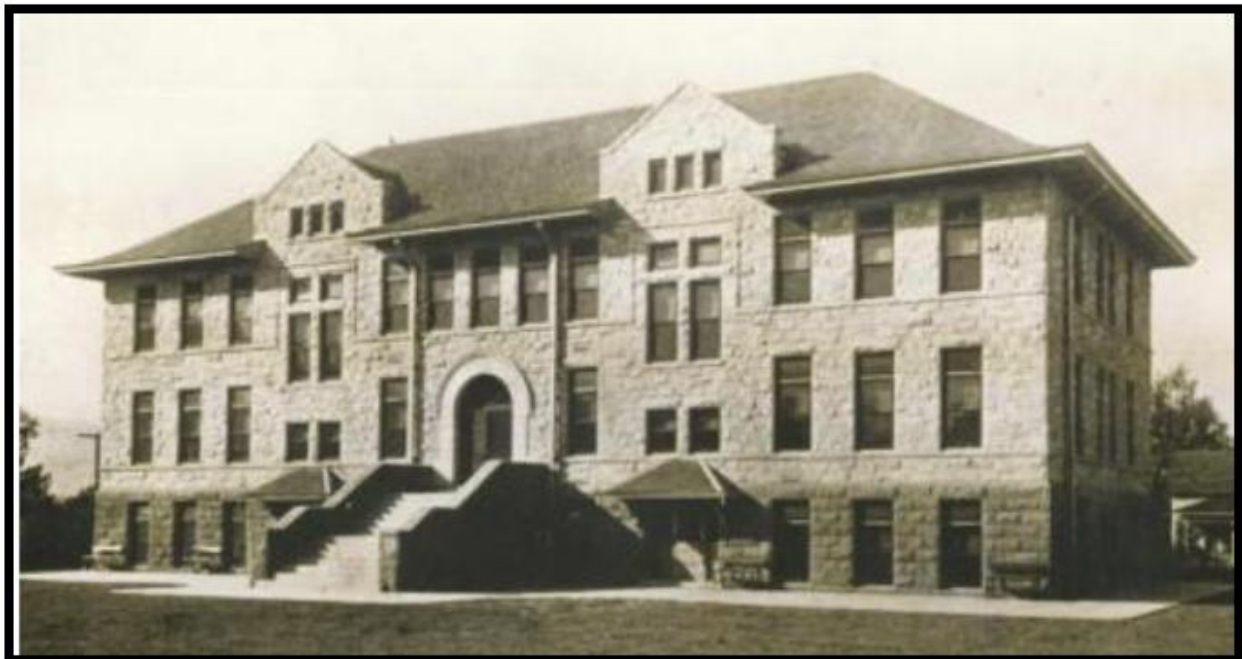


Figure 12, Jones Hall (circa 1924), Courtesy of CSDB Collection

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
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El Paso, Colorado  
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Figure 13, Jones Hall Remodel (2018), courtesy of CSDB Collection



Figure 14, Gottlieb Building (circa 1950s), courtesy of CSDB Collection



The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
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El Paso, Colorado  
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Figure 15, Gottlieb Addition (2011), courtesy of CSDB Collection

Non-contributing:



Figure 16, Early Education/Student Health Center (circa 1957), courtesy of CSDB Collection

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
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Figure 17, H. Chase Stone Vocational Building (circa 1960s), courtesy of CSDB Collection



Figure 18, Adams Building (circa 1960s-1970s), courtesy of CSDB Collection

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

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Figure 19, Lions Hall (circa 1960s-1970s), courtesy of CSDB Collection



The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property  
Resource Boundary Map (Google Earth, 2023)

