



STATE COLORADO
CITY DENVER COUNTY DENVER
DATE FEBRUARY 5, 1953

ARCHITECTS' ROSTER QUESTIONNAIRE

TO EVERY ARCHITECT IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS:

The Architects' Roster is maintained by The American Institute of Architects as a service to the profession as a whole and to agencies of the United States Government. Every registered architect, whether or not a member of The Institute, is eligible for inclusion in the Roster. The Institute maintains custody of the Roster, keeps it up to date and in good order for use. The Roster is available to any representative of the Government and to representatives of foreign governments in Washington. Reference may be made to The Architects' Roster in negotiations with government agencies and other interested parties. Experience with the Roster since its establishment in 1946 has shown its usefulness. Growing out of an earlier Register of architects qualified for public works, The Roster provides at The Octagon an accurate, current record of the qualifications and achievements of members of the profession. It allows a positive and helpful response to requests for factual information on architects, and in that way constitutes a service to the profession.

The American Institute of Architects assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of statements made in this Questionnaire. The obligation to maintain this record as a current description of an architectural firm rests with the firm, and supplementary record forms are available for this purpose.

PARTNERSHIPS SHOULD MAKE A JOINT RETURN ONLY.

Original and one copy to be mailed to THE ARCHITECTS' ROSTER, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. One copy to be retained by the author.

- 1 a FIRM (Indicate whether individual, partnership or corporation.)
ATCHISON & KLOVERSTROM - ARCHITECTS
(Paul Atchison - Architect, 1936-38 & 1942-45)
- b FORMER FIRM, Name if any (Atchison & Emery - Architects, 1938-40)
- 2 STREET ADDRESS 1254 Monaco Parkway, Denver 20, Colo Phone Fremont 9151
- 3 YEAR ESTABLISHED 1945

5 REMARKS CONCERNING QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRM

(This space is best used to present qualifying information such as number of employees, amount of office space, financial information and other information presumed of interest to a prospective client. Append extra sheet or use back of this form, if necessary.)

While the firm has come to specialize in recent years mostly in school buildings, both members of the firm have had broad experience on all types of buildings incident to regular architectural practice, i.e., hospitals, government buildings, churches, theatres, industrial buildings, manufacturing plants, etc., besides experience with most of the standard T.O. and Mobilization type structures used for the Armed Services during World War II.

6 CONSULTANTS USUALLY EMPLOYED: (If a member of your staff, so state.)

a STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual... Milo S. Ketchum - Consulting Engineer
Business Address... 1090 Fox Street, Denver, Colorado

b HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual... Marshall & Johnson - Mechanical Engineers
Business Address... 280 South Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.

c ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual... Harold Dyer - Electrical Engineer
Business Address... 1375 South Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.

d PLUMBING OR SANITARY ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual... Marshall & Johnson - Mechanical Engineers
Business Address... 280 South Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colorado

e LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Name of Firm or Individual... Sam L. Huddleston - Landscape Architect
Business Address... 2323 South Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado

f OTHER (Civil, Foundation or Mechanical Engineers, Appraiser, Equipment Designers, Valuers, Industrial Layout Engineers, etc.)

- Karl F. Hehl - Civil Engineer
765 Gilpin Street, Denver, Colorado
- Dr. O. L. Troxel - Educational Consultant
Colo. State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.
- James Kenna - Theatre Consultant
% Civic Theatre, Denver, Colorado
- Laboratory Engineers - Soil Analysis
2390 Delgany Street, Denver, Colorado

7 REPRESENTATIVE WORK FOR WHICH YOU WERE OR ARE ARCHITECTS; OR WERE OR ARE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHERS: (In left margin, mark *—U. S. Government projects, **—projects not yet complete.)

Name and type of project	Location	Date	Cost	Indicate whether as Architect or Associate Architect
Paonia High School	Paonia, Colo.	1938	\$60,000	Architect
City Market	Grand Junction, Colo.	1939	75,000	"
Mesa College	Grand Junction, Colo.	1940	300,000	"
Womans Dormitory	"	Colo. 1948	250,000	"
Elem. School	"	Colo. 1948	185,000	"
Clinic Building	"	Colo. 1947	75,000	"
Clinic Building	Portland, Colo.	1946	60,000	"
High School	Craig, Colo.	1948	400,000	"
High School	Rifle, Colo.	1948	235,000	"
High School	Wiggins, Colo.	1948	200,000	"
(3) Elem. Schools	Littleton, Colo.	1948 to pres.	750,000	"
(2) Elem. Schools	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1948	600,000	"
(5) Elem. Schools	Aurora, Colo.	1949 to pres.	1,600,000	"
High School	Aurora, Colo.	1952	600,000	"
Elem. School	Springfield, Colo.	1948	160,000	"
Adams Resturant	Rawlins, Wyo.	1947	200,000	"
Mortuary Building	Denver, Colo.	1948	200,000	"
High School Add.	Windsor, Colo.	1949	175,000	"
(3) Elem. Schools	Grealey, Colo.	1950	1,600,000	"
(3) Elem. Sch. Adds.	"	Colo. 1949	550,000	"
High School Shop	"	Colo. 1952	125,000	"
Elem. School Add.	Olathe, Colo.	1952	150,000	"
High School	Glenwood Spgs., Colo.	1952	600,000	"
College Gym	Gunnison, Colo.	1951	375,000	"
Faucly Apartment	Gunnison, Colo.	1951	150,000	"
Music Building Alt.	"	Colo. 1952	65,000	"
Clinic Building	"	Colo. 1951	60,000	"
High School	Grand Junction, Colo. (Planning)		1,500,000	"
(2) Elem Schools	"	Colo.	550,000	"
Jr. High School	Leadville, Colo.	(.....)"	250,000	"
Elem. School	"	Colo. (.....)"	450,000	"
Elem. School Add.	Granby, Colo.	"	160,000	"
Womens Dormitory	Gunnison, Colo.	(.....)"	600,000	"
Elem. School Add.	Brighton, Colo.	1952	150,000	"
High School	Brighton, Colo. (Planning)		1,200,000	"

- and others.

