



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL
REGISTER

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Curtis School
other names/site number: 5AH459

2. Location


street & number: 2349 East Orchard Road (NA) not for publication
city, town: Greenwood Village (NA) vicinity
state: CO code: 008 county: Arapahoe code: 005 zip code: 80121

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
() private	(X) building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
(X) public-local	() district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
() public-State	() site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
() public-Federal	() structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	() object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this (x) nomination () request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (x) meets () does not meet the National Register criteria.
() See continuation sheet.

 5/14/92
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
() See continuation sheet
- () determined eligible for the National Register. () See continuation sheet
- () determined not eligible for the National Register.
- () removed from the National Register.
- () other, (explain:) _____

Entered in the
National Register

 6/25/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Education/school
Social/meeting hall

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Education
Social/meeting hall
Recreation and Culture/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Vernacular Masonry

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundations concrete
walls brick
roof wood shingle
other sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The 1914 Curtis School is a one-story brick schoolhouse with a hipped roof, projecting gabled entrance bay, and central bell tower. It is designed in a vernacular style incorporating architectural elements popular at the time of its construction. The building's architecture is representative of early twentieth century rural schoolhouses in Colorado and its simple design and small size continue to convey the sense of its original function. The building displays a high degree of historic integrity in terms of materials, which include original brick walls, decorative wooden shingles in the gables and stone trim. The original workmanship of the building, which represented the effort of the community to contribute to and influence local education, has been preserved. In 1987, the school building which was originally on the northwest corner of University Boulevard and Orchard Road and faced east on University, was moved approximately three hundred feet west from its original location in order to prevent its demolition. It was turned 90 degrees to face south onto Orchard Road so the building still has a street orientation. In its present location, the school is still connected to its historic surroundings and to the community with which it is historically associated.

In composition, Curtis School is an early twentieth century red brick schoolhouse, with bricks laid in stretcher bond. The wood shingled, hipped roof has widely overhanging eaves which offer some protection against the elements. The L-shaped plan of the building is composed of three sections: a gabled entrance bay; a central, rectangular section which includes the small stage; and a rear rectangular wing which was added in 1932.

The symmetrical facade of the building is dominated by the projecting entrance bay which has a gabled roof with eave return (see photograph 1). The gable features decorative wood shingles in bands of diamond, plain, and fishscale patterns.

(X) See continuation sheet

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The center entrance is covered with a shed roofed hood supported by large shaped triangular braces with stone tabs. The new, paneled and glazed door has a transom and sidelights. Flanking the entrance are two twelve light windows with rusticated sandstone sills. Similar windows are located on the side elevations of the entrance bay and one is found to the right of the entrance bay. On the ridge of the bay roof is a shingled bell tower with pyramidal hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and louvered openings.

The eastern elevation of the central portion of the building has a horizontal, single-light window with rusticated sandstone sill which provides illumination for the small interior stage (see photograph 2). The opposite wall has three, evenly spaced, one-over-one light, double-hung windows with sandstone sills. This configuration avoided the cross-illumination which was believed harmful to children's eyes during the early twentieth century (see photograph 3).¹

The rear wing of the building was a 1932 addition. The eastern elevation of the wing contains a band of four one-over-one light double-hung windows with rusticated sandstone sills. The western elevation of the northern wing features a series of five, one-over-one light double-hung windows with sandstone sills and a shared sill course. Windows were placed in groups to give the lighting effect of a single large window.² The rear of the building has two, evenly spaced, one-over-one light double-hung windows with sandstone sills. Projecting from the roof is a red brick chimney with green brick trim. A basement entrance has been enclosed with brick on the rear elevation, as has a rear entrance to the first story on the western elevation (see photograph 3).

In 1987, the City of Greenwood Village moved the building approximately three hundred feet to the west in order to save it from demolition. The city then undertook the rehabilitation of the building for its use as a community art and history center. In its original location, the school faced east toward University Boulevard. After its move, the building was oriented in a southerly direction, facing Orchard Road, thus avoiding orienting the building toward a large church and parking lot. The building originally had a raised foundation of green brick and a full basement. In its new location, the building also has a full basement, with a red brick and concrete block foundation. Wherever possible, the original green

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foundation brick was salvaged and laid along the line between the original walls and the new foundation. The move did little to diminish the historic integrity of the building because it is very close to its original site, has a street orientation and retains most of the original architectural features.

