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in Residential, Civic and Commercial Building

LEON KEYSER CO.
General Contractors

48 HANOVER ST. MANCHESTER, N.H.

TELEPHONE 3-1273
The Cover Picture

One of New Hampshire's finest examples of modern commercial architecture is soon to be completed. The Bolen-Garfield Ford Garage, Manchester, which is in its last stage of construction, was designed by the firm of Koehler and Isaak, architects, Manchester.

The building is made up of a garage, covering 8400 square feet, and a display room and offices, conveniently leading off the garage, the display room measuring approximately 1800 square feet. The side walls are of steel and brick construction, with a steel deck roof. The display room is well lighted, as the entire area is composed of plate glass from floor to ceiling. A large steel tower located in the center of the building gives a modernistic but dignified appearance.

A number of new architectural ideas are incorporated in the construction of the garage. The floor area is laid with a new type of hard rubber, which is resistant to grease and oils—a very practical innovation in a building of this type. It is also impossible to dent or gouge the floor as the composition of the rubber is similar to sponge rubber.

Another feature of the building is the tower illustrated in the photograph. This serves a dual purpose—as a pylon for the sign and as a stack for the heating system. The building is heated by a split system, having hot water radiation in the display room and steam heat in the garage portion.

Due to soil conditions it necessitated the design of special footings, and made it necessary to keep the dead loads of the superstructure as light as possible.

The general contractor was the Leon Keyser Co., Manchester. Sub-contractors were: John J. Reilly, Manchester, electrical; D. H. McClarty, Manchester, heating; A. W. Therrien Co., Manchester, roofing; B. N. Perry, Manchester, painting; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Manchester, glass; Lyons Iron Works, Manchester, steel; Pitcher and Co. Inc., Boston, Mass., acoustic ceilings; American Rubber Mat Corp., flooring, laid by M. J. Murphy & Sons, Dover; Clyde B. Loiselle, associated with Lyford and Magneau of Concord, electrical engineer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Views of the President | 4 |
| Octagon Building to be Restored | 5 |
| Market Trends | 6 |
| Building on Increase | 6 |
| Meet Your Architects (continued) | 10 |
| N. H. Chapter A. I. A. Meeting | 12 |
| Hodgson Residence | 14 |
| Survey of Contractors | 15 |
| N. H. Contractors Organize | 16 |
Those architects who withstood the deluge and arrived safely into the protecting wilderness of Birchmont at our annual outing last month, will not soon forget that day, especially will the timely and inspiring message of Prof. Walter F. Bogner be long remembered.

As I listened to Prof. Bogner's challenging advice to architects of our day,—the need for courageously attempting the use of new materials, new forms and new understanding of purpose in our buildings, I could not help but recall how in our early training we steeped our minds into the archeology of the past and sought to envelope all our plans with a coat of tradition;—then suddenly discovered ourselves in the midst of a conflict between the traditionally minded and the moderns. This does not apply only to architecture but to government and the sciences, as well as the arts; all alike seemed to have become imbued with the desire to break away from tradition, at least from recent tradition, and to base the new forms either on deliberate invention or on modes recreated from the archaic and the half forgotten. If this change of idea yields results permanently useful and accepted, it will at least achieve some definite and valid ends. It will mark the work of today as something that marks the day itself. I trust you will forgive me if I state it in a personal way; I love old work because sometimes it is beautiful and always it carries some fragrance of association; but I am irritated with reproductions so wonderfully done that they deceive the very elect; that seems a tiresome, costly, and wasteful use of human skill.

I am polite to, and appreciative of, work based obviously on tradition, but brave enough to show some modern variation that stamps its provenance. I keenly enjoy modern work which is frankly modern, even if it does not always commend itself to my (possibly very bad) taste, because at worst it reveals a human being up and doing, trying to express something of day, of himself, and of the people who use the work when it is done.

Many of our clients are scared and resent departures from tradition who are nevertheless good husbands and wives, and probably nothing much can be done about it,—except one thing—the architect and the builder and manufacturer and the distributor can at least recognize that there are coming to the fore more and more people who like things definite of their own day, and judge fitness and beauty by effort of personal experience, rather than by what they are told. That recognized, we can go forward in the conviction that we are serving this generation by expressing this generation's ideas.