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State



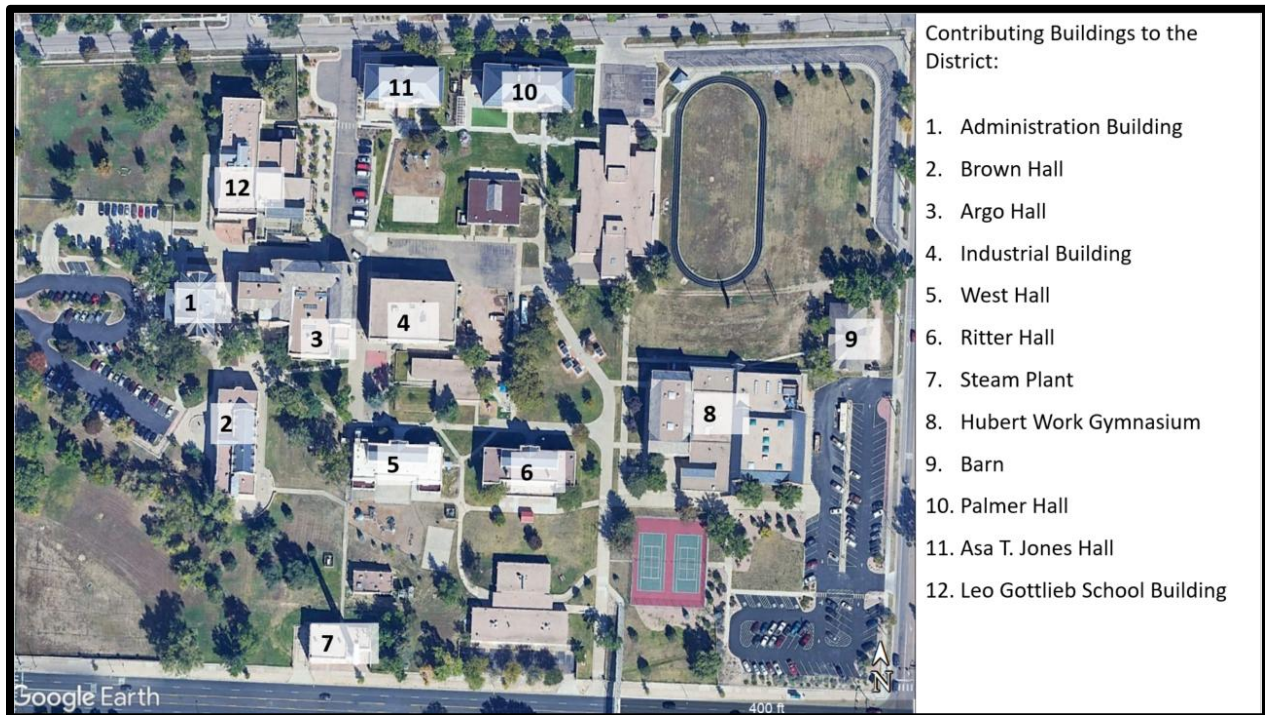
The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado

County and State

Map of Contributing Building Locations (Google Earth, 20223)





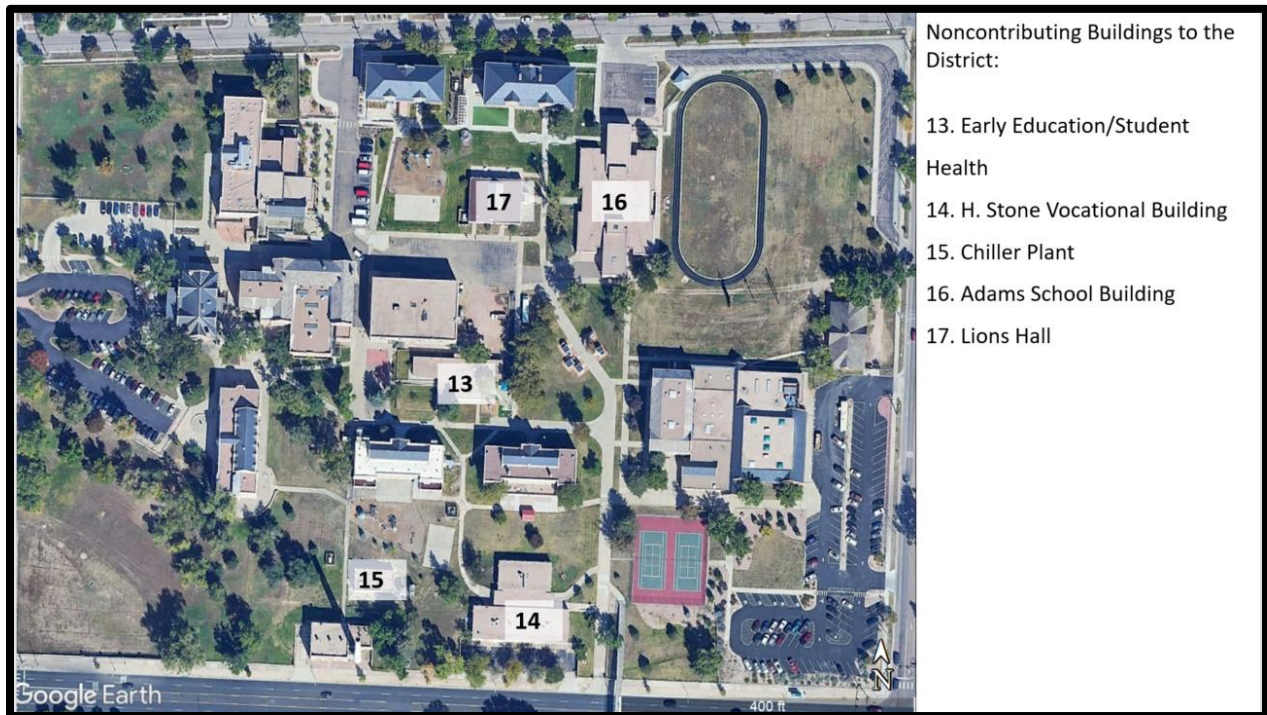
The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado

County and State

Map of Noncontributing Building Locations (Google Earth, 2023)



