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*New Hampshire Chapter of the American
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JUNE
1950

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New Hampshire ARCHITECT

Official Publication - N. H. Chapter A. I. A.



VOL. 1

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COVER PICTURE

Plant alcove off the dining end of living-dining room in the home of Dartmouth Professor James Cusick in Hanover, N. H. The full height picture window, which is single glazed, is slanted out at the bottom to give plants the full benefit of Southern sunlight while solar shading for occupants of the room is provided by the 4'-4" overhanging roof. An example of the successful integration of indoors with the outdoors in Hanover's rugged climate.

Wall finish is oak plywood, ceiling is sand-finished plaster, flooring is asphalt tile over concrete slab which contains radiant heating coils.

Charles J. Fiske of Woodstock, Vt., General Contractor.
E. H. and M. K. Hunter, Hanover, N. H., Architects.

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THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

One of the interesting trips afforded the Architects while in Washington was that provided through the good graces of Washington Metropolitan Chapter which permitted our visiting the renovation and extensive reconstruction job upon the White House.

To witness this structure standing with only exterior walls remaining, the roof structure being supported by steel frame work scaffolding within this otherwise hollow shell, bring an amazing amount of conjecture to mind as to the appropriateness of so huge an expenditure in the effort of retaining an aged architectural shell.

When we are reminded that on Washington's Birthday in 1817 Philadelphia's elite are said to have danced to the light of two thousand candles, which reminds us also that neither oil lamps nor glass chimneys were yet in common use; Mr. Franklin's theory on the beneficial effects of the tub bath—as well as his shoe-shaped bathtub—were still controversial issues; and in the Capitol in Washington, the original fireplaces had proved inadequate and the architect, Latrobe, was busy in 1804 installing an ingenious contraption of his own design which was the start of a century and a half of effort to keep the legislators comfortable;—all these reflections cannot but inspire us with awe at the deeply impressed style of architecture in those early capitol days still compelling so great an interest in preservation when all other living elements have so greatly changed in type and design.

The genius of our early builders and architects was revealed by samples of construction saved and photographed.

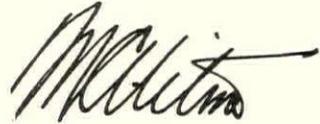
Well known modern engineering principles were exercised in economy as evidenced by the clever way long wood girder beams were reinforced by wood trussing members rebated into the sides, as iron was not too available for use and forbidding in price.

Flashing at roof valleys and intersections of walls were no less a problem then than today as evidenced by the heated arguments between the superintendent of construction and the architect of their day over character of metal and method of interlocking seams.

Washington not having a solid rock base to build upon as some of our more fortunate cities,

must depend upon a dense clay and gravel posit. The White House foundations were carried too far below the surface and pose a problem in reconstruction which, though painstaking, was neatly met by excavating under existing walls in panels approximately five feet wide, leaving an equal panel of undisturbed masonry alternately. Each of the excavated areas was carried down to substantial bearing soil and filled solid with concrete. When this had adequately set, the intervening spaces were moved and likewise filled with concrete. The process was continued about the entire perimeter of the building.

To the ardent student of Archaeology, it is without question a noble effort, for we have shown the beautifully drawn elevations and details most carefully measured from the original and adapted to meet the new plan and arrangements and modern fireproof construction by the able architect of the White House, Lorenzo S. Winslow, A. I. A., and his staff. However else one may feel about it, the White House, when finished, will be both a substantial and skilful restoration of an early American architecture for posterity to enjoy.



HOUSING TREND

N. Y. World Telegram

The trend in homes today is plenty of room for the youngsters to raise Cain in and one small room where parents can retreat, New York swank fashion group was told this week.

Used to be the other way around. And the small room for youngsters was called the wash shed.

BIG CLOSETS NEED ELECTRIC LIGHTING

All closets with more than 9 square feet of floor space, or deeper than 24 inches, should be equipped with electric lights.

A switch in the door jamb, similar to that used on a refrigerator, will turn on the light automatically when the door is opened.

A 25-watt bulb is sufficient and it should be placed close to the ceiling, away from the shelves or tents of the closet, to avoid fire danger.

ARCHITEXTOPICS

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

An exhibit of special interest to architects and others interested in houses was recently shown at the Concord Public Library. This was a large number of drawings of the Chicago Tribune "Better Rooms" Competition. Submitted mostly by interior decorators, they showed varied solutions of several different subjects such as "Living-Dining Combinations," "Kitchens," "Bedrooms," "One Room Homes." Some of the ideas were pretty novel and might work out as well in practice as they appear on paper but they were beautifully presented, with skillful use of color.

Another exhibit of interest to all of us was that of the State Office Building Competition. Except for the second prize design, most of the other entries by New Hampshire architects suffered noticeably by poor presentation. This would put us on our toes. The ideas were there in some cases, but they showed up poorly, so they were not too obvious even to the professional eye. One probable (and justified) result of this competition: a shift in the distribution of the work to architects.

The writer recently participated in the work of a sub-committee on "Buildings and Equipment" under the section on "Education" of the New Hampshire Committee for the "Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth" to be held in Washington next fall. It isn't at all difficult to uncover a great deal of evidence that our schools are in deplorable condition, generally speaking, and in need of financial aid. If enough of this kind of data can be made up to high political levels, we might eventually get federal aid for schools as we have already for hospitals.

There is wide belief that the theory of federal aid for schools is wrong. What real gain is possible in channeling some of the local taxpayers' dollars to the federal establishment, and then back to the community in the form of

(Continued on page 10)

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State Officials Pleased with Results of Contest

by GENERAL FRANK D. MERRILL
N. H. Highway Commissioner

The recent contest to design the state's new \$575,000 office building on Stickney Avenue was, in my opinion, well worth the time and effort put into it by my staff as the final results produced a design highly adaptable to the needs of the Highway, Motor Vehicle and State Police Departments and to the future needs of the state.

However, it is doubtful if the state would ever attempt to hold a contest on a small building. The expense of the contest coupled with a probable lack of interest on the part of architects would make such a contest unfeasible.

