

# **In the Hallowed Halls of Learning**

## **The History and Architecture of Poudre School District R-1**

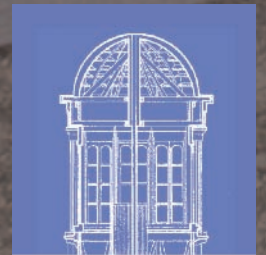
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### Survey Report

August 2004



**HISTORITECTURE**  
Historic Preservation Specialists



A Limited Liability Company

# In the Hallowed Halls of Learning

## The History and Architecture of Poudre School District R-1

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### Survey Report

Submitted to:

Advance Planning Department,  
City of Fort Collins, Larimer County, Colorado

Facility Services,  
Poudre School District R-1,  
Fort Collins, Larimer County, Colorado

Submitted by:

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# Introduction

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On July 1, 1960, twenty-two separate school districts in Larimer County, Colorado, consolidated to form Poudre School District R-1. The fledgling school district became a steward of historic school properties stretching from the plains to the mountains, extending from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. Within a few years, the district itself began to contribute to this architectural heritage with new schools in Modern and, later, Postmodern styles. The district owns architecturally significant and historically important properties and is tasked to adapt these buildings for modern educational use. Funded through a Certified Local Government Grant, administered through the National Park Service, this document and its related survey are the products of a cooperative agreement between Poudre School District and the City of Fort Collins to document and determine the significance of the district's historic properties. It is intended to serve as a foundation for preservation planning for Poudre School District and the City of Fort Collins.

Conducted by Adam Thomas, Architectural Historian for Historitecture, L.L.C., this intensive-level survey included thirty-four properties owned by Poudre School District or adjacent to its properties. Of these surveyed properties, five were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to these properties, six more were previously listed or found eligible for listing in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties. One property is potentially eligible for the Colorado State Register, pending further research. Twelve were determined eligible for local landmark status in their respective municipalities.

Based on these results, Historitecture made the following recommendations:

1. Formally nominate eligible properties;
2. Develop a district-wide historic preservation management plan;
3. Inventory all Larimer County rural schools; and
4. Create school history and architecture lessons.

The following pages describe in detail the physical and historical contexts, methodology, procedure, results, and recommendations of this intensive-level survey.

# Chapter 1

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## Physical Context and Survey Area

Centered on Fort Collins, Poudre School District R-1 occupies the northern half of Larimer County. It is the largest of the county's three school districts, with a land area 1.5 times the size of Rhode Island. The east, north, and west boundaries of the district correspond to the county's borders: to the east is Weld County, to the north is the Colorado-Wyoming border, and to the west is the Continental Divide. The southern boundary roughly follows the divide between the Cache la Poudre River and Big Thompson River drainages. The school district spans an area from townships 6 to 12 north and ranges 68 to 78 west, covering an area of approximately 1.3 million acres. Because the project's clients requested that all PSD-owned properties be considered for this inventory, the survey boundaries and the school district boundaries are the same. The survey determined early, however, that these properties were largely concentrated in the district's southeast corner. A large number of United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps represent this area. Those illustrating properties intensively surveyed are Fort Collins (1960, photo revised 1984), Livermore (1976), Buckhorn Mountain (1976), Laporte (1975), and Timnath (1975).

The Cache la Poudre River flows west to east through the survey area. Elevations soar from 4,780 feet above mean sea level near the southeastern corner of the district to 12,080 feet at the southwestern corner. The terrain is largely flat, arid prairie from the eastern edge of the survey area to just west of Fort Collins, where sandstone hogback ridges rise, separating the Great Plains from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. The conifer-covered foothills eventually give way to bare, granite peaks at the Continental Divide. The survey area includes the Mummy Range and, west of it, the southernmost segment of the Medicine Bow Mountains.

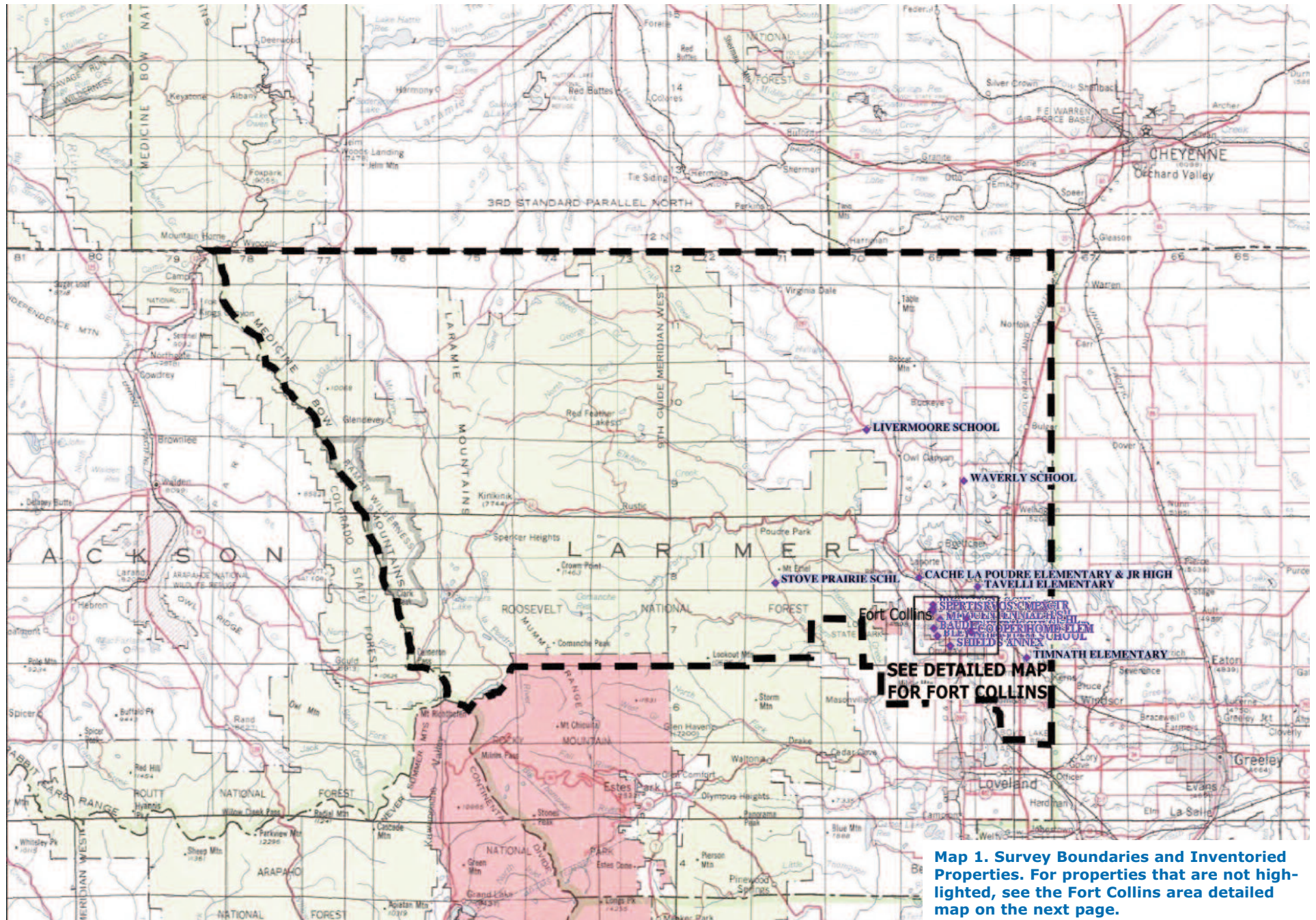
Established property management practices rather than actual legal descriptions determined the boundaries of individual, intensively surveyed properties. These properties are defined in the Poudre School District Building Statistics Manual, available from the Property Management Department. The manual used here was Ron Daggett, Alice N. Williamson, and Ken A. Forrest, Poudre School District Building Statistics, 2000-2001 Update (Fort Collins: Poudre School District, 2000). Thus, while Cache La Poudre Elementary School (5LR10781) and Cache La Poudre Junior High School (5LR10780) occupy the same, legally defined parcel, the district's management practices treat them as separate properties. Therefore, they were treated as separate properties for the purposes of this survey. The only exception to this rule is Timnath Elementary School, where a 2003 inventory surveyed the original 1909 Timnath School (5LR777) separately from the 1936 Timnath School (5LR10693).

Beyond the geographic boundaries of this survey, the contract for the project asked the consultant to adhere to

chronological boundaries. PSD and the City of Fort Collins directed Historitecture to survey all district-owned properties with buildings constructed before 1970. Because the construction of certain buildings spanned from 1969 to 1970, Historitecture included those properties with buildings constructed in 1970.