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.

For further particulars address

WILLIAM L. WHITE.
SECRETARY
EXETER, N. H.
Octagon Building to be Restored
A. I. A. Headquarters to Expand

One of Washington's most storied mansions, the 1741 Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, N.W., after a fifty-year period of use will no longer carry the full burden of being the home of The American Institute of Architects after September 15.

The Institute's headquarters will expand into more modern Administration Building at 5 New York Avenue, N.W., on the east portion of the Octagon property. Although this building was erected just before the war, its lease was requested by the State Department immediately upon completion and it has been under lease since 1941. The outgoing occupant is the Inter-American Defense Board.

"The Octagon, after a half century's use as main headquarters of The American Institute of Architects, is to be redecorated and refurnished for use as the reception part of The Octagon property," Ralph Walker, New York, president of the A. I. A., announced.

"The American Institute of Architects, the oldest of the professional societies to make its home in Washington, has long desired to release the Octagon from its humdrum office use and turn it to the gracious possibilities inherent in it. The beautiful box garden which connects The Octagon with the Administration building is also being redesigned to enhance this purpose."

Built in the years 1798-1800, as one of the most splendid houses of the nation's new Capital, The Octagon was rescued from a disreputable state a century later. It had become a tenement dwelling for several families and a warehouse for rags and rubbish. Apparently, the decline from riches to rags had been hastened by legends of a rather heavy traffic of ghosts out of its colorful past.

The American Institute of Architects, then fifty years old restored the building to its original character in 1898, and it has been so maintained for the last fifty years.

The Octagon was built by Colonel John Tayloe of Mt. Airy, Va., a close friend of George Washington and, with an income of $75,000 a year, one of the wealthiest men of his time. Colonel Tayloe had intended to build his winter residence in Philadelphia, but, according to the memoirs of his son, Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, General Washington persuaded him to choose "Washington City."

General Washington took a "sidewalk superintendent's" interest in the building, watching it from horseback, on his journeys to Washington during 1798 and 1799. He died before its completion but at least three other presidents slept, dined or danced in "Octagon House," as it was known in its first century of existence.

The architect was Dr. William Thornton, who had been appointed by President Washington in 1794 to survey "the district or territory accepted for the permanent seat of the government." As one of three commissioners, he had charge of executing the plan for the city. Dr. Thornton also was the successful competitor for the design of the United States Capitol; designed buildings for the University of Virginia at the request of Thomas Jefferson; and was the architect and supervisor of buildings for

(Continued on page 7)
Market Trends

Issues Findings

Market Trends, a fact-finding organization in the building business, of Cleveland, Ohio, has released field findings of a recent survey conducted with architects and business executives. This survey was conducted for the purpose of securing opinions on the materials preferred and the features of importance in construction materials used for interior walls and ceilings.

The table below is indicative of national trends in design.

1. What type of material would you select for interior walls and ceilings?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Total Architects</th>
<th>Total Managers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tile and Plaster</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallboard</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Block</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you use acoustical ceilings?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Total Architects</th>
<th>Total Managers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>88.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. For the OFFICE, which Qualities are most important, in the selection of these materials?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Total Architects</th>
<th>Total Managers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pleasing Appearance</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Maintenance Cost</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Control</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incombustible Materials</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low First Cost</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movability</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Occupancy</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease to Install Utilities</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the FACTORY, which Qualities are most important, in the selection of these materials?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Total Architects</th>
<th>Total Managers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Maintenance Cost</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
<td>60.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incombustible Materials</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low First Cost</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Control</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movability</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasing Appearance</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease to Install Utilities</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Occupancy</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building Operations on Increase in Queen City

William M. Cullity, superintendent of buildings, announced recently that building operations in Manchester, since the first of the year, show a jump of $400,000 over the corresponding period of 1948.

A total sum of $2,805,852, spent on construction in 1949, has been filed with the Manchester Building Department. Two-thirds of this figure has been for residential construction, which has been going at a fast pace in this area.

Mr. Cullity’s office has issued 332 permits for new family dwellings, topping by almost 100 the same period in 1948, when 236 dwelling permits were issued.