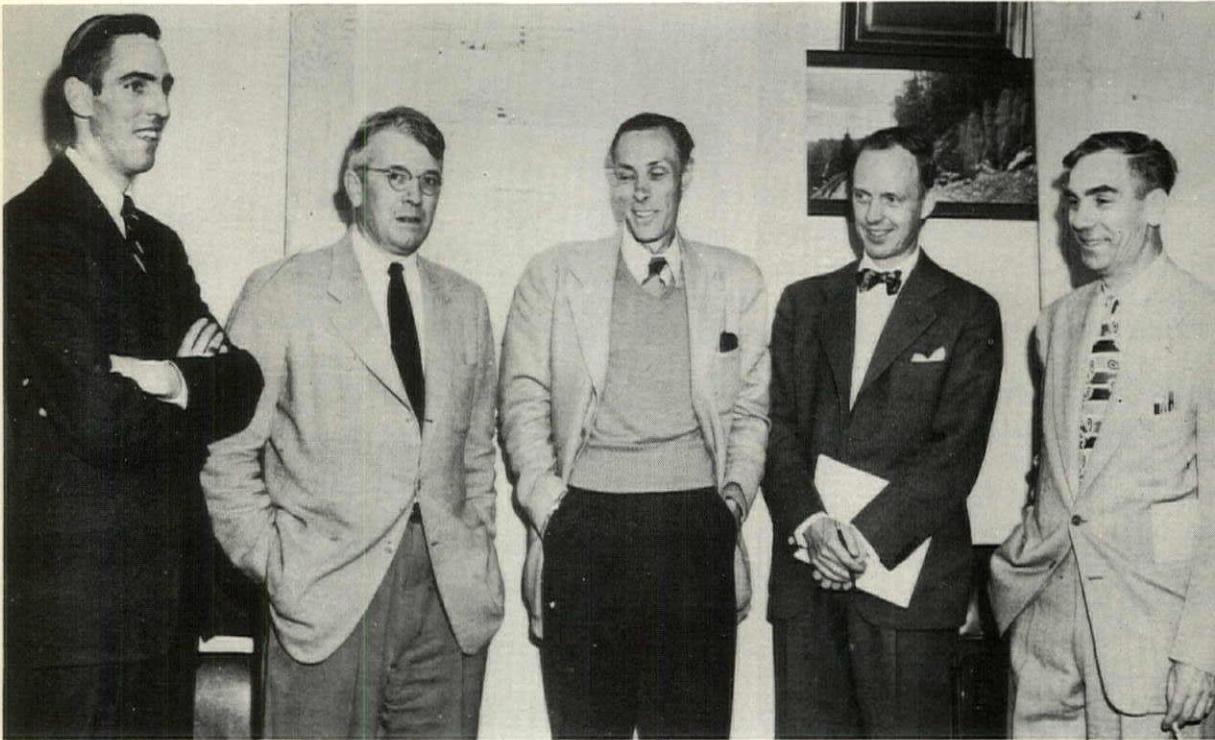
Large buildings, depending upon many circumstances, may be designed for the state on a contest basis in the future. So many factors enter into the decision as to whether a contest is feasible from a state point of view that it is impossible to say whether any contests will be held in the future.

The three departments which will be housed

in the new building are pleased with the results and after careful study of the plans submitted by the firm of Nichols and Butterfield in association with James Russell and Bruce Graham feel that it is improbable that they could have obtained a better set of plans by any other means.

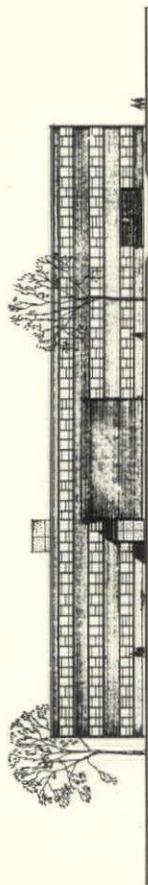
The factors which surrounded the new state office building made a contest highly desirable. A small and oddly shaped plot, a tight budget and the individual needs of the three departments combined to create an interesting problem. The fact that 29 sets of drawings were submitted shows that there was a great deal of interest in the contest. The fact that all plans tackled the problem in such varied practical ways is a great compliment to the Architects profession.

(Editor's note: The winning design is reproduced on the following three pages. As space can be found is planned to reproduce the second and third prize designs and possibly some of the others, in subsequent issues of the N. H. ARCHITECT.)

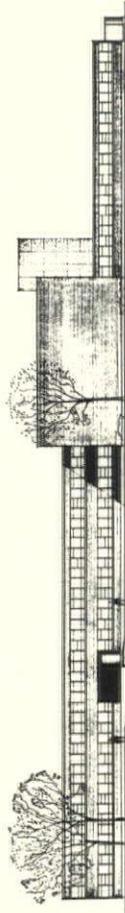


WINNERS OF STATE OFFICE BUILDING COMPETITION

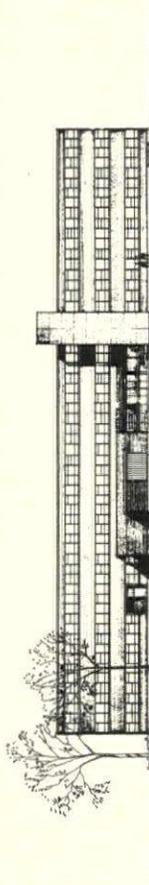
Left to right: James Russell, one of the two recent graduates chiefly responsible for the winning design; General Frank D. Merrill, N. H. Highway Commissioner, who conducted the competition under A. I. A. rules; John Nichols and Richard Butterfield, of the firm of Nichols and Butterfield of Hartford, Conn., with whom the two young designers associated; and John N. Engel, State Architect in the Highway Department. Bruce Graham, the other designer, was not present for the picture.



