

The History of the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind



1912



1922

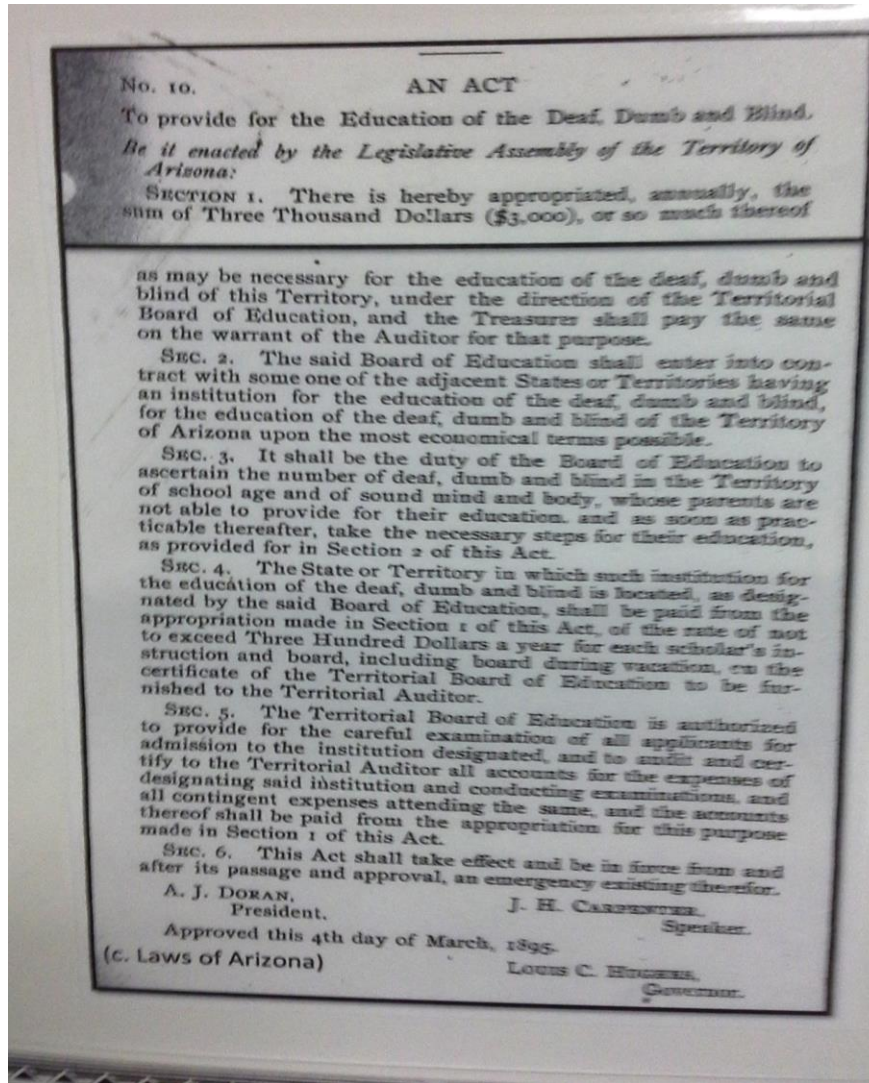


Today

The Early History of the Education of the Deaf and the Blind

- The first official record for the education of the deaf and the blind was the law which took effect on March 5, 1895.
- *18th Legislative Assembly...House Bill No.22*
- *An Act: to provide for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind...*

An Act of 1895



No.10

Approved this 4th day of
March 1895

Signed by Arizona
Territorial Governor Lewis C
Hughes

History of the Arizona Territorial Legislature for the Deaf and Blind School

- The bill was introduced by M. R. Moore of Arizona, Pinal County, to the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly, as House Bill No.22 for an act to provide for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind.
- In 1895 the 18th Territorial Legislature made the first provision for the education of the Deaf and Blind in Arizona. At that time an annual appropriation of \$5000 was for the purpose of the deaf and blind children's education.
- Two years after the bill was passed, one of the first two deaf children who were sent to California Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind for education, happened to be a deaf boy from Florence, Mr. Moore's hometown.

John Matthew



John Matthews was the principal of Temple Normal School at Tempe (Arizona State University) and later became the President of ASU in 1904. He met Henry C. White in Massachusetts and urged Mr. White that Arizona was in need of establishing a deaf school .

Private school for the deaf children

- When Mr. White came to Arizona, he brought with him a letter from Boston Mayor and a member of the legislature.
- He organized a small class of deaf children and for a short time conducted his classes in an empty storeroom of his home in Phoenix.

1911

- Compiling to the law, the most important law was to establish a department at the university for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind.
- The law required that the university provide education for the deaf and blind children.

Arizona, 48th Statehood

- When G.W.P. Hunt was elected Governor of the newly formed State of Arizona and when the legislature established the first school for the deaf, dumb, and blind in Arizona as a department of the University of Arizona.
- Mr. White was appointed as the first deaf principal upon the recommendation of Governor Hunt.