8 PHOTOGRAPHS/PHOTOSTATS

Not mandatory. Submit herewith photographs or photostats (size 8" x 10") of several buildings for which you have been the Architect, as follows: (N.C.A.R.B. presentation acceptable.)

See attached folio of seven school buildings for which this firm were architects, as published in the October, 1950, ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. (Note: The Aurora High School shown in these photographs has since been doubled in size under a more recent contract).

9 COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ARCHITECTS:

a As an established individual firm, are you willing to collaborate with other firms or individuals?

Yes: providing such other firm, or individual, is capable.

b Are you and/or your firm agreeable to accepting supervision of work where designs are produced by others—
vice versa?

We naturally prefer to prepare our own designs. Subject to conditions however, we are amenable to an association requiring supervision only.

c List firms (or individuals) with which you are associated at present or have an associate or working agreement: (Please furnish a letter from the other party verifying the association.)

None to date.

10 THIS QUESTIONNAIRE MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

yes no

The undersigned hereby certify that the above is a true statement of facts.

Name of Firm or Individual: ATCHLSON & KLOVERSTROM - ARCHITECTS

Signed by all Principals: Paul Atchison
Carl Kloverstrom

*See pages 158
through 169*

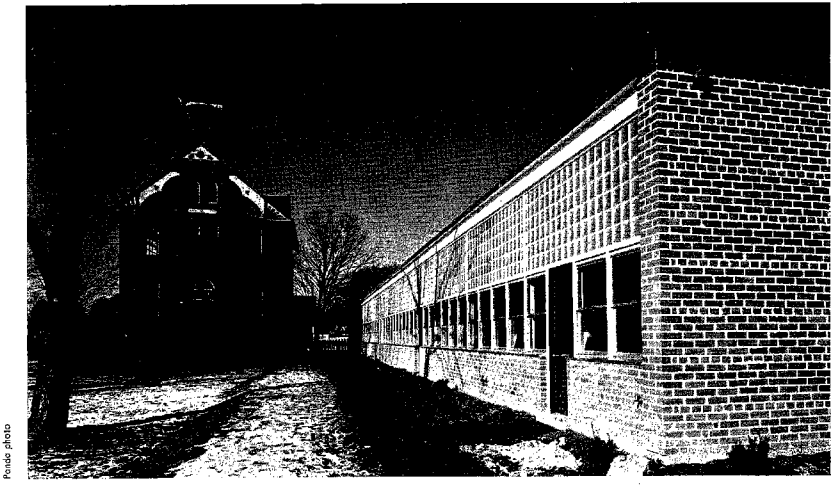


Photo photo

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD'S BUILDING TYPES STUDY NO. 167

S C H O O L S

If one were to judge school design and construction on this continent solely by past studies published in this and other architectural periodicals, one might be justified in assuming that our architects did not have, generally speaking, too firm a grasp of cost and educational demands. We have all been exhorting our subscribers, tirelessly telling them to perform miracles for pittances — and here is how it must be done!

But a look at the actual school buildings recently built tells a different story. Each of the buildings presented here is a conscientious, forthright piece of work, an example of sincere effort to reconcile cost with demands and produce good architecture in the process. It is interesting that not one of these schools was designed by a firm well known by professional publication of its schools, although some have appeared in educational journals. Nor is there a single, perfect answer to the school problem; local and regional conditions do make themselves felt, as in the Oregon Creslane School, which is built of wood and burns waste sawdust to provide cheap heat.



Photo at top of page shows new one-story school, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, alongside old school it replaces; John B. Parkin Associates, Architects

We are particularly fortunate in being able to show a generous sampling of schools done by one of Colorado's most active firms. These may not give a complete picture of the state's school program (other architects are producing other solutions); their importance lies in the demonstration they provide of a degree of standardization achieved by one architectural office working in situations which, while geographically well scattered, nevertheless have many common characteristics.

In every instance, we have documented requirements, costs, construction, finish, and equipment, so that others may see at a glance at what expense this need was met with what materials. The examples range from the far Northwest to New England, in the case of the school shown in this month's Architectural Engineering pages. After much thought we have given some importance to cost per classroom, because the classroom is the ultimate teaching unit, particularly in elementary schools. The number of pupils fluctuates; square and cubic foot costs can be figured in a multitude of ways; classrooms are constants. Even so, we realize, direct comparisons may not be fair. A school with a gymnasium, auditorium, and extensive laboratories will have a much higher per-classroom cost than a simpler building, so the accompanying cost figures should be studied in relation to the type of non-classroom facility provided.

Remember, fellow architects: this time we're reporting, not exhorting. This is *your* work.