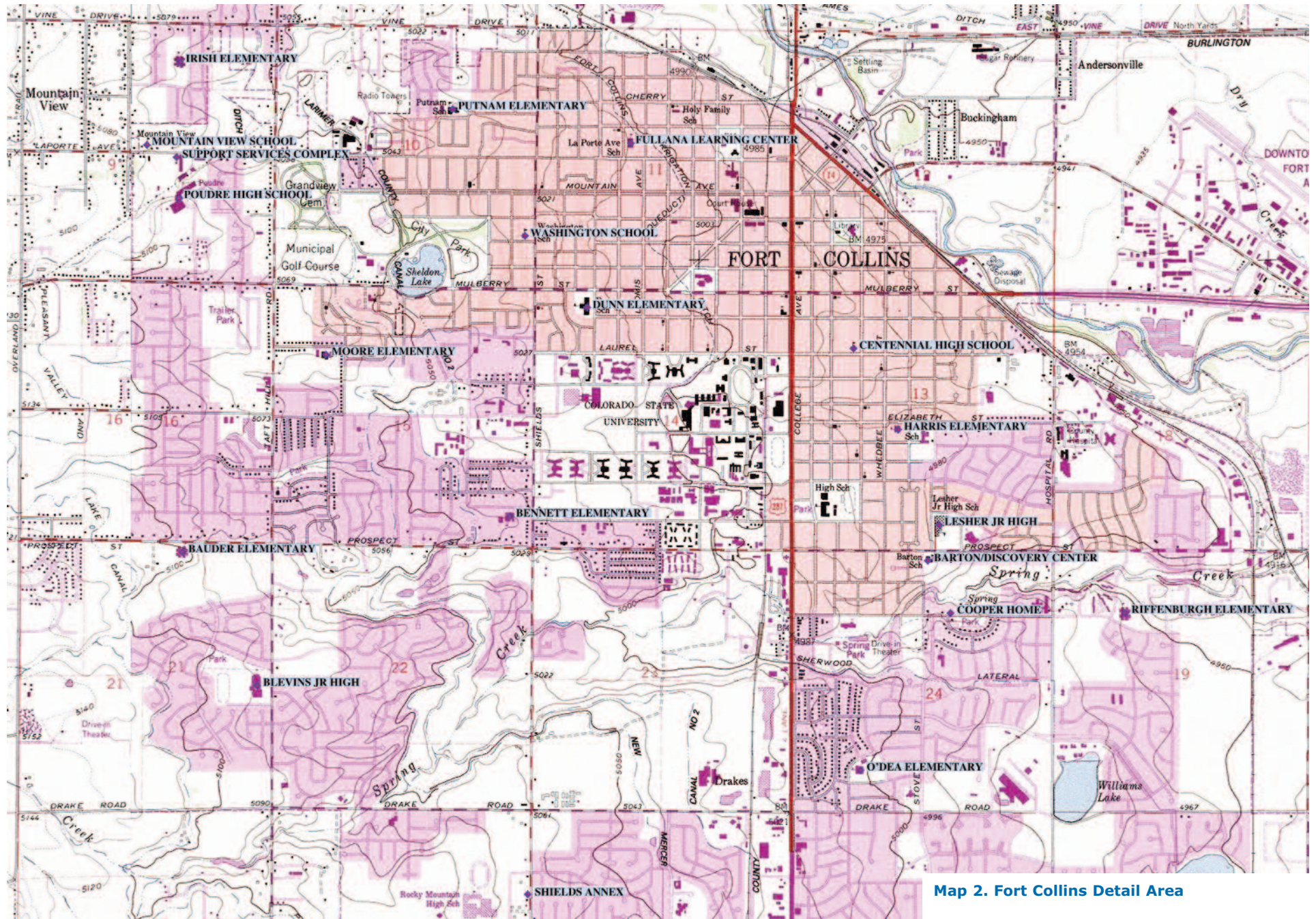
The following maps visually represent the location and boundaries of the survey area and the intensively surveyed resources contained within them. Please note that the Poudre School District Support Services Complex contains seven individual, intensively surveyed properties: District Laundry (5LR10783); Main Terminal Bus Port (5LR10790); Vehicle Maintenance Shop (5LR10799); Grounds Storage Complex (5LR10785); Information Technology Center (5LR10786); Bettie Todd House (5LR10802); and Johannsen Support Services Center (5LR10797).





**Map 1. Survey Boundaries and Inventoried Properties.** For properties that are not high-lighted, see the Fort Collins area detailed map on the next page.





Map 2. Fort Collins Detail Area



# Chapter 2

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## Research Design and Methodology

### Objectives

None of Poudre School District's properties exist in a vacuum. They are well-used buildings that need to adapt to changing pedagogy, increased security, and code compliance, particularly those triggered by the Americans with Disabilities Act. The major objective of this project was to provide long-range planning data for PSD and the City of Fort Collins that take into account the architectural and historical significance of district-owned properties. This report and the associated context and survey forms should guide district employees and school architects to design and implement adaptations that meet current use requirements while retaining those character-defining features impacting the physical integrity of a building.

### Scope of Work

Poudre School District and the City of Fort Collins previously developed the scope of work for this project, which was defined in the contract with Historitecture as follows:

**1. Intensive-Level Survey and Survey Report.** Historitecture will conduct intensive-level surveys of, and prepare a Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form for each of approximately forty properties owned by Poudre School District containing buildings or structures built prior to 1970. Historitecture will provide detailed architectural descriptions and in-depth historical research for both primary and secondary structures, as well as a professional assessment of significance and integrity, evaluating each resource's potential eligibility for designation as a Fort Collins Landmark (when applicable) and for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Professional-quality, black-and-white, 35-millimeter photography of all buildings and structures, with details and significant features, is required. The results of the survey will be presented in a survey report, which will be completed to the standards of the National Park Service and the Colorado Historical Society, as detailed in the Society's *Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Manual*.

**2. Historical and Architectural Context.** Historitecture will research and prepare a comprehensive context on the historic, social, and architectural development of school and school-related buildings and structures, from the 1860s to 2000, located within Poudre School District boundaries or historically related to schools within the boundaries. To develop the context, the consultant will conduct in-depth research in order to provide a detailed history of the topic. In addition to the physical manifestations, the context will discuss historical events, educational philosophies, and the people significant in shaping education in the Fort Collins area.

**3. Nominations.** Based upon the survey information and in consultation with Poudre School District and the City of Fort Collins’s Advance Planning staff, Historitecture will prepare National Register of Historic Places and/or Fort Collins Landmark nominations for no more than three properties.

**4. Progress Reports and Meetings.** Historitecture will provide monthly progress reports describing work both completed and underway, and will meet with the project manager as needed. Additionally, the consultant will attend up to two public meetings, with the Poudre School District Board of Education and the City’s Landmark Preservation Commission, and one public open house.

## Previous Research

A file search of records at the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation indicated that no previous comprehensive survey had been conducted of Poudre School District properties. However, consultants had in the past inventoried some of the district’s buildings as part of other survey projects. The results of these surveys are listed in the table below.

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Address</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Recorder</b>	<b>National &amp; State Reg Eligibility</b>
5LR463.35	330 E Laurel St, Ft Collins	Laurel Street School/Centen High School	1979	Not Listed in OAHP records	Contributing Resource, Laurel School National Register Historic District
5LR777	3909 Main St, Timnath	Fairview School/Timnath School	1982	Not Listed in OAHP records	Not Assessed
			05/2003	Front Range Research Associates	Field Eligible, National Register
5LR848	3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vicinity	Stove Prairie School	1982	Not Listed in OAHP records	Field Not Eligible, National Register
			11/15/1997	Colorado State University	Listed, Colorado State Register
5LR1540	2540 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Dist. 10 School/Mountain View School	01/1992	Front Range Research Associates	Field Eligible, National Register
5LR1574	223 S Shields St, Ft Collins	Washington Elementary School	07/04/1986	Ft Collins Advance Planning Dept	Field Eligible, National Register
			06/1992	Front Range Research Associates	Field Not Eligible, National Register
5LR1575	501 E Elizabeth St, Ft Collins	Lincoln Elementary School/Harris Elementary School	06/1992	Front Range Research Associates	Field Not Eligible, National Register
5LR7369	222 N Grant St, Ft Collins	Juan Fullana School/Fullana Learning Center	04/20/1999	Ft Collins Advance Planning Dept	Not Assessed
5LR10693	3909 Main St., Timnath	Timnath Consolidated School/Timnath Elementary School	05/2003	Front Range Research Associates	Field Not Eligible, National Register

## Methodology

An underlying principal of this project was to conduct all analysis from the general to the specific. This guideline governed the creation of the methodology as well as the specific development of the context and survey forms. The sur-

vey area was vast and the historical information voluminous. But continuing from general to specific allowed the consultant to sort out relevant properties and historical information. Historitecture personnel developed the following survey methodology. Each step is described below.

1. Survey Area Preliminary Visit
2. Historical Context
3. Selection of Properties for Intensive-Level Survey
4. Intensive-Level Survey
5. Formal Documentation and Determination of Significance

**1. Survey area preliminary visit.** Historitecture begins every project with a basic overview tour of potential properties to be surveyed and interpreted in the historical context. This provides personnel with an idea of the architectural and historical themes that will need to be addressed in subsequent documentation.

**2. Historical context.** The context served as the foundation of the rest of the project. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning* provide this definition and description of purpose for a historical context:

Decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties are most reliably made when the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties is understood. Information about historic properties representing aspects of history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture must be collected and organized to define these relationships. This organizational framework is called a “historic context.” The historic context organizes information based on a cultural theme and its geographical and chronological limits. Contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties. The development of historic contexts is the foundation for decisions about identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties. (*Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning*, as amended.)

Adam Thomas, Historitecture Architectural Historian, developed the historical context for this project. He performed archival research at the Local History Archives, Fort Collins Public Library; Morgan Library, Colorado State University; Advance Planning Department, City of Fort Collins; and at the Poudre School District's Support Services Center and Records Center in Fort Collins. These repositories provided historical sketches of the development of education in Larimer County. Local history records, particularly Larimer County histories, described the many districts that consolidated to form Poudre School District. They also narrated the history of the people and events behind education in the county. Of particular interest was the influence of evolving pedagogy on school design. To trace these developments, Mr. Thomas perused a number of monographs and textbooks on the history of education and education philosophy in the United States.

With the research completed, Mr. Thomas developed a historical narrative with a concise thesis and methodical argu-

ment. He organized the document chronologically in two sections: (1) the evolution of American teaching theory and changes in school design nationally and regionally (United States and the West) and (2) the development of Poudre School District specifically (state and local contexts). The context allowed the built environment to be its guide—the buildings themselves tell the story. Mr. Thomas completed the document in February 2004.

**3. Selection of properties for intensive-level survey.** The clients established two criteria properties needed to meet in order to be included in the intensive-level survey:

1. Poudre School District must currently own the property.
2. The property must contain at least one building or structure built before 1970.

Historitecture expanded criterion 2 to include those properties constructed up to and during 1970, because the dates of construction of some properties spanned from 1969 to 1970. In the pool of all properties meeting criterion 1 (owned by the district), 33 of them also met this expanded definition of criterion 2. It is important to note that criterion 2 considers any structure on a property, not just the principal building. Thus, while the principal building at the Fullana Learning Center (5LR7369) dates to 1975, it was included in the intensive-level survey because a secondary building on the property dates to 1958. On March 9, 2004, Historitecture met with officials from Poudre School District and the City of Fort Collins to approve the list of 33 buildings. As result of this meeting, two additions were made to the list. While Poudre School District does not technically own the Betty Todd House (5LR10802), the district's Support Services Complex surrounds the property on three sides. The property marks a logical area of expansion for the district and was therefore included in the intensive-level survey. The second addition was a reconnaissance survey of those "properties" in the district's Support Services Complex with buildings constructed after 1970. As mentioned earlier in this document, Historitecture defined district properties by established management practices rather than legal descriptions. Thus, the Support Services Complex consists of an assortment of properties, some with and some without buildings dating to 1970 and before. The reconnaissance survey was intended to provide a larger context of those properties intensively surveyed in the Support Services Complex. The results of the reconnaissance survey are presented in the appendix of this report.