\$5000 for the education

- The sum of \$4000 for the education
- of the deaf and the blind of the state
- of Arizona

In 1912, there was appropriated annually the sum of \$5,000 for the education of the deaf and the blind of the state of Arizona, under the direction of the state board of education, which could contract with an adjacent state having suitable institutions for the education of deaf or blind children.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATION OF DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

Annual appropriation, Ch. 86, Laws 1912, Sec. 1, Reg. Session.

2854. There is hereby appropriated annually, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the edu-

956

EDUCATION.

[TITLE 11

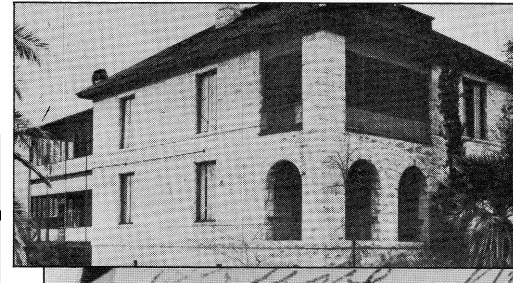
Examination of applicants, payment of expenses, Ch. 86, Sec. 5, Reg. Sess.

2858. The State Board of Education is hereby authorized to provide for the careful examination of all applicants for admission to the benefits provided by this chapter, and to audit and certify, to the state auditor, all accounts for the expense of designating the institution for the education of the blind, and for conducting examinations of applicants, and for all contingent expenses attending the same; and the accounts thereof shall be paid from the appropriation made in section 151 [Par. 2854] of this chapter.

The State Board of Education: the expense of designating the institution for the education of the blind

Board of Regents meeting

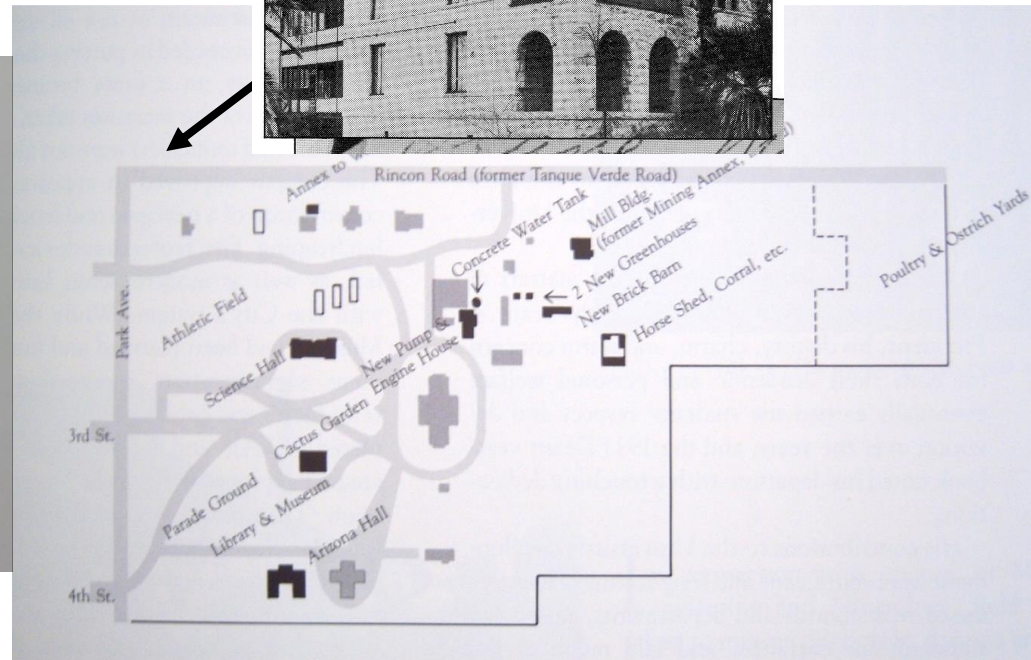
- September 11, 1912, the University of Arizona Board of Regents approved to provide Blake House for the School for the Deaf. The school was housed in rented building poorly adapted for the purpose for \$60 a year. The first school for the education of the Deaf and Blind in this State was opened in October 1912.



