

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000370 Date Listed: 5/14/93

Washington School for the Blind
Property Name

Clark County WA State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Antoinette Shee
for Signature of the Keeper

5/14/93
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Function or Use: The historic function is amended to read:
Education: Education-related; Industry: Energy facility.

This information was confirmed with David Hansen of the Washington State historic preservation office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1993
NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Washington School for Defective Youth

other names/site number Washington School for the Blind (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 2214 E. 13th St. not for publication

city or town Vancouver vicinity

state Washington code WA county Clark code 011 zip code 98661-4120

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary Sampson 3/11/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>for</u> Signature of the Keeper <u>Antoniella J. Lee</u>	Date of Action <u>5/14/93</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Washington School for the Blind
Name of Property

Vancouver, Clark Co., WA
County and State

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
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Domestic: Institutional Housing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Composition

other Caststone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906 - 1942

Significant Dates

1911, 1915, 1917, 1919

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Zittel, Julius (architect)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 0	5 2 7 5 8 0	5 0 5 3 9 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Morrison, Caroline Gallacci

organization Heritage Trust of Clark County date Dec. 1, 1992

street & number Officers' Row telephone (206) 699-2361

city or town Vancouver state WA zip code 98661

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Dean O. Stenehjem, Superintendent

street & number 2214 E. 13th Street telephone _____

city or town Vancouver state WA zip code 98661-4120

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

Description

Exterior

The State School for the Blind is located within the City of Vancouver in southwest Washington. The School occupies approximately 13 acres northeast of downtown and east of Clark College. Mill Plain Boulevard and 13th Street form the north and south boundary of the campus.

The historic buildings are clustered near the southeast corner of the property. Non-contributing post-World War II-era cottages line the western perimeter of the property. Non-historic non-residential buildings are located along the northern-half of the parcel.

The historic complex includes four buildings which date from 1911 to 1919: Administration Building, Girls' and Boys' Dormitories and Industrial Arts Building. All are unreinforced masonry construction faced with common-bond brick. The administration building and the dormitories are organized in traditional manner with distinctive cornice, shaft and base. Each is enhanced with classical details.

The balanced symmetry of the classical tradition is expressed in the layout of the group. The Administration Building is the largest and closest to the road. The dormitories are strong, visible contributions to the composition. Located immediately north of the administration building, the dormitories are tucked slightly behind the main building, diminishing their size and scale. The fourth building is much smaller, with fewer architectural details, and not visible from the main entrance. Some mature landscape features enhance the scene. None of the plantings are believed to date from the historic period.

Administration Building: The Administration Building has three floors above a raised basement. It is a modified U-shape in plan. The base of the U or main volume is parallel to 13th Street. The wings of the U are away from the street, roughly forming a courtyard with the dormitory and ancillary buildings. The building was constructed in 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark Count, WA

Shallow full-height bays project on all elevations of the Administration Building. The most prominent feature of the building is the classically inspired central portico. A broad concrete staircase raises from the parking area to the portico, which is composed of two sets of three Tuscan columns and matching pilasters. The roof of the portico is a flat deck. Historic photographs show the deck to have had a balustrade, which has since been removed. The doorway is composed of large glazed transom, sidelights and paired doors. This assemblage of glazed members is believed to have been installed circa 1960; at the same time, the cornice was removed and replaced with a simpler treatment. There is a medallion applied to the parapet wall directly above the main entrance. The medallion is marked with the date of construction.

Each elevation is broken horizontally by the wide, unadorned cornice below a corbeled parapet wall; a broad belt course between the first and second floors; and a watertable. As originally constructed, the horizontal features contrasted in color with the body of the building.

Fenestration is regular. Long metal-sashed windows are enhanced by radiating lintels with keystones. The lintels are continuous above the windows in the shallow bays; in addition there are paneled spandrels between the second and third floors on the primary elevation.

On the west elevation at the first level of the shallow bay there is a double-bay porch, which appears to have been enclosed. On the opposite side (east) elevation there is minor entrance composed of paired paneled and glazed doors below a three part transom light. A below-grade basement entrance is also found on the west elevation.

On the rear (north) elevation there is a recessed (below grade) concrete chamber which originally served as an exercise area.

Recreation Center: The single-story brick recreation center visually links the Administration Building with the Boys' Dormitory. It is possible that the rec-center post dates the historic period. It is a simple building adorned with a modest arcaded drip cornice. It was built in 1917.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

A corrugated metal shed roof shields the window openings, many of which are blind.