**4. Intensive-level survey.** Historitecture conducted the intensive-level survey on February 25 to 27; March 2 and 3; and March 16 to 18, 2004. To take advantage of a window of mild mountain weather, Mr. Thomas began his survey with the northwestern-most property and generally traveled to the southeast. He reserved the Support Services Complex (SSC) until the end of the inventory. He conducted an intensive-level survey of those buildings in the complex meeting both selection criterion listed above. At the request of the City of Fort Collins, Mr. Thomas conducted a reconnaissance survey of the remaining buildings in the SSC not meeting the criterion. Mr. Thomas first walked each property, checking it against site maps, provided by Poudre School District, with building footprints. He recorded the architectural features of each building on the property and gathered evidence to create a construction history based on field observations and historical records. Mr. Thomas then photographed each property, with no less than two angles of the principal building



and one each of associated outbuildings and structures. The photographs were captured on black-and-white, 35-millimeter film. Negatives were printed onto 4-by-6-inch, archival-quality, glossy photo paper. Through the development of the historical context, Historitecture previously obtained much of the archival information needed to construct histories of the individual properties.

**5. Formal documentation and determination of significance.** The final step of the survey was to merge all architectural and historical data for each property onto the standard Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form (OAHP 1403). This was accomplished through Archinventory software, a Microsoft Access database provided by the City of Fort Collins. The accumulated historical data and assessments of physical integrity allowed Historitecture personnel to determine the significance of each property based on the criteria in the following section.

### **Determination of Significance**

Historitecture assessed Poudre School District properties for their historical and architectural significance on three related levels: local, state, and national. Initially, in consideration of National Register eligibility, Historitecture ranked each parcel on a scale that considered the combined levels of historical significance and physical integrity, based on the four National Register criteria of significance and seven standards of integrity. In turn, Historitecture applied state criteria to determine state register eligibility and local criteria for local landmark eligibility. Those rankings were, from low (not significant, low physical integrity) to high (very significant, high physical integrity):

1. Not individually eligible
2. Individually eligible, local landmark;
3. Individually eligible, Colorado State Register; and
4. Individually eligible, National Register.

#### **Local Landmark Eligibility**

Historitecture considered local landmark criteria when they were applicable. Most of the properties were situated in two municipalities that had adopted local landmark standards: Fort Collins and Timnath. However, several of the properties are located in unincorporated portions of Larimer County. Because the county does not have its own landmark criteria, Historitecture did not apply any local landmark criteria to these properties. Fort Collins and Timnath local landmark criteria are described below.

**Fort Collins.** The standards for determining the eligibility for the designation of sites, structures, objects and districts for preservation are contained in Chapter 14 of the Fort Collins Municipal Code. The criteria are identical to those used to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register.

*Properties that possess exterior integrity are eligible for designation as Fort Collins Landmarks or Fort Collins Landmark Districts if they meet one or more of the following standards for designation:*

1. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
2. The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in history; or
3. The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Timnath.** The Town of Timnath's landmark preservation criteria are contained in Chapter 11, Article 14 of the municipal code:

*In order to qualify for designation as an historic site pursuant to this Code, the Commission must determine that it has historic significance due to one or more of the following factors:*

1. It has character, interest or value, as part of the historical development, heritage or culture of the community, state, or nation.
2. Its location is a site of a significant historic event.
3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the Town.
4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social, or historic heritage of the Town.
5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.
6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.
7. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the Town.
8. Its embodiment of the elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant architectural innovation.
9. Its relationship to other distinctive areas that are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.
10. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or of the Town.

### **Colorado State Register Eligibility**

The Colorado State Register of Historic Properties requires that a property nominated for listing must meet one of five criteria. A state register board reviews all nominations and, if it approves the property for listing, recommends it to

the Board of Directors of the Colorado Historical Society for final determination. A property listed on the National Register is automatically added to the State Register. The criteria for listing are as follows:

- A. The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history; or
- B. The property is connected with persons significant in history; or
- C. The property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan; or
- D. The property is of geographic importance; or
- E. The property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history.

### **National Register Eligibility**

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, created the National Register of Historic Places, which the National Park Service administers. Criteria for National Register eligibility are set forth in Title 36, Part 60, of the Code of Federal Regulations and are as follows:

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:*

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In general, properties achieving significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for individual listing in the National Register. A group of identical-plan Poudre School District school buildings were constructed in 1956. Because the properties are within two years of qualifying for an individual listing and, considering the amount of time necessary to coordinate an actual nomination, this survey considered them eligible for individual listing when they expressed the required levels of significance and physical integrity.

### **Determination of District Eligibility**

Because the individually surveyed properties were generally incongruous to each other, a determination of a district was impossible. Historitecture did consider some district possibilities. These are listed in the results section of this document. Historitecture used National Register standards as a guide for considering potential districts. These standards required that 50 percent or more of the properties in a potential district must be considered contributing resources for

the district to be eligible.

### **Determination of the Period of Significance**

Generally, the period of significance for each of the individual properties intensively surveyed and built before 1954 begins with its date of construction and ends before or in 1954 to accommodate the National Register's 50-year rule. However, the period of significance varies based on the area of significance. For example, if the area of significance is architecture, the period of significance is usually one year – the year in which the building was constructed. Many of these schools are significant for their association with education. In this case, if the school is still used as an educational facility, the period of significance may extend from the year of the school's opening until 1954.

# Chapter 3

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## Historical Context

**Note:** Adam Thomas developed the historical context for this survey as the separate, stand-alone document *In the Hallowed Halls of Learning: The History and Architecture of Poudre School District* (Estes Park: Historitecture, 2004). Please consult this document for the full context and sources. The information below provides a glimpse of the creation of Poudre School District R-1.

### The Saga of Consolidation

In 1947 the state legislature passed a bill to encourage and facilitate the reorganization of many small districts into one or more large districts. At the time, Larimer County alone had 30 separate districts, some encompassing vast swaths of relatively uninhabited land lacking a single person of school age. With vastly improved roads and automobiles, many rural schoolhouses simply were not needed. The legislature continued to press the issue through the 1950s, arguing that children in rural areas deserved the same access to quality education and opportunities as those in urban areas. Yet it was not until the end of the 1950s, with increasing pressure from the state, that Larimer County seriously pursued the consolidation of its districts. Despite evidence that children in reorganized districts performed better than those in disparate districts, many in the county were not going to accept reorganization without a fight. Their reasons for resisting had to do with old ideas of the schoolhouse and its governance. A schoolhouse indicated that a settlement on the frontier had matured into a civilized place. In many rural districts, the schoolhouse and, occasionally, the post office were the only civic institutions and the most architecturally sophisticated buildings. The school, in particular, was a source of great pride for a community. As well, rural districts allowed a population removed from centers of governance to exercise political power – power that would not be easily surrendered.

In the latter half of the 1950s, Larimer County Superintendent of Schools Frank L. Irwin asked the presidents of the county's 31 extant districts to appoint a member for a reorganization committee. Irwin and the committee ultimately developed a six-district plan that was fundamentally flawed. For example, one district contained only rural schools and would not have been able to support a superintendent with its meager tax base. This first attempt to reorganize the county's districts was far more political than practical. Indeed, the committee even refused on several occasions to conduct a survey of districts and their schools. Such a survey would have provided a list of assets and deficits to be addressed in a reorganization plan. The resulting six-district plan did not reflect needs but represented a compromise between the rural

districts' need for self rule and state's expectations for consolidation. Ultimately, however, the state rejected the plan. When Margaret Miller became the new county superintendent of schools in 1959, she reconvened the reorganization committee to create a new plan the state would accept. Unfortunately, the politics of the committee proved unworkable, and it merely resubmitted the same six-district plan. Again, the state rejected it.<sup>1</sup>

Left without options, Miller called together the presidents of the 31 districts for a meeting on July 16. All attended. The superintendent reminded them of a 1959 amendment to the 1947 school reorganization bill. The amendment authorized the Colorado Commissioner of Education to recommend a reorganization plan to the legislature and governor on January 1, 1960, if the local committee was unable to create a mutually agreeable consolidation plan. The threat was clear: either consolidate schools at the county level or the state would do it for you. The presidents nominated members to a new reorganization committee. Interestingly, however, some of the school board presidents making these nominations represented districts without a single student.

The new reorganization committee consisted of Hunter Spence, chairman, of Loveland; E.H. Barker of Red Feather Lakes; John Carmack of Estes Park; Velma Elliott of Laporte; Ray W. Hein of the Summit District (near Berthoud); Elmer C. Hunter of Fort Collins; a Mr. Lawson; Roscoe E. Little of Waverly; Wilfred Meining of Berthoud; Virginia C. Norton, of Laporte; Eleanor Peterson, of Poudre Canyon and, later, Fort Collins; Everitt V. Richardson of the Rocky Ridge District; and Roland Wickersham of Livermore. Later, the committee added two more members from districts that were both in Larimer and Weld counties, District 38J (Twin Mounds) and District 57J (Lakeview). They were Walter Carlson and Helmut Kurtz. On August 27, the committee conducted fact-finding hearings among the superintendents of the Berthoud, Fort Collins, Waverly, and Laporte Districts. Two weeks later, it interviewed Estes Park, Timnath, Loveland, and Wellington superintendents.<sup>2</sup> County Superintendent Miller provides a glimpse into the preponderance and disparity of the information collected:

Statistics recorded by the committee members on “bedsheet-size” paper revealed the cleavage between “have” and “have not” districts with high schools in the county. Waverly with 28 high school students rested at the bottom of the scale, and Mr. [Ray] Froid suggested such small schools are one reason for reorganizing. High schools at Berthoud, Laporte, and Waverly were not accredited by the North Central Association.<sup>3</sup>

The committee also interviewed professors of education from the Colorado State College of Education in Greeley and Colorado State University in Fort Collins.<sup>4</sup>

Despite these careful deliberations and concerns about state-level involvement in the reorganization plan, a minority of committee members continued to reject any proposal that Larimer County voters were likely to approve. To tie up the proceedings, according to Superintendent Miller, this minority presented unworkable proposals for six-,



two-, and one-district plans. Ultimately, however, the majority of committee members rejected these proposals and, on October 29, 1959, approved ten-to-five a three-district plan. While this compromise had its downfalls, it did provide an adequate tax base for the operation of all three districts. Centered on Fort Collins, Loveland, and Estes Park, the committee easily decided on names for the districts. The Poudre School District R-1 and Big Thompson School District R-2J were named for the river drainages representing most of their land areas. The “R” stood for “reorganized” and the “J” for “joint” because some of the district was within Weld and Boulder counties. Park School District R-3 was named for its location in Estes Park.