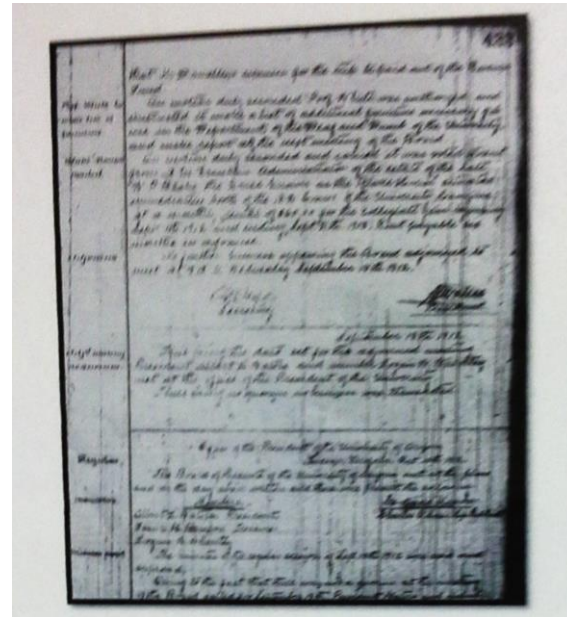
1912
Board of Regents

Gov. George Hunt
Charles O. Case

Albert I. Waters
Frank H. Herzford
Logan W. Wheatley
Lewis D. Ricketts



September 10, 1912



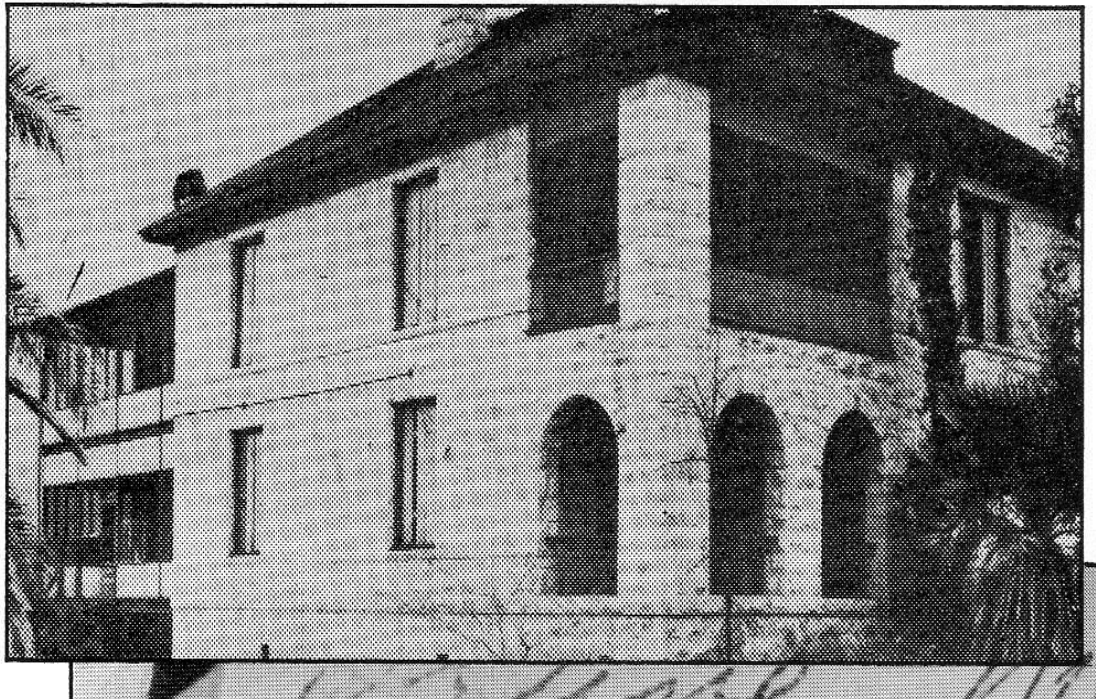
September 10, 1912: Board of Regents Minutes

“On motion duly seconded Professor White was authorized and instructed to make a list of additional furniture necessary for use in the Department of the Deaf and Dumb of the University and make report of the next meeting of the Board.”

“On motion duly seconded and carried it was voted to erect from it M. Franklin Administration of the estate of the late W. O. Blake house known as the Blake House: situated immediately North of the N.W. corner of the University campus at a monthly rental of \$60 for the collegiate year beginning. September 11, 1912 and the ending September 11, 1913, rental payable for six months in advance.”

Establishing a school for the deaf, dumb, and blind

- 19 deaf children enrolled and later in 1919 blind children enrolled.



1912



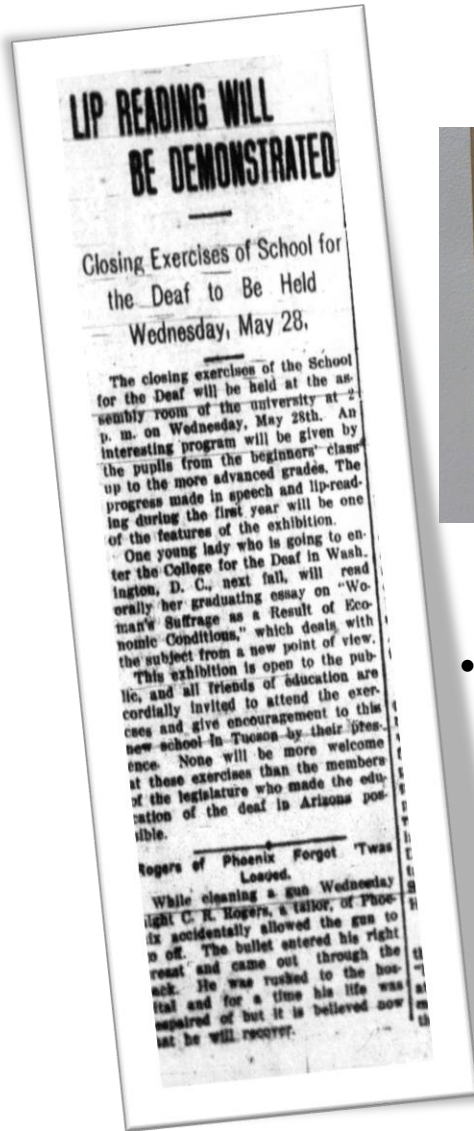
Henry Cheney White, the first deaf principal and teacher



Harriett Tuttle White, the first teacher
and matron

She is a daughter of Henry White.

