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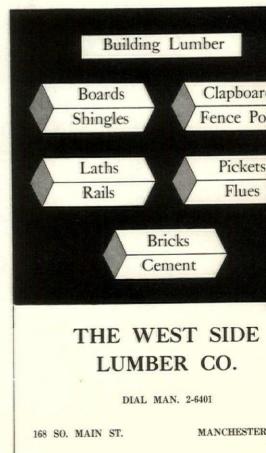
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Plant located at rear of Manchester Sand & Gravel Co., Hooksett, N. H.





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#### AUGUST, 1950

NO. 1

Hampshire Architect is published at 206 Patriot Building, Con-H., under the direction of the thand board of directors of the ampshire Chapter, American Inof Architects, to promote the oband public relations of the chapdvertising rates furnished upon

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Photo by Douglas Armsden, Kittery.

#### **COVER PICTURE**

Progress photo of Fremont Consolidated School designed by Maurice E. Witmer, Architect, of Portsmouth.

The building has brick and cinder block exterior, cinder block partitions, and concrete with asphalt tile floors.

General Contractor	— David Davidson, Manchester
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### THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

I trust you will all permit me indulging in a bit of reminiscence,—which was recalled while leisurely reviewing the July issue of Architectural Forum, in which is illustrated the lovely and modern, CHRIST CHURCH—the last completed work of Eliel Saarinen-Architect and Planner who just last month passed away from our midst, at the age of 76, full of honor and ripe in years.

In the early summer of 1922, I severed my long welded ties with friends in New England and Olde Boston,-but, not without some trepidation;-to accept a position with a mid-west firm of young and active architects. Still in my early twenties and fresh from school the International Architectural Competition which was held that same summer by the Great American Daily "The Chicago Tribune" was holding most of our attention. In 1922 the Tribune was celebating its seventy-fifth anniversary, among other things on its agenda the Tribune was holding an Architectural Competition for a new Administration Building for which they had set aside the sum of \$100,000 as the commission and first prize.

Many drawings from all over the world were received. The first three prize winners in their order were as follows:

First Prize—John Mead Howells of Howells & Hood, New York City.

Second Prize—Eliel Saarinen, Finland. Third Prize—Holabird & Roche, Chicago.

Evidently, Sullivan, Wright, and Burham who had been impressing our country with their new aspect of design had not fully convinced the jury of that time, or at least if they were convinced, they did not have the courage of their convictions to place the second prize winner at the top,—but it is nevertheless to the Juries credit that they recognized the beauty and majesty of Eliel Saarinen's design who at that time was not known in America, though he was doing a splendid job in his own country of Finland.

Fortunately for us Mr. and Mrs. Saarinen, encouraged by their success in the Tribune Competition decided to chance their future and set sail for America.

The Saarinen family has ever since that date been steadfastly and consistently impressing us with the oneness of Architecture and design, never once have they been defeated in w new scientific discoveries and new ma into a new concept of design with simplici beauty.

Eliel Saarinen always keenly alert surroundings, abhorred ugliness in any ner, which was well expressed in a typical ment of his,—

"Is all this blatant street advertis really necessary to encourage the buying those varied articles displayed in shop show-windows? Likely not. Everyone where to buy a pair of shoes, even the st can read it just by a glance at the windo here the merchandise and the character shops are clearly exhibited. Here, pe sensible lettering and enlightening tradecould give additional guidance, and thus be the practical, economical, and estheti tion of this problem of advertisement when all the sellers are in a constant co tion, using most forceful methods of attr universal attention, matters progress in less crescendo for the worse. What if merchants along the street screamed top of their lungs to attract attention: w help? Because this kind of advertiseme disease of the present era, its cure m considered one of the problems of the d

All who have been influenced by Eliel inen are beneficiaries of his splendid spin our nation was indeed blest when he with family arrived on our shores.

# Third Prize Designs

Reproduction of the Third Prize design the New State Office Building will be for pages 6-7-8 and 9.