Much of the hardest work for the reorganization committee, however, lay ahead. Public hearings were required throughout the county. But the law stipulated that notices of the hearings and, later, elections had to be posted on every one of the 60 existing schoolhouses in the county. Given the remoteness of some of the schools, however, this was no easy task. Superintendent Miller, with Dr. Lynn Miller, spent her Sundays driving around the county posting hearing and election notices. But some of the schoolhouses were only accessible by four-wheel-drive vehicle. Thus, the sheriff ordered his deputies to deliver notices to these isolated schoolhouses, most of which were in the northern portion of the county. Amazingly, some of the schoolhouses were so remote that men hired to post notices were unable to find six of them. Because of this delay, hearings had to be rescheduled and notices reposted on all sixty schoolhouses.<sup>5</sup>

Meanwhile, some residents in Berthoud bitterly opposed the three-district plan and retained the services of Greeley attorney William Albion Carlson, an outspoken opponent of school district consolidation. Berthoud residents felt that they had the most to lose in the three-district plan, which reoriented the district around Loveland, and left to question the future of Berthoud’s full compliment of schools. Rollin Fletcher, of the *Berthoud Bulletin*, worried that his community would lose all of its schools and become a ghost town. Carlson sought to invalidate the reorganization plan on legal grounds at the same time he regularly denounced the committee’s work at its meetings. In response, consolidation supporters organized a public relations blitz for the county. They formed a speakers bureau and published a pamphlet entitled “Our Children are our Most Valuable Resources: Learn the Facts and Vote on Larimer County’s Plans to Reorganize 30 School Districts into 3.”<sup>6</sup>

The county held three separate elections on the creation of each of the three districts, limiting electors to eligible property owners only. Voters approved the creation of Park School District on March 21, 1960; Poudre School District on March 28; and Big Thompson on April 26. The last election was perhaps the most bitter, with Berthoud residents voting 445 to 35 against the creation of the Big Thompson District. But support of the plan in Loveland offset the Berthoud votes. While the previously existing school districts continued to manage their affairs until the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1960, the new, consolidated districts began to organize themselves. As stipulated in the law, a school board for each new district had to be elected within sixty days of the creation of the district. In Poudre School District, 19 people filed petitions with the county to serve on the school board. William H. Allen was elected president and John Stewart

vice president. The other five members were Stanley R. Case, Ralph H. Coyt, Dana Peiterson, John R. Moore, and Harlan Seaworth. The new board agreed to offer the position of superintendent to Dr. David B. Leshner, who was superintendent of District 5 (Fort Collins). He accepted and became the first superintendent of Poudre School District.<sup>7</sup>

Challenges to the consolidation plan, however, did not end with the elections. On May 24, 1960, William Carlson and Jane Carlson filed in district court a motion questioning the validity of the election on behalf of four, small districts in the northern portion of the county: Virginia Dale, Gleneyre, Adams, and Upper Boxelder. The last two districts did not even operate schools. After the trial, held July 13 and 14, 1960, Judge Wilbert Schauer characterized the motion as a “shotgun attack” on the 1947 school district reorganization act. He ruled that the plaintiff failed to prove that the election was invalid. The Carlsons vowed to take their case to the Colorado Supreme Court. But after Superintendent Miller raised some questions about the source of money used to pay the Carlsons’s fees, the attorneys appear to have relinquished and ultimately dropped the suit. In 1962, B. F. (Ford) Kitchen became the county’s last superintendent of schools. The position was rendered unnecessary by the reorganization of the school districts, and voters, in 1966, elected to dissolve the office.<sup>8</sup>

Poudre School District became the steward of a huge array of school buildings. They ranged from one-room log schoolhouses in the mountains to the sprawling Fort Collins High School on Remington Street. Many of the smaller, rural schools were sold to private owners as the district consolidated classes elsewhere or constructed new schools. Moreover, the district replaced outdated schools, such as Montezuma Fuller’s 1907 Laporte Street School. PSD continues to construct architecturally innovative schoolhouses. These Postmodern buildings represent a new era of pedagogical functionality and environmental sensitivity.

## Notes

1. Margaret Bigelow Miller, “Larimer County School District Reorganization,” in Andrew J. Morris, ed., *The History of Larimer County, Colorado* (Dallas: Curtis Media Corp., 1985), 118.
2. *Ibid.*, 118-9.
3. *Ibid.*, 119.
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, 119-20.
7. *Ibid.*, 120; “R2J School District Wins by 103 votes,” *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, 27 April 1960, p. 1.
8. Miller, 120-1; Charlene Tresner, “Early superintendent ‘best in her profession,’” *Fort Collins Review*, 1 April 1981, p, 4.

# Chapter 4

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## Results

The results of this intensive-level survey are represented in tables and maps in the following pages. Please note that for certain properties, local landmark eligibility is marked “N/A” for Not Applicable. These properties are located in unincorporated Larimer County where there are no applicable local landmark standards. The term “potentially” refers to the eligibility of a property that would depend on further research and, perhaps, the passage of more time. Table 2, “Survey Log by Address” is organized first by municipality: Fort Collins, Timnath, and unincorporated Larimer County.

### Districts

Because the properties in this survey were usually noncontiguous to each other, Historitecture did not assess them for their ability to contribute to a potential historic district consisting of all properties surveyed. Moreover, most properties consisted only of a principal building with one or two additional outbuildings. However, some potential districts were identified. The most obvious is the Timnath School complex in Timnath. This property consists of two major resources, the 1909 original Timnath School (5LR777) and the 1919 (reconstructed in 1936) Timnath Consolidated School (5LR10693). The district also contains other contributing but secondary resources. A second potential district consists of the adjacent Discovery Center Science Museum (5LR10776) and Leshner Junior High (5LR10788). Both are International-style schools and represent the same era of post-World War II expansion. However, because Leshner was constructed less than 50 years ago, the district would need to be created at the local level.

### Architectural Styles

Architectural styles identified during this survey were categorized through the Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation’s standard architectural style lexicon, as found in the *Colorado Survey Manual*. However, two more recent styles were identified that were not contained in the lexicon. They are defined below.

**Mansard.** The principal feature of this style is a slightly sloping upper wall covered with shingles or another decorative roofing material, resembling a mansard roof. The style dates from the early 1960s through the 1980s, with bulk of its construction occurring in the 1970s. See Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, for a more thorough description and photographs.

**Postmodern.** This style rejects the minimalism of Modern architecture and supplants it with whimsical, boldly colored and formed architectural elements. Constructed from the late 1960s to the present, the style often contains Classical allusions and embraces form over function.

**Table 2. Survey Log by Address**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Current Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Nat Reg Eligibility</b>	<b>Colo Reg Eligibility</b>	<b>Loc Lndmrk Eligibility</b>
1125 Bennett Rd, Ft Collins	Bennett Elementary School	Bennett Elementary School	1963	5LR10778	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
501 E Elizabeth, Ft Collins	Lincoln Elementary School	Harris Bilingual Imm. Elem. School	1919	5LR1575	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
220 N. Grant, Ft Collins	Fullana, Juan, Elementary School	Fullana Learning Center	1975	5LR7369	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1
201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	District Laundry	District Laundry	1968	5LR10783	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	Poudre Senior High School	Poudre Senior High School	1962	5LR10793	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
515 Irish Dr, Ft Collins	Irish Elementary School	Irish Elementary School	1968	5LR10787	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2407 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Administration Building	Johannsen Support Services Center	1970	5LR10797	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Grounds Storage Complex	Grounds Storage Complex	1966	5LR10785	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Main Terminal Bus Port	Main Terminal Bus Port	1970	5LR10790	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Maintenance Warehouse	Information Technology Center	1967	5LR10786	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1967	5LR10799	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2540 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Dist 10 School/Mountain View School	Mountain View Admin Annex	1906	5LR1540	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1, 3
330 E Laurel St, Ft Collins	Laurel Street School	Centennial High School	1907	5LR463.35	A, C	A, C	1, 3
1400 Maple St, Ft Collins	Putnam Elementary School	Putnam Elementary School	1955	5LR10794	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1118 Miramont, Ft Collins	Tavelli Elementary School	Tavelli Elementary School	1967	5LR10798	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1905 Orchard Place, Ft Collins	Moore Elementary School	Moore Elementary School	1956	5LR10791	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
312 Princeton Rd, Ft Collins	O'Dea Elementary School	O'Dea Elementary School	1964	5LR10792	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
703 E Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	Barton Elementary School	Discovery Center Science Museum	1956	5LR10776	A, C	A, C	1, 3
2345 W Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	Bauder Elementary School	Bauder Elementary School	1968	5LR10777	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
223 S Shields St, Ft Collins	Washington Elementary School	Lab School for Creative Learning	1919	5LR1574	A, C	A, C	1, 3
2901 S Shields St, Ft Collins	Wetzler, Harry F. and Melba R., House	Shields Annex	1962	5LR10796	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
116 Stephens St, Ft Collins	Todd, Bettie, House	Todd, Bettie, House	1956	5LR10802	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1400 Stover St, Ft Collins	Leshner Junior High School	Leshner Junior High School	1960	5LR10788	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
740 E Stuart, Ft Collins	Allison, L.R., House	Cooper Memrl Voctnal Training Home	1966	5LR10782	Not Eligible	Potentially	1
1320 E Stuart, Ft Collins	Riffenburgh Elementary School	Riffenburgh Elementary School	1968	5LR10795	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
2102 S Taft Hill, Ft Collins	Blevins Junior High School	Blevins Junior High School	1968	5LR10779	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
501 S Washington St, Ft Collins	Dunn Elementary School	Dunn Elementary School	1949	5LR10784	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1, 3
3909 Main St, Timnath	Timnath School	Timnath School Art Building	1909	5LR777	A, C	A, C	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
3909 Main St, Timnath	Timnath Consolidated School	Timnath Elementary School	1936	5LR10693	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
10431 N Cnty Rd 15, Ft Collins vicinity	Waverly School	Waverly School	1928	5LR10800	A, C	A, C	N/A
3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	1963	5LR10780	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A
3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte,	Cache la Poudre High School	Cache la Poudre Junior High School	1949	5LR10781	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A
360 Red Feather Lakes Rd, Livermore	Livermore School	Livermore Elementary	1953	5LR10789	Not Eligible	A, C	N/A
3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vicinity	Stove Prairie School	Stove Prairie Elementary School	1896	5LR848	Not Eligible	Listed	N/A

