COVER PICTURE

View of Mt. Chocorua, across Silver Lake, from the cottage of Prof. and Mrs. George R. Thomas of the University of New Hampshire, Durham. The photograph was taken from the living room-dining room of the new cottage.

GEORGE R. THOMAS, Architect

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Looking backward—we find an increasing and growing interest in unity of purpose had been stirring among members of individual groups, as evidenced by architects in our State when establishing eighteen years ago The New Hampshire Society of Architects, which later became an Affiliate of the Boston Chapter of American Institute of Architects. Now after three years is moving sturdily along as a full-fledged Chapter on its own. So we find our allies—the Engineers and general Contractors are extending their vision outwards as they too solidify their own peculiar ability within the State.

These years behind us here in New Hampshire have been engaging years of winning friendships, welding individuals together for strengthening confidence of our patrons, through compelling ability which would warrant employment to an architect by establishing minimum requirements in practice by means of a registration law now comparable with national standards,—exhibits of work accomplished by our members have been made available to the public throughout the State. Current meetings have been held for the architects, fostering good will and stronger acquaintanceships, along with informative addresses, exhibits of construction methods and materials, lectures on design trends, all of which have increased our efficiency and made more efficient the service to those by whom we are employed.

We are, by these means, getting down to earth and bringing our common abilities to greater usefulness with others.

Richmond H. Shreve, F.A.I.A. of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, was approached by a reporter when the Empire State Project was first announced who stated: “We understand that you are to boss the job.” “No,” said Shreve, “our plan is to find the best available brains in the real estate field, in various branches of engineering, in architecture, building and labor, then we will put all our ideas on the table. The best of the ideas we develop in this fashion are the ones we will use.”

That is the best way of bringing architecture down to earth to meet the problems of our ever expanding economy today.

Looking ahead—An old vaudeville quip, spoken sometimes in jest and sometimes in annoyance ran like this: “America will be a great place—if they ever finish it.” About the time we feel America is coming of age, we discover an entirely new frontier and era opening up before us,—that is the way we like it, to keep growing—stronger—in that enduring character which inspires confidence,—useful—in benefiting all mankind,—releasing from bondage and slavery archaic laws,—obsolete tools and structures,—creating beauty where ugliness existed,—making lovely living environments which tend towards cleanliness and wholesomeness to be enjoyed by folk everywhere.

The vision of the Architects and their allied craftsmen, translated into things of timber—concrete and of steel—are more than just visible things—they are extend the useful life of many people by afford the best in planning and construction of the buildings in which we live—study—work and seek cultural and spiritual development.

Darkening clouds of impending war which breed hysteria-panic and fear, may not destroy the more hopeful signs of a better architectural future—but should rather emphasize our need of strength for unity of purpose and service to be rendered on even higher conduct of our business to keep America continuing in growth by exciting new and better concepts proving things and being vigilant to guard against the deviating influences of static minds.

Isotopes or Common Sense

Ralph Walker, A.I.A President, told us at our October meeting of an incident in a new library structure at M.I.T., where scientists offered to find a troublesome leak in the roof by tracing radioactive “isotopes.” He reports the outcome in a recent letter:

“The ‘Isotopes’ incident at ‘Tech’ did come off because they found the leak where the architect thought it would be and for the reason that he imagined, that is, bad workmanship; and by just using ordinary common sense and digging out the spots where leaks were. There was a great disappointment on the part of all the pseudo-scientists that the ‘Isotopes’ had not been used. There are a large number of doubts as to whether it is at all practicable.”
According to a National Geographic Society survey, reported in the Christian Science Monitor and quoted in the Wisconsin Architect for November, the Cape Cod Cottage is still the most popular dwelling type in the whole country. The reason? Simplicity and utility of design, they say.

That is all very well for dwellings, although more and more owners and architects are becoming sick and tired of trying to adapt Cape Codders so they will suitably express the domicile of Atomic Agers. Such an attempt would be carried to an extreme, it seems to me, if any New Hampshire town would solve its school housing problem by building one-room Cape Cod school houses, one at a time as need arises, scattering them around a "campus." This scheme was suggested recently by the President of the Merrimack Valley Regional Association and spread wide publicity, as a brilliant solution, of those things so obvious that nobody had thought of it before.

