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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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The Cover Picture

Shows a progress view of steel and masonry construction of the Consolidated School at Chester, N. H. This new school, 48' by 125' is one of the new modern type designs and entirely fireproof construction. The building, completed this summer, cost $64,000 and will provide four classrooms, assembly room, teachers' room and kitchen facilities for school lunches.

This building was designed by the office of Maurice E. Witmer, Architect, Portsmouth, N. H.

Maxam Company, Portsmouth, N. H. — General Contractor.
Edward H. Patterson, Portsmouth, N. H. — Painting.
President Witmer Speaks

When I recall the early days and intervening years through which the New Hampshire Society of Architects was formed, nurtured and grew; the hard work of those officers and men who constituted the Society, which two years ago acted upon its decision to become a Chapter of the A. I. A. I have a sense of meekness and pride in having been among those charter members who established the Chapter in our state of New Hampshire, and then to have been elected one of the Chapter Presidents.

There is always something thrilling about our first experiences—our first spoken word; our first day at school; our first sweetheart; our first boss; our first commission; etc. These are all most memorable events. How we appreciate our first Chapter President, Steve Tracy, and his ability in leading us through our first political experience of gaining the passage of New Hampshire’s first bill for registration of architects. Now we are endeavoring another first—a monthly magazine, edited for and by New Hampshire architects, the first edited copy of which is at the side of your plate at this banquet being held tonight here in Birchmont Camp, along the shores of our beautiful Lake Wentworth.

When this idea of a State Journal for architects was first projected, it seemed to be in the remote future:—expense, advertisers, editors, copy, all seemed beyond our reach. These hurdles were unusually met by our Chairman, Gene Magenau, and his public relations committee, along with Larry Moynihan, manager of New Hampshire Highways, who so ably and quickly have started this Journal of ours along the way. We hope you will like it, use it, and be patient with us as we struggle with the errors which must occur through these formative years. Comment, criticism, material in the form of photographs, written copy of historical and technical data, all are requested by our editorial staff, so that an up-to-date, interesting, and helpful Journal will be placed upon your desk each month.

Just as life determines the true character of any building, just so will our effort determine the character of this magazine entitled “New Hampshire Architect.”

New Hampshire has long held the admiration of all those who would acquaint themselves with her potential industries—health—rest and joy, with her head in the snow capped mountains and her feet on the ocean shore, and for those who would build for enduring purposes have from our earliest colonial days sought the gray granite of our hills and the tall pines of our woodland.

All our towns and villages testify to the prideful attention to sturdy construction and beauty of design in the structures built throughout the State. Similarly, those of our forbears with striking courage and ingenuity, used the most high degree of engineering technology in the harnessing of the streams for power and literally revolutionizing building with its demands for greater span and strength, as the textile industry flourished during the mid-19th century—all of which probably induced our leading architects and engineers of earlier days to come to our north country—men like Latrobe, Mills, Rogers and Bulfinch.

While economic factors had much to do with our most northerly state in use of materials accumulated with the means of meagre funds, this very fact has probably developed as much as anything to the keen intuitive genius and skill which years have developed into the artists of these parts.

Always struggling forward, though seemingly with depressive slowness, we find the architect along with all other allied professions, merging into a more favorable position of unity. In doubt World War II, with its compulsion for collaboration in a national unity through endeavor to win a conflict greater than ever before witnessed by mankind, has brought before us to realizing our interdependence and essential need for better training and high standards of conduct in our work to meet the unprecedented amount of essential construction.

This has surely shaken any of those who any longer felt that architecture was merely an avocation or profession for the monied or leisurely group. There is ample evidence that wider sections of the American people who were indifferent to the usefulness of the architect are now finding less hostility toward the profession and we are leaning more and more upon the training and experience of the architect as we move on into a new era of social advance with its com
licated needs, its properly housing the facilities required, along with new devices being discovered and invented for human comfort and adequacy to meet the tasks of tomorrow.

The isolation of the architect in the past and ignorance of the laity can no longer be desired if we are to aid the future development of our state and nation.