Dormitories: The Boys' and Girls' dormitories are nearly identical. Modified rectangles in plan, the buildings are three-stories in height with concrete foundations. The buildings are surmounted by corbeled parapets topped with cast stone coping. Classical features include a prominent and highly decorated cornice of polychrome brick below a projecting sheet metal form. The first level is enhanced by nine-belt courses of raised brick below a minor cornice. On the south elevation is the main entrance, which is composed of a single-bay projecting pedimented porch. The lintel is embellished with a series of triglyphs above Tuscan columns. The building is entered via arched openings.

The fenestration is regular; each window is three-over-two double-hung sash. The treatment at the head of the window varies at each level. On the ground floor a radiating pattern of bricks mimics the wall pattern at this level. On the second floor, windows are surmounted by radiating cast-stone voussoirs. The windows on the top floor terminate at the polychrome cornice.

A minor entrance is located on the outside elevation (i.e. the east elevation of the Boys' Dorm and west of the Girls'). At the minor entrance a flat arch covers the recessed opening. The arch is supported by cast-stone consoles.

On the Boys' Dormitory, a window was removed--as well as a portion of the wall beneath the window--to provide access to the second floor, which has been used as a warehouse in the recent past.

The Girls' Dormitory is essentially identical to the Boys' Dormitory, with the exception that the windows have been covered with boards on the second and third levels. The door on the side elevation has been replaced with a flush, single-leaf type. Both were built in 1911.

Boiler Plant: The fourth contributing building is identified on the accompanying site plan as the boiler facility. According to the current superintendent of the school, it is the oldest building on the campus. Irregular in plan, this one-story building is composed of two side-by-side gable volumes with a shed roof attachment on the south elevation. It was built in 1885.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

The building has clean, simple three-course brickwork at the raking eaves, a treatment repeated at the east elevation entrance. Here a pair of flush single-leaf doors appear to have replaced another type of entry. A segmental arch remains. The eave treatment has only two courses of brickwork on the southern volume and the shed roof volume.

Round-headed window openings illuminate the building on the south and east elevation. The windows on the east elevation are a multi-light fixed sash type. The southern windows are shorter with a single horizontal rail. High on the west wall is a louvered round opening.

The roof line of the boiler building is pierced by a small shed-roof dormer on the south slope of the central volume. There are also two metal flues.

Industrial Arts Building: The building identified as the Industrial Arts and Crafts Building on the site map is a simple rectangular building. The one story building has a simple, arcaded drip course below a modestly corbeled parapet with a contrasting coping and triangular medallions at the corners and the central entrance. It was built in 1919.

The regular fenestration consists of long one-over-one double-hung sash windows framed by soldier-course pattern brick lintel. On either side of the entrance are sets of three windows which share a continuous sill.

The entry is composed of paired, single-leaf glazed doors below a three-part transom light.

All structures contribute to the historic character of the district.

Interiors

The interior spaces of the Administration Building are generally arranged along a central hall, which extends east and west on the ground floor from a modest vestibule at the main entrance. Once through the porticoed entrance, the visitor is greeted by the large fireplace on the wall opposite the doorway. Above the fireplace, which is composed of a simple mantel above a wide firebox, is a bronze plaque attesting to the date of construction, architect,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

and builder. The superintendent's office is off the vestibule on the east side. The office of the supporting staff is off the vestibule to the west. Kitty-corner from the fireplace and at the corner of the staff office, there is a bank of mailboxes with are believed to be original to the building.

The interior finishes are unremarkable with the exception of the second-floor auditorium. This long, narrow room is adorned with cast ornament and a modest proscenium arch. The stage behind the velvet curtain is of interest, if only for its floor which rises gradually at the front, a tactile clue to the visually impaired performers.

Stairs are located at the east and west ends of the building, where the legs of the U join the main axis. An elevator will be constructed at the end of the west leg of the "U". The elevator is to be constructed outside the original building envelope in order to minimize the disturbance to the historic fabric.

The interiors of the dormitories are arranged off a central hall which parallels the long wall of the building. In addition to sleeping rooms, there are large bath rooms on each floor.

The first floor of the Girls' Dormitory has been converted to a laundry facility for the School. Telecommunications equipment is also housed in the Girls' Dormitory.

As mentioned above, the Boys' Dormitory was altered to serve as a warehouse/storage building. To this end a number of the interior partition walls were removed to accommodate machinery.

Landscape Features

Landscape features include foundation plantings, and deciduous and coniferous trees. Concrete sidewalks link the older buildings with the rest of the campus.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

Statement of Significance

The Washington School for the Blind, originally known as the Washington School for Defective Youth, is significant under criterion A for its association with the educational and social history of the State of Washington. Four of the buildings on the campus are locally significant as examples of early 20th century Classical Revival architecture. The Administration Building is also significant in the body of work by architect Julius Zittel.