Since everything moves in cycles, it may be that this retrogression to the practice of a hundred years ago will complete the cycle and really represents progress. A scheme with individual classrooms connected by open corridors, called the "finger plan" has been used widely in the South and West, but certainly not at very low costs. Presumably, cost is one of the principle reasons for vacating the campus plan Cape Cod schoolrooms. There are a number of other aspects of the idea which should be examined pretty carefully by school boards and the professional educators before any community commits itself to investing in a possible white elephant.

Our efforts in this column to plug New Hampshire architects for New Hampshire projects suffered another set-back when the city of Keene recently awarded its $1 million plus program to an architect from Worcester, Mass. To him, our congratulations. To native aspirants, our condolences. With all the big jobs going outside and with the small schools reduced to one or more Cape Codders" that can be built (they say) by local handy men without any architect at all, what are we coming to?

The December issue of "Topics" published by the State Planning and Development Commission says that "New Hampshire has been caught with its plants down." Quoting further, "What they mean is that the state is losing new industries because adequate modern plant space is not available. Since the fighting first started in Korea, there has been an increase in the number of new industries that have investigated the possibility of locating in New Hampshire, but several of these good prospects have been lost, because New Hampshire could not offer modern industrial buildings, while other states have the buildings to attract such prospects.

"Because it is apparent that the state cannot build industrial buildings itself, the committee points out that they will have to be built by civic organizations that are sufficiently interested in new industry to provide funds for this purpose.

"Industrial foundations have succeeded in furnishing new industrial buildings in a few New Hampshire communities, and the Industrial Advisory Committee urges that more civic organizations be established for this purpose."

To this we would add that local architects are able and eager to cooperate and no one will have a greater continuing interest in such projects. Remember, we cannot bury our mistakes.

Several of the A.I.A chapters have adopted Rules of Practice between architects and engineers, prepared jointly by the two professions. This is a good thing as a large proportion of jobs require the services of both. The architects would particularly like to see a listing of qualified mechanical, electrical and structural engineers available in the state. How about it, Engineers?

Several yrs ago an oriental sovereign visited England and was shown the Tower of London. He was extremely interested in its construction and the scaffold especially drew his attention. After listening to the historical explanations of the tower, he expressed a desire to see someone executed there, and obligingly offered a mbr of his suite to be the subject. He was astonished and extremely surprised when the British official politely told him it would be impossible to comply with his request.

-Le Digeste Francais, Montreal, Canada. (Quoted translation)
Seated, left to right, Robert A. Foster, Concord, president; Frank Whitcomb, North Walpole, vice-president. Standing, left to right, Leon Keyser, Manchester, director; John Jacobson, Jr., Manchester, secretary; Kenneth Curran, Littleton, director; E. David Swett, Winchester, treasurer; Rowland Oak, Concord, executive secretary.

The annual meeting of the Associated General Contractors of New Hampshire was held in Concord recently. Forty-nine persons were present, representing member firms and guests. Three new firms were elected to membership.

Guy MacMillin reported for the Architect’s committee which plans to hold additional meetings with a similar committee of Architects during the next few months. He pointed out that although no definite agreements had been reached at the first meeting of the joint AGC-AIA Committee much progress had been made which eventually would be of benefit to the entire industry.

John Jacobson, Jr., presented the annual report of the secretary, which demonstrated the growth of AGC in New Hampshire during its first year. He informed the members that a Plans Room and Office would be opened in January at Concord. This plans room will be operated along lines similar to plans room in Boston, and should go far toward relieving congestion in offices of Contractors and Architects in the New Hampshire Area. It is hoped that through the cooperation of Architects in the area, to have plans and specifications available on all work being done in the area, so that suppliers and sub-contractors might avail themselves of the facilities. Parker Rice introduced the new officers to the members and the new president, Robert Foster, introduced Gen. Frank Merrill, Commissioner of Public Works and Highways for New Hampshire. General Merrill discussed the program of his department briefly, and also gave a very lightening talk on his impressions of the international situation. His remarks on the Korean Situation and China were especially interesting in view of his experience as a leader of the famed “Merrill’s Marauders” in this theatre during the Second World War.
The Architect’s Participation

BY COL. HAROLD B. WILLIS, A. R.