The layman has not been fully informed as to what the architect was trying to do for him, neither has the architect been fully aware of what the layman needs or wants in his building. Here is where we, as “Professional” men with real ability and talent to serve our fellow men can fill a needed gap, to not only provide the average man with the best knowledge in physical performance of our structures, but to give them something more than just a building—some quality which will gain their present pride in having built and knowing that what is built will leave some inspiration to later generations even as those who before our time, wrestling with the problems of their day, founded new paths of sturdiness, usefulness, and beauty. Never before in the history of New Hampshire have so many talented and able men found a haven of employment in the field of architecture as the past two decades have provided. Few men, particularly young men, in our profession would ever think of laboring in our state:—how this has changed!

Along with this change there has grown a sober realization that if our profession is to attain its full appreciation before the laity, it must be unified in its purpose and demand higher responsibility within its constituents. No longer can sentimental individualism corrupt the esthetic standards of our architects and rob them of technical and social usefulness.

Closer fellowship and broader exchange of knowledge was recognized when in the early thirties a New Hampshire Society of Architects was organized. This society flourished and proved in its purpose, for through that society grew a constancy of friendship and understanding which has culminated in two important epochs of architecture within our state, namely, the Architect’s Registration Bill, which demands recognition of higher standards for training and experience within our profession, and, later, the convergence of the New Hampshire Society of Architects into the larger field where the interests of architecture and of the profession generally are more effectively protected in these days by becoming a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. This is all to the good, for in some respects that organization enjoys a privileged position. We earnestly trust that with these coveted privileges our New Hampshire Chapter will always and fully appreciate its obligation to the general community or its responsibility in relation to kindred arts. The Institute has acquired an authority and prestige which should encourage us to promote more productive cooperation between the architects of our state and aid any collective effort to help the building industry; constantly and actively contributing towards the welfare of all our allied arts and craftsmen.

Architect Stewart Lyford, representing the N. H. Chapter, attended a meeting at Marblehead, Mass., August 10th with Architects from the New England Chapters to aid in formulating a meeting place and date for the “New England A. I. A. Seminar on Hospital Planning” to be held this fall. Watch for notices of this seminar.
The sponsors of new materials and new methods of assembly proposed for sound permanent housing are finding it difficult to demonstrate the worth of their proposals and many will require considerable time before they can take care of a larger percentage of housing construction than they now provide. However, in the light of present costs, it is imperative that they be given every opportunity to make their fullest possible contribution. To this end the functional approach is recommended for complete development and adaptation to dwelling construction.

The functional idea is to set forth the requirements in such a manner that they can be fulfilled in many ways. While practiced with great success in other industries and in the development of materials, it has not been commonly adopted in the production of construction assemblies for dwellings. In this field the specification idea still prevails, with requirements so specific that they can be met only by the use of materials and assembly methods actually described.

The functional idea encourages progress; the specification idea tends to retard progress and to perpetuate traditional—sometimes ancient—ways of building. The functional idea for a given piece of work cannot be expected in many instances to replace a definite specification if the purchaser desires certain products or construction. A man can still purchase a suit of selected material and tailoring at a higher price, even though a $40 suit is adequate for his needs and better fitted to his personal economy. Likewise, the purchaser of a dwelling may buy more than is necessary for his requirements, but should not be forced beyond his ability to pay.

If this freedom of choice is to prevail for housing, an attempt must be made to set forth the minimum requirements for a dwelling on a functional basis.

The development of complete, realistic, down-to-earth functional requirements, suitable to intelligent administration by competent building officials, is an undertaking of tremendous size and scope. However, the problem is less difficult with dwellings of one and two stories than with industrial and commercial buildings. Small dwelling construction which has grown up by trial and error, seldom receiving the expert attention of competent engineering experience,
The ideal place to start. The Technical Staff of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, together with technicians of its constituent agencies, the Federal Housing Administration and Public Housing Administration, has been confronted for many years with the problem of making determinations on the adequacy of new and unusual materials and methods of construction. This experience has served to pointedly demonstrate the need for functional requirements to assure uniform and intelligent appraisals of different and unfamiliar structures.