With residential building far ahead of 1949 and non-residential building holding its own, 1949 figures appear to be head and shoulders over last year in building construction—and last year was a record breaker in the Queen City as well as throughout the state.
General Washington; of Montpelier, the summer residence of President Madison; and of Tudor Place in Georgetown.

The Octagon was temporary White House for more than a year, following the burning of the White House in 1814. President James Madison signed the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the war with Great Britain, in the circular room on the second floor on February 17, 1815.

The revolving table used for the occasion now stands in the same room, although it has been crossed the continent and back. It was sold in 1897 by a member of the Tayloe family to a San Francisco purchaser, was saved from the earthquake and fire of 1906, and was purchased for $1,000 by the San Francisco Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and returned to Washington in 1911.

Until Colonel Tayloe's death in 1828, The Octagon was a center of elaborate social activity on the part of those who crossed the portals included Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Porter, Decatur, Lafayette,

(Continued on page 9)
The first fall meeting of the Board of Registration for Architects will be held at the State House Annex, Friday, September 23 at 2 P. M.

Any architect desiring information concerning the meeting should address their communication to Ned Spaulding, secretary ex-officio of the state board, at 6 School street, Hudson, N. H.

An architect must be registered before his application for A. I. A. membership can be considered.

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Concord, N. H.

Phone 1283
John Randolph of Roanoke, Baron von Steuben, and Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister. The Tayloes intermarried with the Corbins, Lees, the Washingtons, the Carters, the Joses, and many other prominent families of Virginia.

In its early days, the mansion reportedly had two secret tunnels, one leading to the White House, a little more than two blocks away, and one to the Potomac or to the canal, then only a short distance. One report credits Dolly Madison with responsibility for the secret passage—way to the White House—if there was one.

Leading into the back hall are two “secret” doors, rounded symmetrically into the circular walls and originally having no keyholes, hinges, or openings showing on the blind side. A concealed stairway in the rear of the building, extending from basement to third floor, was another feature which added to the effective dramatic props for the phantom tales which came to be associated with the house in the latter half of the 19th century.

The most popular ghost story was that one of the Tayloe daughters had thrown herself
Carl E. Peterson, Vice-President N. H. Chapter A. I. A. Graduate of Harvard School of Architecture. Employed by the architectural firm of Cram and Ferguson of Boston as a designer and draftsman for more than 10 years. Also employed by several outstanding Boston architectural firms including Parker, Thomas and Rice, and James H. Ritchie. Established practice in Manchester in 1932 and has practiced the profession for 37 years. From 1934 to 1936 and from 1942 to 1945 he served as chief architect and state director of the Federal Housing Authority in New Hampshire. During World War II he was a member of the oil rationing board.

Eric T. Huddleston, born Winchester, Indiana. Attended Cornell University (B. Arch.). Employed two years by Postel & Fisher, Architects, Chicago, one year by American Terra Cotta Co., Chicago, one year by Albert Pretzinger, Architect, Dayton, Ohio, and one year by Schenck & Williams, Architects, Dayton, Ohio.

Emigrated to New Hampshire 1914 to head department of drawing and established course in Architecture at the State University in 1919 and assumed title of Supervising Architect at the University in 1919. Served as executive architect for all building construction at the University from 1916 to 1946, designing and supervising the construction of all buildings on campus during that period.


(Continued Next Month)
In the back stair well because of thwarted love for a British officer, and that her spirit reversed at stormy nights. Another was that the spirit of the mansion's departed greatness reversed at the witching hours with the sound of foot and clink of glasses, the arrival of phaeton coaches bearing grandly dressed men and women, and other accompaniments of splendid company being wined and dined. A newspaper account of the 1880's stated that a dozen men sat a night in the house and were rewarded with feminine screams, the clanking of sabers, and trampling footfalls.

The mansion was used as a setting for at least two novels of the 19th century. During the Civil War, the property was used as a hospital for Union soldiers. From 1866 to 1890, it was used for the Government's hydrophobic office. It was also used for a Catholic school, as a drafting office, and as a dwelling-unit and studio.

When a committee of architects inspected the mansion in 1896, they found rags and junk six feet high in the drawing-room. It was occupied by eight or ten families. The mantels were masses of dirt, and the use, to those who did not appreciate its beauty, might have been considered a wreck," noted the late Glenn Brown, for many years secretary of the A. I. A. "But, curiously as it appears, the only material damage to the house was the incrusted dirt on the mantels and few missing plaster ornaments."