### ARCHITEXTOPICS

By Eugene F. Magenau, A. I. A.

it month's column described how we did lumbing for a new water heater at our her place. Now I have become an elecn-of sorts. With the help of an electrical actor who obtained necessary materials, y means of almost daily consultation with ectrical engineer, I managed to get in a e of new circuits, outlets and fixtureso shocks either. But fuses kept blowing the engineer came up with testing equipand straightened everything out. Conaddition of new outlets and gadgets over ears had left the circuits unbalancedith 2 amps fully loaded, another with 22 (on a 15 amp. circuit!)

s issue rounds out the first full year for ew Hampshire Architect. The first issue red in time for that well-remembered ag on August 18, 1949 at Birchmont Camp lfeboro, when Prof. Walter Bogner spoke Since then we have managed to get an out each month, although once with no picture. The typography and make-up e magazine has improved markedly since rst issue. Much credit is due Larry Moy-Sr. and Jr., our publishers, and the Capfiset Co. of Concord, the printers.

many people ever come out voluntarily compliments, but quite a few have done h respect to the New Hampshire Archi-These kind words have been gratefully ed. But only a few days ago we were on ceiving end of some very pointed criti-There was only one good thing about the criticism came direct, without any g around the bush or vague insinuations.

criticism was to the effect that the New shire Architect was a very choice little ising medium for a select small group of ects. But our critic declined to contribute ing for publication. No contributor has received a rejection slip. Therefore we astified in re-directing this criticism to se who have had little or nothing appear Chapter publication. If anyone is reble for the existence of such an opinion, re the ones.

ew Chairman of Public Relations and In-

formation is about to be appointed. Don't let this announcement be the cause of a sudden exodus of all New Hampshire architects from the State. Let's either drop the publication or give it enthusiastic and unanimous support.

We understand the N. H. Society of Engineers is about to launch a similar publication, on a bi-monthly schedule, to be published by Charlie Shenton, Concord newspaperman. We applaud.

Congratulations and welcome to Al Granger, who became a corporate member of the N. H. Chapter, A. I. A. on June 23, 1950. If memory serves correctly, Al was in on the founding of the original N. H. Society of Architects back in the early thirties, but has been outside the fold ever since some early ruckus which the Society barely survived. Now the organization is stronger, and will gain more strength by his membership.

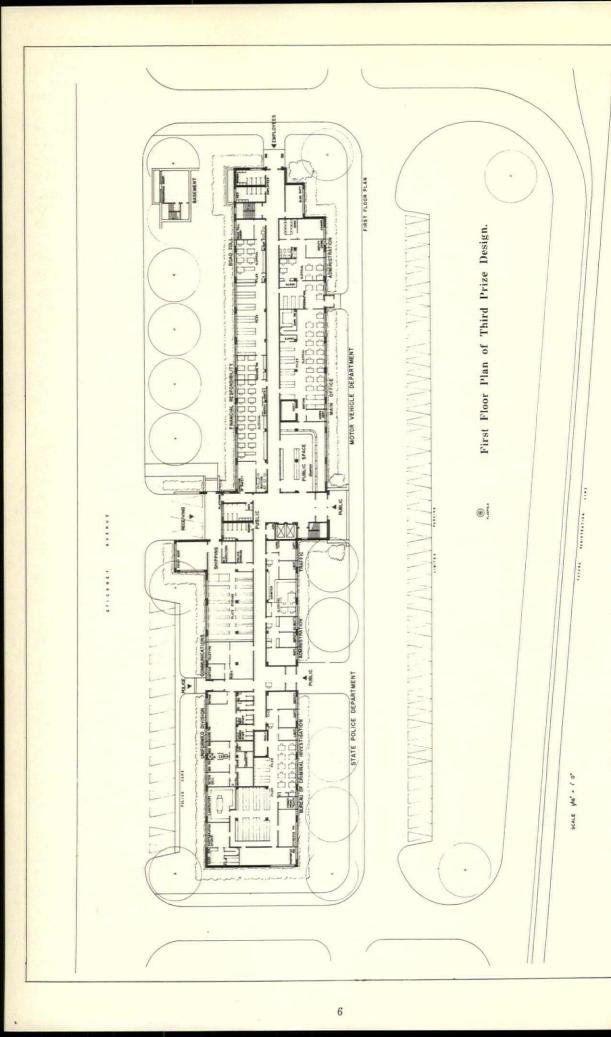
Jack White, former A. I. A. Field Secretary, who was with us about six meetings ago, and more recently Director of Public and Professional Relations, has returned to private practice. He has done a fine job and we all say, "good luck."