In an attempt to describe and define the scope of the problem, there has been set down a list of 30 different characteristics which seem to be essential to an adequate dwelling house wall. Against each characteristic there remains to be put down in clear and concise terms a quantitative requirement that is NOT EXCESSIVE, NOT TOO LIBERAL, BUT REALISTIC. With the essential requirements stated in such a manner, the wall may be obtained by a variety of structural methods with a multitude of different materials, whether wood, concrete, masonry, steel, aluminum, plastics, or any combination of these.
Anybody who wants more information about the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects can secure same by contacting Nicholas Isaak of Manchester. Nicholas was the official delegate of the New Hampshire Chapter, A. I. A., at Houston, Texas, last spring.

Reports have it that Lyford and Magenau of Concord finally struck hard-pan for the Newport gymnasium after many days of digging. However, they made it before digging the way to China.

---and we were wondering if you could give the Dining room sort of an aspect of the tropics.---both "Niblick" and I are on a strict Banana diet.
Need for New Agency

One of the bills which died when the legislature adjourned on July 27 was House Bill 387, initiated by Governor Adams and intended to be administered by the Planning and Development Commission, its purpose was to set up a supervisory, inspecting and coordinating agency for all state construction other than highways and including alterations. The need for such an agency was pointed up by the “Story-Cote case” but the bill never even had a hearing, as it was crowded out by revenue and budget problems.

The Planning and Development Commission sought and received the active participation of the N. H. Chapter, A. I. A., through its Executive Committee, in preparing the bill. Although an appropriation is required to put it into effect, it is probable that the State would save substantial, though perhaps not obvious, sums of money if the bill should be adopted at the next session of the legislature. Other foreseeable results are a fairer distribution of state work to practicing architects and a larger share of it to New Hampshire architects. For all of these reasons, this bill should receive the strong support of the profession in this State.

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New Hampshire Engineering Society Formed

Through the efforts of N. O. Whitford, Land Engineer of the New Hampshire Highway Department, after more than 200 engineers of the state had expressed interest in the formation of a Society of Engineers to include representatives from all classes of engineers, land surveyors' and persons interested in engineering, a meeting, with 96 present, was held at Concord recently.

There were foresters, land surveyors, civil, structural, electrical, mechanical, industrial, plant, water resources, right of way, highway, construction, army and city engineers from many localities including Claremont, Hanover, Enfield, New London, Campton, Plymouth, Laconia, Conway, Dover, Portsmouth, Durham, Concord, Manchester and Nashua.

The group present at the meeting chose John W. Durgin, Portsmouth, to serve as acting president and Henry C. Newell, Concord, to serve as acting secretary-treasurer until a constitution is adopted. A committee, consisting of John W. Durgin, Henry C. Newell, Samuel F. Hall, Campton, Romeo P. Morin, Manchester, Russell R. Skelton, Durham, Clyde B. Loiselle, and Elton P. Roberts, Concord, is preparing a constitution to be presented to the group of engineers at their next meeting at Laconia in September.

Among the objectives of the Society are the professional improvements of its members, the encouragement of social intercourse among engineers and persons of practical science, and the advancement of engineering.

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PROMPT DELIVERIES
Construction gains in the State of New Hampshire for manufacturing, educational and science, public and religious building, for the first six months of 1949, were reported this month by F. W. Dodge Corporation.

At the same time the Dodge Corporation also reported that awards for residential building in the State increased 33 percent over the first half of 1948. Total amount of the residential building hit a new high of $2,999,000, the report stated.

Apartment house awards were up 133 percent, single family houses built to owners' orders for their own occupancy were up 17 percent, and single-family houses built by operative builders for sale or rent increased 67 percent.

A decline in construction awards were noted by the corporation in nonresidential building, while public works and utilities awards also showed a decline for the first half of the current year, the report continued.

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LACONIA—“In the Lakes Region of New Hampshire”
NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECT is proud to reproduce herewith the photos and plans selected by New Hampshire Chapter, A. I. A., as its entry at the national convention of the American Institute of Architects held last March at Houston, Texas. These photos and plans were exhibited during the convention together with similar presentations from many other states of the Union. William L. White of Exeter, N. H., secretary of N. H. Chapter, A. I. A., was the author of the exhibit.