1913

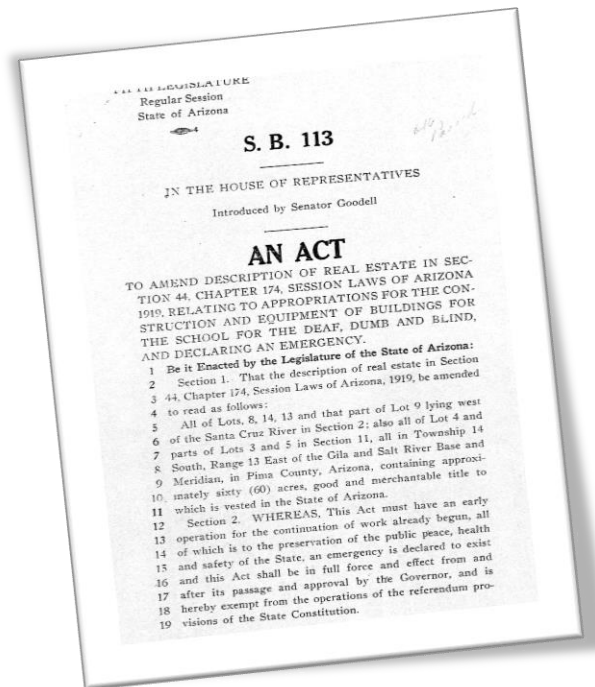


- Helen Stokoe was the first graduate. She read orally her graduating essay on a "Woman's Suffrage as a result of Economic Conditions"



A growing population soon made the facility inadequate and the search for new facilities began.

- No blind children enrolled until 1919.



New Campus Site

1918

- The City of Tucson donated 50 acres on West Speedway.

1919

- Eighteen (18) additional acres were purchased from Tucson Farm Company.

1920

- The legislature approved the bill of the land for the Deaf and the Blind school.

1921

- Contracts were awarded for the construction of four buildings – 2 dormitories, administration and power house. Classroom building was moved from the University and



The first 4 original buildings were built in 1922



Main administration



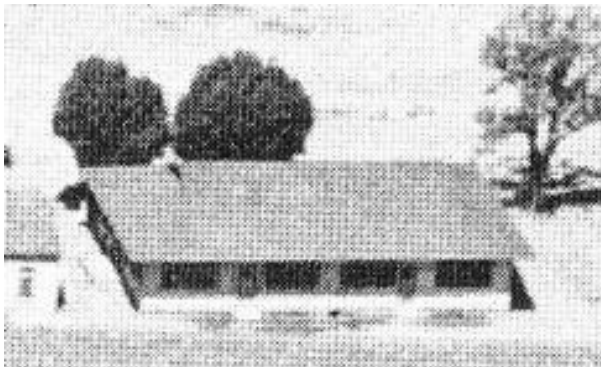
girls dorm



boys dorm



powerhouse



This wooden classroom building was brought from the University of Arizona campus.

Before moving to the new campus site



The original campus was surrounded by farmland; this land is now the ASDB football field (c.1924).

- The original campus was surrounded by Farmland. It is now the ASDB football field. c. 1924



Mrs. Allen sitting on the porch of the infirmary, the original farmhouse on the new campus (c.1930).

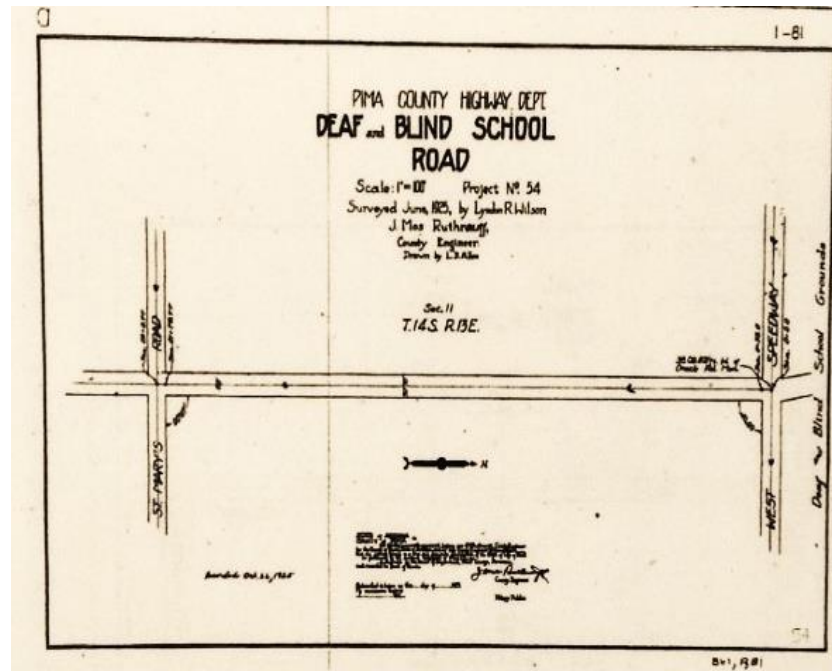
- Mrs. Allen sitting on the porch of the hospital, the original farmhouse. C.1930