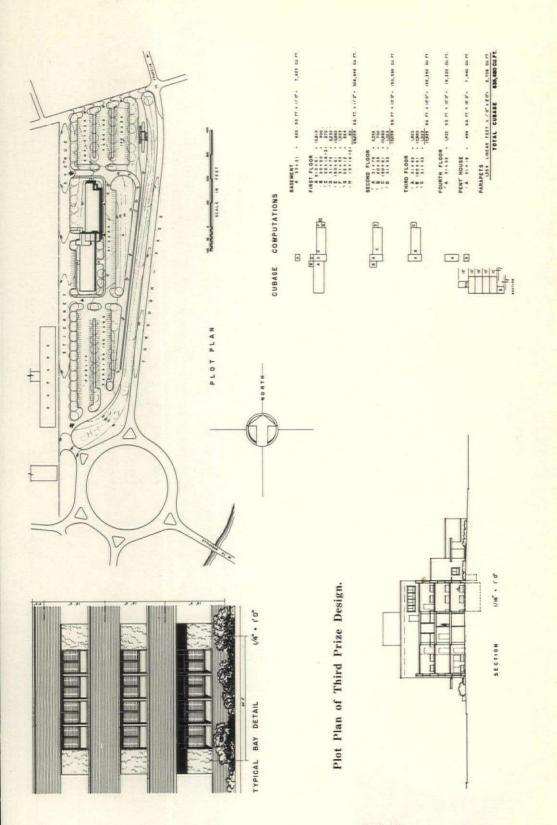
NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTS' ANNUAL SUMMER OUTING Sponsored by the New Hampshire Chapter of the A. I. A. To be held at HOTEL WENTWORTH BY-THE-SEA New Castle, New Hampshire THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1950

John Betley, program chairman, will be at the Flamingo Room, our headquarters on that day. John will aid you in learning the ropes of amusement which will provide boating - bathing - tennis - golfing - fishing. You may arrive any time during the day. Facilities for those who care to stay overnight will be provided by the Hotel Management.

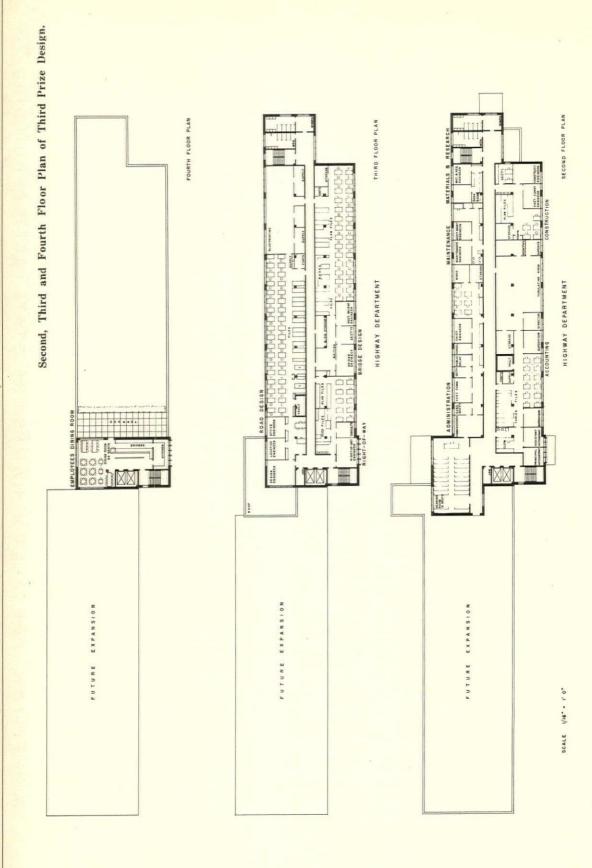
The day will be topped off with a splendid banquet—\$3.00—in the Flamingo Room.