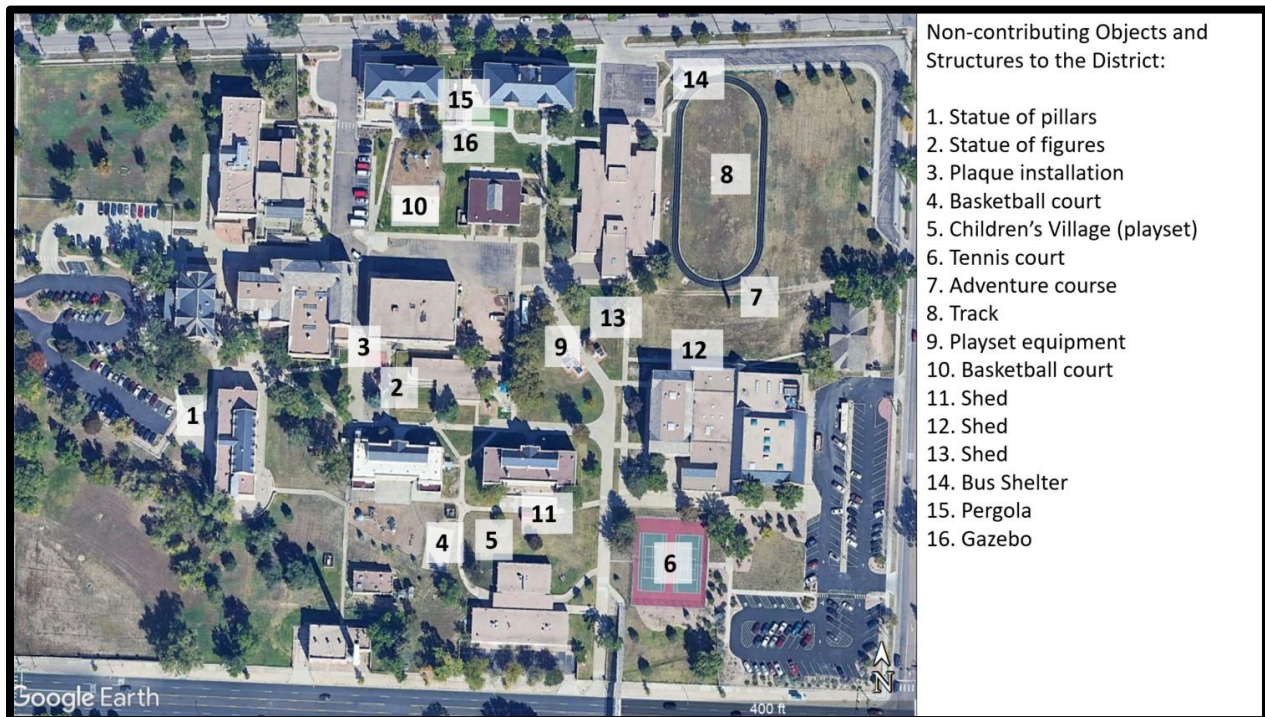
The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado

County and State

Map of Noncontributing Objects and Structures (Google Earth, 2023)



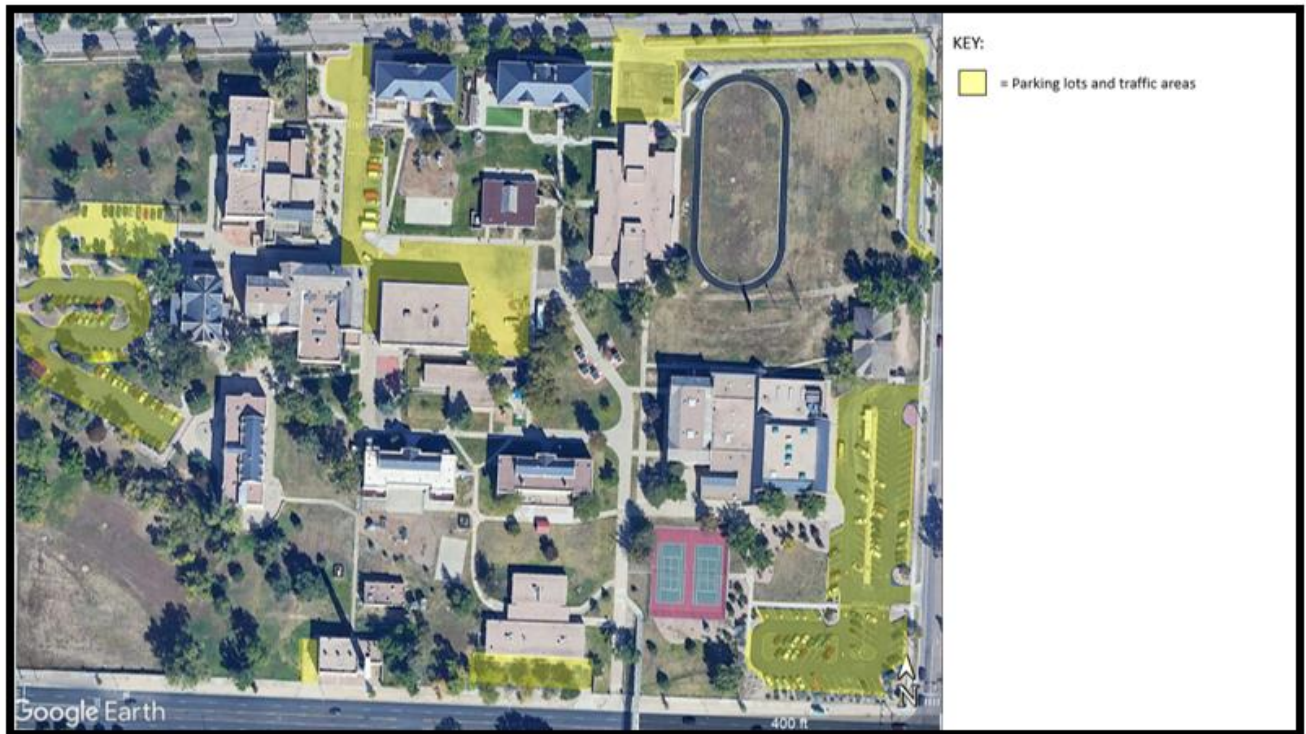
The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind

Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado

County and State

Map of Parking Lots and Traffic Areas (Google Earth, 2023)

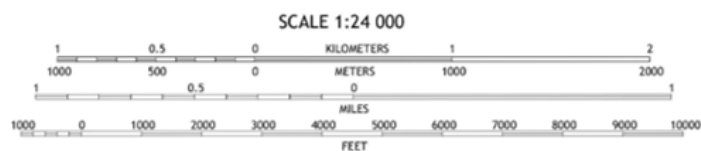
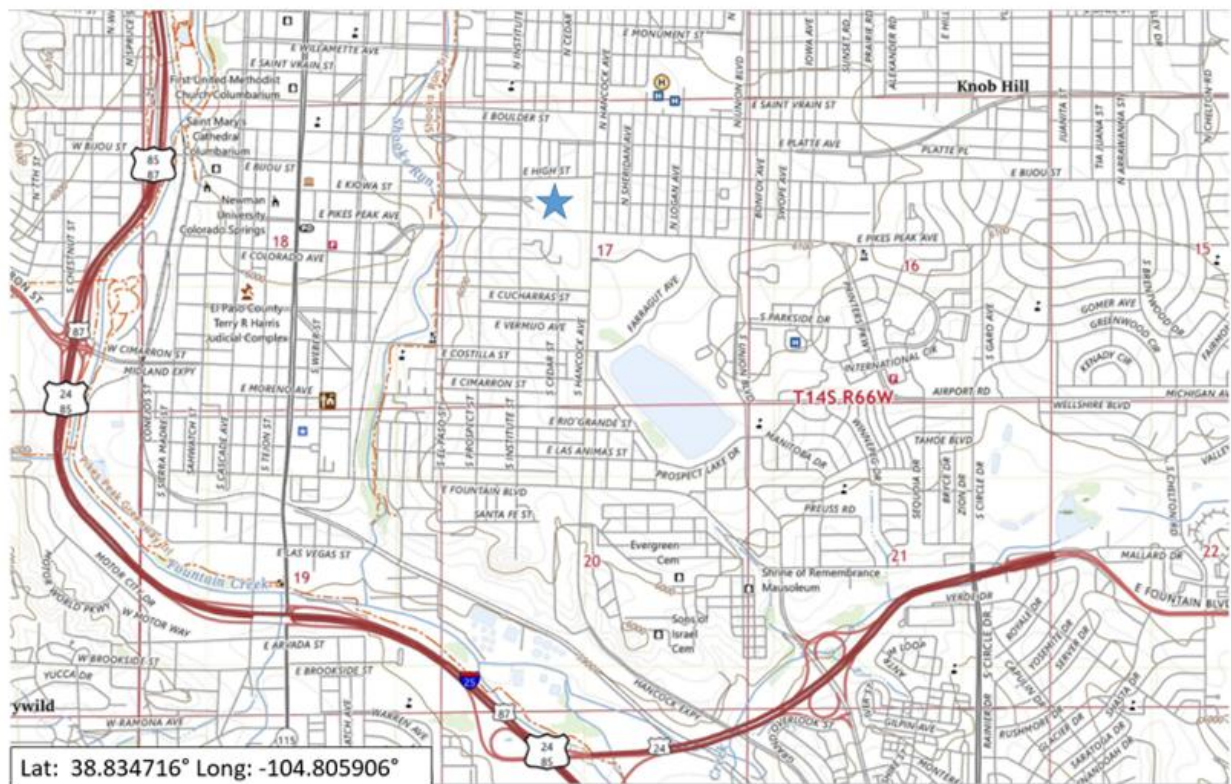




The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State

Topographic Map (TopoView, 2023, US Topo, Scale 1:24000)



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988  
This map was produced to conform with the  
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind  
Name of Property

El Paso, Colorado  
County and State

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours  
Tier 2 – 120 hours  
Tier 3 – 230 hours  
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.