Frank G. Lopez

SEVEN COLORADO SCHOOLS

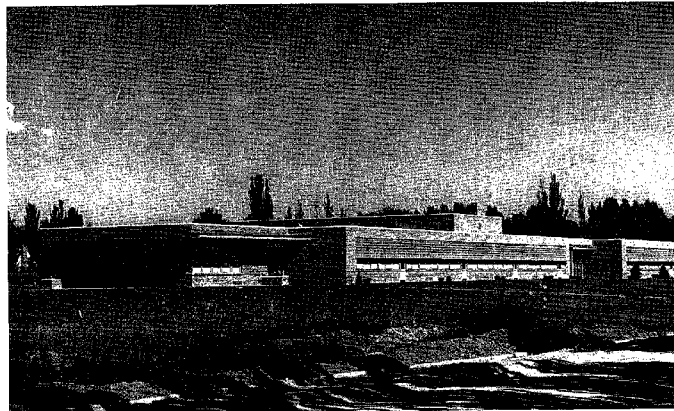
SCHOOL NAME, LOCATION	NO. PUPILS (Design Capacity)	BUILDING COSTS		NUMBER OF ROOMS	DATE OF		STRUCTURE
		—No Fees	—Per Sq Ft		—Contract	—Occupancy	
A. H. DUNN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, FT. COLLINS	480	\$334,462 369,529	\$12.26 30,794.08*	12 Classrooms, Cafeteria, Kitchen, Multi-purpose Room, Principal, Teachers, Kindergarten	Dec. 10, '48 Dec. 19, '49	Masonry bearing; concrete foundation, steel window wall framing, bar joists. Wood joists floor and roof in multi-purpose room	
HIGH SCHOOL, AURORA	300	284,385 314,033	9.70 28,550.00*	10 Classrooms, Laboratory, Library, Administration Area, Gym, Teachers	July 2, '49 Sept. 1950	Masonry bearing. School partitions bar joists and slabs. Gym: Steel frames and purlins	
M. LITTLETON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LITTLETON	420	242,000 275,000	9.59 22,916.66*	12 Classrooms, Cafeteria, Kitchen, Multi-purpose Room (future), Principal, Teachers, Kindergarten	Nov. 1, '48 Jan. 3, '50	Masonry bearing; steel window walls, wood roof and floor joists. Steel bar joist in toilets and cafeteria floor and roof	
EACH OF 2 IDENTICAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, ROCKY FORD	360	473,549 550,000	9.70 45,833.33*	12 Classrooms, Cafeteria, Kitchen, Multi-purpose Room, Principal, Teachers	June 22, '49 Fall, 1950	Masonry bearing; steel window wall framing, wood joists floor and roof. Bar joist in multi-purpose room	
ORCHARD AVE. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, GD. JUNCTION	240	180,152 215,000	10.12 35,833.33*	6 Classrooms, Lunchroom, Kitchen, Multi-purpose Room, Principal, Teachers, Kindergarten	Dec. 10, '47 Jan. 1, '49	Masonry bearing; concrete foundation, steel window wall framing, steel joists. Wood joists floor and roof in multi-purpose room	
MOFFAT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, CRAIG	480	410,000 450,000	9.89 40,909.09*	8 Classrooms, 3 Laboratories, Auditorium, Gym, Shop Wing, Staff Rooms, Library, Band Room	June 7, '47 Sept. 1948	Masonry bearing; concrete foundation, steel arches and truss in gym and auditorium, wood joists floor and roof	

* Based on complete cost, including fees, etc. Note that this figure, which is significant as being the cost per actual teaching unit, includes a share of costs for multi-purpose rooms, cafeteria, kitchens, etc.

A. H. DUNN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 Fort Collins
 Atchison & Kloverstrom, Architects

COLORADO

Merrell Brooks Photo



FOLLOW ONE BASIC PATTERN

EXTERIOR WALLS	ROOF	METAL WORK	INSULATION	WINDOWS	CORRIDORS	ROOM FLOORS	INTERIOR WALLS	CEILINGS	DOORS — Exterior — Interior	HEATING and VENTILATING
Brick, cinder block back-up, limestone coping and trim	20-yr pitch, gravel	Galvanized iron	1-in. board	Glass block, aluminum sash	Concrete slab, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile over fir	Glazed brick, plaster	Ordinary and acoustic plaster	Pine panel Birch veneer	Gas boiler, LP steam convectors, unit ventilators
Wire cut brick, brick and cinder block backing, Brick and limestone trim	20-yr pitch, gravel	Exterior, 16-oz copper; concealed, galvanized iron	1-in. glass fiber	Glass block, aluminum sash	Concrete slab, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile over concrete	Glazed brick, plaster	Vermiculite and smooth plaster	Red oak, stained and sealed	Gas boiler, radiators and univents
Brick, cinder block back-up, limestone coping	20-yr pitch, gravel	Galvanized iron	1-in. fiber (roof)	Glass block, aluminum sash	Concrete slab, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile over fir	Glazed brick, plaster	Ordinary and acoustic plaster	Pine panel Birch veneer	Gas boiler, convectors, unit ventilators
Brick, cinder block back-up, cement asbestos fascia, no parapets	20-yr pitch, gravel	Galvanized iron	1 1/2-in. glass fiber	Glass block, aluminum sash	Concrete slab, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile over fir	Glazed brick, plaster	Ordinary and acoustic plaster	Solid pine Birch veneer	Gas boiler, radiators, M.P. Room, unit ventilators
Brick, cinder block back-up, limestone coping	20-yr pitch, gravel	Galvanized iron	1 3/4-in.	Glass block, wood sash	Concrete slab, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile over wood	Glazed brick, plaster	Vermiculite and smooth plaster, insulating board	Pine painted Birch veneer	Coal boiler, stoker, unit ventilators, convectors, radiators
Brick, cinder block back-up, limestone coping	20-yr pitch, gravel	Galvanized iron	1-in. fiber board	Glass block, wood sash	Concrete slab, asphalt tile	Asphalt tile over fir	Glazed brick, plaster	Vermiculite plaster, acoustic tile, insulating board	Solid pine Birch veneer	Gas boiler, radiators

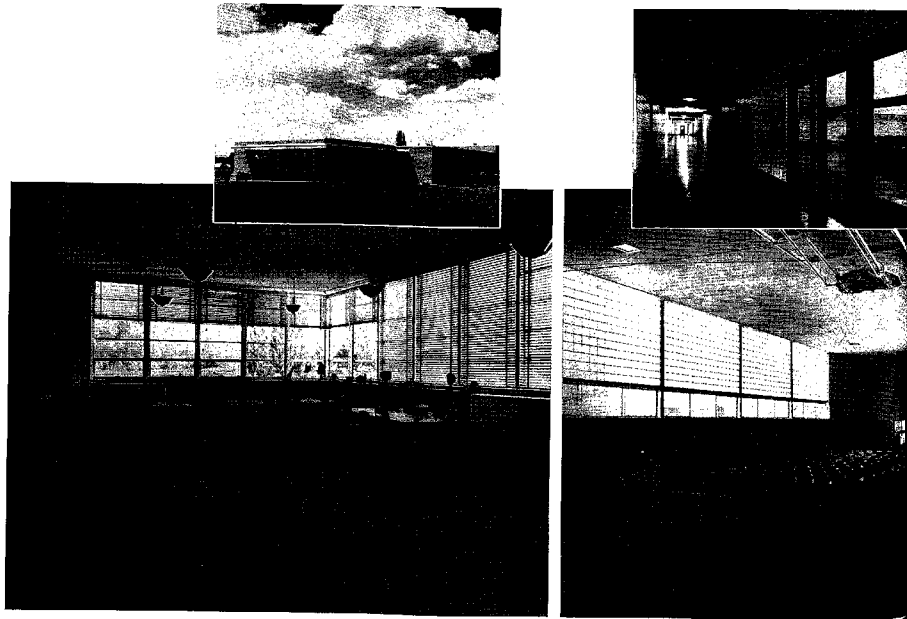
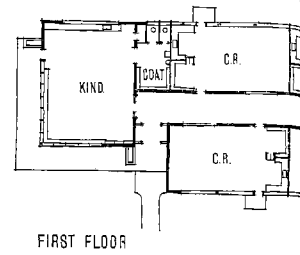
Lighting fixtures in all schools incandescent. Boiler rooms in all schools sun