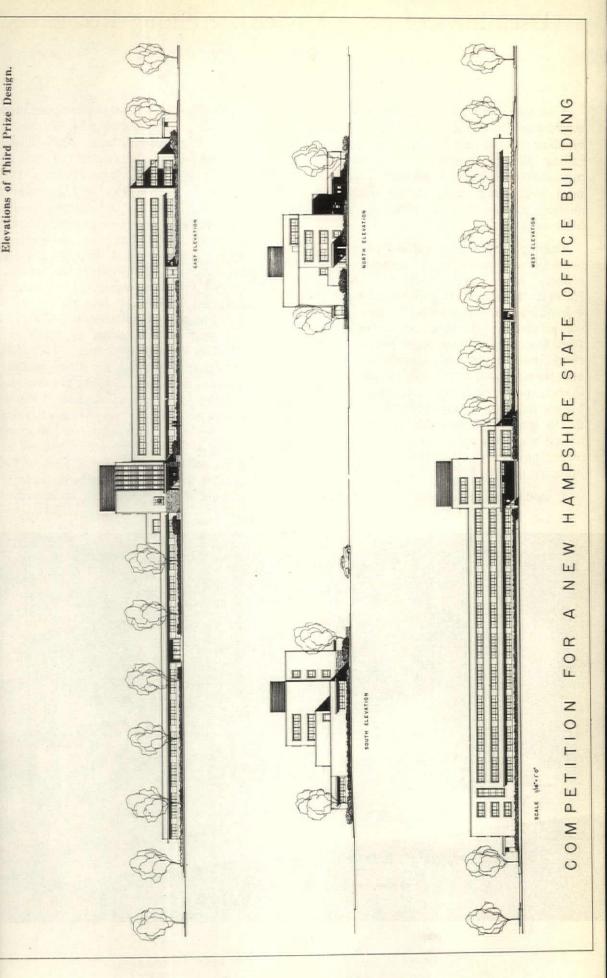
All Architects and office personnel are invited with their wives or sweethearts.





BUILDING OFFICE STATE HAMPSHIRE NEW 4 FOR COMPETITION





# Usefulness of Scale Models Becoming Recognized in U. S. A.

BY THEODORE POSTMA, Concord, N. H.

It is very well possible that Noah had his sons make a model of the Ark before he started building the big barge itself. At any rate, recalling all the models I have seen in the museums of Europe, I am convinced that almost ever since man started improving his shelter, models in some form or other have been used.

Although the utility and economy of models is more and more being recognized in this country, as it has been through the ages in Europe, there still is considerable misunderstanding and hesitancy about them. We think we can visualize the third dimension sufficiently from the plans or from a perspective. We also think that the cost of a model is prohibitive and therefore that the job cannot afford the extra expense of having one made. Actually, I know from my twenty-five years of experience in the model-making field, that great savings in one way or another to the architect or the owner have been effected because of the preliminary model.

A well-made scale model has infinite uses.

Among these are: three dimensions; prop and color proofs; layout and interior st decisive sales presentations; time-saving design or drafting room; and not least of the actual job itself. It provides the clien a comprehensive preview of his project : makes for greater satisfaction in the Many problems are discovered in the min and ironed out. It has been proven that long run a model is not only an economy time-saver and may indeed therefore good will for the architect. Both design client may recognize through the mod wanted or superfluous design features; cover that certain areas of space cou utilized to greater advantage. Often fe not apparent in the drawing, become obvious in a model. Another element no overlooked is the fact that a model is explanatory whereas blueprints often co many hours of discussion for interpre Some years ago I made a model of a delphia and Reading Railroad Freight Te and office building in order to simplify th sentation of this project to its directors

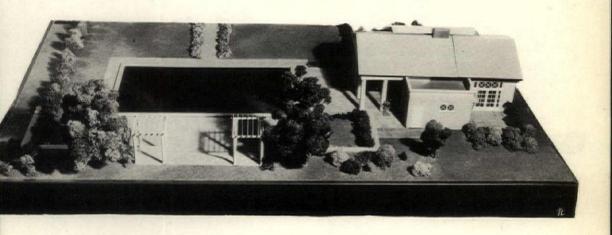


Model of Employee's Home of Oil Company in Venezuela.



of Same with Roof Removed, Showrrangement of Furniture.

Model of Ford Building at New York World's Fair.



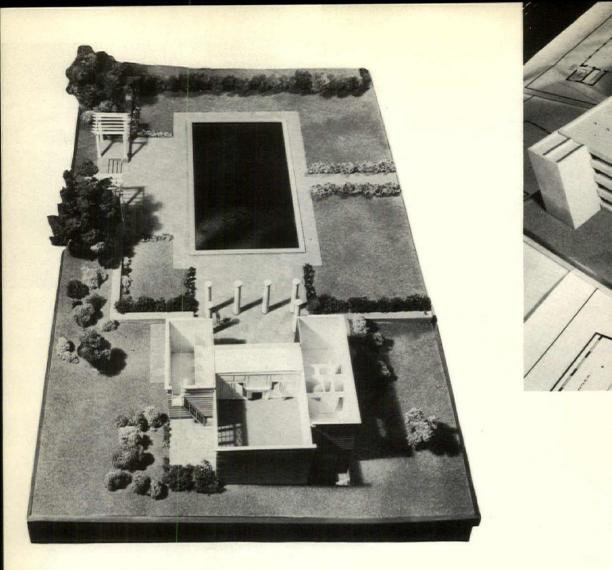
Model of Private Bathing Pavilion, Long Island, New York.