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



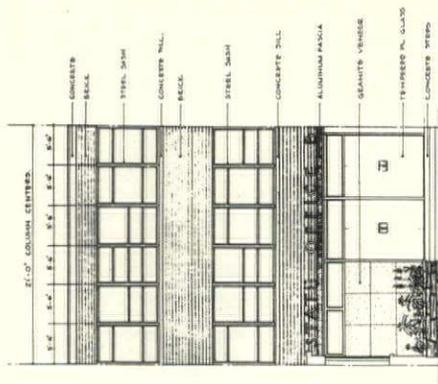
WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1'-0''$



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$

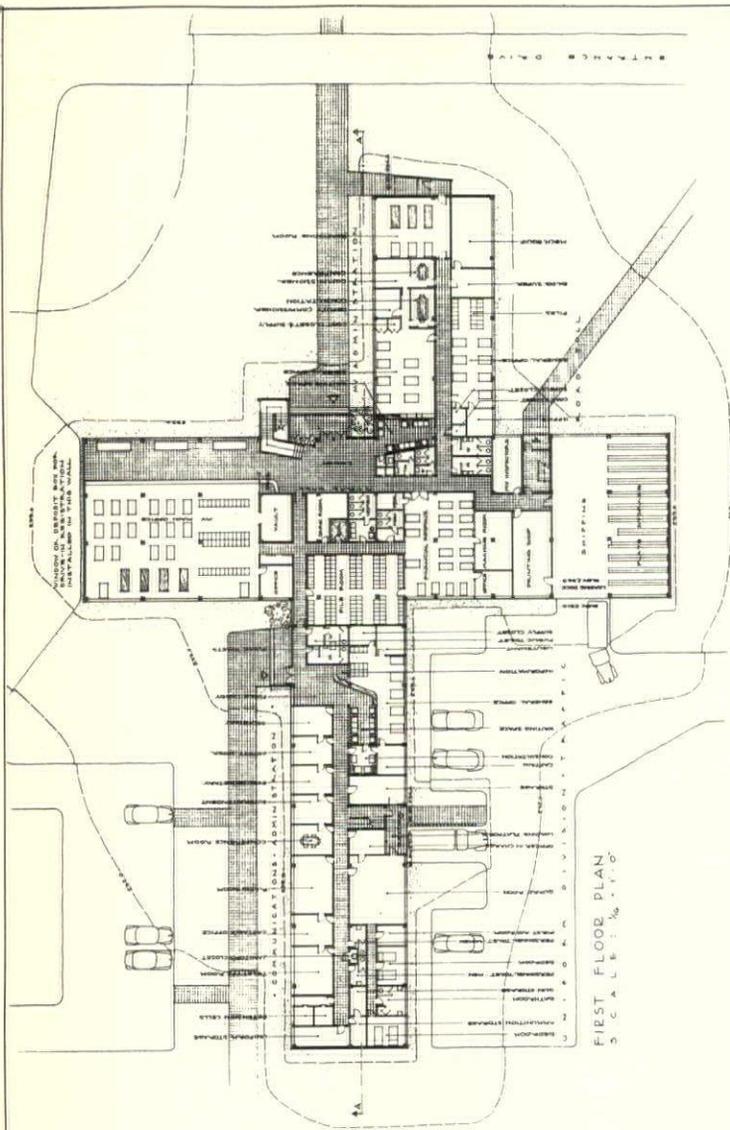


EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: $\frac{1}{16}'' = 1'-0''$



TYPICAL BAY
SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

STATE OFFICE
BUILDING 3
CONCORD, N.H. OF THREE



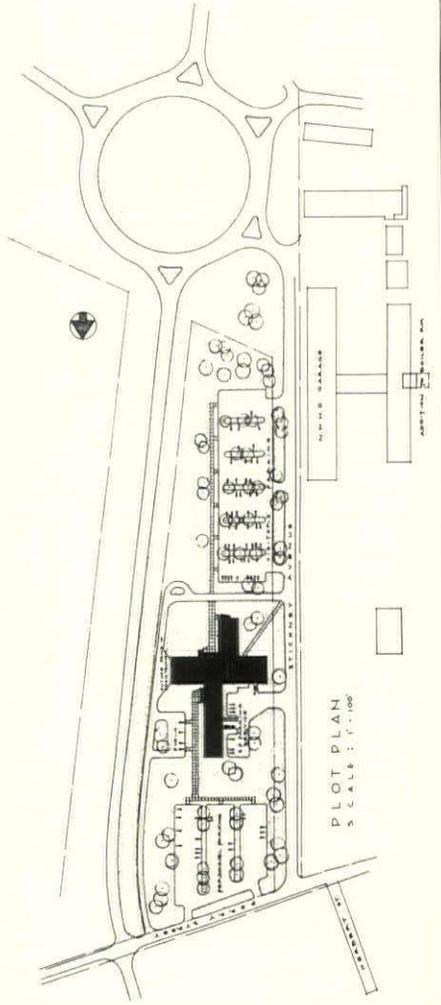
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/32" = 1'-0"

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	FINISHES	NOTES
1	RECEPTION	WOOD	
2	CONFERENCE ROOM	WOOD	
3	OFFICE	WOOD	
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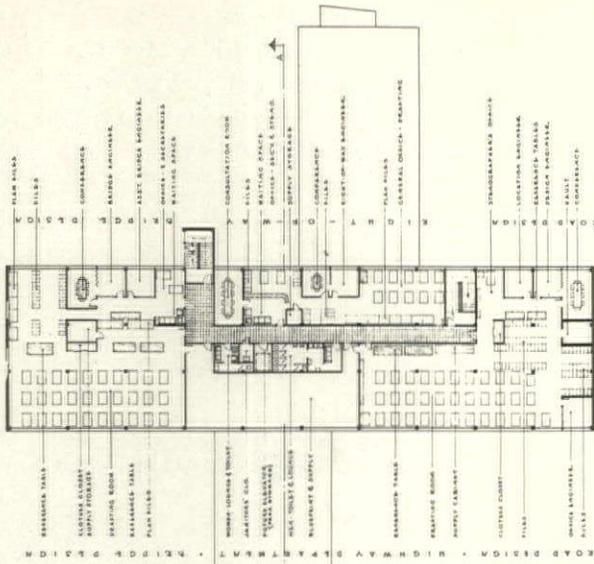
STATE OFFICE BUILDING 1

SHEET NO. 1 OF THREE
CONCORD, N.H.