In order to provide handicap access to both levels of the building, as mandated by Table 33-A of the 1985 Uniform Building Code, the facade and rear elevations were placed at grade. The steps leading to the front, side and rear doors have been eliminated which alters the historic appearance somewhat. The eastern and western elevations of the building were excavated below grade to allow for the construction of handicap ramps and add natural illumination for the lower floor. The eastern elevation displays three courses of the original green brick foundation, below which are red brick walls with garden level windows. Terraces stepped away from the building allow the admission of sunlight to the windows. The garden level of the western elevation is fully exposed and has three courses of original green brick atop red brick walls. A concrete ramp and stairs lead to garden level entrances (see photograph 3). Because the ramps are below grade there is little visual change to the exterior.

The interior of the building underwent some remodeling to provide a ramp necessary for handicap access within the building and stairs to the lower level. (See drawing of interior layout.) The first floor of the building is divided, as it originally was, into two small rooms flanking the entrance hall, a large central room with raised stage on the east, and a large northern room. An enclosed stairway to the lower level was added at the rear to conform with Section 3309 (a-d) of the 1985 Uniform Building Code. Much of the interior was restored and the rooms retain their original hardwood floors; architrave surrounds around doors and windows; cornice, chair rail, and baseboard molding; built-in cupboards; and the small raised stage utilized for performances (see photograph 4). The lower level contains a large meeting room, restrooms, and a kitchen facility integral to continuing the building's historic function as a center for community events.

The surroundings of the building are compatible with the original function and historic associations of the building. The building has always faced a major road. In 1953, the school district purchased five acres of land to be associated with the school. In 1986, the City of Greenwood Village purchased the acreage and converted it to a park, known as Curtis Park. The school now sits in the southeastern corner of this park, and the school is flanked by the park on the north and west. To the south is a landscaped area of trees and grass, creating a buffer between the building and the street. To the east is a landscaped area and a new parking lot

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for the church. Foundation level plantings, trees, sidewalks, and a flag pole comprise the landscape features in the immediate vicinity of the school. This setting is similar to the building's historic setting, wherein it faced a road and was surrounded on two sides by open land. In this manner the school continues to suggest its public use accessibility.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: () nationally () statewide (x) locally
Applicable National Register Criteria (X) A () B () C () D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) () A (X) B () C () D () E () F () G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions) **Period of Significance** **Significant Dates**

Social History 1914-41 1914

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Not Known

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Curtis School is the oldest public building in the City of Greenwood Village and is significant under criterion A, for its historic role in the community life of local residents in Arapahoe County. Although the building has been moved, it meets criterion consideration B, for its historic social significance and because it is the only historic public building associated with the community which developed in the area. The school is the only building designated a historic landmark by Greenwood Village.

The first Curtis School was founded in 1901 and when the educational demands of the community expanded, the original frame building was replaced by the current brick building in 1914. During the same year, local residents petitioned to create a separate district to administer Curtis School, thereby strengthening their influence on its operation. The school served families in its vicinity for fifty-three years, providing an education for many members of the community, including minority students, and those with physical handicaps during its later years. The early history of the school reflects the story of rural education before the modern period of school district consolidation and testifies to the complex role small rural schoolhouses played during the twentieth century in Colorado.

Curtis School has social significance under criterion A for its role as a focus of local community life and use as a community center and public building. During its history, the building has housed a number of public activities. As was typical of the small rural school, the building was the scene of educational performances and school gatherings, such as concerts, plays, and holiday festivities.

(x) See continuation sheet

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In addition, the building played a larger role in the life of the community, as it served as a hall for church services, grange meetings, and government activities. In this way, the building provided a multi-purpose facility essential to local resident's private and public lives. The significance of the building to the community has been demonstrated in recent years, when Greenwood Village purchased the building and expended substantial funds to preserve it as a community art and history center.

Curtis School reflects design and decorative elements typical of small rural schoolhouses during the early twentieth century in Colorado. The building's composition includes architectural features commonly found on small rural schoolhouses, including a one-story symmetrical composition with hipped roof, an enclosed entrance bay, and large, grouped and evenly spaced windows. The decorative wood shingles in the gable end, shaped hood braces, stone trim, and shingled bell tower convey the sense of community pride and craftsmanship which went into the school's construction. While the building operated as a school until 1967, the period of significance ends in 1941 to comply with the National Register 50 year rule.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Origins

Initial educational developments in the area of Curtis School occurred under the auspices of School District 36, Arapahoe County, Colorado, which was established in the late 1880s. That district's first school was a frame structure at East Quincy Avenue (then known as Breene or Breen Avenue) and South University Boulevard to the north of present-day Curtis School. In 1898, a branch school was started in the southern portion of the district in a house donated by Arthur deKoevend. The latter facility quickly proved too small and the district began exploring expansion options.