g many precious hours in explanation of lans. I have been told that the late Henry would never look at a presentation unless s accompanied by a model.

is readily admitted, there are comparafew people in the field who are actually tient in plan-reading while by one look model they can learn more about the ct than by hours of studying the blues. Another model which more than paid tself was one I made of a sewage disposal for the City of New York that could be up exactly as the job was progressing. excavation to footings, through all the ssive steps to the completion of the job, ole purpose of this model was to give the on the job a quick and comprehensive view nat they were working on—what part and where. And after seeing the miniature the plans were so much quicker understood.

Still another use for models is that of spacestudy. By using blocks to represent machinery, equipment, office furniture and even people, more efficient arrangements can be made since these loose parts can be moved and switched about before the actual machinery and furniture is placed.

Perhaps the most conclusive proof of the indispensibility of models may be had from the fact that much of the great strategy of this country in World War II by land, by sea and in the air, was studied, refined and rehearsed through and with elaborate models, thus removing as many uncertainties as possible, and saving the lives of untold numbers.



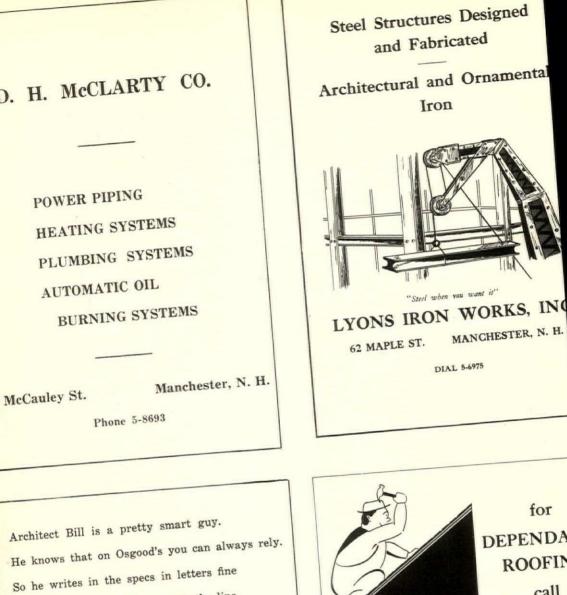
Model of Private Bathing Pavilion With Roof Removed, Long Island, New York.

> Model of Edificio Esso Building, Caracas, Venezuela.



Space Study Model for Factory of Robert Reis, Troy, N. Y.

Model of Terrace Plaza Hotel and Department Store, Cincinnati, Ohio.

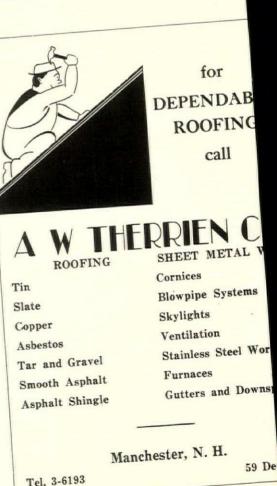


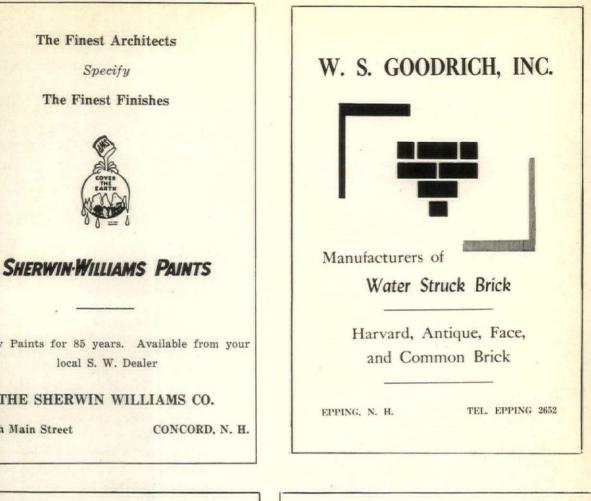
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# Associated Contractors Name Concord Man Executive Secretary

Mr. Parker Rice, President of the Associated General Contractors of New Hampshire, announces the appointment of Rowland Oakes of Concord as executive secretary. Mr. Oakes was formerly employed as manager for Sherwin-Williams Company, Concord. He was born and educated in Concord and resides at 30 Roger Avenue, West Concord: he is married and has two children; is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Masonic Fraternity, and is past president of the New Hampshire Paint Salesman's Club.