In this group of Colorado schools, all by the same architectural firm, a basic pattern in design is evident in arrangement and through use of similar materials; a certain pattern is common in construction; a basic pattern also prevails in financing, inasmuch as funds for all were raised by school district bond elections. None of the buildings is part of a statewide program; most represent efforts by local communities to upgrade educational facilities in their immediate areas. For example, the A. H. Dunn Elementary School at

Fort Collins is one of two buildings authorized by a school bond election on March 23, 1948. (The second, a high school gymnasium to provide spectator seating of approximately 2500, etc., will be placed under contract this year.) Moffat County High School, on the other hand, represents a county rather than a local effort to provide adequate physical facilities; it replaces several one- and two-room units as well as a somewhat larger building. We understand that the state is endeavoring to effect a school district consolidation program.

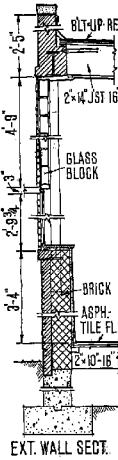
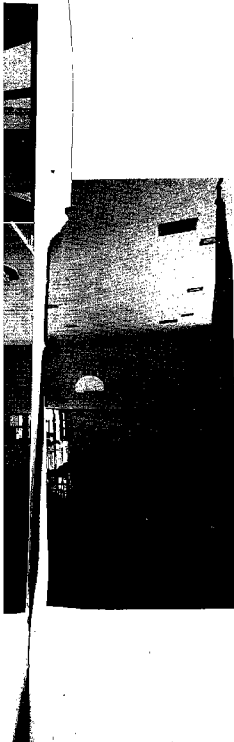
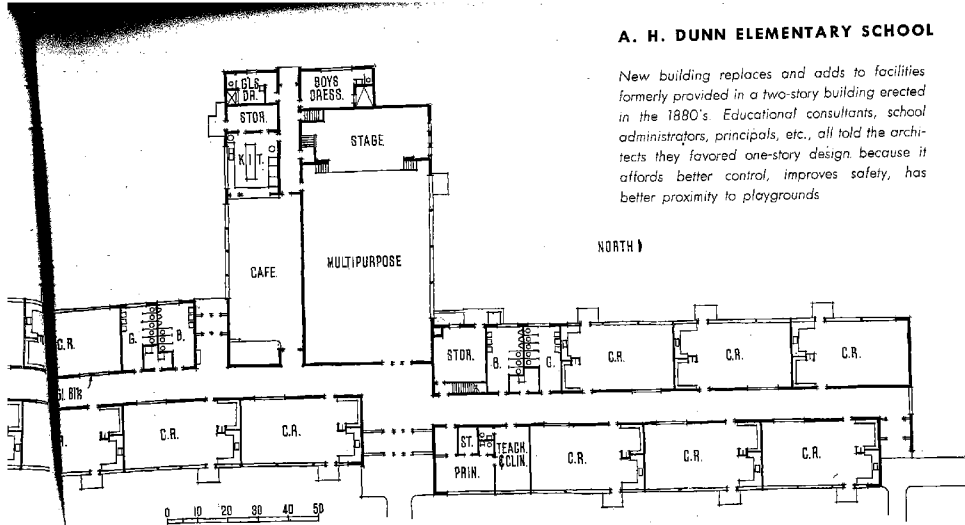


Marshall Brooks photos

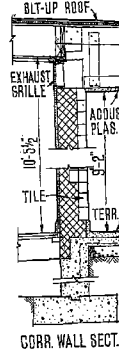


A. H. DUNN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

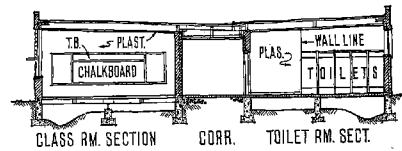
New building replaces and adds to facilities formerly provided in a two-story building erected in the 1880's. Educational consultants, school administrators, principals, etc., all told the architects they favored one-story design because it affords better control, improves safety, has better proximity to playgrounds.

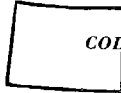


0 2 3 FE.



Construction is typical of all schools from this office: classrooms wood-floored, corridors, toilets, etc., concrete slab