The ever confused and darkening skies of World War III, cold and hot, point to the necessity of immediate action in completing anning for a permanent situation of war which an intelligent, resourceful and relentless enemy may change to total war at moment’s notice,—or delay for years. The enemy may decide that a “peace offensive” in the interests of relaxation on our part is of value.

Of one thing, only, are we certain,—the free and democratic nations will not have the initiative at the beginning.

New England is probably not a target of first priority. Educated guessing indicates specific coast and Great Lakes industrial concentrations, perhaps Washington and New York are ahead of us in the choice of objectives for the first atomic bomb raid. This raid would undoubtedly be a large action aimed at many targets in order to exploit to the full element of surprise.

British Intelligence sources, which have been of value in the past, state that the enemy bomb pile will not justify an atomic sense before 1952. Will we be ready for it then? Our cities and industries will not be dispersed. Our radar screens, anti-aircraft and interceptor defense will not guarantee complete destruction of enemy formations.

Your A.I.A. Committee on National Defense has been meeting frequently and working hard. The policy of that Committee is to assure that the profession assists in every way the defense effort of the nation,—cond, to maintain and protect interests of the practicing architects and draftsmen during the period of change and disturbance. This report suggesting, in detail, methods whereby the profession can best fit into the defense picture will be issued in the near future.

The Committee has desired to avoid any duplicating work of the government agencies. It has been working in close liaison with the N.S.R.B. and the three Services. It has assisted these agencies by reviewing and commenting on government directives which have been turned over to it for criticism. Separation of these documents has been deliberately slow.

The Government will issue directives on over-all principles for control centers, public and private shelters, structural reinforcement, repair of damage, planning of evacuation facilities, etc. These directives will be issued to local authorities. Architects should acquaint themselves with these fundamentals, for application and modification to local problems.

Protective measures in new and old construction are being given consideration. In this connection a conference was recently held with the officers of the “National Association of Office Building Owners and Managers,” who are keenly interested in this problem.

The Profession should volunteer its technical services for all public work. Shelters in private buildings are to be undertaken on the same basis as other private work.

Your Committee has interested itself in longer range solutions for the protection of great concentrations. Today the story of plans for the dispersal of Washington were made public. It is hoped that the emergency will stimulate competent planning, leading to action, for the dispersal of many other of our congested centers,—so long and urgently needed for reasons other than Civilian Defense. The Committee hopes to interest a Foundation in the financing of a serious study of the dispersal of ten typical American cities.

One frequently hears “If the Bomb hits us, we’re through, so why worry.” Right,—if they are within % of a mile of ground zero, but what of the greater areas up to 8000 ft. from ground zero where prompt handling of casualties will save thousands of lives?

Co-ordination of planning between city, metropolitan areas, towns, and inter-state are obviously absolutely essential. Such co-ordination should follow the organization of local Committees, all of which should have an Architect member. Connecticut, New York and New Jersey have already achieved an outstanding result in co-ordination of all political areas.

Members of Civil Defense Committees are urged to read


Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist, Special Issue, Vol. VI-No. 8-9—Civil Defense Against (Continued on page 12)

High on a hilltop overlooking Great Bay is a new home nearing completion for Mr. and Mrs. George L. Jaques and their family of three daughters. The house is situated to take advantage of a commanding view southward over gently sloping fields, across the Portsmouth-Durham Highway and then out upon the wide expanse of Great Bay.

The residence is located on the site so that major rooms are facing the view and the pleasant south exposure. Rooms not much used during the daylight hours are placed on the north side, while the kitchen is oriented to receive both the north and south light, the view of the Bay, and in a position making supervision of the approaches to the house possible. The service area of the lot is to the west easily reached from the kitchen. The garage at the northwest corner acts as a buffer against prevailing storm winds.

As you drive into the yard you are conscious of the long low snug appearance of the structure as it hugs the hilltop site. A spacious porch with floor of colorful flagstone protects the front entrance. Upon entering the wide front hall there is a delightful vista across the living room and through a large picture window forming nearly the entire south wall of the room. This large well-lighted room is to serve the dual function of providing living and dining space and is arranged so that by the use of simple screens the dining space may be neatly segregated from the living space.