The office of the association will be located in Concord shortly and is temporarily c/o Manchester Sand & Gravel Co., 839 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.

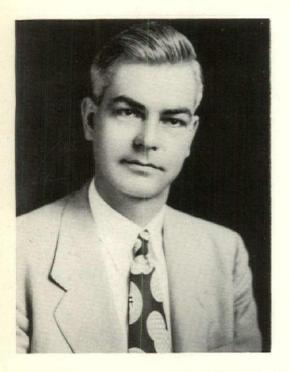


Photo by Leslie, Manchester Rowland Oakes

#### The AGC's primary objectives are:

Maintaining the standards of the contracting profession at a professional level; promoting cooperative relationships with other groups within the construction industry for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the industry's operations; striving to increase economy in construction through research; promoting accident prevention; establishing in cooperation with other groups fair and equitable contract documents and procedures; protecting mate markets of general contractors; a proving wherever possible the business tions of the industry. All of these efforts benefit the public as well as the bers of the association.

The local association is affiliated win National AGC and is one of 112 chapters United States and Alaska.

# N. H. Building Contra Up 96 Percent this Y

Boston.—New Hampshire construction tract awards in June totaled \$4,170,000 was 17 per cent lower than the May fig \$5,021,000 but 249 per cent greater that 1949 it was reported by James A. Hard F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction and marketing specialists.

This brought New Hampshire's total first six months of 1950 to \$17,401,000 per cent higher than the correspondin year total for 1949.

Residential contracts of \$1,236,000 w per cent ahead of the May figure and cent ahead of June 1949 to bring the firs year total for 1950 ahead of the same per 1949 by 44 per cent.

Non-residential construction awards for decreased from the May figure by 8 per The six-month non-residential total for was 168 per cent higher than a year ago

Public works and utilities showed a cent total decrease in June but an incre 32 per cent over the first six months of

# Space Planning, Limit

BY DAN KILEY, A. I. A., Franconia, N

As a theoretically desirable objectic concept of "total use" (of a property) established; the idea of a genuine int tionship between indoors and outdo accepted as basic in the philosophy of design. Space, which is the essence o and continuity, is supposed to flow freely out of our homes and other buildings; lavish our attention, more and more, terior space—its plan, finishes, furnishin equipment.

The reasons for this apparent negative (Continued on page 22)

# ridged Building Code is Now Available

York—A "performance type" building repared by the Building Officials Conof America, Inc., has been published idged form for national use by comes which are principally residential in the including the usual civic, commercial lucational buildings essential to comlife was announced today at the Buildicials Foundation headquarters, 51 East treet.

Building Officials Conference of America, hose membership includes building ofrepresenting over 80 per cent of U. S. tion and whose duty it is to enforce g codes, has spent five years in creating mprehensive Basic Building Code and 8-page Abridged Building Code. The al Association of Home Builders supthe project, and its Building Code Comcollaborated with the building officials. ty building officials from all parts of the v contributed their time and service in ng the data, which was correlated by E. Strehan, New York consulting en-

e from the code's suitability for adopall parts of the country, its most strikature is that it employs performance ments rather than detail specifications. ode states that "All new materials, is of construction, devices and equiphall be approved by the building official e in buildings by the procedure herein ed when they are proved to be the equal se specifically required by this code."

code accepts all recognized standards of action and specifications of material of itative technical agencies. All tradimaterials and methods of construction credited including steel, wood and conand the building official can approve all ecchniques and materials that meet ed standards of performance.

Abridged Building Code in its first l edition is now available from the Buildficials Foundation, 51 East 42nd Street, ork 17, at \$3.00 per copy, paper covered, .50 per copy, cloth covered. The Basic ng Code is available at \$5.00 per copy, covered, and \$6.50 per copy, cloth d.

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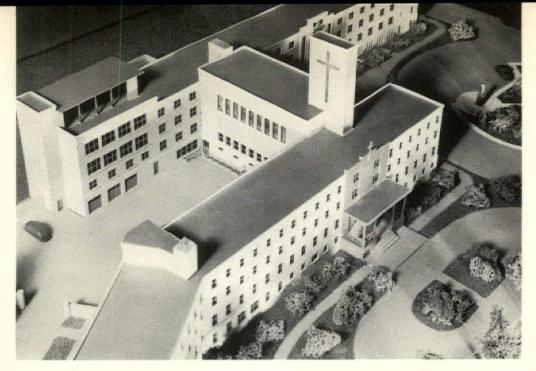


Photo by Durette Studio,

Photograph of model of Holy Family Monastery and Retreat House, Farmington, Conn. Provost & Wright, Architects. Model by Theodore Postma.