In September 1901, the school district opened another branch school in the southern area, Curtis School, which replaced the deKoevend structure. The building was located on an acre of land which had been donated by Charles M. Curtis, an early landowner in the area whose children were among the first students at the school.³ The frame building at the northwest corner of East Orchard Avenue and South

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University Boulevard began classes with ten pupils in attendance. Residents of the northern portion of the school district, who dominated the school board, soon decided that they preferred the new building for their children. Therefore, in an action local residents called "the swap," the new Curtis building was exchanged for the Breene Avenue schoolhouse, which was moved to the East Orchard Avenue location.⁴

In 1914, the community demonstrated its commitment to education by erecting a more substantial brick building at the northwest corner of South University and East Orchard. The \$3,200 building faced east toward University Boulevard and featured a gabled entrance bay topped by a shingled bell tower. The main floor of the interior held a large classroom with a stage, while the basement contained a large rectangular room and a separate furnace room for the coal-fired furnace. Gasoline-powered lanterns provided light as the building was not supplied with electricity. Restroom facilities consisted of two privies in the schoolyard. Since the school had no running water, the janitor brought water to the school each day in a ten-gallon jar. When construction on the new building commenced in 1913, the old frame school building was moved to the southwest corner of the property. A barn stood in the northwest corner to house student's horses. Play equipment consisted of "swings made from old telephone poles and three or four teeter-totters."⁵

Curtis School severed its ties with School District 36 in July 1914. Upon petition of G. R. Enderick, J. W. Kraft, Loretta D. Paul, Frank M. Burnett, Mrs. C. E. Mayhew, and Cain Peterson, the school was designated School District 37 in Arapahoe County. The move probably reflected a desire for local control of the school, in contrast to the large consolidated school districts of today, as well as lingering ill will over the earlier swap of buildings by the old district in 1901.⁶

For the 1914-32 period, Curtis School was a one-room facility that included grades one through six. For schooling beyond the sixth grade, students were transported into Englewood or Littleton. Over the years, the student body included a few black children from families in the area and former students recall that the school was harmoniously integrated.⁷ Attendance for Curtis School was drawn from the immediate unincorporated Arapahoe County vicinity, which was rural in nature for much of the school's existence. One early student recalled seeing coyotes on his way to school in the morning. Another remembered that the area around the school was prairie, sprinkled with Johnny-jump-ups and other wildflowers.⁸

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As the only public building in the immediate vicinity, Curtis School was used for a variety of community and social activities in addition to its educational function. A close relationship existed between the school and the local chapter of the Grange. The Grandview Grange Number 151 held meetings at Curtis School throughout the 1920s, in addition to utilizing the original frame school building for Grange activities.

Expansion

A rear addition to Curtis School was begun in 1931 and completed in 1932. The \$4,430 expansion included another classroom on the main floor and a garden-level classroom in the basement. With three classrooms, grades seven through nine were added to the school. The teaching staff grew to three and enrollment during the 1930s averaged eighty students.⁹ The school's milieu continued to be rural and former students recall severe dust storms during the 1930s that necessitated placing wet sheets over the school windows. According to one former student, "most of the men in the community farmed or were self-employed" during the decade.¹⁰

Mrs. Emilie Fredericksen began teaching at Curtis School in 1934 and her tenure extended to the school's closure in 1967. A native of the mining town of Black Hawk, Colorado, Mrs. Fredericksen was a graduate of California State Teachers College in San Francisco. She taught the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades at Curtis School, in addition to art, world history, and English. Her initial salary was eighty dollars per month and her duties included stoking the coal-fired furnace.¹¹