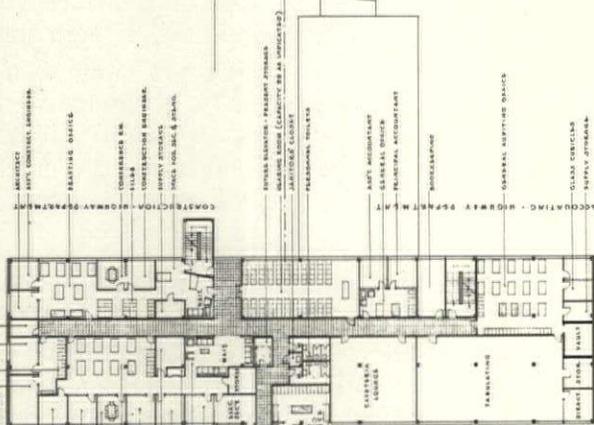
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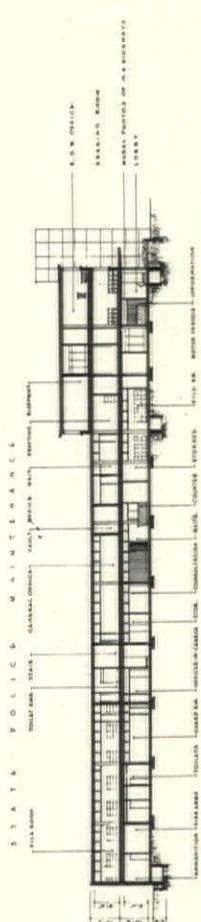
PLOT PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION A-A
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

STATE OFFICE
BUILDING 2
CONCORD, N.H.

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BUTTRIELD
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grants for local projects? This is a pork-barrel system for the redistribution of wealth and you can see plenty of evidence of this in many "poor" towns mostly outside of Yankee New England which went aggressively after WPA or PWA funds. Aid to schools should be handled at the State level—provided the federal octopus doesn't lick up all available tax sources.

We have just learned of another school job which has been awarded to a Massachusetts architect. Well, this is a free country and under our system of free enterprise, we cannot complain of competition from out-of-state firms. However, too many awarding authorities in our local communities fail to give adequate consideration to the fact that none of the fees paid to such firms return to the state in taxes. At the same time the individual members of building committees make plenty of noise about keeping trade local, and the local architects continue to support all public projects the same as other taxpayers. The State Department of Education and other school authorities should encourage the employment of local architects unless there is a special reason for passing them over—and we are led to wonder, what could such a reason be?

It is getting harder every month to be a Columnist—the tennis season has started. How about some contributions from some of you architects who are skiers? This is your off-season!

Walker Reelected President of A. I. A.

Washington, D. C.—Ralph Walker, member of the firm of Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith, New York, was today (May 12) re-elected President of The American Institute of Architects at the 82nd annual convention of the A. I. A.

Other officers re-elected were: Glenn Stanton, Portland, Ore., First Vice-President; Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, St. Louis Mo., Second Vice-

President; Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit, Mich., Secretary; and Charles F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio, Treasurer. All terms of officers are for one year.

Over 2,000 delegates and architects, members of the A. I. A., were present at the four-day sessions which closed Saturday, May 13. The New Hampshire Chapter had two able delegates in Maurice Witmer of Portsmouth and Tom Wistar of New London. A highlight of the convention was the annual dinner (held Friday night, May 12) at which the Gold Medal of The Institute was awarded to Sir Patrick Abercrombie, noted British town planner and architect.

Building Contracts above Last Year

Contracts awarded for building and heavy engineering works in New Hampshire totaled \$4,417,000 to show increases over both the preceding month and April 1949, James A. Harding, district manager of F. W. Dodge Corporation reported today. Last month's total was 89 per cent above the figure for the preceding month and 75 per cent higher than the April 1949 total.

Residential awards last month amounted to \$930,000, nonresidential awards \$2,870,000 and heavy engineering \$617,000. Residential operations last month were 94 per cent higher than the March 1950 total and nonresidential projects 77 per cent better. Heavy engineering last month was more than two and a half times the total of the preceding month.

During the first four months of this year contracts were awarded for an aggregate of \$8,210,000 in this state. This figure is 44 per cent above the \$5,682,000 total for the corresponding four months of '49.

Nonresidential awards during the four months period just ended showed the largest increase; an 87 per cent gain over last year's same four months. The total this year is \$5,009,000 compared with \$2,683,000 last year.

Residential projects rose 25 per cent to \$2,041,000 this year while heavy engineering works dropped 15 per cent to \$1,160,000 this year.

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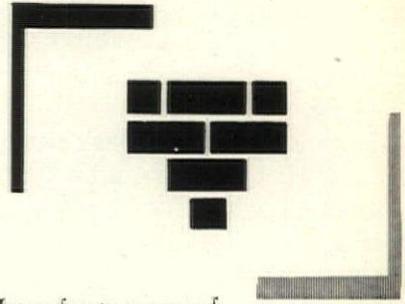
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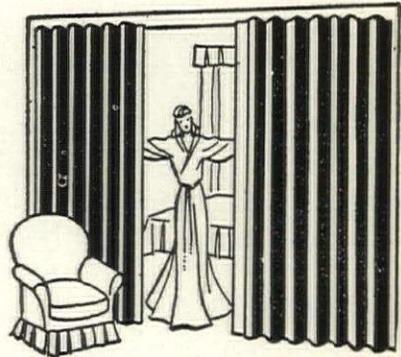
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Remodel or Build?

By SHEPARD VOGELGESANG, A. I. A.
Whitefield, N. H.

While I can assume that my experience is not unique, it does seem that in Whitefield and the Western Slopes area there is an undue amount of remodelling of old houses. It seems as though clients are making a last stand for the Colonial Farm House in this area. Decorating and Architectural magazines have pushed the frontier of modern building so far that they show almost no work unless it is contemporary in character, but from the vantage point of the White Mountains, one wonders a little where the people who want the most contemporary design are.