### Provost and Wright Design Monastery

#### Passionist Fathers of Connecticut Select Manchester Architects

The Passionist Fathers of Connecticut have now under construction one of the largest monastery and retreat houses in the East. When completed, this modern structure will provide residence for sixty Passionist Fathers and additional individual rooms to house one hundred retreatants.

This new building was designed by the firm of Provost & Wright, Inc., of Manchester, N. H. and Boston, Mass., and is being built by the Gilbane Building Company of Providence, R. I.

The type of construction employed is the same as was employed at the Rimmon Heights Housing Project in Manchester, N. H., which was pre-cast re-inforced concrete panels and re-inforced floor and roof slabs. The exterior of the building is faced with a grey brick and granite grass course. The two main entrances are treated with polished red granite and limestone. Retaining walls at cloisters are of crab orchard stone. Unlike the Housing Project, the interiors are profusely treated with terrazzo floors and tile walls in kitchens, refectories, toilets, wash rooms, etc.

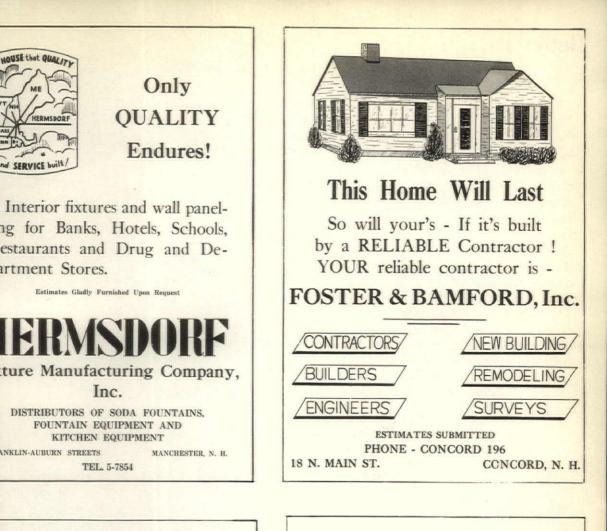
The monastery and retreat house are two separate buildings connected by a central wing which houses the laundry and boiler rooms in the basement; retreatants recreation room on the first floor and choir chapel on the second floor. The interior of choir chapel is in red oak wood panels up to window s painted plaster above. The windo stained glass treated with the Stations Cross. The retreatants recreation is with kalistron wall finish and painted

The retreat house wing houses the tories, kitchen, storage, helps' rooms an incidental rooms in the basement. Th three floors consists of individual rooms retreatants and the administrative ar the Fathers.

The monastery wing houses in the ba the garage, kitchen, monks' refectory an necessary rooms and a large public chap a seating capacity of 220. The interior chapel is finished similar to choir cha in more elaborate details. The other house the lay help and monks' rooms, recreation room, etc.

The entire project should be compl 1951 but the retreat house wing is being to completion in order that the Fathe conduct retreats sometimes this comir

The building itself is being built on hill overlooking the city of Hartford at expected that the pylon with its illur glass block cross will be seen at night fo miles out of Hartford.



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# Betley Designs Open-Vision Store Front

"FROSTY-LAND" designed by Architect John D. Betley of Manchester, has an "openvision" front so that special displays of frozen foods within the store may be viewed easily from outside. The usual straight front entrance is enhanced with a large plate glass window and double doors of Herculite Tempered Plate Glass provide convenient access to the interior.

Rembrandt Blue and White striped carrara glass frames the entire front and returns into the store on the pilasters. The sign letters are of stainless steel with blue neon tubing.

The interior is adequately illuminated with long strips of fluorescent lighting and a series of ceiling flood lights at the entrance provide excellent "daylight." The asphalt tile floor is of marbelized patterns in contrasting warm shades of deep red and golden yellow.



Photo by Stuarts, Manchester.

Exterior and Interior Views of "Frosty Land" Store. John D. Betley, Architect.



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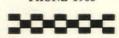


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#### SPACE PLANNING LIMITED (Continued from page 16)

loss of freedom seem clear, if one takes a "practical" view of the matter. For example, assume that an architect is commissioned to produce a house for a client: inevitably, his ingenuity is taxed to its limits to provide the required amount of enclosed space and still stay within the client's budget. The development of the rest of the site is left—none too hopefully—in the laps of the gods.