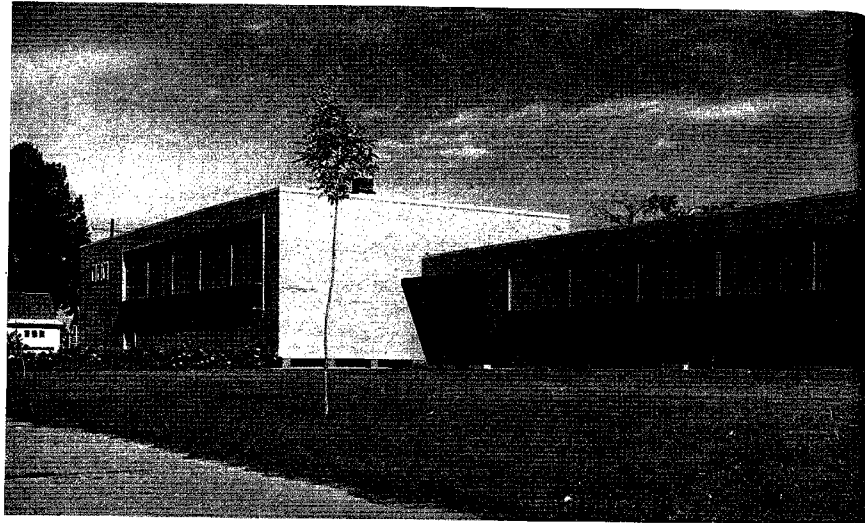


COLORADO

ORCHARD AVE. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Grand Junction

Atchison & Kloverstrom, Architects



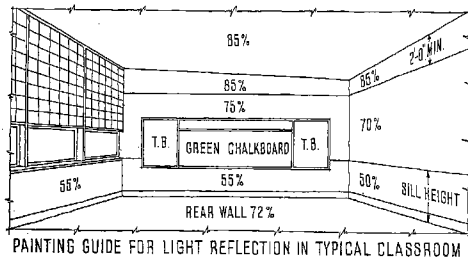
In the A. H. Dunn Elementary School, there is direct exterior egress from all classrooms. In other schools, exterior doors are provided in primary grades so these age groups may be taken out for air and exercise at the teacher's discretion, in a fashion which precludes corridor noise and disturbance to other classes. Although not intended primarily for emergency (fire or otherwise) use, they have, of course, that usage if necessary.

The Orchard Avenue Elementary School at Grand Junction, completed in the fall of 1948, is noteworthy as being the first "Harmon technic" school completed in

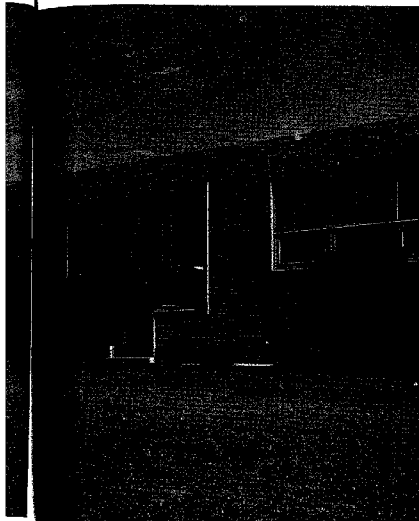
Colorado. It is also one unit in an entire district program which includes: additions to two elementary buildings to more than double their capacity; a new high school building for 1200 students; and a six-classroom addition to the Orchard Avenue Elementary School to be constructed as soon as financial conditions permit.

In construction, a substantial saving has been made in all these schools by combining roof and ceiling joists. The only attic space under roof on any school is over corridors (used as plenum for exhaust of classroom air) and in longspan bar joists over general-purpose rooms. The architects figure a 20 per cent saving in radiation on all window areas using glass block in lieu of glass. Roof insulation (usually 13/16 in. glass fiber board) is placed on top of red rosin paper over roof sheathing with built-up roof over, to put insulation where it does the most good and cut application cost. One-story buildings, says Mr. Atchison, permit sufficient economies to overbalance the economies inherent in two-story buildings.

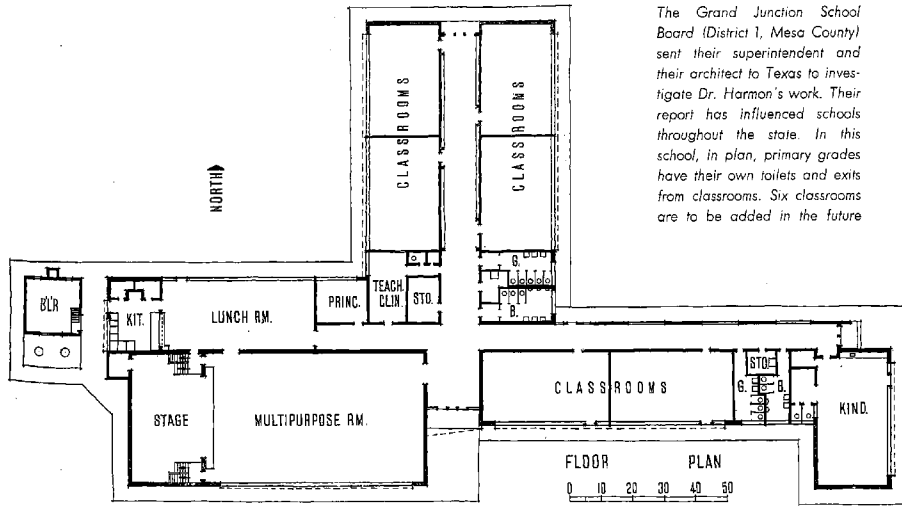
Regarding community facilities, he says: "... It seems to us that ... the more any well-designed modern school is planned for community use the better the community investment. Education is not confined to children. Use of general-purpose areas by the public