Photo 1, Administration Building, west (façade) elevation, facing E



Photo 2, Administration Building, northwest corner, facing SE





Photo 3, Administration Building, north elevation, facing S



Photo 4, Administration Building, northeast corner, facing SW





Photo 5, Administration Building, east (rear) elevation, facing SW



Photo 6, Administration Building, east (rear) elevation and close view of porch, facing SW





Photo 7, Administration Building, east (rear) elevation, facing W



Photo 8, Administration Building, east (rear) elevation, facing W





Photo 9, Administration Building, south elevation, facing N



Photo 10, Administration Building, southwest corner, facing NE





Photo 11, concrete path, facing W



Photo 12, Brown Hall, north (façade) elevation, facing S





Photo 13, Brown Hall, northeast corner, facing SW



Photo 14, Brown Hall, east elevation, facing W





Photo 15, Brown Hall, southeast corner, facing NW



Photo 16, Brown Hall, south (rear) elevation, facing N



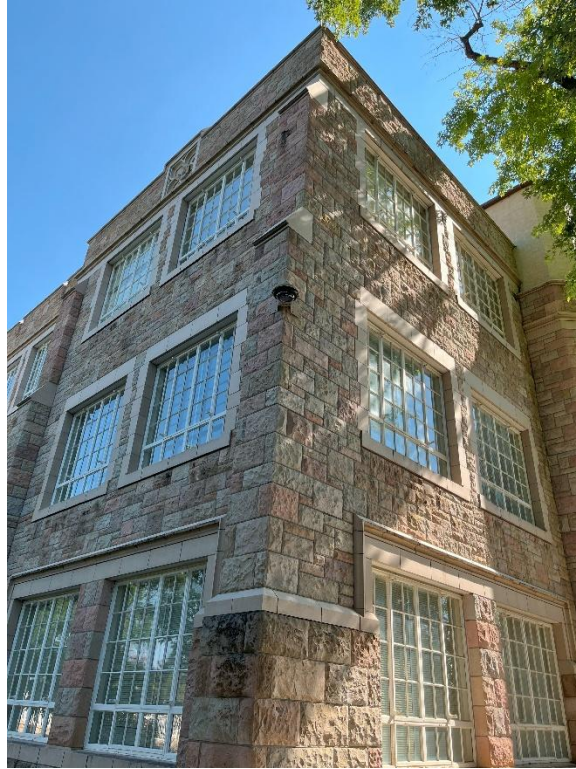


Photo 17, Brown Hall, southwest corner, facing NE



Photo 18, Brown Hall, west elevation, facing E





Photo 19, Brown Hall, west elevation, facing E



Photo 20, statue of pillars feature, facing E





Photo 21, Brown Hall, west elevation, facing E



Photo 22, Brown Hall, northwest corner, facing SE





Photo 23, Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation, facing SW



Photo 24, Argo Hall, northeast corner and façade, facing SW



Photo 25, Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation, facing SW



Photo 26, Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation, facing SW





Photo 27, Argo Hall, north (façade) elevation, facing S



Photo 28, Argo Hall, northeast corner, facing SW





Photo 29, Argo Hall, east elevation, facing NW



Photo 30, Argo Hall, southeast corner, facing NW





Photo 31, Argo Hall, statue of figures and south (rear) elevation, facing NW



Photo 32, Argo Hall, south (rear) elevation, facing N





Photo 33, Argo Hall, rear entrance on east wall of south elevation, facing E



Photo 34, Argo Hall, rear entrance on south elevation, facing N





Photo 35, Argo Hall, southwest corner, facing NE



Photo 36, Argo Hall, west elevation and northwest corner, facing SE



Photo 37, Argo Hall, west elevation and Administration Building to the west, facing S



Photo 38, Industrial Building, north (façade) elevation, facing SW





Photo 39, Industrial Building, south elevation, facing N



Photo 40, alley between Argo Hall and Industrial Building, facing S





Photo 41, plaque installation, statue of figures, and bench area, facing S



Photo 42, Early Education Center/Student Health, façade (east facing), facing NE





Photo 43, Early Education Center/Student Health, façade (east facing), facing E



Photo 44, Early Education Center/Student Health, façade (east facing), south elevation, facing NE





Photo 45, close view of tactile mural, facing E



Photo 46, Early Education Center/Student Health, south elevation, facing N





Photo 47, Early Education Center/Student Health, south elevation, facing N



Photo 48, Early Education Center/Student Health, south and east (rear) elevations, playset equipment, facing NW