Name of the street

- 1925

Name of the street: **Deaf and Blind School Road**

- Many new homes of Menlo Park area nearby ASDB campus were constructed , the name of the street was altered from Deaf and Blind School Road to Grande Avenue.



Pupils and Teachers



1912



Girls in P.Ed.
1927



Teachers 1929



1918

About the School

- Students participated some duties such as dry-cleaning, serving foods, planting vegetables, cleaning up and so on.

Former ASDB student Ed Nowell and the maintenance crew of the 1940s.



Glenn Cluff working in the laundry which is still in the original location (c.1930).



Emma, the cook, working in the original kitchen (c.1932).



Jackie Coker, the first deaf-blind student at ASDB (c.1940).



The ASDB Victory Garden in 1943.



The playground outside of the dining room after a January snowfall (c.1949).



Children eating in the dining room (c.1940).

Dorm Life in between 1922 and 1930



The living room of the Girl's Dormitory (c.1922).



The living room of the Boys' Dormitory (c.1940).



These little girls are playing in their room around 1930.



The highest slide on the playground (c.1940).



A primary bedroom in Hopi in 1951.

Classes



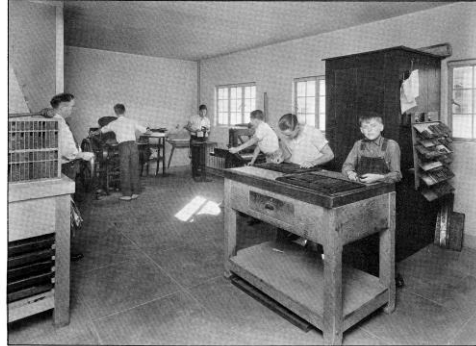
Mrs. Woodburn teaching drawing to deaf children (c.1930).



Mrs. Allen teaching "Domestic Science" (sewing) (c.1930).



Printing was taught in the deaf department for many years (c.1930).



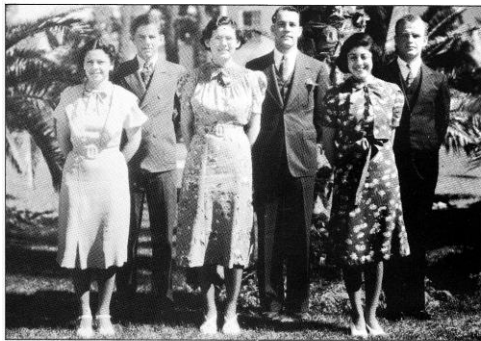
Students and staff between 1926 and 1945



Supt. Morrow and the faculty (c.1929).



ASDB students in 1926.



Students Chonita Granillo, Loel Francis, Olivia Valentine, Donald Hargis, Harry Greer, and Charles Jowles pose in 1938.



Dewey Havins graduated in 1926.

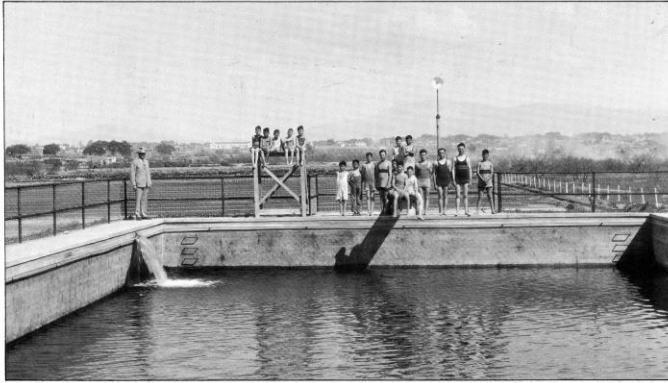


Lettermen Matt Asanovich and Rue Schurtz.

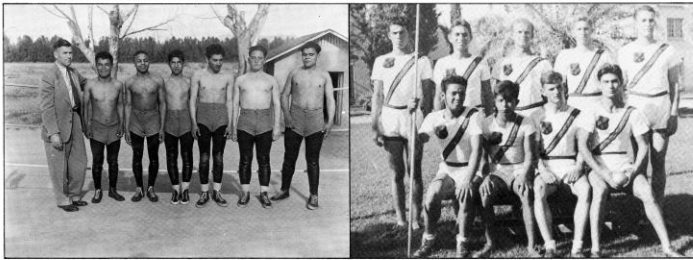
"Seaman" Angel Acuna (c.1936).