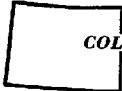


PAINING GUIDE FOR LIGHT REFLECTION IN TYPICAL CLASSROOM



Marshall Brooks photos



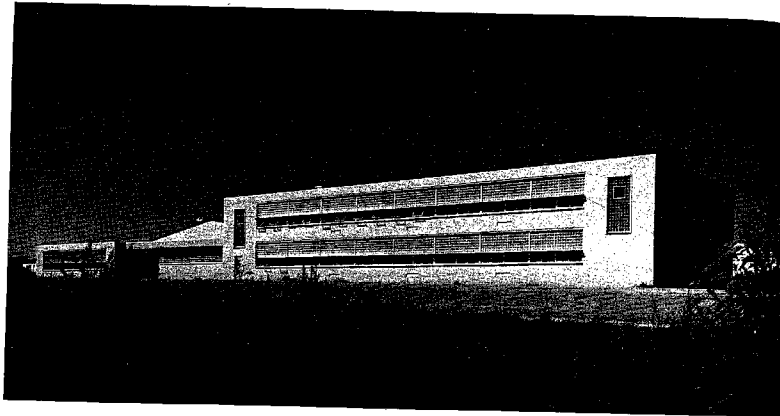


COLORADO

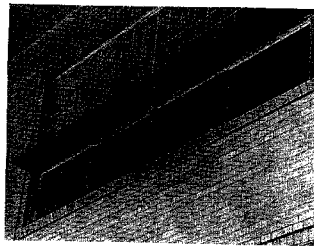
AURORA HIGH SCHOOL

Aurora

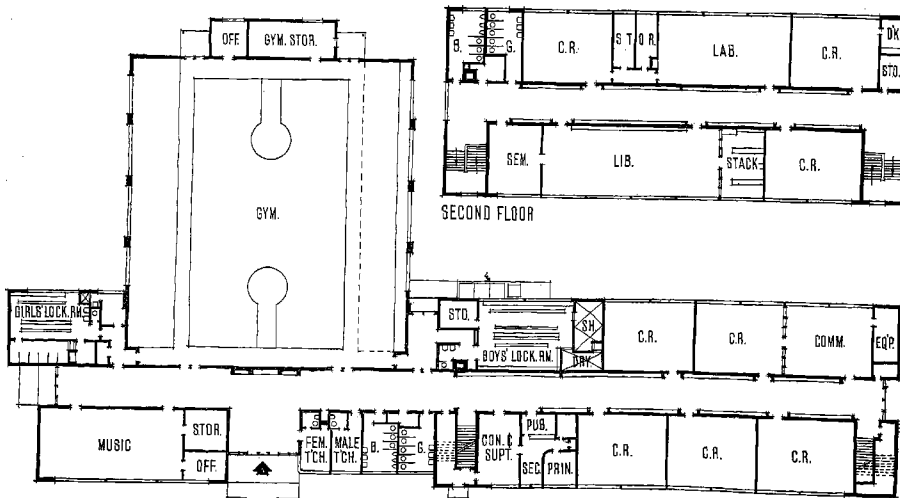
Atchison & Kloverstram, Architects



Marshall Brooks Photos



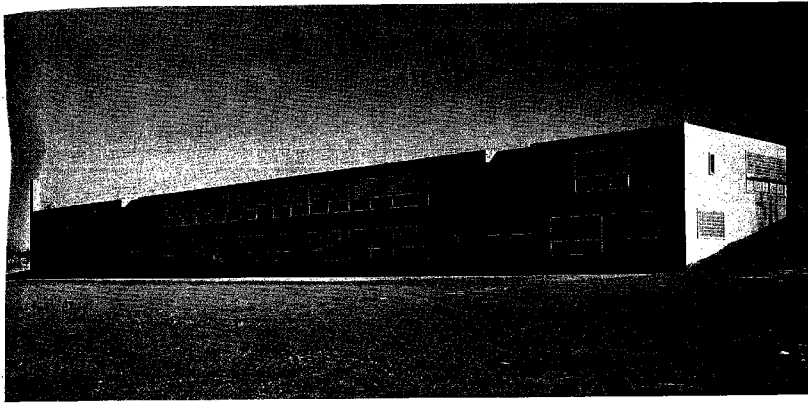
Aurora High School is designed to take an additional classroom wing and future auditorium — for the present, the auditorium in the adjacent Junior High School is used



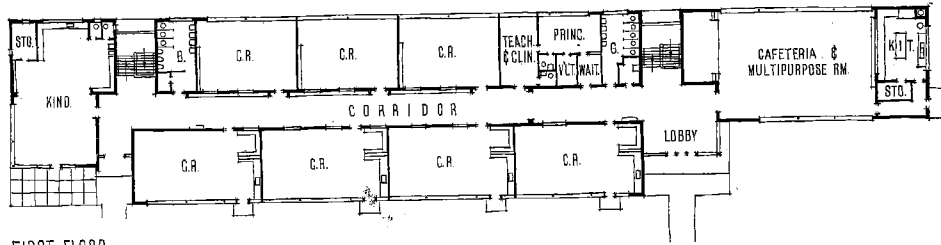
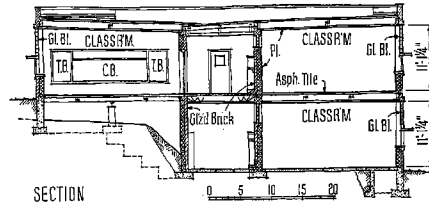
NORTH LITTLETON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Littleton COLORADO

Atchison & Kloverstrom, Architects

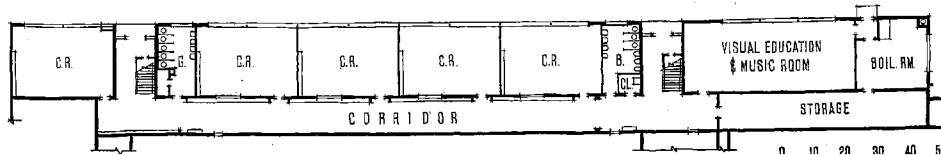


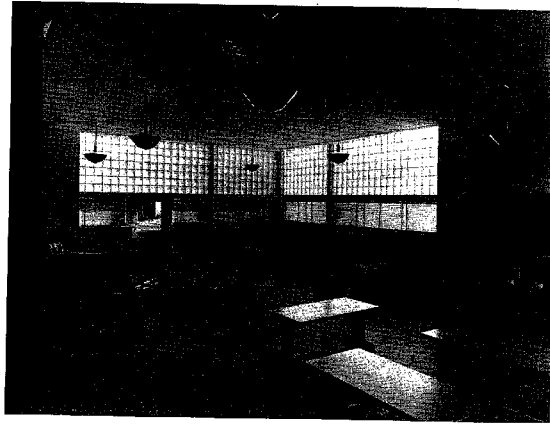
after school hours provides a sympathetic understanding of school problems. . . . All the schools planned in this office have had careful consideration of the community use factor. In every instance actual community usage was gratifying. In Grand Junction, a little theater group has been giving regular productions; this in addition to the P. T. A., Boy and Girl Scout programs for parents, special school programs, etc. At Craig, Moffat County High School auditorium is the only community-owned area in which an artist series (principally music) may be conducted."