Photo 49, Early Education Center/Student Health, east (rear) elevation, facing W



Photo 50, Early Education Center/Student Health, north elevation, facing S





Photo 51, Early Education Center/Student Health, north elevation, facing S



Photo 52, West Hall (Steam Plant in background), west elevation, facing SE





Photo 53, West Hall, northwest corner, facing SE



Photo 54, West Hall, façade (north facing), facing S





Photo 55, West Hall, façade (north facing), facing S



Photo 56, West Hall, east elevation, facing NW





Photo 57, West Hall, east elevation (close view), facing NW



Photo 58, West Hall, south (rear) elevation, facing NE





Photo 59, West Hall, south (rear) elevation, facing N



Photo 60, West Hall, south (rear) elevation (close view), facing N





Photo 61, West Hall, southwest corner of arcade on south (rear) elevation, facing E



Photo 62, West Hall, west elevation, facing E





Photo 63, concrete path (Ritter Hall and Hubert Work Gymnasium in background), facing E



Photo 64, Ritter Hall, façade (north facing), facing S





Photo 65, Ritter Hall, façade (north facing), facing S



Photo 66, Ritter Hall, northeast corner, east elevation, facing SW





Photo 67, Ritter Hall, south (rear) elevation, facing N



Photo 68, Ritter Hall, south (rear) elevation, facing NE





Photo 69, shed to the south of the south elevation of Ritter Hall, facing W



Photo 70, Ritter Hall, southwest corner, facing NE





Photo 71, Ritter Hall, west elevation, facing NE



Photo 72, concrete path and access road, facing S





Photo 73, concrete path and access road (bridge), facing S



Photo 74, bridge, facing SE





Photo 75, H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, east (façade) elevation, facing SW



Photo 76, H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, south elevation, facing N





Photo 77, H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, west (rear) elevation, facing E



Photo 78, H. Chase Stone Vocational Building, north elevation, facing S





Photo 79, Children's Village (playset), facing NE



Photo 80, basketball court, facing SW





Photo 81, Chiller Plant in foreground, Steam Plant in background, north elevation, facing S



Photo 82, Chiller Plant, west (façade) elevation, facing E





Photo 83, Chiller Plant, northwest corner, façade (west facing), facing SE



Photo 84, Chiller Plant, east (rear) elevation, facing W





Photo 85, south elevation, facing NW

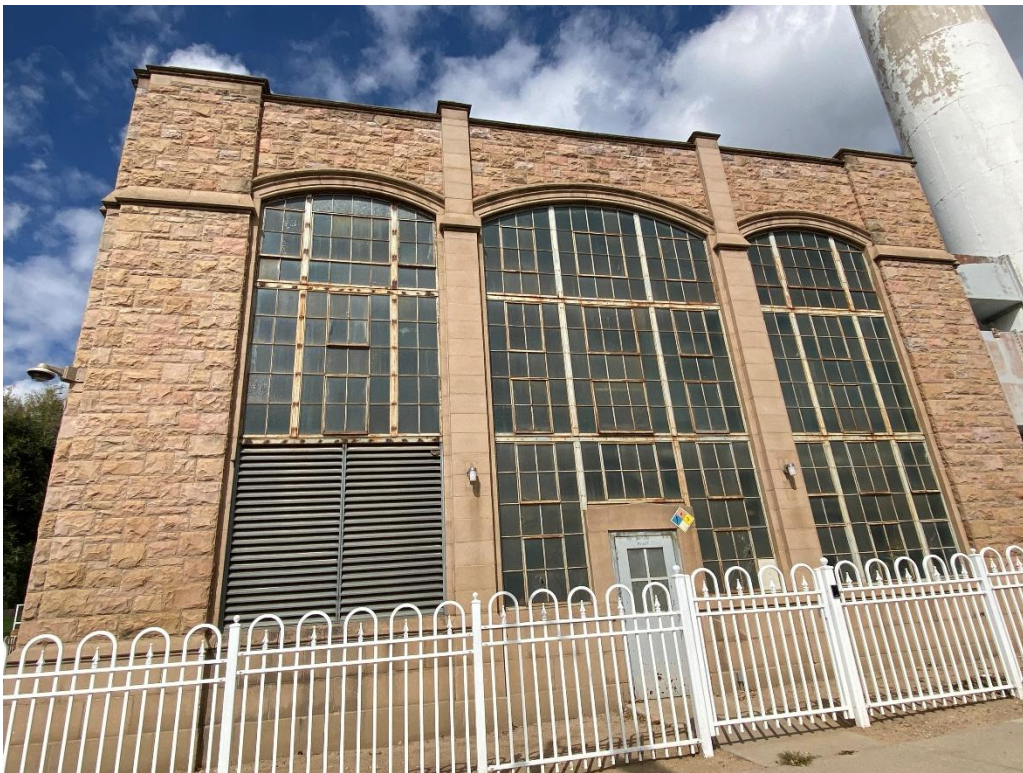


Photo 86, Steam Plant, south (façade) elevation, facing N





Photo 87, Steam Plant, west elevation, facing E



Photo 88, Steam Plant, north (rear) elevation, facing SE





Photo 89, Steam Plant, north (rear) elevation, smoke stack in background, facing SE