Circulation within the home is well hand as activities in the living room need not be disturbed by passage from kitchen to bedrooms and baths since the den may serve as a corridor and in the same manner the den may be privately used by passage through the living room. By this arrangement, a with the lavatory near at hand, the den easily functions as a guest room.

The house is a one story structure with a basement (crawl space is provided for mechanical installations) and with ample storage space in a low pitched attic. Space for storage of clothing and linens is also adequately provided by generous wardrobes in the bedrooms and the hall. Heat for the building is provided by a "Lennox" Oil Hi-Boy located in the heater room in the center of the structure. By this careful placing of the heating unit a saving in installation cost was obtained and an extremely simple and practical system made possible.

Insulation—blanket in walls, batts over ceiling.
Fenestration—double hung windows, Andersen windows, and thermopane.
Doors—flush veneer, swing and sliding.

Equipment:
Heating—mechanically circulated warm air; oil-fired furnace (Lennox).
Water—artesian well.
Water heating—electric hot water heater.
Piping—copper.

Lighting—flush lights in ceilings, standard plug-in outlets.

Contractors:
General Contractor—Francis Q. Adams, Dover, N. H.
Heating Contractor—Piper Heating Company, Portsmouth, N. H.
Plumbing Contractor—Burns G. Hutchins, Dover, N. H.
Electrical Contractor—E. L. Casey, Dover, N. H.
Tile—Maine Tile Company, Portland, Maine.

Cost including two car garage and front entrance porch but not including finish grading and landscaping. Approximately $9.00 per square foot.


When an English newspaper conducted a survey requesting that readers name the 10 best books in the literature of the entire world, Wilde replied that it was impossible to answer it, for he had only written 3 books.—HEINRICH SPEREL, Man Kann Ruhyg Deruber Sprechen. (Published by Paul Neff Verlag, Germany. Quote translation)
Additional Industrial Projects
by N. H. Architects

Added industrial projects completed by New Hampshire Architects, and not listed in the December issue of New Hampshire Architect, are published below.

Architects who have failed to send in their listing of industrial projects for publication, are earnestly requested to mail them to Nicholas Isaak, 922 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY
ALFRED T. GRANGER ASSOCIATES,
Architects and Engineers
Hanover, N. H.

St. Albans Co-operative Creamery, St. Albans, Vt.
Glovers Factory Building, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Dairy Manufacturing Building, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Storage and Refrigeration Building, N. H. State Hospital, Concord, N. H.
Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY
NORMAN P. RANDLETT,
Architect
Laconia, N. H.

Addition and Alterations to the plant of the L. W. Packard Co., Ashland, N. H.
Alterations to factory, Acme Knitting Machine and Needle Co., Franklin, N. H.
Special Machinery Foundation, Belmont Hosiery Co., Belmont, N. H.
Addition to factory, Cormier Mills, Laconia, N. H.
Addition to factory, Guild Northland Mills, Laconia, N. H.
Addition to factory, Belknap Hosiery Mills, Laconia, N. H.
New factory, Monitor Controller Co., Braintree, Mass.
Addition to plant, Citizen Publishing Co., Laconia, N. H.
Warehouse, Bow, N. H., for Merrimack Farmers’ Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY
HUDSON & INGRAM
Architects and Engineers
Hanover, N. H.

Building for Dartmouth Skis, Inc., Hanover, N. H.
Eastern States Farmers Exchange Warehouse, Woodsville, N. H.

Executive Board Meeting
N. H. Chapter, A.I.A.

January 5, 1951

In response to an invitation from President Chandler and a committee of alumni from the U. N. H., the Executive Board of the N. H. Chapter met with them at the Exeter Inn to discuss a competition and other methods for selecting the architect of the proposed new Student Union Building at the University.

Following this discussion and dinner, the regular business meeting was held until late into the night. Present were President Winter, Secretary White, Treasurer Magen, and Directors Koehler, Randlett and Trahan. The latter reported on activities of his committee on Registration and withdrew from the chairmanship due to illness in his family which demands heavily on his time. Norman Randlett was appointed new chairman.

The booklet, "The American Institute of Architects and its Reason for Being," recently prepared by Henry H. Saylor, will be distributed shortly and additional copies will be made available at cost.