Similarly, in the case of much of our housing, private or public, the cost of designing and constructing shelter alone seems to rule out any coordinated, equivalent planning of the site as a whole, and of the individual lots as parts of the whole. Much more often than not, this same awkward situation applies in all kinds of projects where people will be expected to live or work. There are notable exceptions, certainly, but the rule remains otherwise; we continue to build new, modern homes, schools, etc., etc., the design of which implicitly aims at a close and most vital connection with the outer environment-and then, for one reason or another, we complete the building and regretfully leave its environment with no more than a token pat on the back.

Is this lack of achievement inevitable? Or might the broader objectives of "total design" yield to closer professional study and more initiative?

To me, it seems essential—probably inevitable—that a way be found to broaden the scope and effectiveness of our planning. I take the position that the advances of modern architecture should not, to so great an extent, be imprisoned within the artificial boundaries of its own foundations. (Do I exaggerate the situation? Review some of the photographs in the architectural publications. How often was the photographer able to move **back**, into the outdoor environment, and take pictures which are as composed and meaningful—as eloquent of spacial planning and design—as those he takes indoors?)

I believe we should face the harsh fact that we leave unfinished much that is best in our architecture—unfinished and unexplained. The design of the contemporary house, for example, derives from a philosophy which goes beyond the walls of that house; the architect's concept of space is not limited to that which he encloses or partitions within the structure. As a result, there is implicit in every door and expanse of window an outward continuation, presumably into an integrated and ca planned extension of the indoor enviro But what if this exists largely in the m the designer, never attaining any subs measure of reality? To whatever degr is true, in a specific case, it lets the bu the architect and the client down. The p is there, but unfulfilled. Space flows, all but it flows from a highly organized ar pot luck.

Site planning, and the exploitation of plan through the materials both of archi and of landscape architecture, is a brovital area for development in design. We one thinks of the complex problems of and community planning, of parks and tion areas, of schools, factories or hosp or simply of the family home—the functhe modern planner must be to create a to of environment as close to the ideal as p if the aims of modern architecture are attained.

The possibilities are great and, I generally attainable when the design p is approached in its entirety. By the of outdoor materials and their use in very much can be accomplished at a tionately insignificant fraction of the structural materials and labor. Alread ers in the field of private housing have that they gain a tangible advantage, a tively slight additional expense, by making tain that the site plans, and ultimate p plans, of their projects get the same study as do the plans of dwelling Similarly, I can state from experien money that the average home owner in relatively expensive nursery stock, employed, would, if better directed, p well along towards the achievement of : connected, useful and satisfying indoorenvironment.

Whatever the size of the project, so large, I think we are not justified in be that a genuine extension of our space-p function to include the whole outdoor e ment is economically unfeasible. Conse what has been accomplished in other a modern design, it seems clear that if t temporary architect wished to take toward a more complete analysis and co tion of the whole space planning proble its ultimate development, public acc would not be lacking. The benefits of total planning for total use are demon But the initiative rests with the archit

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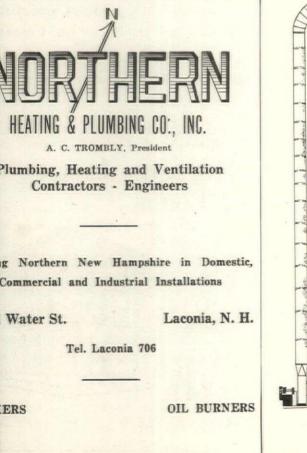
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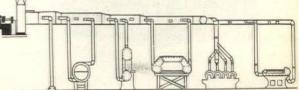
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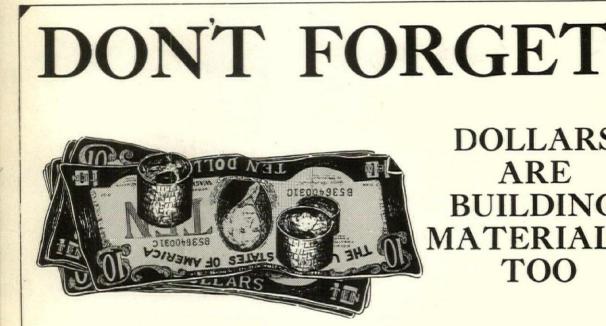
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