Perhaps the fault lies in the undisputed charm of even the early Victorian farm house in the New Hampshire landscape. Certainly the error most frequently exists in an illusion that it will be cheaper to remodel than to build. There are times when it is, but they are less frequent than hopeful clients are willing to believe. There is also the factor that there are so few contemporary houses to be seen now.

We forget how department-store-minded our public is. The patron who buys a house sight-unseen is rare. If he sees a contemporary house which seems to suit, he wants one like that. He has difficulty imagining that a house can be created that better fits his living, his site, and his means—if he has the funds to build at all. The man with a department-store mind can start with remodeling an existing house. He knows what he has to start with and thinks that making it fit his living will be easy.

Many Americans are countrymen and farmers at heart and they see no reason why the barn isn't a good garage, the kitchen a fine living room, the downstairs bedroom a perfect bar, the wood and pickle storage cellar an excellent rumpus room, etc. Some Vermonter summed it all up years ago by saying, "They eat out of doors and have the privy in the house." Few of us realize how far our living has grown away from the close-knit patterns of the working farm, until we attempt to unravel those patterns by fashioning the buildings fitted for them to our living.

The kind of sentimental deception so many people practice in imagining that living on acreage makes farmers out of them would bring less disappointment if, besides facing the fact

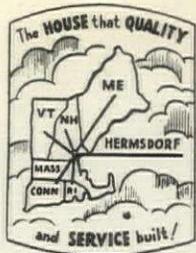
that their living really demands a convenient flat with an out-of-door terrace or porch—if besides this, they knew the basic facts of fact comfort are to them discomfort.

The old houses they admire were built for a few sources of concentrated and intense heat. The walls were cold, the windows leaked, but the wife had her kitchen range and the man had the range or the sitting room stove. Both men and women dressed for out-of-doors—they were in, but other functions were carried on out of doors. In order to wear light house dresses and cotton shirt sleeves in this kind of a house, the walls have to be re-built—usually very defectively and inefficiently—new windows are necessary, a modern heating plant labors to overcome un-modern waste space, even after insulation has been added to help it. If the old fenestration is kept, heating has no assistance from the solar factor when it is operative, and it is good luck if the builder of the original house thought of his exposure. He was, however, more apt to take exposure into consideration than the modern purchaser who often decides to will have his terrace exposed to the Northwest storms and puts his stairs, baths and garage on the South and East exposures.

There are locations that shouldn't be purchased even nowadays with all our equipment to overcome poor orientation. Sites with the major views to the North and West engender bad aspects for the main rooms of the house. These factors take knowing a locality. They may be reversed by prevailing winds or by the ability of making the most of a short summer and the least of long winter, or vice versa. Often they are, as I have said, built correctly only to be reversed by a modern purchaser. I have worked on old houses with all their living rooms exposed to the North because that was the side the road went by and the original builders preferred knowing about the neighbors who drove by to enjoying sunlight. I have remodelled a house where the two story living room filtered the Northwest breezes and was blocked from the Southern sun by a deep porch.

The negative list on the old house is already long and can be lengthened, for example: This is the deception of the shed dormer which p

(Continued on page 16)



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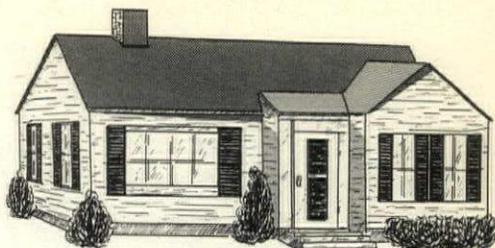
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Officers Reelected at Annual Meeting

Sandwiched in between the dinner and panel discussions of Producers' Council exhibits, the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Chapter, A. I. A., on May 18, was expeditiously conducted by President Witmer. After a whirlwind campaign for votes (?) the following officers were re-elected:

President, Maurice E. Witmer, Portsmouth
Secretary, William L. White, Exeter
Treasurer, Eugene F. Magenau, Concord

Nicholas Isaak of Manchester was elected to succeed Carl Peterson as Vice-President and Richard Koehler, also of Manchester, was named director for three years following expiration of his one year term in the same capacity.

The following reports were submitted in writing, which saved time but gave no opportunity for discussion or action:

Minutes of Executive Board meetings, Sept. 13, 1949, Nov. 26, 1949, Feb. 16, 1950, April 15, 1950.

Minutes of Chapter meetings, Nov. 26, 1949

and Feb. 16, 1950.

Membership Committee.

Committee on Public Relations and Information.

Treasurer's Report.

Verbal reports were given by the Committee on Traveling Exhibit and the Committee on Fees.

The Executive Committee in addition to regular meeting held a formal hearing on charges of unprofessional conduct brought by one of the Chapter members against another. Although, according to the by-laws, none of the details can be reported, it can be stated that such a hearing was held and that after thorough discussion and airing of both sides the "accused" was completely exonerated and the charges withdrawn.

Also sandwiched in between dinner courses were the very able and entertaining reports by our delegates to the National A. I. A. Convention in Washington, Tom Wistar of New London, President Witmer, and our faithful visitors from Lawrence (Mass.), Clarence Pratt. Each reported that the others enhanced New Hampshire's reputation in social as well as in professional affairs.



Photo by Union-Leader.

New officers of the New Hampshire chapter of the American Institute of Architects, elected recently at the annual meeting at the Laconia Tavern. Seated, left to right: Nicholas Isaak of Manchester, vice-president; Maurice E. Witmer of Portsmouth, president; and E. Harris Barbour of Boston, president of the Producers' Council which sponsored a display of 30 building material products; back row: William L. White of Exeter, secretary; Norman P. Randlett of Laconia, Richard Koehler of Manchester and Stephen P. Tracy of Nashua, directors; and Eugene F. Magenau of Concord, treasurer and publicity chairman.

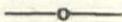
Producers' Council Exhibit Feature of May Meeting

Feature of the May 18 Chapter meeting held at the Laconia Tavern was the exhibit of the Boston Chapter of the Producers' Council, Inc. As most of us know, this is a national organization of building product trade associations and leading manufacturers of quality building materials and equipment of all kinds.