The residence illustrated is the year round home of Mr. and Mrs. Hervey Kent of Hampton Falls, N. H. Originally an old milk farm of wood construction, it has undergone many changes since it was purchased by the present owner and its size approximately doubled.

The major portion of the house is now of brick, painted white, and accented by white louvered shutters which blend nicely and cast subtle shadows on the main facades.

The ground floor plan consists of a large living room, entrance hall with vestibule and powder room, dining room, library, kitchen, dinner terrace, summer room, kennel room and two-car garage.

The living room is on the east side of the house occupying the entire width. Its color scheme is gray and yellow with white woodwork. A beautiful fireplace mantel from an old Colonial mansion in Portsmouth is the principal architectural feature of this room. The main hall runs from front to back of the house.
with a Dutch door opening onto the gardens. The entrance vestibule of Georgian period is panelled, finished in white and has black and white marble tile floor.

The powder room is treated harmoniously with the vestibule, with a color scheme of black walls and white trim. The dining room is panelled above the dado with a floral Chinese paper. The north wall is accented by a fireplace flanked by two deeply recessed china closets with panelled arch topped doors.

The library is panelled from floor to ceiling and painted a gray-blue of fairly deep tone with hangings of deep wine red damask. The entire width of the exterior wall of this room is taken up by a low window with glass from floor to ceiling. This feature, is also true of the living room.

Opening off the kitchen, and elevated a few steps above the garden level, is a covered dining terrace, paved with stone, and bordered by wrought iron railing. The columns are hidden, more or less, by a very fine old wisteria vine. An Italian wall fountain is also an attractive feature, with its musical notes of trickling water and bell-like basins for gay flowers.

At the west end of the dining terrace is the summer room, a cool retreat with walls and furniture carried out in oyster white and pale yellow. A two-car garage and kennel room complete the assembly of the first floor plan.

The second floor contains four bedrooms with baths and dressing rooms and a small living room with kitchenette. The servants' rooms are in the ell.

A large room is finished off on the third floor in a Spanish atmosphere and contains some very fine specimens of Costillion furniture, brought from Spain some years ago by the owner.

The house is heated by a two-pipe steam system with oil-fired boiler.

This house is situated in one of the most delightful sections of the apple orchard region of southern New Hampshire. It is further enhanced by noble old rock maple trees, most fortunately located on each side of the house.

The lawns besides being beautifully maintained are given added interest by being at different levels and terraced by rock wall wales of flat moss-covered stone. The gardens on the north side are also at different levels separated by low parapet stone walls. The enclosing boundaries of the gardens are yew hedges with inner plantings of white rhododendrons. The color scheme of the planting throughout is one of green and white.

The general effect of the house from any viewpoint is that of quiet richness and amplitude. It bespeaks the taste of the owners who occupy it throughout the year and delight in the peaceful atmosphere of its surroundings, so conducive to the many outdoor activities they indulge in.
Meet your Architects


William L. White, *Secretary N. H. Chapter, A. I. A.*, graduated from Manchester, N. H. High School and Harvard University, Department of Architecture. Studied one year in Europe. Employed seven years by Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, Brookline, Mass.; 10 years by Cram and Ferguson, architects, Boston; 10 years by Mowle & Rand, architects, Boston. Since 1935 has practiced architecture at Exeter, N. H. Charter member, N. H. Chapter, A. I. A.


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Archer Everett Hudson, born Harris, R., February 14, 1891. Attended Warwick, R. High School, Rhode Island School of Design, A Training Center, A. E. F., Bellevue, France. Trained in offices of Stone, Carpenter & Shobdon, Providence, R. I.; Hutchins & French, Boston; Ritchie, Parsons & Taylor, Boston; Mowle & Rand, Boston. Member of firm of Hudson Ingram, Hanover, N. H.


Richard Koehler, born Riverside, R. I., Septem 5.