Problems of civil defense were discussed at length. A letter from Regional Director Harold B. Willis, relative to the Architecture participation was read, and is quoted in full elsewhere in this issue.

A letter was read from Edmund R. Purcell, Executive Director of the Institute, urging architects to cooperate with restrictive orders by using their ingenuity—not by exerting pressure to get exemptions.

It was voted to inform Admiral Brown, State Civil Defense Chief, of the readiness of architects collectively and individually to serve.

The Public Information Committee and Publisher Moynihan were commended for N. H. ARCHITECT and several of the Directors volunteered to inform contacts with national manufacturers with plants in the state, of opportunities for advertising in the bulletin.

Efforts are being made to find a chain of communities who will take over the architect's traveling exhibit which had a successful run in several communities throughout the state last year.

The next Chapter meeting will be held in Manchester on Thursday, February 15, with a program of technical information to be presented by one of the trade associations.
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The first of what may well be a series of meetings between architects and officials of the state Department of Public Works and Highways was held on December 14 at the State House Annex.

Department officials headed by Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer John Morton met with several architects, general contractors and suppliers to discuss their problems in dealing with the state under the new system which requires all jobs of more than $1,000 to be handled by PW & H.

Following the meeting department officials agreed that in the future the architects would probably be asked to meet separately from any other group in the hope that they would be more willing to “let their hair down.” “There was some restraint noticeable,” Morton said, “probably due to the fact that they haven’t worked with us very long yet and don’t understand our way of doing things any more than we understand theirs.”

The Huddleston system of bidding came up for considerable discussion during which both architects and contractors generally voiced opposition to it. One architect however, expressed favor of the system because it gives the client a chance to name the subcontractors he wants. Morton pointed out that the state does not use the system on highway construction. The department took the continued use of the system under consideration and is expected to render a decision soon.

Architects asked that state work be limited to state architects. A similar request was voiced by the contractors. Morton said that wherever possible state architects and contractors would be favored. Under the law, however, where federal money is involved this cannot be done.

The specification of union or non-union jobs in case of continuance of the Huddleston system was discussed and is being considered by Morton and Construction Engineer Robert Whitaker.

One architect requested the use of bid bonds as well as certified checks. Morton pointed out that the department will accept bid bonds.

The contractors went into a discussion of labor rates as set by the labor commissioner claiming that they generally had no bearing upon prevailing wage rates.

The architects were told that no rate has yet been set for their services but that a sliding scale rate probably would be set following a close examination of systems used by other states. The A.I.A. specifications are unacceptable to the Attorney General.

Also a decision will be made concerning the responsibility of architects in supervision and inspection of state work.

Following the meeting John Engel, department architect, said, “The meeting broke ground for future meetings. Eventually architects will find themselves on familiar ground and find these meetings excellent opportunities to bring about changes in our way of handling things which affect them. I hope more architects will find themselves in a position to attend the next meeting.”

Morton hopes to call another meeting at which decisions concerning rates, the Huddleston system and several other matters have been reached.

Preparations for 1951

Travelling Exhibit Underway

Following up the highly successful travelling exhibit of last year, a committee has been appointed to gather material for a 1951 exhibit to be shown during 1951.

The committee is comprised of Malcolm Hildreth, chairman, with E. B. Miles and Todd Wallace assisting.

The exhibition material is to be prepared on 20” x 30” mounts, and all architects are urged to start gathering material now. It is seen if we can make this year’s exhibit better and more representative than ever. Material should be in before March 5, 1951.

More information will be forthcoming from your committee.

CIVIL DEFENSE

(Continued from page 7)


A suggested outline of possible activities to be undertaken by the local architectural groups follows:

(a) Surveys of existing structures, buildings in relation to degree and designation of “safe” areas.

(b) Survey and correlation of population densities, housing, vacancies, etc.

(c) Casualties stations for emergency, hospitalization.

(d) Inspection of damage to buildings, emergency repairs and demolition.

(e) Assessment of damage for compensation.

(f) Organization of control centers and wardens for buildings to provide protection for the personnel and tenancy.

(g) Shelters, public and private.

(h) Protective measures in the construction of new buildings to be incorporated in building codes and housing laws.

(i) Methods of converting existing built structures for peace-time use.
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