Photo 90, Steam Plant, northeast corner, facing SW





Photo 91, Steam Plant, east elevation, facing E



Photo 92, tennis court, facing S





Photo 93, Hubert Work Gymnasium, façade (west facing), facing E



Photo 94, Hubert Work Gymnasium, northwest corner, facing SE





Photo 95, Hubert Work Gymnasium, north elevation and fence, facing SW

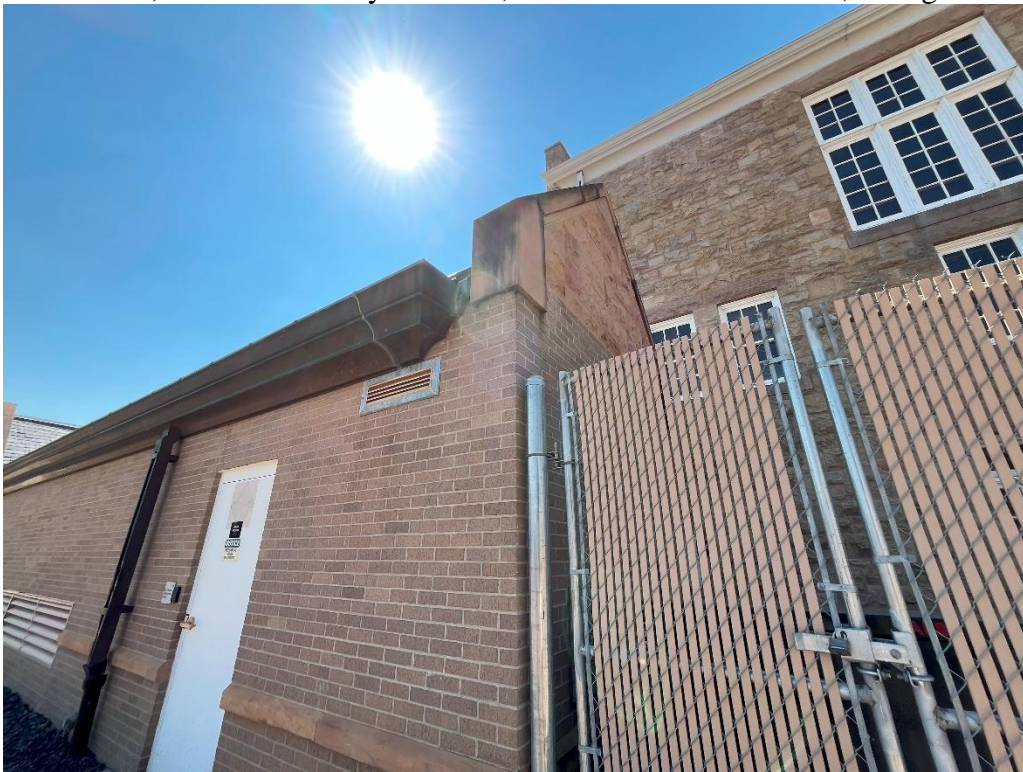


Photo 96, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, entrance and fence, facing SE





Photo 97, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, north elevation, facing SW