After leasing the property for $30 a month for four years, the A. I. A. purchased it in 1902 for $30,000. Several thousand dollars had been spent for the building's rehabilitation before the Institute began its occupancy in 1899. Its interior walls, buried under coats of paper orewash, were cleaned and restored to their original tints.

The Institute itself made history in selecting Washington for its headquarters. Its president, George B. Post, told The Board of Directors in 1898:

"Today The Institute enters upon a new era in its history which is fraught with no little uncertainty. The step it has taken is without precedent, as no similar society has broken away from a commercial metropolis of the country and established its home in the National Capital. It may, therefore, properly be called an experiment, and is one which will depend for its success upon the support of the profession."

The Institute was established in 1896 with the purpose of promoting the study and practice of architecture and the allied arts. It has grown to become one of the leading organizations in the field of architecture, with a membership of over 50,000 professionals and students. The Institute's headquarters in Washington, D.C., serves as a center for the exchange of ideas and information among architects, engineers, and other professionals involved in the design and construction of buildings.

The Institute offers a wide range of services, including conferences, seminars, workshops, and publications. It also promotes the public understanding of architecture and its role in society through a variety of programs and initiatives. The Institute's commitment to excellence and innovation has made it a leader in the field of architecture.
New Hampshire Chapter, A. I. A., together with ladies and invited guests, observed their annual summer meeting and field day at Birchmont Camp, Wolfeboro, on Thursday, August 18.

Approximately 50 persons enjoyed the dinner and speaking program in the evening, but due to a steady downpour during the afternoon, the program of sports and swimming was dispensed with, and the gathering contented themselves with reviewing the contents of the new chapter journal, New Hampshire Architect.

Prior to the dinner the executive board of the chapter held its usual summer meeting. President M. E. Witmer presided at the dinner and introduced the principal speaker, Prof. Walter F. Bogner, professor of architecture at Harvard University and Stewart Lyford of Concord who gave a short preview of the coming Hospital Planning Seminar to be held in Boston.

Prof. Bogner's talk brought favorable comment from many of the architects present, some of which follow:

**Stephen P. Tracy, Nashua**

Architecture is not merely the practice of an Art (the Beaux Arts Principle); Architecture is not merely the practice of Mechanics (the Machine for Living); it is primarily the practice of a Social Study, fortunately being done by persons who have appreciation for and experience and training in both Art and Mechanics.

The need for and the value of the strength of an organization like the Chapter and Institute should not be overlooked. Although it is important that Architecture be individual effort, it is also important for us to remember that we are members of a profession which needs the assistance of group organization.

We are not properly appreciated by the general public through a lack of understanding which is the result of our own neglect as business people.

The Chapter can do much to remedy this situation.

There is a challenge before us: We are the authors of what history will call a “style” or “period.” Let’s make it one of the outstanding styles or periods in architectural history.

**John D. Betley, Manchester**

Architecture today has gone beyond the purist's point of functionalism from the purist's point...
It is not considered mandatory to express structure of the building in extremes. The example of the school built on stilts of columns show that the columns—and not the walls—supported the building, illustrated the point that the functionalism expressed to this extreme satisfied the purist's rule of honest expression, created an inconvenience to the people using the building. The instructors complained about having to climb up one flight to get to the first floor. Prof. Bogner stressed the importance of relating the structure to the people who are going to use it. Functionalism of structure is important but not more important than functionalism of the purpose for which a building is to be used.

H. Blanchette, Concord
Professor Bogner points out that the main streets of our cities have not changed greatly in the past 20 years, illustrating the trend toward decentralization. Neon sign companies are doing a land office business as well manufacturers of store front materials. But beyond the slight changes made in the facades, the buildings are the same. By far the greatest percentage of buildings that have been erected since the war have been residential or educational. In the commercial field, smaller buildings have been the rule, such as garages and tourist camps. Design and construction of the large bank, office or insurance building are at virtual standstill, except in large metropolitan centers.

Schools are a major problem today and their design requires unlimited flexibility. In the past the school entrance, with a few exceptions, was always in the center of the building with classrooms on either side and stairways at the end of corridors. As the community grew and the school became too small, large costs were incurred in remodelling because the classrooms could not be expanded easily. Present day school design, to be functional, requires that the entrances be located off the corridors and that a structural system and fenestration be chosen so that classroom partitions can be relocated, the rooms expanded and new classrooms added as needed.