The original frame school building in the southwest corner of the parcel, which had been used for school classes, grange activities, and school board meetings during the late 1910s and 1920s, was sold in 1931. Sometime after 1933, the building was moved several hundred yards westward, where it formed the core of a residence built at 2121 East Orchard Avenue. The removal of the building afforded more playground space. Electricity was brought to the brick Curtis School building in 1927, but indoor plumbing, in the form of a single basement bathroom, did not arrive until the 1933-35 period. In the early 1930s water was obtained from an artesian well drilled on the southeast corner of the grounds. An acre of additional playground space was obtained in 1941 from an adjoining landowner in exchange for access to water from the well. The old furnace was replaced in 1936 or 1937 with a coal-fired stoker unit.¹²

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Curtis School continued to be used for both educational and community functions throughout the 1930s and 1940s. School historian Ileen Sue Fakiri described the school as "a focus of community life" during the Great Depression. Special school days, such as the autumn carnival, the Christmas program, and the end of school picnic, were community affairs. The Grandview Grange, which had earlier used both the frame building and the brick building, continued to hold meetings in the newly expanded basement. Church groups, including Sunday school classes and vacation bible school during the summer, also met at Curtis School during the 1930s.¹³

Consolidation and Closure

In 1948, the Curtis School district was consolidated with Arapahoe County School District 6 (Littleton Public Schools). The school reverted to include only grades one through six. One classroom was used for first through third grades, another for fourth through sixth, and the third for special education classes. When the latter class was moved in 1954, a teacher was hired to conduct a class for handicapped students. To accommodate hot lunches for pupils, a kitchen was added to the school's basement in the 1950s. An attempt by District 6 to close the school and bus students in 1955 was abandoned in the face of widespread opposition from parents. The closure of Curtis School finally came in 1967, with the district citing the facility's water supply, heating system, traffic in the area, and lack of a gymnasium as factors in the decision. The district used the building to house library and audio visual instructional services employees from 1967 through 1985.¹⁴

Curtis School continued to serve community needs beyond purely educational functions during the late 1940s and 1950s. After the town of Greenwood Village was incorporated in 1950, the school served as the town hall in which city council meetings and traffic court were conducted after school hours. The building functioned in this capacity from 1951 to 1963, when the fire station at South University and the Highline Canal began to be used as the town hall. After organization of the interdenominational Mission Hills Community Church in 1948, Sunday school classes continued to be conducted in Curtis School during the first half of the 1950s. Some Four-H members recall meetings of that organization taking place in Curtis School during the late 1950s and early 1960s.¹⁵

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Move and Rebirth

The area surrounding Curtis School has undergone substantial changes since the end of World War II. While all of Arapahoe County had a population of 52,125 in 1950, the jurisdiction had 391,511 inhabitants by 1990, a more than sevenfold increase. The town of Greenwood Village was not incorporated until 1950 and by 1960 had a population of just 572. The 1990 Census showed a population of 7,589 for the city, which covered nearly eight square miles. Residential subdivisions, shopping centers, and office parks had supplanted agrarian pursuits in most of western Arapahoe County in a typical example of post-war suburbanization.¹⁶

In 1985, the school district sold the Curtis School site to the Mission Hills Baptist Church, which adjoined the school site to the north. In May 1985, the City of Greenwood Village executed an agreement with the church giving the city an option to move the building if notified by the church of plans to demolish it. In February 1987, the church notified the city of plans to expand the church southward, necessitating the school building's demolition. The Greenwood Village City Council voted in April 1987 to allocate funds to move Curtis School to the southeast corner of nearby Curtis Park.¹⁷

The school building was transferred to the city of Greenwood Village in October 1987, when the building was removed from its original foundation. The school was temporarily stored in the church parking lot until its new basement and foundation were completed. In spring 1988, the new site was ready and the building was moved by truck and set in place. The new location was approximately three hundred feet west of the original site with the building facing south toward East Orchard Road. During May to September 1988, construction proceeded on exterior ramps on the west and north to make the lower level accessible to the handicapped. In 1989, the structure was renamed the "Curtis School Arts and Humanities Center." Interior renovation occurred between April and September 1991 with a formal dedication held on 28 September 1991. The mission statement and purpose of the reborn building is "to provide a multi-disciplinary public institution where the community can experience cultural, social, and educational programs related to the arts and humanities. Historical programs will focus on the exhibition, study, and interpretation of Greenwood Village and the surrounding Arapahoe County to reveal time-honored traditions and heritage."¹⁸ In essence, this is a continuation of the role that Curtis School had fulfilled since 1914.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Brennan, Bev. "Physical History of Curtis School House." 3 August 1988. Manuscript on file at Curtis School Arts and Humanities Center, Greenwood Village, Colo.