Athlete

First swimming pool in 1926



Dr. Griffin and some boys near the old "irrigation storage facility and inspection board" (c.1925).



Basketball, track, and wrestling teams in the 1930s.



ASDB's tumbling team became well known in the 30s and 40s (c.1940).



Girls' volleyball was played on the outside court (c.1950).

Girls swimming in 1955.



Cheerleaders in the mid 1950s.

The 1957 volleyball team.

Extracurricular



Rodeo activities in the 1950s.



Halloween in 1948.



Santa Claus was a welcome visitor in 1978.



The Girl Scouts of 1942.



The Sea Scouts, Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Indian Maidens (Campfire Girls) of 1938.



Mary Faust and Cubs of 1961.



Boy Scouts pack up for a camping trip (c.1936).

Music



- Blind students participate bands, choir, and performance



Music has always been an important activity at ASDB.

Classes in 2 different depts.

- Blind Dept.



Visually handicapped children read a story together (c.1957).



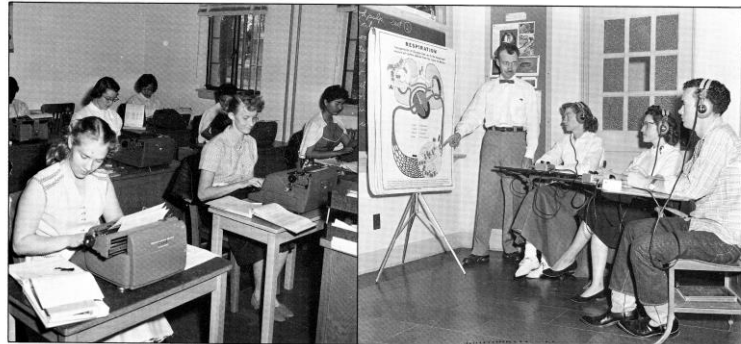
All facets of independent living were taught to visually handicapped students.



- Deaf Dept.



Mrs. Frann Miescher taught deaf students from the 1950s until her retirement in 1985 (c.1957).



1957 typing class.

Wes Prille teaching science to Barbara, Rose, and Arnold (c.1955).



Earl Rogerson was the Driver Education Instructor in the early fifties.

Graduation

- Class of 1955 – new outfit for the first time



The ASDB graduating class of 1955.



ASDB Timeline

1896-1890 Census Record: Living in the Territorial of Arizona

- 1860 3 deaf and 4 blind
- 1870 1 deaf and 1 blind
- 1880 unknown
- 1890 13 deaf and 26 blind

- 1884: Henry White established School for the Deaf in Utah

- 1895: 18th Territorial Legislature made the first provision for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind

- 1910: John Matthew, President of the Normal Temple School visited Henry C. White in New England

- 1911: Henry C. White's family moved to Phoenix, Arizona
- 1911: Henry White established a private school for deaf children at his home.
- 1911: Compiling with the laws of deaf school, University must make a suitable provision for the education for the deaf children

- 1912: Board of Regents approved to rent Blake House as the home of the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind

Timeline

- 1912: Governor of Arizona, Hunt appointed Henry White, the first deaf principal
- 1913: Legislature vetoed the land purchase for the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind
- 1913: Helen Stokoe, the first deaf graduate
- 1913: Julie Bateman, oral teacher came to teach.
- 1913: Controversial between sign language and oral method
- 1913: Caldwell, black principal of Florida School for the Deaf Negroes, asking Mr. White about establishing for the Black deaf children in Arizona
- Dec. 1914: Mr. White's position was terminated (similar situation as Utah School for the Deaf and the Blind
- 1914: President Wilde of the University of Arizona temporarily replaced Mr. White's principal position.
- 1914: Dr. Howard Griffin became the principal
- 1918: Chamber of Commerce donated 50 acres of land for the new school
- 1919: 18 acres of land was purchased from Tucson Farm Company

Timeline

- 1919: Blind pupils enrolled
- 1920: Legislature approved to build 4 new buildings.
- 1921: New building construction began: 2 dormitories, powerhouse and main administration
- 1922: School started in October.
- 1924: Howard Griffin became a principal again.
- 1926: School publication: The Arizona Cactus (the first publish which was in 1924 was lost)
- 1929: ASDB and University of Arizona separated
Howard Griffin was the first superintendent in May
- 1930: Harriet (White) Bray, daughter of Henry White became the ASDB Board of Director
- 1930: School was closed due to insufficient funds in March and all students went home and returned in September