Historic Context

The educational history of the blind in the United States has been determined in part by how the general public perceived the non-seeing. Prior to the 1830s, when the first residential schools for the blind were established in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the blind were categorized as a group of deserving poor and the public was taxed to maintain them. The blind as charity cases was a persistent impression that did not change until 1935 with the passage of the Social Security Act. How to educate the blind was a question related to their welfare status.

Public entities were not sure if blind children would be better educated in an isolated, residential setting, or in the local public school. Prior to World War II, court cases in the United States defined school attendance as purely a local matter and as a privilege "to be awarded or withheld at the discretion of school authority." This meant that school districts could prevent handicapped children, including the blind, from attending public schools because they interfered with the rights of the normal school child. Such thinking necessitated the creation of residential schools for what Washington State called "the defective youth." Not until the 1950s did the courts accept the "public belief in the right of a child to an education suitable to his individual needs." (Zedler, p.187)

Blind education was also affected by those who considered the affliction as preventable, and those who wanted the nation's blind to be seen as a part of American society and not as a class apart. The wars of the twentieth century, which produced an unexpected

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

group of adult blind servicemen, and retrolental fibroplasia, a sight loss caused by the over-administration of oxygen following premature births, postponed these hopes. That blindness was thought to be a disappearing condition might explain why the formation of national associations to assist the blind were not formed until the eve of United States' involvement in World War I. The National Association for the Prevention of Blindness first began to issue reports in 1915. The American Foundation for the Blind was incorporated in 1921. Federal attention to the needs of the blind, in the form of partial reimbursements to states for the costs of education, did not appear until 1935.

Up until the beginning of the twentieth century residential schools were the only recognized means of educating the blind child. "According to this plan of education, all blind children in a given area (usually a state) are brought together at a central institution...for purposes of instruction." (Lende, pp.77-78) By 1938 there were 65 public and private residential schools in the United States. Ohio established the first state school for the blind in 1837. The first day school was established in 1900 by the Chicago school district. The incorporation of blind education into the local public schools is a trend continuing into the present.

Washington State School for the Blind

A half century of blind education preceded the establishment of the School for Defective Youth in Washington in 1886. This territorial institution, situated in Vancouver since its creation, was retained with statehood in 1889. In addition to the blind, this school served deaf and mentally impaired young people. During the first year of operation no building was available, therefor the instructor--a pastor-teacher from Tacoma--and students were accommodated in a hotel in Vancouver. The following year a building was purchased for \$30,000 by the legislature.

The school was free to state residents who could not "be taught by ordinary methods in other public schools." School operations were governed by a board of trustees and managed by a director. Getting the children to the school was strictly a local matter. While it was the parent's duty to make sure their blind children attended the school, local school districts were to inventory their school-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

aged populations and provide the state with the names of such children. If parents could not afford the costs, the county was to pay the travel expenses of those attending the school. (Hill, Chapter XIX)

The school for the mentally impaired was separated from that for the blind and deaf in 1892. During this decade the blind population grew from one student in 1890 to ten in 1892. This gradual growth no doubt was aided by a compulsory attendance law passed by the legislature following an 1890 recommendation of the school's board of trustees. (The 1890 federal census had yielded 78 blind youths in the state.)

In 1905 the school underwent many changes. Professor Watson, who had served for the previous 19 years, was replaced by Thomas P. Clarke. Clarke influenced the legislature to appropriate \$111,350 for changes and improvements. Clarke believed strongly that the facility was a school and not an asylum or a home.

By 1906, the blind department of the school was large enough to be moved to the quarters vacated by the mentally impaired students. Two years later George Mullen, one of the teachers of the blind at the school, became its first principal, a significant distinction reflecting the shift to a system comparable to a school for sighted students. The school was placed under the authority of the Board of Control in 1909.

In 1911 the school was deemed inadequate. A bill to appropriate \$50,000 for a new building was passed. The bill included furnishings for both the girls and boys' dormitories.

The school department for the blind and the deaf were legally separated in 1913. Between this time and World War II, the school curriculum expanded to include college preparatory classes. The transition was in great part due to the efforts of W.B. Hall, who wanted to provide an education for the talented and untalented. He convinced the legislature that the blind should be able to attend college. Hall caused the legislature to set aside \$75,000 for new construction. Upon his death in 1915, his wife assumed the superintendent position. During her administration there was a second building erected. A boys' industrial building was built behind the boys' dormitory in 1919, and the new Administration Building was completed in 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

In 1920 high school grades were incorporated in the school under the guidance of Superintendent Chapman. He emphasized industrial and musical training. Upon his death, his wife assumed the position. Her qualifications were firsthand experience and recognition as a violinist and teacher of music at the California School for the Deaf and Blind. Mrs. Chapman added music courses to comply with public school requirements and built up the physical education program. Under her guidance, the students participated in many local groups and clubs such as the Y.M.C.A. and the Junior Red Cross. At that time the Washington State School for the Blind had become recognized as one of the least "institutionalized" in the county.