FIRST FLOOR

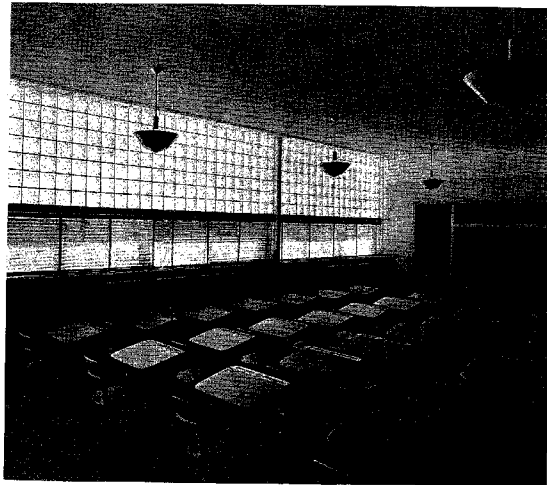
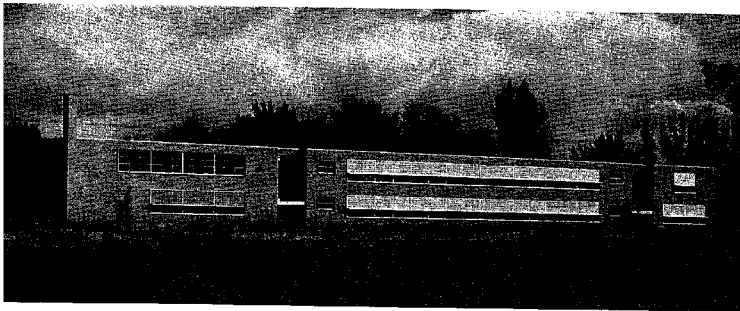
North Littleton school takes advantage of a sloping site, has upper floor entrances from street, lower floor, from playground



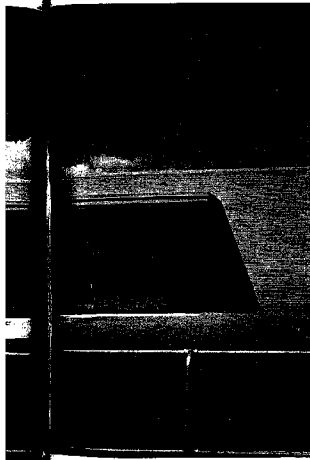


NORTH LITTLETON SCHOOL

Kindergarten, left, shows generous free space as seen from coat alcove. Door leads to segregated play space



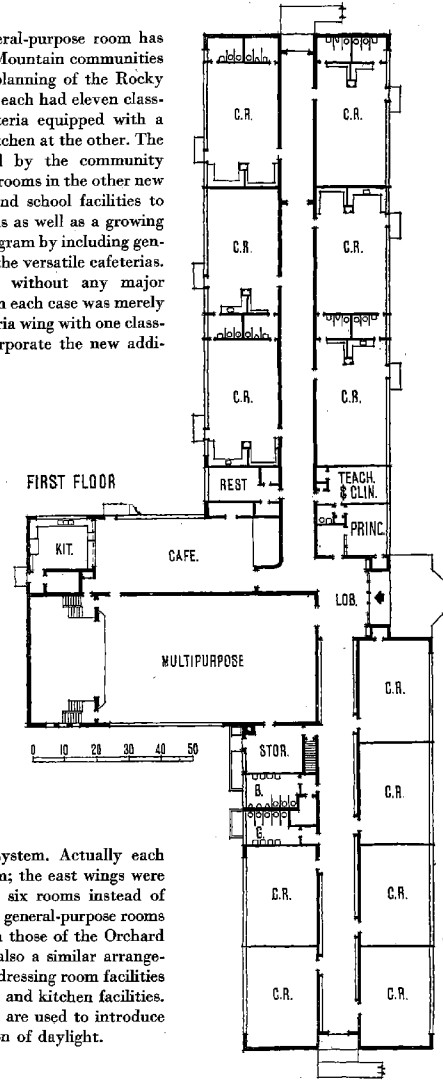
North Littleton Elementary School does not replace old facilities; built primarily to handle an overload at elementary level, it is one of three schools which will have to be constructed there in the next two years to keep pace with expanding needs. One, now under consideration by the school board, will replace an elementary building constructed in 1883 and added to in 1904



Marshall Brooks Photos

TWO IDENTICAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
Rocky Ford COLORADO
Atchison & Kloverstrom, Architects

How important the general-purpose room has become to these Rocky Mountain communities is demonstrated in the planning of the Rocky Ford schools. Originally, each had eleven classrooms and a large cafeteria equipped with a platform at one end, a kitchen at the other. The school board, impressed by the community value of general-purpose rooms in the other new schools, decided to expand school facilities to accommodate adult needs as well as a growing interscholastic sports program by including general-purpose rooms plus the versatile cafeterias. This was accomplished without any major changes. The new room in each case was merely butted against the cafeteria wing with one classroom eliminated to incorporate the new addi-



tion into the corridor system. Actually each school gained a classroom; the east wings were extended to provide for six rooms instead of four. Dimensions of these general-purpose rooms are almost identical with those of the Orchard Avenue room. There is also a similar arrangement of under-the-stage dressing room facilities and coupling of cafeteria and kitchen facilities. Glass block panels again are used to introduce and control dissemination of daylight.