Shepard Vogelgesang, served as Lt. Commander, U. S. N. R. Professional practice includes (Continued on page 20)

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MINIMUM WAGE LAW NOT APPLICABLE TO SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

The Concord Monitor recently discovered that several municipal construction jobs were being carried on in violation of the State minimum wage law. This law, Chapter 214, revised N. H. laws, was passed in 1942 but very few local officials were found who were aware of its existence. It is probable that a great many roads and buildings have been built, and are being built now, without complying with this law.

Any law which is so widely violated and which is not enforced even when violations are brought to the attention of public officials, should be taken off the statute books. But until the those who are responsible for the planning of public works should familiarize themselves with its requirements. It applies to all public works undertaken by "the State of New Hampshire, a county, or a town."

This wording of the law has led to some speculation as to its application to cities and school.
It is well established that there is no distinction between towns and cities in legislation of this type as they are merely two different forms of municipal government. However, an incorporated school district is a separate legal entity, often comprising several towns or sometimes only part of a town. This being so, if it had been intended that schoolhouse construction be regarded as a “public works” for the purposes of the minimum wage law, the law would have so stated, as could have been done very easily. Therefore, the law does not apply to incorporated school districts.

Other essential points are as follows:

1. The state, county or town must apply to the labor commissioner for a determination of minimum wages for the various types of labor to be employed.
2. This minimum wage schedule must be mentioned in advertising for bids.
3. The minimum wage schedule must be made a part of the construction contract.
4. The contractor must post this wage schedule in a conspicuous place at site of the

(Continued on page 19)
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The contractor must pay not less than the minimum wages set forth in the schedule. The penalty for violation is not less than $100 more than $300, or 3 months imprisonment, both, for each offense, and enforcement is to the commissioner of labor.

"Mummy," demanded the little girl just returned from Sunday school, where the lesson had been on places in the sky, "Mummy, do they have sky-scrapers in Heaven?"

"No, darling. They have to have architects to build skyscrapers."

A customs officer, while examining an architect's baggage, discovered a bottle of whiskey. "I thought you told me there were only night clothes in that suitcase?"

"Right," replied the architect, "that's my night cap."

The only one who should put faith in a rabbit's foot is a rabbit.

A very ravishing redhead went to a bachelor's apartment one night, and he gave her one of his half-dozen mink coats. She was relating this story to her girl friend the next day, who then asked:

"What did you have to do?"

The redhead never missed a beat in replying: "Just shorten the sleeves, that's all."

"My wife is scared to death somebody will steal her clothes."

"Doesn't she have them insured?"

"She has a better idea. She hired a guy to stay in the closet and watch them. I found him there the other night."
(Architects continued from page 15)

work with the Century of Progress, Chicago Golden Gate International Exposition; World Fair, New York. Is a member of the Arts Club of Chicago, and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. Engaged in practice of architecture Whitefield, N. H.


Due to lack of space it will be necessary continue the publication of the Architects' biographies in the September issue.
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Thinking of Winter?

Rockbestos Products Corporation of New Haven, Conn., recently announced production of the Rockbestos electric heating cable for roof de-icing, put up in handy ready-to-install kits. The Westinghouse Electric Supply Company of Manchester has been named as distributor of this new kit in New Hampshire.

Designed to remove winter worries about snow and ice on roofs, the Rockbestos Electric Heating Cable kit can be installed by your electrical contractor in a short time, and consists of 60 foot length of Rockbestos lead covered heating cable complete with standard plug; eight shingle clamps and installation instructions. Rockbestos lead covered electric heating cable is pliable and easy to handle and serves as a source of mild heat when energized from 110 volts AC or DC.

In winter the heat of the sun and heat losses through the roof of a house melt the snow on the roof, causing water to run down the roof to the gutters and through the down spout to the ground. In cold weather when the water reaches the eaves (that part of the roof which overhangs the side walls) it may freeze, as no heat is supplied from the house. Dams of ice are formed, causing water to back up under the shingles and leak down through the walls and ceilings, resulting in damage to plaster and consequent expensive repairs and redecorating.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHAPTER
The American Institute of Architects
IS NOT A CLOSED CORPORATION

Persons engaged in the practice of architecture in the State of New Hampshire, who are not now members of the state chapter, are earnestly urged to make application for membership.

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