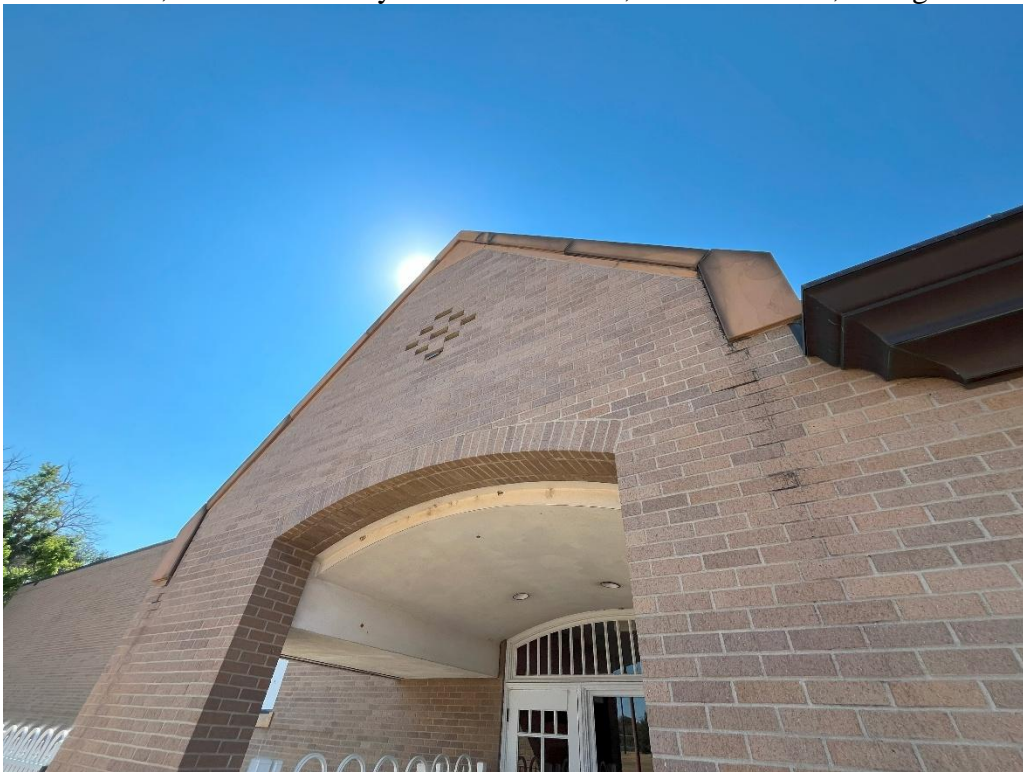


Photo 98, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, gable roof, facing SE





Photo 99, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, north elevation entrance, facing SE



Photo 100, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, northeast corner, facing W





Photo 101, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, east (rear) elevation, facing W



Photo 102, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, east (rear) elevation, facing N





Photo 103, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, southeast corner, facing N



Photo 104, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, south elevation, facing NE





Photo 105, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, south elevation, facing N



Photo 106, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, south elevation, facing N





Photo 107, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, southwest corner, facing E



Photo 108, Hubert Work Gymnasium addition, façade (west facing), facing E





Photo 109, Hubert Work Gymnasium, south elevation, facing N



Photo 110, Hubert Work Gymnasium, southeast corner, facing NE





Photo 111, Barn, east (façade) elevation, facing W



Photo 112, Barn, south elevation, facing N





Photo 113, Barn, external furnace maker's mark (close view), N



Photo 114, Barn, southwest corner, facing NE





Photo 115, Barn, west (rear) elevation, facing E



Photo 116, Barn, north elevation, facing SW





Photo 117, stone dumpster enclosure, facing SW



Photo 118, grass field, climbing course in background, facing NE





Photo 119, concrete path, facing N



Photo 120, Adams Building, southwest corner, facing NE





Photo 121, Adams Building, west (façade) elevation, facing NE



Photo 122, Adams Building, façade (west elevation), facing SE





Photo 123, Adams Building, façade (west elevation), facing SE



Photo 124, Adams Building, north elevation, facing S





Photo 125, Adams Building, northeast corner, facing SW



Photo 126, Adams Building, east (rear) elevation, facing SW





Photo 127, track to the east of east (rear) elevation of Adams Building, facing NE



Photo 128, Adams Building, southeast corner, facing NW





Photo 129, track in foreground (Adams Building, east (rear) elevation in background), facing NW



Photo 130, Adams Building, corner of south and west elevations of building, facing W





Photo 131, Adams Building, south elevation and entrance, facing N



Photo 132, Lions Hall, east (façade) elevation, facing W





Photo 133, Lions Hall, southeast corner, facing NW



Photo 134, Lions Hall, south elevation, facing N





Photo 135, Lions Hall, west (rear) elevation, facing E



Photo 136, Lions Hall, north elevation, facing S





Photo 137, accessible playset equipment, facing S



Photo 138, Palmer Hall, south (façade) elevation, facing N





Photo 139, Palmer Hall, southeast elevation, facing NW



Photo 140, Palmer Hall, east elevation, facing W





Photo 141, Palmer Hall, northeast corner, facing SW



Photo 142, Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW





Photo 143, Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW



Photo 144, Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW





Photo 145, Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW



Photo 146, Palmer Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW





Photo 147, Palmer Hall, northwest corner, facing SE



Photo 148, grass field (Jones Hall and Palmer Hall in background), facing NW





Photo 149, Jones Hall, south (façade) elevation, facing N



Photo 150, Jones Hall, east elevation, facing W





Photo 151, Jones Hall, northeast corner, facing SW



Photo 152, Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW





Photo 153, Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW



Photo 154, Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW





Photo 155, Jones Hall, north (rear) elevation, facing SW



Photo 156, Jones Hall, northwest corner, facing SE





Photo 157, Jones Hall, west elevation, facing E



Photo 158, basketball court to the south of Jones Hall, facing N





Photo 159, Gottlieb Building, west (façade) elevation, facing E



Photo 160, Gottlieb Building, west (façade) elevation, facing E





Photo 161, Gottlieb Building, west (façade) elevation, facing E



Photo 162, Gottlieb Building, northwest corner, facing SE





Photo 163, Gottlieb Building, north elevation, facing S



Photo 164, Gottlieb Building, east (rear) elevation, facing W





Photo 165, Gottlieb Building, north elevation, facing S



Photo 166, Gottlieb Building, east (rear) elevation, facing W





Photo 167, Gottlieb Building, east (rear) elevation, facing W



Photo 168, Gottlieb Building, southeast corner, facing NW





Photo 169, Gottlieb Building, south elevation, facing N



Photo 170, Gottlieb Building, south elevation, facing N





Photo 171, Gottlieb Building, south elevation, facing N