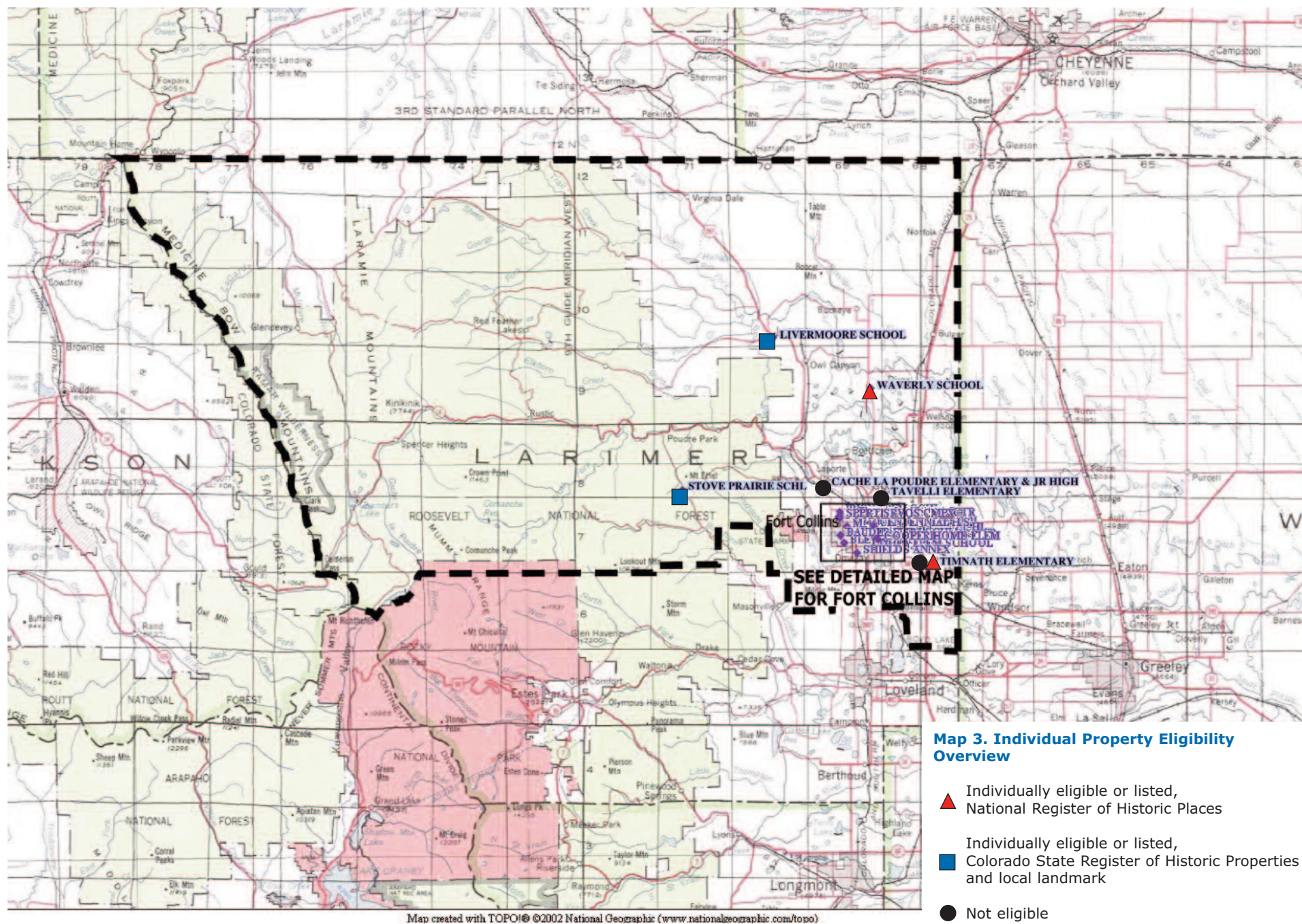
**Table 3. Survey Log by Site Number**

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Current Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Nat Reg Eligibility</b>	<b>Colo Reg Eligibility</b>	<b>Loc Lndmrk</b>
5LR463.35	Laurel Street School	Centennial High School	1907	330 E Laurel St, Ft Collins	A, C	A, C	1, 3
5LR777	Timnath School	Timnath School Art Building	1909	3909 Main St, Timnath	A, C	A, C	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
5LR848	Stove Prairie School	Stove Prairie Elementary School	1896	3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vicinity	Not Eligible	Listed	N/A
5LR1540	Dist 10 School/Mountain View School	Mountain View Administrative Annex	1906	2540 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1, 3
5LR1574	Washington Elementary School	Laboratory School for Creative Learning	1919	223 S Shields St, Ft Collins	A, C	A, C	1, 3
5LR1575	Lincoln Elementary School	Harris Bilingual Immersion Elem School	1919	501 E Elizabeth, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR7369	Fullana, Juan, Elementary School	Fullana Learning Center	1975	220 N. Grant, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1
5LR10693	Timnath Consolidated School	Timnath Elementary School	1936	3909 Main St, Timnath	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
5LR10776	Barton Elementary School	Discovery Center Science Museum	1956	703 E Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	A, C	A, C	1, 3
5LR10777	Bauder Elementary School	Bauder Elementary School	1968	2345 W Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10778	Bennett Elementary School	Bennett Elementary School	1963	1125 Bennett Rd, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10779	Blevins Junior High School	Blevins Junior High School	1968	2102 S Taft Hill, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10780	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	1963	3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A
5LR10781	Cache la Poudre High School	Cache la Poudre Junior High School	1949	3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte,	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A
5LR10782	Allison, L.R., House	Cooper Memrl Voctnal Training Home	1966	740 E Stuart, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Potentially	1
5LR10783	District Laundry	District Laundry	1968	201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10784	Dunn Elementary School	Dunn Elementary School	1949	501 S Washington St, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1, 3
5LR10785	Grounds Storage Complex	Grounds Storage Complex	1966	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10786	Maintenance Warehouse	Information Technology Center	1967	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10787	Irish Elementary School	Irish Elementary School	1968	515 Irish Dr, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10788	Leshner Junior High School	Leshner Junior High School	1960	1400 Stover St, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
5LR10789	Livermore School	Livermore Elementary	1953	360 Red Feather Lakes Rd, Livermore	Not Eligible	A, C	N/A
5LR10790	Main Terminal Bus Port	Main Terminal Bus Port	1970	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10791	Moore Elementary School	Moore Elementary School	1956	1905 Orchard Place, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10792	O'Dea Elementary School	O'Dea Elementary School	1964	312 Princeton Rd, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
5LR10793	Poudre Senior High School	Poudre Senior High School	1962	201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10794	Putnam Elementary School	Putnam Elementary School	1955	1400 Maple St, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10795	Riffenburgh Elementary School	Riffenburgh Elementary School	1968	1320 E Stuart, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
5LR10796	Wetzler, Harry F. and Melba R., House	Shields Annex	1962	2901 S Shields St, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10797	Administration Building	Johannsen Support Services Center	1970	2407 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10798	Tavelli Elementary School	Tavelli Elementary School	1967	1118 Miramont, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10799	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1967	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
5LR10800	Waverly School	Waverly School	1928	10431 N Cnty Rd 15, Ft Collins vicinity	A, C	A, C	N/A
5LR10802	Todd, Bettie, House	Todd, Bettie, House	1956	116 Stephens St, Ft Collins	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible

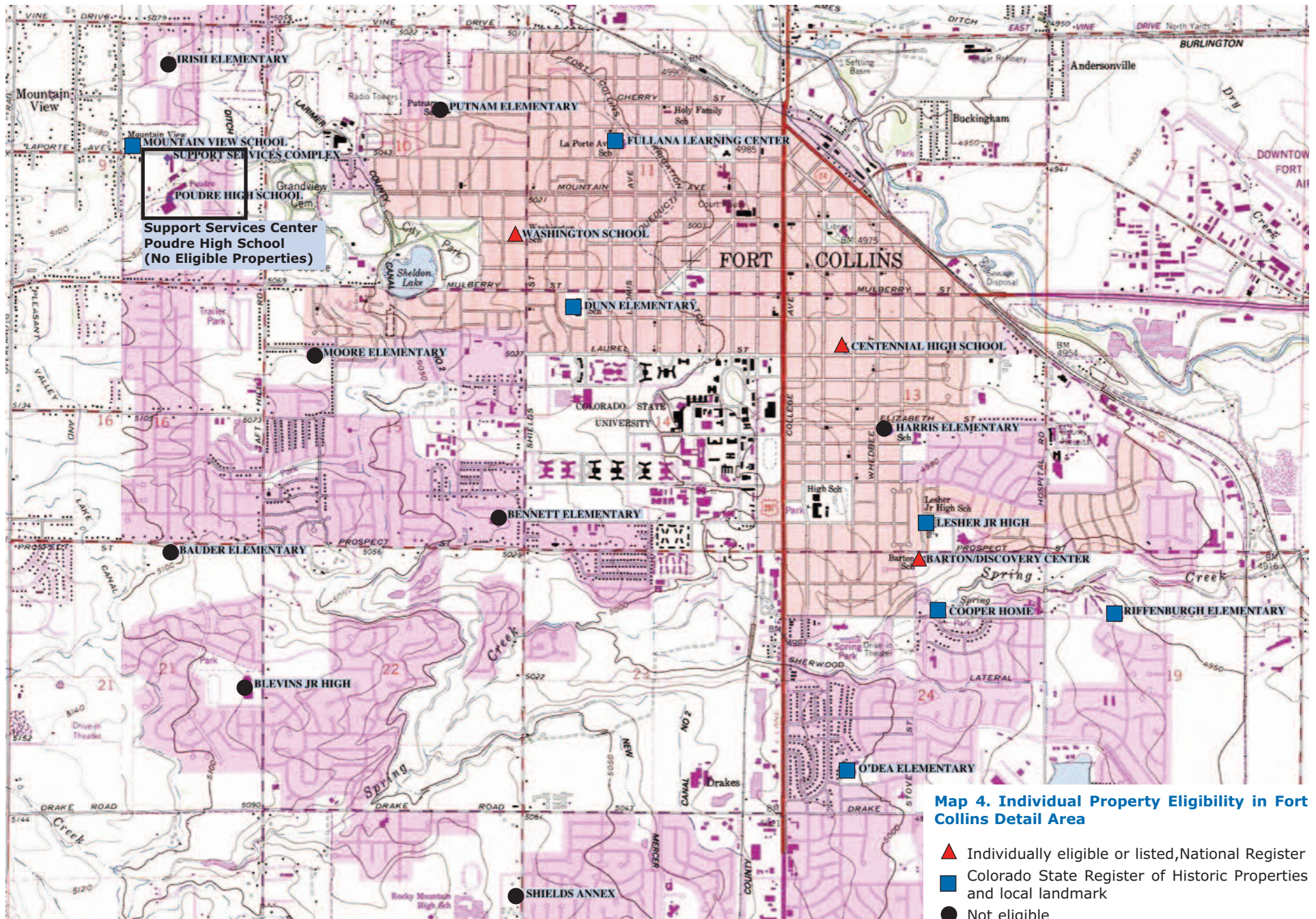
**Table 4. Survey Log by Eligibility**

Address	Site Number	Historic Name	Current Name	Year Built	Nat Reg Eligibility	Colo Reg Eligibility	Loc Lndmrk Eligibility
<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>							
330 E Laurel St, Ft Collins	5LR463.35	Laurel Street School	Centennial High School	1907	A, C	A, C	1, 3
703 E Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10776	Barton Elementary School	Discovery Center Science Museum	1956	A, C	A, C	1, 3
223 S Shields St, Ft Collins	5LR1574	Washington Elementary School	Laboratory School for Creative Learning	1919	A, C	A, C	1, 3
3909 Main St, Timnath	5LR777	Timnath School	Timnath School Art Building	1909	A, C	A, C	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
10431 N Cnty Rd 15, Ft Collins vicinity	5LR10800	Waverly School	Waverly School	1928	A, C	A, C	N/A
<b>Colorado Register of Historic Properties and Local Landmark</b>							
3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vicinity	5LR848	Stove Prairie School	Stove Prairie Elementary School	1896	Not Eligible	Listed	N/A
360 Red Feather Lakes Rd, Livermore	5LR10789	Livermore School	Livermore Elementary	1953	Not Eligible	A, C	N/A
220 N. Grant, Ft Collins	5LR7369	Fullana, Juan, Elementary School	Fullana Learning Center	1975	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1
2540 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR1540	Dist 10 School/Mountain View School	Mountain View Administrative Annex	1906	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1, 3
3909 Main St, Timnath	5LR10693	Timnath Consolidated School	Timnath Elementary School	1936	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 4, 6, 8, 10
312 Princeton Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10792	O'Dea Elementary School	O'Dea Elementary School	1964	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
1400 Stover St, Ft Collins	5LR10788	Leshner Junior High School	Leshner Junior High School	1960	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
740 E Stuart, Ft Collins	5LR10782	Allison, L.R., House	Cooper Memrl Vocatnl Training Home	1966	Not Eligible	Potentially	1
1320 E Stuart, Ft Collins	5LR10795	Riffenburgh Elementary School	Riffenburgh Elementary School	1968	Not Eligible	A, C	1, 3
501 S Washington St, Ft Collins	5LR10784	Dunn Elementary School	Dunn Elementary School	1949	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	1, 3
<b>Properties Currently Ineligible for Historic Designation</b>							
1125 Bennett Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10778	Bennett Elementary School	Bennett Elementary School	1963	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
501 E Elizabeth, Ft Collins	5LR1575	Lincoln Elementary School	Harris Bilingual Immersion Elem School	1919	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10783	District Laundry	District Laundry	1968	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10793	Poudre Senior High School	Poudre Senior High School	1962	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
515 Irish Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10787	Irish Elementary School	Irish Elementary School	1968	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2407 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10797	Administration Building	Johannsen Support Services Center	1970	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10785	Grounds Storage Complex	Grounds Storage Complex	1966	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10790	Main Terminal Bus Port	Main Terminal Bus Port	1970	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10786	Maintenance Warehouse	Information Technology Center	1967	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10799	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1967	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1400 Maple St, Ft Collins	5LR10794	Putnam Elementary School	Putnam Elementary School	1955	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1118 Miramont, Ft Collins	5LR10798	Tavelli Elementary School	Tavelli Elementary School	1967	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
1905 Orchard Place, Ft Collins	5LR10791	Moore Elementary School	Moore Elementary School	1956	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2345 W Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10777	Bauder Elementary School	Bauder Elementary School	1968	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2901 S Shields St, Ft Collins	5LR10796	Wetzler, Harry F. and Melba R., House	Shields Annex	1962	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
116 Stephens St, Ft Collins	5LR10802	Todd, Bettie, House	Todd, Bettie, House	1956	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
2102 S Taft Hill, Ft Collins	5LR10779	Blevins Junior High School	Blevins Junior High School	1968	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte	5LR10780	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	1963	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A
3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte,	5LR10781	Cache la Poudre High School	Cache la Poudre Junior High School	1949	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	N/A











**Table 5. Survey Log by Architect**

<b>Architect</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Site Num</b>	<b>Historic Name</b>	<b>Current Name</b>	<b>Year</b>
Alfred Watts & Grant	1400 Stover St, Ft Collins	5LR10788	Leshner Junior High School	Leshner Junior High School	1960
Atchison & Kloverstrom	501 S Washington St, Ft Collins	5LR10784	Dunn Elementary School	Dunn Elementary School	1949
Frewen, Frank and Earl Morris	501 E Elizabeth, Ft Collins	5LR1575	Lincoln Elementary School	Harris Bilingual Immrsn Elem School	1919
	223 S Shields St, Ft Collins	5LR1574	Washington Elementary School	Lab School for Creative Learning	1919
Fuller, Montezuma W.	330 E Laurel St, Ft Collins	5LR463.35	Laurel Street School	Centennial High School	1907
Magerfleisch & Burnham	3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte	5LR10780	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	1963
	3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte,	5LR10781	Cache la Poudre High School	Cache la Poudre Junior High School	1949
Morse, Stanley	360 Red Feather Lakes Rd, Livermore	5LR10789	Livermore School	Livermore Elementary	1953
Robb, Brenner & Brelig	1125 Bennett Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10778	Bennett Elementary School	Bennett Elementary School	1963
	220 N. Grant, Ft Collins	5LR7369	Fullana, Juan, Elementary School	Fullana Learning Center	1975
	515 Irish Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10787	Irish Elementary School	Irish Elementary School	1968
	2407 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10797	Administration Building	Johannsen Support Services Center	1970
	1400 Maple St, Ft Collins	5LR10794	Putnam Elementary School	Putnam Elementary School	1955
	1118 Miramont, Ft Collins	5LR10798	Tavelli Elementary School	Tavelli Elementary School	1967
	1905 Orchard Place, Ft Collins	5LR10791	Moore Elementary School	Moore Elementary School	1956
	312 Princeton Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10792	O'Dea Elementary School	O'Dea Elementary School	1964
	703 E Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10776	Barton Elementary School	Discovery Center Science Museum	1956
	2345 W Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10777	Bauder Elementary School	Bauder Elementary School	1968
	1320 E Stuart, Ft Collins	5LR10795	Riffenburgh Elementary School	Riffenburgh Elementary School	1968
Vannorsdel, Emanuel & Harlan Bosworth	3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vcnty	5LR848	Stove Prairie School	Stove Prairie Elementary School	1896
Wheeler & Lewis	2102 S Taft Hill, Ft Collins	5LR10779	Blevins Junior High School	Blevins Junior High School	1968
unknown	10431 N Cnty Rd 15, Ft Collins vcnty	5LR10800	Waverly School	Waverly School	1928
	201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10783	District Laundry	District Laundry	1968
	201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10793	Poudre Senior High School	Poudre Senior High School	1962
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10785	Grounds Storage Complex	Grounds Storage Complex	1966
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10790	Main Terminal Bus Port	Main Terminal Bus Port	1970
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10786	Maintenance Warehouse	Information Technology Center	1967
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10799	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1967
	2540 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR1540	Dist 10 School/Mountain View School	Mountain View Administrative Annex	1906
	3909 Main St, Timnath	5LR777	Timnath School	Timnath School Art Building	1909
	3909 Main St, Timnath	5LR10693	Timnath Consolidated School	Timnath Elementary School	1936
	2901 S Shields St, Ft Collins	5LR10796	Wetzler, Harry F. and Melba R., House	Shields Annex	1962
	116 Stephens St, Ft Collins	5LR10802	Todd, Bettie, House	Todd, Bettie, House	1956
	740 E Stuart, Ft Collins	5LR10782	Allison, L.R., House	Cooper Memrl Vocatnl Training Home	1966