COLORADO

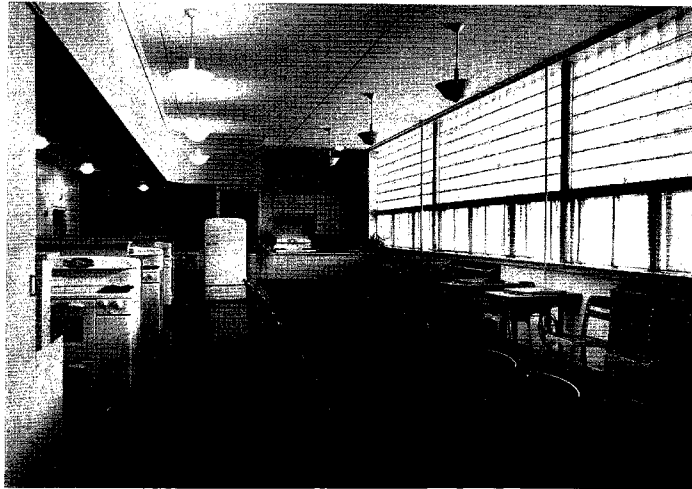
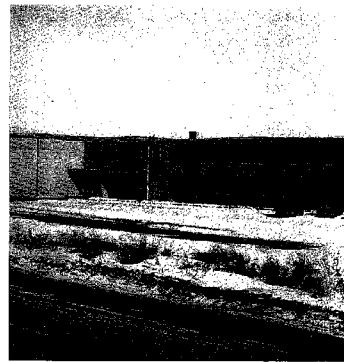
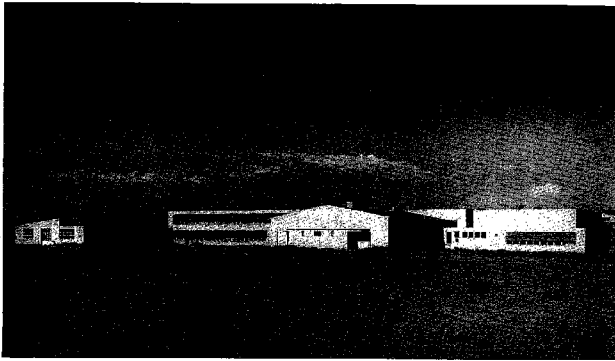
MOFFAT COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

Craig

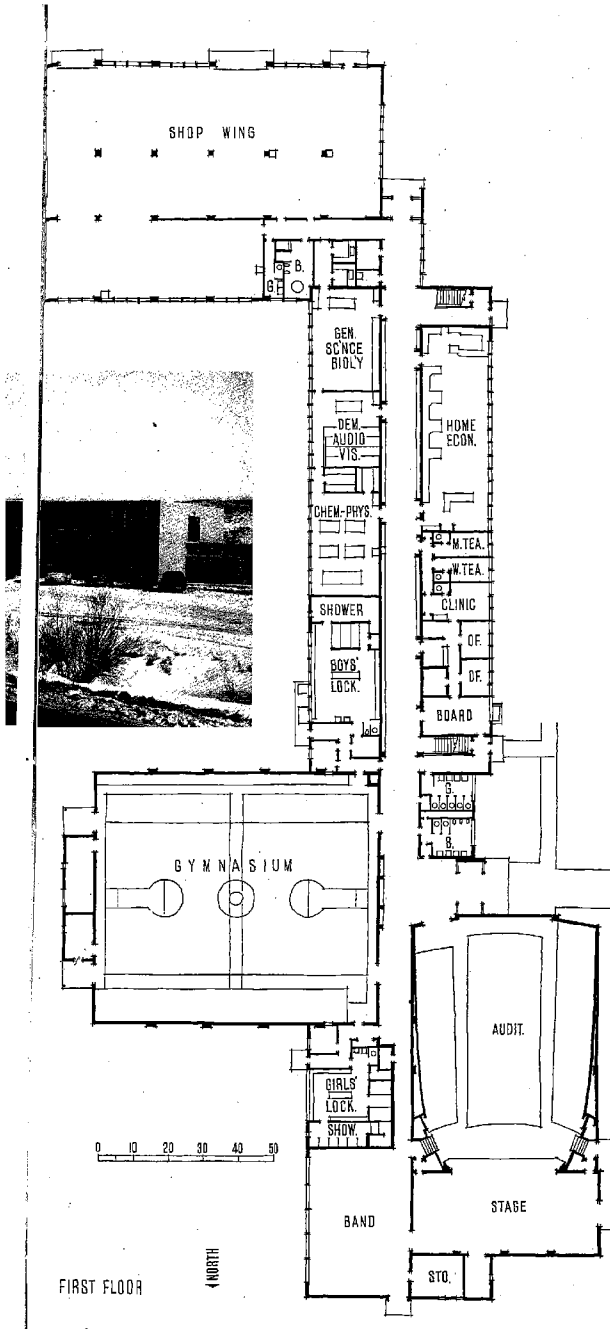
Atchison & Kloverstrom, Architects

Although more complex in design and construction, the two-story Moffat County High School at Craig closely resembles Atchison and Kloverstrom's one-story schools. Craig's high school problem is typical for the Mountain States where population is scattered and distances are great. The new high school is a county project replacing several small, unaccredited units sprinkled over a large area. When the county high school was completed, Craig

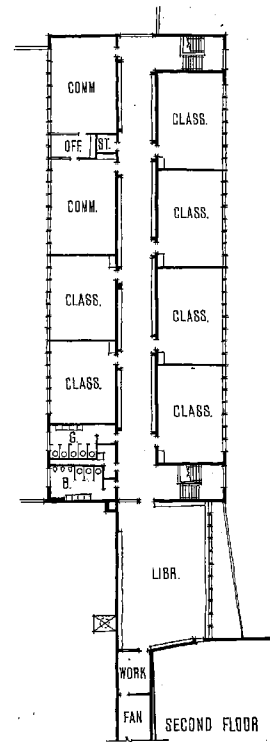
made its old high school a junior high to alleviate a shortage at that level. Moffat County High School, 390 ft long, has five principal units on its first floor: 600-seat auditorium, 78 by 90-ft gymnasium, administrative offices, etc., laboratories and special rooms, and shop. Second floor houses classrooms and library with its work rooms, and a fan room. Finish and equipment in Home Economics Room, bottom, is typical of laboratories.



Marshall Brooks Photos



On a cost per sq ft basis Moffat High School, at \$9.89, is below the average for this firm's work; but due to the inclusion of such items as special laboratory equipment, auditorium, stage, etc.,



cost per "classroom" is quite high — over \$40,000. But this is not a fair statement: modern pedagogy insists upon stage, shop, laboratories, band room, gymnasium as teaching facilities