That students were successful in this school environment is evidenced by Robert B. Irwin who graduated from the Washington School for the Blind and the University of Washington prior to his graduate studies at Harvard. In 1938, Irwin was Executive Director of the American Foundation for the Blind.

Following World War II the emphasis of blind education changed as more local school districts were equipped to teach the blind, parents were reluctant to be separated from their children, the blind were no longer perceived as charity cases, and the professional community stressed independence and related skills-learning. By 1957, the state school was encouraging blind high school-aged youth to attend public schools following attendance at the residential school. In addition, the school was one of only eight in the nation equipped to educate children who are both deaf and blind. Prior to 1960 the Girls' and Boys' Dormitories were replaced by small-scale cottages, which more closely resembled the typical Ranch-style single-family dwelling of the day.

The school continues to function and in 1986, the centennial of its founding, it became an independent agency of state government.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

In addition to its historical significance, the Administration Building is an example of the work of prominent Washington State architect Julius Zittel (1869- 1937). German-born Zittel briefly studied architecture in Chicago before moving to Spokane in 1887 at the age of 18. In Spokane, Zittel became partners with the city's leading architect of the time, Herman Preusse, and remained with him until 1910 during which time they distinguished themselves with such large-scale institutional commissions as Gonzaga University.

From the beginning of Governor John Rogers' administration in 1897, Zittel also served off and on as a designer of state-owned structures, and in 1912 Governor Ernest Lister officially appointed him State Architect. His commissions of this era included the School for the Blind. Twelve years later, when Roland Hartley replaced Lister, Democrat Zittel became a Republican and remained State Architect through the next administration. Zittel's most significant group of buildings as State Architect was the campus of Eastern Washington University in Cheney (1914-1929), listed in the National Register in 1992. Zittel retired from architecture in 1934 and died in 1937.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Washington School for the Blind
Vancouver, Clark County, WA

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brelje, H. William and Virginia M. Tibbs. The Washington State School for the Deaf: The First Hundred Years, 1886-1986. n.p., n.d. [1986].

Farrell, Gabriel. "Today's Legislative Picture in Historical Perspective." The New Outlook for the Blind. Vol. 52, No. 9 (November 1958), 325-329.

Hill, William Lair. The General Statutes and Codes of the State of Washington. San Francisco, Bancroft-Whitney Company, 1891.

Himes, Joseph S. "Changing Attitudes of the Public Toward the Blind." The New Outlook for the Blind. Vol. 52, No. 9 (November 1958), 330-335.

Laws of Washington [Session Laws] for 1890, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1909 and 1913.

Lee, Catherine. "History of the School for the Blind". Clark County History (1986).

Lende, Helga, ed. What of the Blind? New York, American Foundation for the Blind, 1938.

Lowenfeld, Berthold. "History and Development of Specialized Education for the Blind." The New Outlook for the Blind. Vol. 50, No. 10 (December 1956), 401-408.

"Teaching the Blind to 'See' and Some to 'Hear' is for Dedicated Specialists." Perspective. Vol. 1, No. 11 (December 1957), 6-7.

Zedler, Empress Young. "Public Opinion and Public Education for the Exceptional Child -- Court Decisions, 1873-1950." Exceptional Children. Vol. 19, No. 5 (February 1953), 187-198.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is a roughly rectangular parcel of approximately four acres illustrated on the attached sketch map drawn to an approximate scale of 1" = 100'. The broken line indicates district boundaries.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries are drawn to include all the remaining historic structures on the campus and to exclude surrounding non-historic institutional buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1

All photographs taken by Jane Morrison of the Heritage Trust of Clark County in November, 1992.

Photographer: J. Morrison
Date: November, 1991
Negatives: Heritage Trust of Clark County

1. Administration Building, south facade, looking N.
2. Administration Building, west elevation, looking E.
3. Administration Building, east elevation, looking W.
4. Administration Building, north elevation, looking S.
5. Recreation Center, looking west
6. Recreation Center, with Boys' Dorm in rear, looking E.
7. Boys' Dorm, south facade, looking N.
8. Boys' Dorm, east elevation, looking W.
9. Boys' Dorm, north elevation, looking S.
10. Girls' Dorm, south facade, looking N.
11. Girls' Dorm, west elevation, looking E.
12. Girls' Dorm, north elevation, looking S.
13. Industrial Building, looking N.
14. Boiler Plant, looking E.
15. Boiler Plant, looking W.
16. Boiler Plant, looking N.