**Table 6. Survey Log by Current Architectural Style**

Style	Address	Site Num	Historic Name	Current Name	Year
Classical Revival	330 E Laurel St, Ft Collins	5LR463.35	Laurel Street School	Centennial High School	1907
	3909 Main St, Timnath	5LR777	Timnath School	Timnath School Art Building	1909
International	501 S Washington St, Ft Collins	5LR10784	Dunn Elementary School	Dunn Elementary School	1949
	360 Red Feather Lakes Rd, Livermore	5LR10789	Livermore School	Livermore Elementary	1953
	1400 Maple St, Ft Collins	5LR10794	Putnam Elementary School	Putnam Elementary School	1955
	703 E Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10776	Barton Elementary School	Discovery Center Science Museum	1956
	1905 Orchard Place, Ft Collins	5LR10791	Moore Elementary School	Moore Elementary School	1956
	1400 Stover St, Ft Collins	5LR10788	Leshner Junior High School	Leshner Junior High School	1960
	1125 Bennett Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10778	Bennett Elementary School	Bennett Elementary School	1963
	312 Princeton Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10792	O'Dea Elementary School	O'Dea Elementary School	1964
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals	10431 N County Rd 15, Ft Collins vicinity	5LR10800	Waverly School	Waverly School	1928
Mansard	1118 Miramont, Ft Collins	5LR10798	Tavelli Elementary School	Tavelli Elementary School	1967
	2345 W Prospect Rd, Ft Collins	5LR10777	Bauder Elementary School	Bauder Elementary School	1968
	515 Irish Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10787	Irish Elementary School	Irish Elementary School	1968
	1320 E Stuart, Ft Collins	5LR10795	Riffenburgh Elementary School	Riffenburgh Elementary School	1968
Mission Revival	501 E Elizabeth, Ft Collins	5LR1575	Lincoln Elementary School	Harris Bilingual Immersion Elem School	1919
	223 S Shields St, Ft Collins	5LR1574	Washington Elementary School	Laboratory School for Creative Learning	1919
Modern	3909 Main St, Timnath	5LR10693	Timnath Consolidated School	Timnath Elementary School	1936
	2102 S Taft Hill, Ft Collins	5LR10779	Blevins Junior High School	Blevins Junior High School	1968
	2407 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10797	Administration Building	Johannsen Support Services Center	1970
Postmodern	201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10793	Poudre Senior High School	Poudre Senior High School	1962
	3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte	5LR10780	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	Cache la Poudre Elementary School	1963
Other/No Style/Mixed Styles	3891 Stove Prairie Rd, Bellvue vicinity	5LR848	Stove Prairie School	Stove Prairie Elementary School	1896
	2540 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR1540	Dist 10 School/Mountain View School	Mountain View Administrative Annex	1906
	3511 W County Rd 54G, Laporte,	5LR10781	Cache la Poudre High School	Cache la Poudre Junior High School	1949
	116 Stephens St, Ft Collins	5LR10802	Todd, Bettie, House	Todd, Bettie, House	1956
	2901 S Shields St, Ft Collins	5LR10796	Wetzler, Harry F. and Melba R., House	Shields Annex	1962
	740 E Stuart, Ft Collins	5LR10782	Allison, L.R., House	Cooper Memrl Vocatnl Training Home	1966
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10786	Maintenance Warehouse	Information Technology Center	1967
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10799	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1967
	201 Impala Dr, Ft Collins	5LR10783	District Laundry	District Laundry	1968
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10790	Main Terminal Bus Port	Main Terminal Bus Port	1970
	220 N. Grant, Ft Collins	5LR7369	Fullana, Juan, Elementary School	Fullana Learning Center	1975
	2413 Laporte Ave, Ft Collins	5LR10785	Grounds Storage Complex	Grounds Storage Complex	1966

# Chapter 5

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## Recommendations

The results of this intensive-level survey are without purpose unless they are applied to planning efforts. This section outlines Historitecture's recommendations for Poudre School District and the City of Fort Collins concerning PSD's historic properties.

### Recommendation 1: Formally Nominate Eligible Properties

A National Register listing, similar to listings in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties or as a local landmark, assists in preserving historic structures in a variety of ways:

- Recognition and appreciation of historic properties and their importance;
- Consideration in planning federal and federally assisted projects;
- Making property owners eligible for federal tax benefits;
- Consideration in decisions to issue surface coal mining permits; and
- Qualifying preservation projects for federal grant assistance.

While Poudre School District's tax-exempt status negates many of the tax benefits provided by a listing, a register nomination would open the door to additional funding opportunities provided through historic preservation grants and related sources.

This survey determined that one property is already listed in a register: the Stove Prairie School (5LR848) was individually listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties in 1997. Of the remaining thirty-three properties, five are eligible for the National Register; eleven are eligible or potentially eligible for the Colorado State Register; twelve are eligible for local landmark status; and the remainder is currently ineligible for any historic designation.

**National Register.** The Laboratory School for Creative Learning (Washington School) (5LR1574), the 1909 Timnath School (5LR777), and the Waverly School (5LR10800) are the most obvious candidates for listing in the National Register. All three are individually eligible under Criterion A (historical patterns) and Criterion C (architecture), and retain remarkably high levels of physical integrity, especially considering the extensive modifications made to most of the district's schools. Centennial High School (former Laurel Street School) (5LR463.35) is a slightly more difficult case because of recent modifications. However, the property retains sufficient integrity to express its significance. The Discovery Center Science Museum (former Barton Elementary School) (5LR10776) is one of the most intact of PSD's International-style schools and individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

**Colorado State Register and Local Landmark.** The International-style schools are particularly indicative of the



district's astounding post-World War II growth but are among the most threatened architecturally. Within the past decade, most of them have been modified with stylistically incompatible, Postmodern elements. Unfortunately, these elements are usually new entranceways — the principal façade's focal point. While these entranceways are intended to meet more stringent accessibility and security requirements, they often diminish the physical integrity of the school's architecture. Leshur Junior High School (5LR10788) is perhaps the most intact of any of the PSD's International-style schools. It even retains much of its original, minimalist interiors. Unlike Barton, however, this 1960 school building is not close to meeting the National Register's minimum 50-year requirement for listing. It is, nonetheless, an ideal candidate for the Colorado State Register or as a Fort Collins Landmark.

The remaining school district properties potentially eligible for individual listing in the Colorado State Register or as a local landmark are either less than 50 years old or lack a level of physical integrity high enough to justify individual listing in the National Register. They fall into two categories: those that are primarily the most intact example of a particular architectural style or those that are historically significant. Falling into the first category are O'Dea Elementary School (5LR10792) and Riffenburgh Elementary School (5LR10795). Both of these schools are the most intact examples (have the highest physical integrity) of their same-plan peers. The Livermore School (5LR848) and the Cooper Memorial Vocational Training Home (5LR10782) are primarily historically significant. The Livermore School represents the adoption of post-World War II pedagogy and an expanding population in rural Larimer County. The Cooper Memorial Vocational Training Home is significant for educational innovation, particularly for being the first school-district-operated vocational home in Colorado.

## Recommendation 2: Develop a Historic Preservation Management Plan

This second recommendation seeks to institutionalize the findings of this survey into Poudre School District's standard maintenance and remodeling practices. The historical and architectural significance of the district's buildings should be balanced with issues such as safety, accessibility, and security. Expansion and remodeling projects should be sensitive to a building's architectural style and seek to preserve character-defining features. The findings of this survey provide the foundation for developing historically and architecturally sensitive practices. In addition, the National Park Service and the Colorado Historical Society can provide guidelines and project review to ensure that maintenance, expansion, and remodeling projects retain a building's physical integrity. For example, the district could adopt *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, 1995* as a guideline. This document provides standards for four distinct but interrelated approaches to the treatment of historic properties:

**Preservation** focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. (Protection and Stabilization have now been consolidated under this

treatment.)

**Rehabilitation** acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.

**Restoration** depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

**Reconstruction** re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Of particular importance to the school district are the guidelines for rehabilitation. According to the *Secretary's Standards*, "When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment."

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

If the district seeks to pursue funding sources related to historic preservation, it may be required to meet the *Secretary's Standards*.

At the very least, the school district should include each intensive-level survey form with its respective property in the *Building Statistics* manual. The appendices of the manual could include the related historical context and/or this survey report.

### **Recommendation 3: Inventory Larimer County Rural Schools**

This project focused on those properties Poudre School District currently owns. However, many of Larimer County's rural schools still stand but are now privately owned. In addition, many more have vanished and those who remember their locations are aging; most of the county's rural schools closed with district consolidation in 1960. Historitecture recommends an intensive-level survey of the county's rural schools that are not currently owned by a school district. The locations of those schools no longer extant should be recorded. Moreover, in developing the historical context for this Poudre School District project, Historitecture discovered a paucity of rural school district references that were scholarly and accurately cited. The historical context developed for this PSD project could be expanded to provide a history of all Larimer County school districts and their schoolhouses. The document could include in-depth oral history interviews and present the scholarly history currently unavailable. The project could be coordinated through Larimer County or as a collaborative effort of the county's three school districts.

### **Recommendation 4: Create School History and Architecture Lessons**

Poudre School District's school buildings, combined with the associated historical context, could be developed into teaching tools to help the district's instructors address two *Colorado Model Content Standards* subject areas: history and visual arts. Developed by a task force of teachers across the state, the *Colorado Model Content Standards* are administered through the Colorado Department of Education. The *Standards for History* are as follows:

1. Students understand the chronological organization of history and know how to organize events and people into major eras to identify and explain historical relationships.
2. Students know how to use the processes and resources of historical inquiry.
3. Students understand that societies are diverse and have changed over time.
4. Students understand how science, technology, and economic activity have developed, changed, and affected societies throughout history.

5. Students understand political institutions and theories that have developed and changed over time.
6. Students know that religious and philosophical ideas have been powerful forces throughout history.

The *Colorado Model Content Standards* for the visual arts are as follows:

1. Students recognize and use the visual arts as a form of communication.
2. Students know and apply elements of art, principles of design, and sensory and expressive features of visual arts.
3. Students know and apply visual arts materials, tools, techniques, and processes.
4. Students relate the visual arts to various historical and cultural traditions.
5. Students analyze and evaluate the characteristics, merits, and meaning of works of art.

Poudre School District's schoolhouses and related buildings express an array of architectural styles, representing various social, economic, and political epochs in the city, county, state, and nation. In addition to these general guidelines, the *Colorado Model Content Standards* set specific expectations for each grade level. The third grade, for instance, emphasizes more state and local history. A history lesson based on local schools and their architecture, then, would be more relevant for third grade students. Indeed, the state's expectations for third grade history explicitly mention architecture. In order to meet history standard 6, third grade students will...

- Recognize that families have different traditions based on their individual religious and other beliefs and values.
- Identify religious organizations, service providers, and other community organizations, as well as the importance they play in various ways in their community.
- Give examples of forms of expression that depict the history, daily life, and beliefs of their community (e.g. art, *architecture*, religious, and community celebrations) [emphasis added].

Because of the variety of grade level expectations of the visual arts, lessons based on the district's architecture could be created for almost any grade. However, an architectural analysis may best serve high school students in the visual arts. The lessons could provide an introduction to students interested in historical architecture and architectural history, two fields that are often unfamiliar to enrolling college freshmen. Poudre School District could use the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places program as a model. This program uses properties listed in the National Register to teach history and architecture, and provides lesson plans at its website <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp>.