Timeline

- 1936: New classroom building
- 1937: two deaf-blind students enrolled
- 1938: Class wrote a will of the ASDB's traditional of the passing of the Colors during the gunbelt ceremony
- 1938: Loel Francis, first student to admit to Gallaudet College in D.C.
- 1939: Jose Gallego, first blind student to earn the rank of Eagle Scout
- 1939: Jose Gallego, first student to admit to the University of Arizona
- 1943: Victory Garden: Girl Scouts planted vegetables
- 1948: Angel Acuna participated in 1948 Olympic in London
- 1951: Blind Choir went to Chicago to sing for International Lions Club.
- 1952: Basketball team competed at Flagstaff for the State Champion
- 1954: Blind wrestler hiked 24 miles at Grand Canyon in one day.
- 1960: Dr. Tillinghast and Dr. Hoag established Teacher Training Program at the University of Arizona

Timeline

- 1961: Board approved Student Council's proposal of the building names:
 - Classroom building: the Arizona Counties
 - Deaf dormitories: the Arizona Native American Tribes
 - Blind dormitories: the Arizona Native plants
- 1962: ASDB 50th Anniversary: Helen Stokoe , the first graduate donated her diploma to school
- 1971: The Power Company dug and found a complete skeleton of 900 years old near the elementary classroom building.
- 1976: ASDB Football State Championship
- 1984: ASDB first Museum at the Bathhouse
- 1987: 75th ASDB Anniversary
- 1989: Communicating over the teletype between Susanne Smith, student and President Bush
- 1989: 6 buildings were torn down

Timeline

- 1989: South Apache Hall (Boys dorm) enjoyed the outdoor by way of cycling
- 1989: 6 ASDB performers exhibited their talents at the variety show in Chicago
- 1991: Deaf Reading class went to Global Issues Day at Greenfield County Day School (Theme: Man vs. Nature)
- 1991: Foxfire Day: Students learned how to cook and make crafts in a very primitive way.
- 1992: The National Honor Society Ceremony was held for the first time
- 1993: Tucson Ford Club Tucson Chapter hosted Braille Rally
- 1996: After 13 years the Arizona Cactus returned in publication
- 1996: Fun Run began for all campus people
- 1996: Close-Up Trip to Washington, D.C. – 255 from 42 Schools for the Deaf visited and learned about the governmental system

Timeline

- 1997: Juan Pablo Guzman, blind student received 3 honors for outstanding high school achievement; USA named him all USA Academic 3rd team
- 2000: Blind students traveled to Washington, D.C. to visit House of Representative, Senate, and White House
- 2000: Academic Bowl Team went to California for a contest hosted by Gallaudet University
- 2001: ASDB held several outdoor education trips – hiking, climbing, canoeing, skiing and cycling.
- 2001: 5 young ASDB students had the opportunity to experience at the NASD Space Camp
- 2002: 90th Anniversary
- 2002: Sinkhole (street) near ASDB campus – School closed for a week

Timeline

- 2006: New Power showdown game table for the blind – a combination of table tennis and air hockey
- 2009: ASDB students studied various aspects of Native Culture sponsored by Arizona Deaf and Blind Children's Foundation
- 2009: Museum moved to the former Superintendent's residence
- 2010: Vibe dance program for young deaf dancers sponsored by Arizona Deaf and Blind Children's Foundation
- 2012: 100th Anniversary Kick-off at the University of Arizona campus – PDSB and ASDB people paraded from the U of A campus to West Speedway campus.
- 2015: Arizona Legislature passed Bill HM2001, urging Arizona State Board to designate ASDB as a historic site

Current ASDB Campus

- The campus now has over twenty-five buildings as well as athletic and recreational facilities and beautifully landscaped and well maintained open areas.
- ASDB is a very special place for the students.
- The school colors are royal blue and white and the mascot is the Sentinel.
- For 100 years, ASDB has provided a well-rounded quality education through a variety of classes, sports, extracurricular activities, events and other programs for the students. We are proud of the precious and rich heritage of ASDB!

ASDB Campus

- The campus now has over twenty-five buildings as well as athletic and recreational facilities and beautifully landscaped and well maintained open acres.
- ASDB is the home of the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind Agency.
- For over 100 years, ASDB has provided a well-rounded quality education through a variety of classes, sports, extracurricular activities, events and other programs for the students. We are proud of the precious and rich heritage.

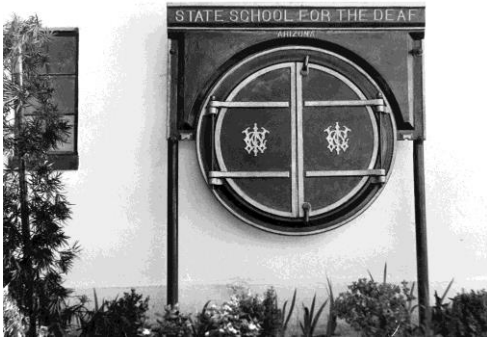


ASDB Museum

- In 1926 a bathhouse was built to serve the first pool which was located on the site of the current Administration Building and in 1983 the bathhouse became the first Museum.
- Superintendent's Residence was built around 1927 and it is now ASDB Historic Museum.