Representatives of the 37 exhibiting companies were on hand to renew friendships with architects, visiting engineers, school administrators, and maintenance men and to explain their products. Their informational approach, rather than high pressure salesmanship, was appreciated by all of the architects.

Mr. E. Harris Barbour of the J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., Boston, and president of the Boston Chapter of the Producers' Council, Inc., was the general presiding officer for the exhibits. Other officers were John J. Clifford of Detroit Steel Products Co., Vice-President; Lester M. Clark of H. H. Robertson Co., Secretary; John A. Ivester of Bell & Gossett Co., Treasurer.

An idea of the interesting character of the exhibits may be gained from the accompanying photos.



Following is a complete list of exhibitors: Aluminum Company of America, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp., Armstrong Cork Co., Bell & Gossett Co., Cambridge Mfg. Co., The Celotex Corporation, C. F. March Mfg. Co., Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit Metal Mfg. Co., Hanley Company, The E. F. Caserman Co., Johns Manville Sales Corp., Kimberly Clark Corp., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., The Master Builders Co., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Benjamin Moore & Co., National Fireproofing Corp., Kewaunee Boiler Co., Otis Elevator Co., Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond Screw Anchor Co., H. H. Robertson Co., Roddis Plywood and Door Co., Inc., L. Sonborn Sons, Inc., Speakman Company, Spencer Company of Boston, Tremco Mfg. Co., Truscon Steel Co., Unistrut Service Co. of N. E., U. S. Wood Corp., U. S. Quarry Tile Co., Vermont Marble Company, Zonolite Company, J. A. Zurn Co., American Structural Products Co.



Photo by Earl O. Anderson, Laconia, N. H.

Bell & Gossett Co. and Zonolite Co. exhibits. Standing, left to right are: J. A. Ivester, Boston, representative of Bell & Gossett Company, radiant heating; and E. R. Fowle, Jr., Boston, representative of Zonolite Company of Chicago.



Photo by Earl O. Anderson, Laconia, N. H.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Truscon Steel Co., and Hanley Company exhibits. Seated is C. H. Watt of South Boston, district manager, Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, and standing is George W. Palmer, 3rd, of Boston, viewing the Ferguson Company's exhibit of Hanley Brick and Tile.

REMODEL OR BUILD?

(Continued from page 12)

serves the relics of the original lines of the house in a one foot gable fringe but pits the second story room which might better have been built frankly to start with. Too often the broken stubs of the original 8 x 8 rafters are left in this sawed-off Cape Codder to be supported by the 2 x 4 interior partitions and to make the whole matter worse, the portions of the roof most likely to leak are swaddled in water absorbent insulative materials so that moisture is hugged to whatever structural material remains. There is all the fun one gets from patched up roof lines with valleys which pour water against shingled and clapboarded walls instead of discharging on roofs and to the ground, or onto the front door steps, and the delight of unventilated cellars and attic spaces.

Turn these disadvantages around and you have some of the best reasons for contemporary building I can give. There are a few others. Nearly everybody wants larger window areas than the pre-central heating period provided. A lot of housewives are completely sick of washing small panes in whatever windows there are, and some people are getting sick of seeing a landscape through the meshes of an 8 x 10 glazing. The advantage of using the basement area for warm car storage is gaining ground in most compact housing and in a nearly servant-less age, compact planning and devices to give spaciousness within the compact plan are uppermost in everyone's mind. The scaled down big house is no answer. When this trick is tried some of the rooms get too small to be used, at present building costs. I am inclined to believe that the one room small house is no better answer than the scaled down big one but it has virtues of inherent honesty, good scale and of economy if the family can survive under its rigorous demands upon their consideration one for the other. Treating the family like the elements of a cattle ranch and the resultant "Ranch Type" house is an expensive solution in New England. The solution of most of these problems may lie in the staggered floor level, an exterior cube frankly utilizing more of the basement excavation and placing the living room and bedrooms at half levels gained by redesign of the basement. Certainly for uneven terrain this is a most provocative solution—at present only half, if half, realized.

We need a public which wants to build, not hide out in somebody's else's cover. A race of

clients more like the oriole and less like the cuckoo. The magazines are helping to educate them, but the magazines approach domestic architecture still along the path of pre-conceived acceptance rather than rational solution. Our young men newly trained or still training show the same cautious desire to be proved right before they have done anything. Unless we educate people to think rather than to accept in haste and repent in living, we shall have the cuckoos who had rather remodel than build.

Notes on Radiant Heat for N. H. Residences

By E. H. HUNTER, A. I. A., Hanover, N. H.

Radiant panel heating has been talked about by architects, written about in professional journals and popularized by the so called "shelter" magazines to the extent that further comment may seem superfluous.

However, we have had some experience with about twenty such installations of our own design and have reached some conclusions that may be of interest to Architects who are contemplating their first installation of radiant heat for residences of their design.

We are often asked whether we prefer floor or ceiling type radiant coils. We use both types sometimes in the same job and feel there is no definite choice in this matter. Most of the discussion on this point derives from manufacturers' literature, which, it must be admitted is often biased in favor of the product they have to sell. So whether your choice is copper or wrought iron pipe or steel, floor or ceiling radiation or both; coil layout, pipe sizing and good zoning is of utmost importance. For, unlike cast iron radiation, which can sometimes be increased within limits, radiant heat must be right the first time.

Do the floors get uncomfortably warm? We use a designed floor or ceiling temperature of 85 degrees which in most instances means about 120 degree to 130 degree water in the coils. In this connection mixing valves should be used for each zone to allow boiler to run at an economical 180 degrees. With this low degree surface heat there is no discomfort in contacting the radiant surface, since this is below body temperature.