Richard Koehler, Manchester
I felt Professor Bogner's statement was very well expressed, in effect: "Facade architecture has had its day; we now enter a period of architecture concerning itself with the function of living on the inside rather than impressing the neighbors." He said that modern design has come a long way since the days when a lot of glass blocks and elimination of all ornament made a building "modern." In a region where traditional styles are so well entrenched, the best approach is to put "first things first;" in other words, educate the client to appreciate the architectural advantages of the plan, and only after the client has "seen the light," should one present the exterior.
Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hodgson
Concord, New Hampshire

This modified Georgian Colonial residence is an example of a type that has been popular in this region for many years. Semi-formal in character, its freedom from exact symmetry and from stiffness of detail impart a sense of charm and hospitality that was the aim of architect and owner.

The house was designed by Lyford & Magenau, Architects and Engineers of Concord and was constructed in 1946 by the State Building and Contracting Co. also of Concord. That year was a tough one for house building; although government restrictions had been removed, many materials were available, if at all, only after a long delay; and labor in general was going through its reactionary period of low productivity. In spite of all these difficulties, construction cost was held to about 61c per cubic foot.

The conventional plan is made distinctive by the curved staircase in central hallway, with library at end separating the living room from kitchen. A built-in eating corner in kitchen has a pleasant outlook through the screened and flagstoned porch to the landscaped front yard. Some doubt was entertained about allowing the hall closet to project into one corner of dining room; but this jog instead of detracting from the room's appearance, actually improves the placement of furniture. As there are no children in the family, the third bedroom is used as an upstairs sitting room, which with its South exposure is pleasant throughout the middle part of the day.

The house is of typical frame construction with first floor joists resting on steel beams and concrete foundation. Exterior is clapboard siding, flush boards and painted brick veneer. Interior trim is of hardwood, painted, except the library which has stained knotty pine walls and trim. An unusual feature is the nicely detailed wide cornice in principal downstairs rooms. Heating is by one-pipe steam with convector radiation and gas fired boiler. Floors are of oak, or linoleum in baths and kitchen. Windows are fitted with Rolscreens. Complete insulated with Rockwool.

Due to the angle at which this picture had to be taken, full justice could not be given to the exterior of the residence.
SURVEY OF CONTRACTORS INDICATES
BUILDING DOLLAR HAS MORE VALUE

Competition and efficiency have so improved the general construction picture that an investor can get a dollar's value from each dollar spent for building, a nation-wide survey of general contractors reports.

The report was prepared from a survey made by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., whose members represent firms doing an estimated 80 per cent of the nation's contract construction, and was released in connection with a meeting of the A. G. C. Governing and Advisory Board at French Lick, Ind.

The survey shows that the business of constructing buildings, highways, airports, rails and engineering projects has become stabilized. Costs are leveling off or declining slightly on a national scale and are down an estimated 10 per cent from the peak of a year ago.

The contractors reported materials are plentiful and that there has been improvement in labor productivity and management efficiency. Competition in bidding also has become keener.

“All of these factors mean that the public now can get full value for its investment in construction,” according to the report.

Most of the contractors noted a drop in the amount of private building, such as industrial and residential construction.

The slack is being taken up, however, by a heavy volume of public and institutional building.

Concerning more work by the workers, 70 per cent of the contractors who answered the question said there had been an increase in worker productivity. The other nine percent that answered noted no change.
H. E. Foreman, Vin Swanburg, Wilts

Associated General Contractors Organize N. H. Chapter

Vincent R. Swanburg, member of the Swanburg Construction Corporation of Manchester, was elected the first president of the New Hampshire Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, Incorporated, at an organizational meeting held Wednesday, August 31 at the Concord Country Club. Attended by 48 general contractors of New Hampshire and guests, the meeting was held for the purpose of organizing the New Hampshire Chapter, at which time the various functions of the A. G. C. were explained by several members of the national organization.