Colorado Department of Local Affairs. "Census Counts of Population of Colorado Municipalities: April 1, 1940-1990." Computer printout. 30 January 1991.

(X) See continuation sheet

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 # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property: 0.39 acres

UTM References

A 1|3 5|0|3|4|0|0| 4|3|8|4|2|8|0|

Zone Easting

Northing

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Zone

Easting

Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Zone

Easting

Northing

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Zone

Easting

Northing

() See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(X) See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes sufficient land to give Curtis School a setting similar to its original setting.

() See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons

Organization: Front Range Research Associates, Inc

Street & Number: 3635 West 46th Avenue

City or Town: Denver

Date: November 1991

Telephone: (303) 477-7597

State: CO Zip Code: 80211

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Major Bibliographical References (Con't.)

- Colorado Historical Society Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
Denver, Colo. Site Inventory Files relating to Curtis School and other one-room schoolhouses in Colorado.
- Curtis School Arts and Humanities Center, Greenwood Village, Colo. Newspaper Clippings files.
- Director of Parks, Trails, and Recreation, City of Greenwood Village. "Curtis School Mission Statement and Purpose." in **Administrative Policies and Procedures, Section 181.00.**
- Fakiri, Ileen Sue. "The History of Curtis School." 28 July 1988. Manuscript on file at Curtis School Arts and Humanities Center, Greenwood Village, Colo.
- Goe, Donald K. and Crowle, Clarice M. **The History of Cherry Creek School District Number Five, 1869 - 1981.** 1981.
- Gulliford, Andrew. **America's Country Schools.** Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984.
- HWH Associates, Inc., Architects. "Curtis School Building Analysis." 13 July 1987. Report on file at Curtis School Arts and Humanities Center, Greenwood Village, Colo.
- Pearce, Sarah. **A Guide to Colorado Architecture.** Denver: Colorado Historical Society, 1986.
- School District No. 6, Arapahoe County, Colo. "Record of Proceedings, 1947-1962.
- Smith, Karen, Recreation Supervisor City of Greenwood Village to Laurie Simmons. Memorandum on City's Action Related to Curtis School. 10 May 1991.
- Willits, W. C. "Willits Farm Map of Denver, 1899." Denver: W. C. Willits, 1899.

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Verbal Boundary Description (Con't.)

The building is located in the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 14, Township 5 South, Range 68 West, 6th Principal Meridian, Greenwood Village, Arapahoe County, Colorado, consisting of a portion of Parcel A, described as: beginning at the southeast corner of Parcel A (pin and cap #9138), thence westerly 101 feet along the southern boundary of Parcel A; thence northerly 168 feet; thence easterly approximately 101 feet to the intersection of the eastern boundary of Parcel A; thence southerly approximately 168 feet along the eastern boundary of Parcel A to the point of beginning. The boundary is shown as a dashed line on the enclosed sketch map.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Andrew Gullifor, **America's Country Schools** (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1984), p. 194.
2. Ibid.
3. W. C. Willits, "Willits Farm Map of Denver, 1899", Denver, Colorado: W. C. Willits, 1899.
4. Donald K. Goe and Clarice M. Crowle, **The History of Cherry Creek School District Number Five, 1869-1981**, pp. 50-52; Ileen Sue Fakiri, "The History of Curtis School" (Denver: Ileen Sue Fakiri, 28 July 1988), pp. 1-2; and **Littleton Independent**, "Curtis School Ringing Own Death Knell as Progress Foretells End of 'Red School'," 1959.
5. Fakiri, p. 2, citing recollections of Coatsworth C. Pinkney, who began attending school at the site as a first grader in 1912 and Bev Brennan, "Physical History of Curtis Schoolhouse," 3 August 1988, Appendix C, Superintendent's Reports.
6. Fakiri, p. 3.
7. Fakiri, pp. 7-8.
8. Fakiri, pp. 7, 20.
9. Brennan, Appendix C.
10. Fakiri, pp. 12, 13.
11. Newspaper clippings on Emilie Fredericksen, Curtis School Arts and Humanities Center, Greenwood Village, Colorado, 28 September 1991.
12. Fakiri, pp. 3, 4, 25 and Brennan. pp. 7-9.
13. Fakiri, pp. 25, 26.
14. Fakiri, pp. 5, 15, 17, 19 and Brennan, p. 14.