(Continued on page 22)



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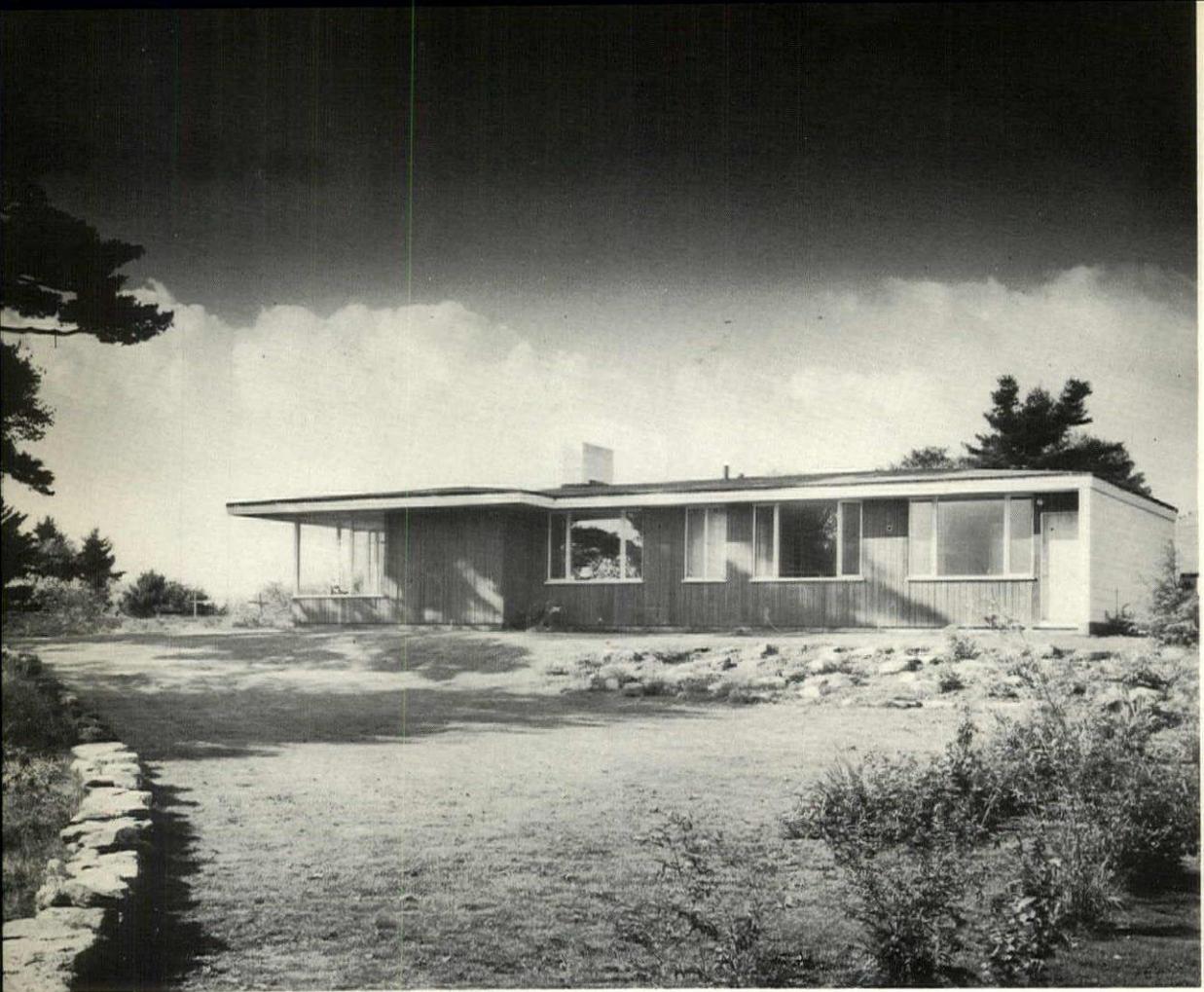
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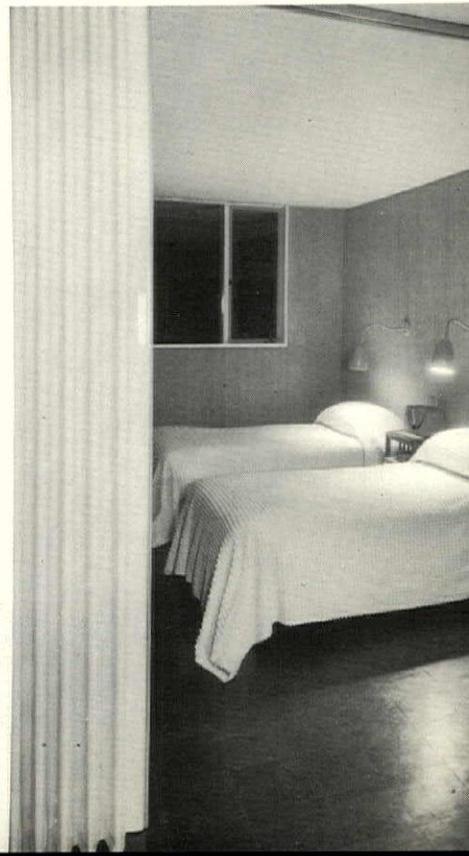
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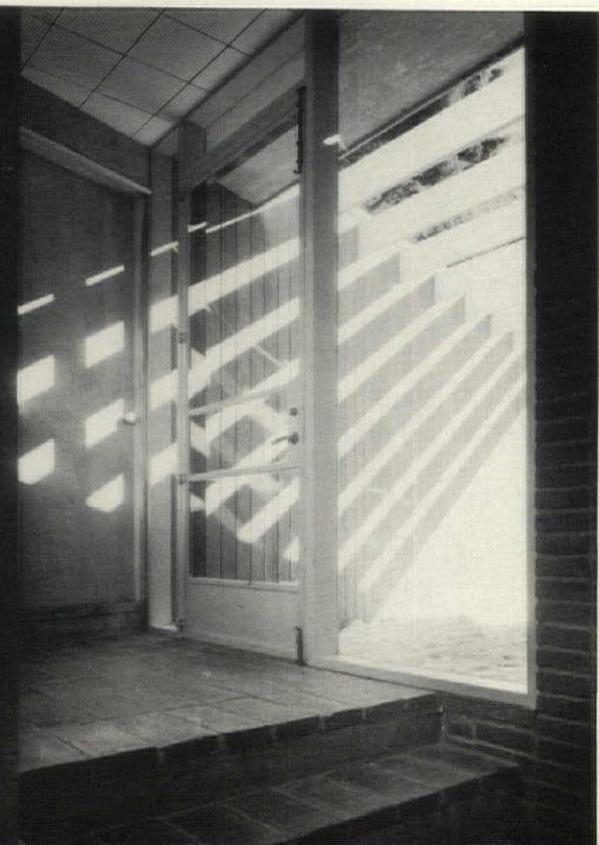
Examples of contemporary residential design by
Architects