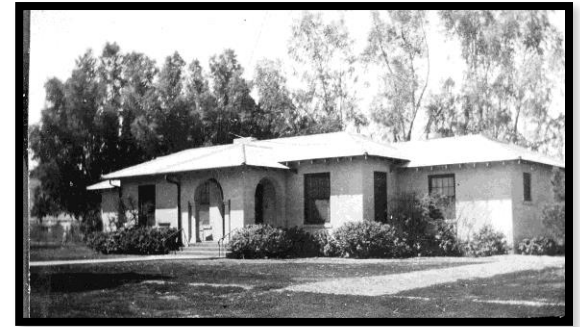
Landmarks remain on the campus



A metal gate comes from the powerhouse. It was used as a laundry. (1922)



A farming equipment was found near the football field. (1920-1930)



Supt's home is now a museum. (1927)



Front entrance gate: there were four posts. Only two left. One post is taller than the other post (1920's)



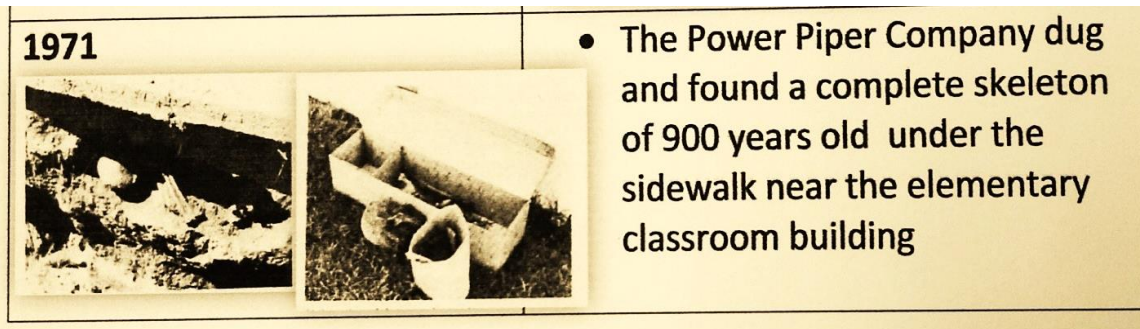
Story about the landmarks can be found in the library.



Bathhouse, the first museum
It was used for changing clothes after swimming. (1926)

Another important history on the campus

- As a traditional legend of the skeleton story, students still ask if there is a true ghost story on the campus. The skeleton was found 18 inches beneath the sidewalk.



- The archeologist discovered that the skeleton had been underground for more than 900 years. The complete skeleton was an Indian woman who died between the age of 30-35 years. The skeleton is between four feet nine inches and four feet eleven inches tall.

ASDB Historic Site Marker

- On March 4, 1895, House Bill No. 22 was enacted to provide an education to the deaf and blind children in Territorial Arizona.
- By 1912, the Arizona School for the Deaf and the Blind was established as a department of the University of Arizona. Governor Hunt appointed Henry C. White as the first principal.
- An increased student population and the need for larger facilities by 1918 prompted the school to relocate to the Speedway Campus. Four buildings were constructed and classes began in October 1922.

HM2001: ASDB Historic Site

- Arizona State Parks Board Joint Resolution recognizing the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind as “Historic” and to recommend to the Arizona Historical Society that it bestow upon the School “Historic Site” designation.
- Whereas Polly Brady-Garcia testified before the Arizona House of Representatives convincing them to take action and pass House Memorial 2001.
- Where as the Arizona State House of Representatives passed House Memorial 2001 during the 2015 Fifty-Second Legislature First Regular Session; Urging the Arizona State Parks Board to Designate the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind in Tucson as a Historic Place.
- Whereas the Secretary of State, Michele Reagan notified each Member of the Arizona State Parks Board, the Executive Director of the Arizona State Parks Board, and the State Historic Preservation Officer of House Memorial 2001.
- Whereas the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind was established by the first Arizona state legislature in 1912 as a department of the University of Arizona.
- Whereas an increased student population and the need for larger facilities caused the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind to relocate to the Speedway Campus in 1922.
- Whereas the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind officially separated from the University of Arizona in 1929 and became a public corporation.
- Whereas the school has a century long history of providing an excellent education to students who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, visually impaired, or deaf and blind through a diverse curriculum, sports, extracurricular activities, events, and programs.
- Whereas the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind is significant for its connection to the growth of public educational facilities in Tucson and across the state.
- Whereas throughout the school’s history, several buildings, including athletic and recreational facilities, classrooms, dormitories, and a library were added to the Speedway Campus.
- Therefore the Arizona State Parks Board resolves to use the Arizona Historical Society Historic Site Marker Program and nominate the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind as a “Historic Place.”

ASDB, Preparing for Tomorrow...Today

ASDB and Phoenix Day School for the Deaf



Desert Valleys Regional Cooperative
Eastern Highland Regional cooperative
North Central Regional cooperative
Southeast Regional Cooperative
Southwest Regional Cooperative



The partnership is to provide appropriate educational programs and services for deaf and blind students.



Early Childhood and Family Education



Preschool