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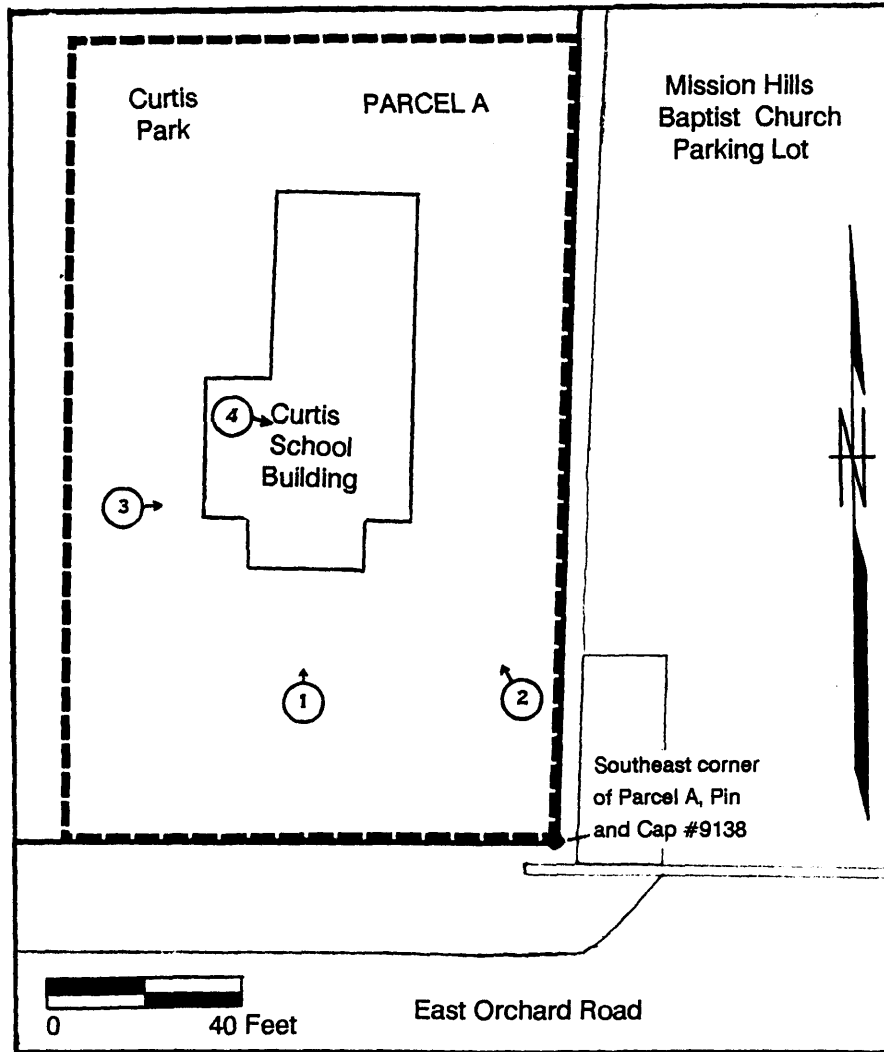
FOOTNOTES (continued)

15. Fakiri, pp. 28, 29.
16. Colorado Department of Local Affairs, "Census Counts of Population of Colorado Municipalities: April 1, 1940-1990," computer printout, 30 January 1991.
17. Memorandum, "City's Action Related to Curtis School," from Karen Smith, Recreation Supervisor, to Laurie Simmons, Front Range Research Associates, Inc., 10 May 1991.
18. Fakiri, p. 6 Memorandum, "City's Action Related to Curtis School," from Karen Smith, Recreation Supervisor, to Laurie Simmons, Front Range Research Associates, Inc., 10 May 1991; Memorandum on recommended name change for Curtis School, from Parks, Trails, and Recreation Commission to the Greenwood Village Mayor and City Council, 3 May 1989; and Director of Parks, Trails, and Recreation, City of Greenwood Village, "Curtis School Mission Statement and Purpose," Administrative Policies and Procedures, Section 181.00, p.1.

CURTIS SCHOOL

Sketch Map 1 of 2

Located in the
Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter,
Section 14, Township 5 South, Range 68 West,
6th Principal Meridian, Greenwood Village,
Arapahoe County, Colorado



SOURCE: Based on a scaled survey map of the site produced by Contract Surveyors, Ltd., 2119 S. Birch St., Denver, Colorado 80222, Job Number 87104, 29 May 1987.