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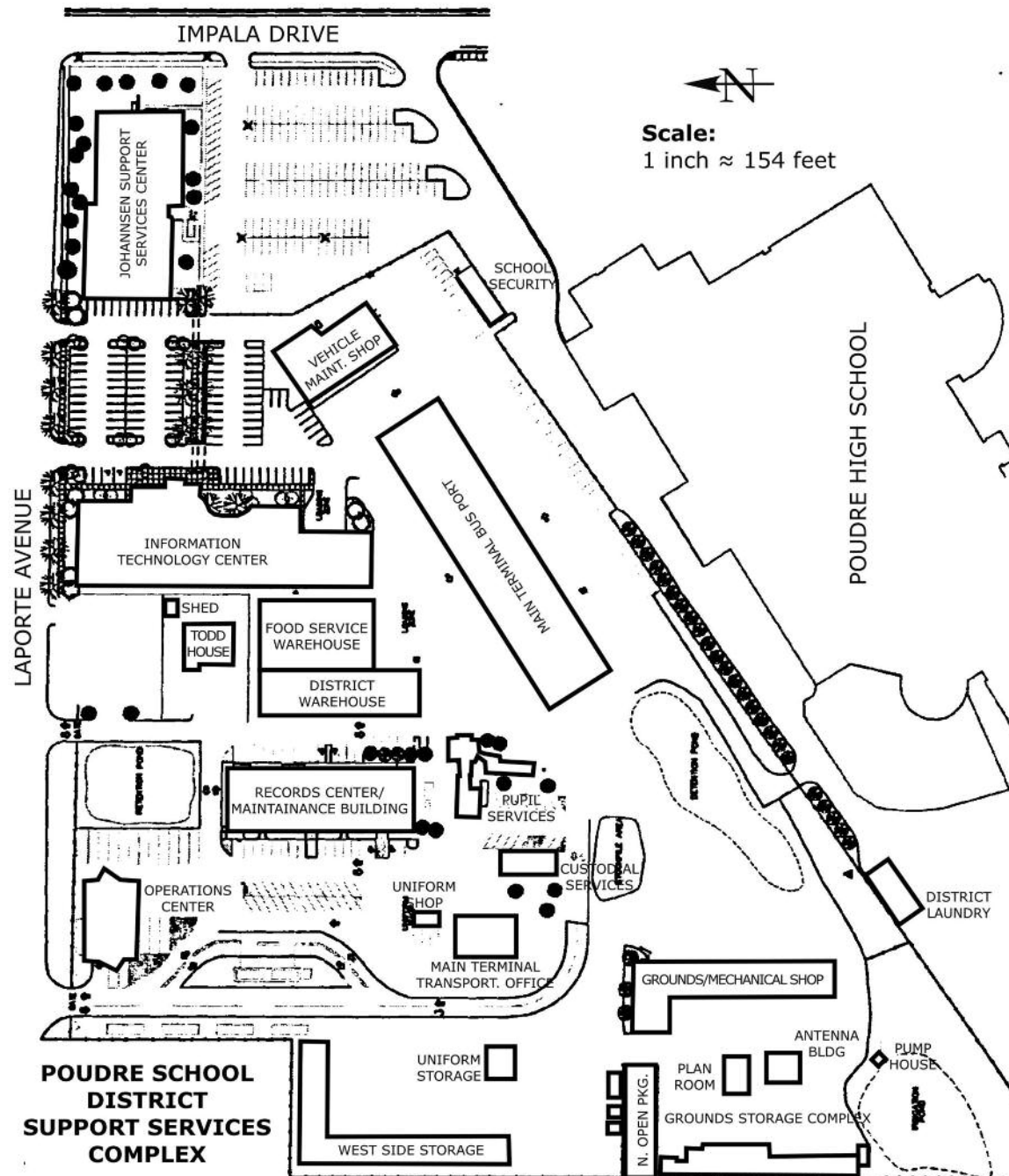
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# Appendix A

## Reconnaissance Survey Report

The following pages present the findings of a reconnaissance survey of those properties in Poudre School District's Support Services Complex (SSC) not included in the intensive-level survey. Historitecture conducted this reconnaissance survey to provide a broader context for those properties in the complex that were intensively surveyed. Adam Thomas, Historitecture Architectural Historian, conducted the reconnaissance survey on March 18, 2004. It consisted of nine properties constructed after 1970 and defined by the management practices of the district as outlined in *Poudre School District Building Statistics Manual*. A map of the complex follows.



**Map 5. Poudre School District Support Services Complex**

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-01
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Operations Center
<b>Current Name:</b>	Operations Center
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Irregular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	
<b>Stories:</b>	2
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Metal/pressed metal
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	Stucco
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	Stone/slate
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Other roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	Flat and gabled roofs
<b>Roof Material</b>	Metal roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: corrugated metal; stucco; slate shingles Windows: casement and fixed frame Roofing: standing-seam metal
<b>Style:</b>	Postmodern
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	2002
<b>Architect:</b>	Mellin & Associates
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Thissen Construction
<b>Construction history:</b>	Constructed in 2002
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	High
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD7: 5

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-02
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Above Ground Fuel Tanks
<b>Current Name:</b>	Above Ground Fuel Tanks
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Flat roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	
<b>Roof Material</b>	Other roof material
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	Concrete
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete pad Exterior Wall Cladding: concrete Windows: none Roofing: concrete
<b>Style:</b>	n/a
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1994
<b>Architect:</b>	n/a
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	Installed in 1994
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	High
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD7: 4

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-03
<b>Historic Name:</b>	District Warehouse
<b>Current Name:</b>	District Warehouse
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	17,875 square feet
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Concrete
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	Metal/pressed metal
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Gabled roof/side gabled roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	
<b>Roof Material</b>	Metal roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: concrete, sheet metal Windows: 1-beside-1-light, sliding sash, with aluminum frames Roofing: sheet metal
<b>Style:</b>	Side-gabled, steel- and concrete-framed warehouse
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1983
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	Constructed in 1983. Two sections joined in 1995.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	Moderate
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD7: 3



<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-04
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Facility Services Office
<b>Current Name:</b>	Pupil Services
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Irregular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	2,706 square feet
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Wood/horizontal siding
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Other roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	Side-gabled and flat roofs
<b>Roof Material</b>	Wood roof/shingle roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: horizontal, wooden composition Windows: 1-beside-1-light, sliding sash; 6-over-6-light, double-hung sash; 1-light awning; round oculus; all have aluminum frames Roofing: wood shingle and asphalt shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Side- and flat-gabled, wood-framed building
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1983
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	This building was constructed in 1983. Additions were made in 1991, 1996, and 1996.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	Moderately low (because of numerous additions)
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD7: 2

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-05
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Grounds/Mechanical Shops
<b>Current Name:</b>	Grounds/Mechanical Shops
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	L-Shaped Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	11,136 square feet
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Metal/pressed metal
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Gabled roof/side gabled roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	
<b>Roof Material</b>	Metal roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: sheet metal Windows: 1-beside-1-light, sliding sash, with white aluminum frames Roofing: sheet metal
<b>Style:</b>	Side-gabled, steel-framed warehouse
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1977
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	This building was constructed in 1977. Additions were made in 1982, 1983, 1994, and 1999.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	Moderately low (because of numerous additions)
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD7: 1

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-06
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Main Terminal Transportation Offices
<b>Current Name:</b>	Main Terminal Transportation Offices
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Wood/plywood/particle board
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	Metal/pressed metal
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Shed roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	
<b>Roof Material</b>	
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: particleboard, sheet metal Windows: 1-over-1-light, single-hung sash, with brown aluminum frames Roofing: unknown; surrounded by metal-clad parapet
<b>Style:</b>	Shed-roofed, wood-framed modular building
<b>Type:</b>	Modular
<b>Year Built:</b>	2000 (est)
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	This double-wide modular structure appears to have been manufactured around 2000.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	High
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD7: 0

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-07
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Records Center/Maintenance Building
<b>Current Name:</b>	Records Center/Maintenance Building
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	14,688 square feet
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Metal/pressed metal
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	Brick
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Gabled roof/side gabled roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	
<b>Roof Material</b>	Metal roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: sheet metal Windows: 1-beside-1-light, sliding sash, with white aluminum frames Roofing: sheet metal
<b>Style:</b>	Side-gabled, steel-framed warehouse
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1996-97
<b>Architect:</b>	Mike Speamak
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Dennis Knutson
<b>Construction history:</b>	This building was constructed in 1996-97.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	High
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD8: 36

<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-08
<b>Historic Name:</b>	School Security Building
<b>Current Name:</b>	School Security Building
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	1,632 square feet
<b>Stories:</b>	1
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Wood/plywood/particle board
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Gabled roof/side gabled roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	
<b>Roof Material</b>	Asphalt roof/composition roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: plywood (with vertical battens) Windows: 1-beside-1-light, sliding sash, with white aluminum frames Roofing: interlocking asphalt shingles
<b>Style:</b>	Side-gabled, wood-framed office building
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1974
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	This building was constructed in 1974. An addition was made to the east end in 1981. Offices were remodeled in 2000.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	Moderately high
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD8-35



<b>Survey Number:</b>	PSDR-09
<b>Historic Name:</b>	unknown
<b>Current Name:</b>	Uniform Shop
<b>Address:</b>	2407 Laporte Avenue
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangular Plan
<b>Dimensions:</b>	628 square feet
<b>Stories:</b>	1 1/2
<b>Exterior Wall Material 1:</b>	Concrete/concrete block
<b>Exterior Wall Material 2:</b>	
<b>Exterior Wall Material 3:</b>	
<b>Roof Configuration:</b>	Other roof
<b>Other Roof Configuration:</b>	Side-gabled and shed roofs
<b>Roof Material</b>	Asphalt roof/composition roof
<b>Other Roof Material</b>	
<b>General Architectural Features:</b>	Foundation: concrete Exterior Wall Cladding: stack-bonded concrete block Windows: 1-light casement and fixed frame with wood frames Roofing: asphalt shingles
<b>Style:</b>	Side-gabled/shed-roofed, concrete-block structure
<b>Type:</b>	
<b>Year Built:</b>	1972
<b>Architect:</b>	Unknown
<b>Builder/Contractor:</b>	Unknown
<b>Construction history:</b>	This building was constructed in 1972. The single-story portion, containing a classroom, was added in 1974.
<b>Assessed Physical Integrity:</b>	Moderately high
<b>Photograph Number:</b>	PSD8: 34

# Appendix B

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## Photograph Log

Survey Areas: Poudre School District R-1  
Location: Larimer County, Colorado  
Photographer: Adam Thomas  
Negatives: Historic Preservation Program  
Advance Planning Department  
City of Fort Collins  
281 North College Avenue  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80522

The following photograph logs are organized first by roll and frame, then by address, and finally by site number.