Following the dinner, H. E. Foreman, managing director, Archie N. Carter, manager of the highway division, Col. Welton A. Snow, manager of the building division and Gus Rayner, field representative, all from the A. G. C. headquarters in Washington, spoke briefly to the gathering, and joined in a panel discussion. Other speakers who outlined the objectives of the national organization were John A. Volpe of Malden, Mass., vice-chairman of national membership committee, and Allan Gifford, secretary of the Massachusetts Chapter, A. G. C.

Other officers elected were Arthur Whcomb, Keene, vice-president; Col. John Jackson, Jr., Manchester, secretary; Dale Nelson, Hanover, treasurer. Serving on the nominating committee were Robert Davison, Manchester, E. David Swett, Winchester and Mr. Nelson.

President Swanburg upon taking office, directed the secretary to take necessary action to submit a formal application for membership in the national association.

Success of the initial meeting was due, a spokesman said, to the untiring efforts of a committee of arrangements headed by Pre.

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LACONIA—“In the Lakes Region of New Hampshire”
The present president, Allan Gifford, is Swanburg and composed of Parker H. Rice of Allenstown, Leon Keyser and Robert C. Davison of Manchester.

The following committees were appointed by the new president: Finance Committee: Dale Nelson, chairman, W. C. Ferguson, David W. Davison; Membership Committee: Parker H. Rice, chairman, A. J. Paquette, James Ross, G. McMillin, R. R. Hartford, Paul Harvey; Committee on By-Laws: William Bisson, Robert E. Foster, E. David Swett.

Late in September the New Hampshire Chapter will hold its second meeting in Laconia when it is expected the group will receive its charter from the national organization.

The New Hampshire Chapter announced the following who signed up as charter members:

**Building Division:**
- L. H. Shattuck, Inc., Manchester
- Robie Construction Company, Inc., Manchester
- Garon Construction Company, Inc., Manchester
- W. M. Bisson & Son, Laconia
- Swanburg Construction Corporation, Manchester
- Davison Construction Company, Manchester
- James Ross Associates, Inc., Concord
- Foster & Bamford, Inc., Concord
- Leon Keyser Company, Manchester
- Harvey construction Company, Inc., Manchester
- David Davison, Manchester
- Gamache Construction Company, Inc., Goffs Falls
- Rolfe Camp Company, Inc., Franklin
- Trumbull-Nelson Company, Hanover
- T. U. Sokul, Franklin
- The MacMillin Company, Keene
- Paquette Construction Company, Manchester

**Highway and Heavy Division:**
- Kenneth E. Curran, Inc., Littleton
- A. J. Paquette, Meredith
- Sawyer & Swett, Winchester
- Manchester Sand, Gravel & Cement, Inc., Manchester
- R. R. Hartford, Inc., Manchester
- Frank W. Whitcomb Construction Corporation, North Walpole

**Highway & Airport Division:**
- Arthur Whitcomb Construction Company, c., Keene

**Heavy Division:**
- W. C. Ferguson, Keene

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- Sawyer & Swett, Winchester
- Manchester Sand, Gravel & Cement, Inc., Manchester
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Then numbering 517 members, The Institute now has more than 8,200 members, apparently having reaped the benefits of the daring step taken "with no little anxiety."

The Octagon is of Georgian or Adam design. It is well built of brick trimmed with Aquia creek sandstone. The building and walls conform to the triangular street lines, showing that the streets were accurately laid off in that early day.

All the work in the circular vestibule coincides with the circumference of the tower, the piers, sash and glass being made on the circle. Each of its three floors consists principally of

(Continued on page 21)
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The circular room at the front and two larger rectangular sections on the sides. The building is fan-shaped and could more properly be considered hexagonal than octagonal. The Journal of the A. I. A. has observed: "Just how the Octagon got its name is not explained by the plan."

The house has old English framing of woodwork throughout. The first-floor doors are of mahogany and the remainder are of Georgia long-leaf pine. The mantels in the drawing-room and dining-room, of delicately carved detail and sculpture in relief, are made of seemingly indestructible Coade Stone and were imported from London, where this stone was widely used. The secret of its composition has now been lost.

The new Administration Building, across the garden from The Octagon and almost within the late afternoon shadow, was designed to harmonize with its historic parent, its exterior being a modification of the Georgian style. A true octagon has been centered in the new building in a small room serving as entry to the large directors' room on the second floor.
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