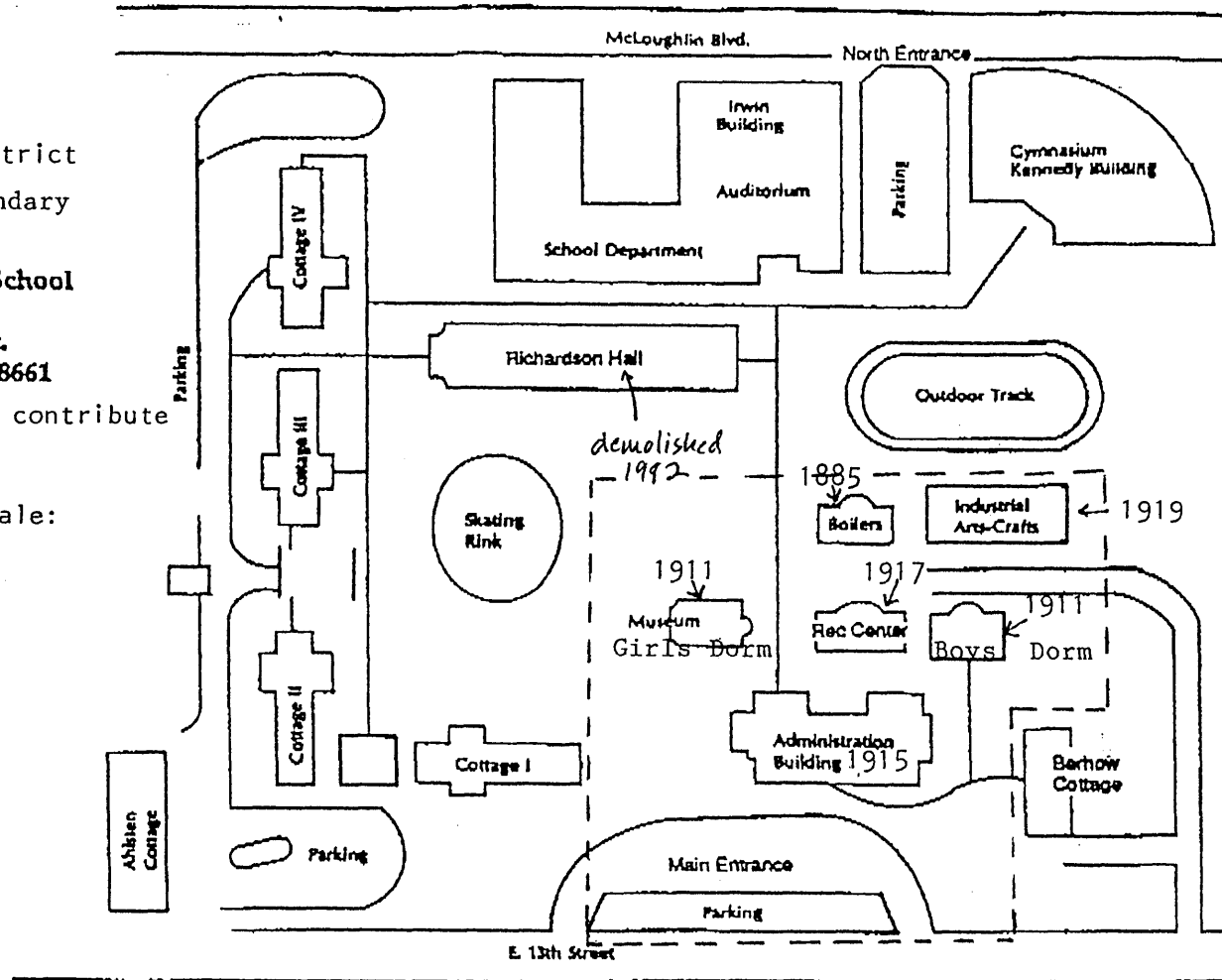
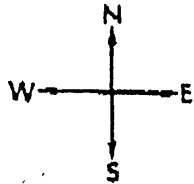
Campus Map

----- = district boundary

Washington State School
for the Blind
2214 E. 13th St.
Vancouver, WA 98661

All structures contribute

Approximate scale:
1" = 100'



Campus Map

----- = district boundary

Washington State School
for the Blind
2214 E. 13th St.
Vancouver, WA 98661
All structures contribute

Approximate scale:
1" = 100'

♂ = photos