Richard Garrison, Photographer
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H. and M. K. Hunter,

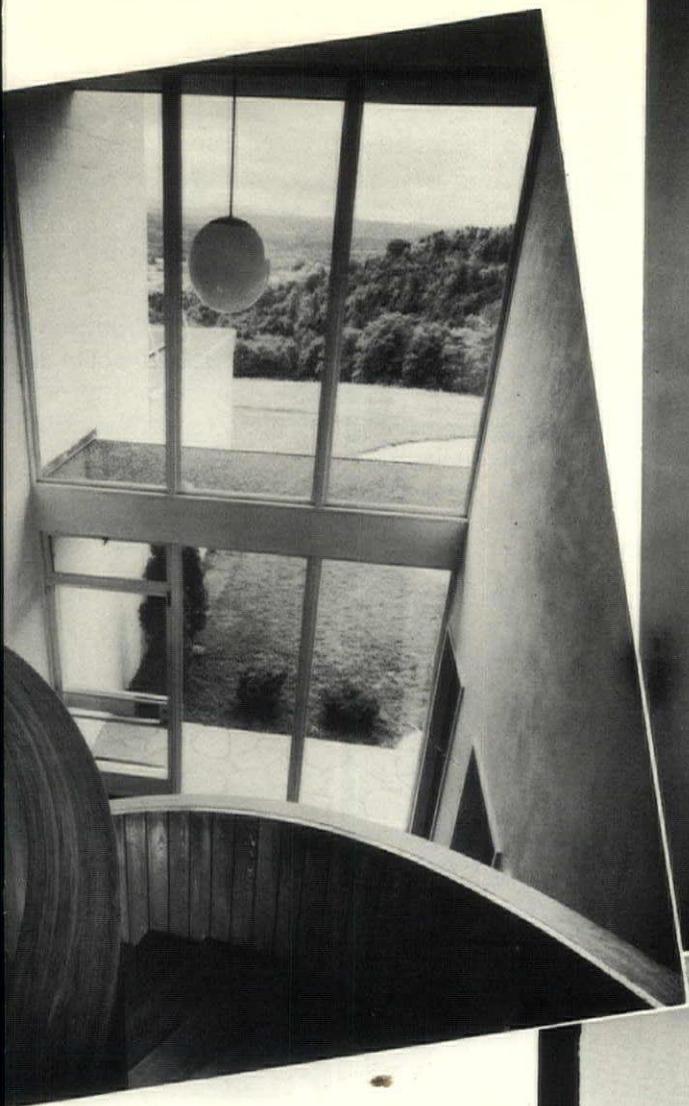




Richard Garrison, Photograph
532 E. 85th St., N. Y., 2

Examples of contemporary residential designs from the office of E. H. and M. K. Hunter,
Architects, Hanover, N. H.





NOTES ON RADIANT HEAT FOR N. H. RESIDENCES

(Continued from page 16)

What if something goes wrong with the piping? We use a static test of 150 lbs. for one day on all coils. This shows up any leaks before the coils are imbedded. Present day standards have done away with the exposed riser so it is hard to see much difference between radiant heat and any hot water or steam job in ease of access to leaking pipes. Of course since there is no make-up boiler water required in the closed system, corrosion caused by oxygen in the water is obviated.

We feel that ease of evacuation of the system is important. This can be done at the boiler room by the owner, using air from the vacuum cleaner if supplies and returns are arranged in pairs with capped T's so that individual coils may be blown out.

What about relative first cost and maintenance expense? We have checked several jobs with two systems for the same heat loss figures. One layout would be based on coil radiation, another would be with ductwork for forced hot air, or convectors for hot water or steam. In our experience radiation by floor or ceiling coils is little if any more expensive than the more familiar forms of radiation. In terms of operating cost, oil consumption rates appear to favor coil radiation.

What about so called "lag" or lack of response of the system to thermostat requirements. This seems to be the most prevalent counter argument of the opponents of coil radiation. Of course it is possible to anticipate heat requirements by outdoor thermostat but we have not found this to be necessary, although floor radiation under wood floor might make this desirable. We feel the heat reservoir created in the material around the pipes has a stabilizing influence on heat requirements, and that radiant coils will give a very satisfactory pick up in temperature when needed. Further, although all coils are valved for balancing, more effective control is by multiple zoning of like-use areas, so that bedrooms are zoned together and living spaces together, controlled by thermostat in each case. Individual control of different spaces is of course one of the chief advantages of the hot water system and does away with lifting the temperature of the whole house at the same time.

The most important advantages of coil radiation lie in elimination of space wasting radiation

or ductwork and in providing even permeation of heat corner to corner and floor to ceiling of the room. It is unusual to find more than two degrees variation throughout the space. To enter a radiant coil heated room is somewhat like going out on a sunny day. The even permeation of the heat provides an "atmosphere" of warmth rather than warm spots in the room.

We have found that the combination of radiant panel heat and controlled solar heat from carefully oriented large windows provides a most attractive winter climate for New Hampshire residences.



Lake Cottage, Weare, N. H. Mt. William Pond. Owner, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Backus. Architect, Koehler and Isaak. Contractor, Empire Construction Co., Inc.

Comment: Building now nearing completion. All wood frame. Cantilever Roof and Deck over the Lake. Casement sash, vertical pine sheathing. Striated plywood interior, natural stone chimney; interior fireplace raised above floor and open two sides, exterior grille and cooking stone fireplace with masonry terrace. 5 ply built up roof with future use as sun deck. Except for toilet room, kitchen cabinet work and fireplaces, the plan is open with sleeping areas provided by draw curtains. Large opening off Living Dining Area closed by sliding glass doors. When completed the vertical sheathing will be warm brown stain, soffit over-hang will be flush 1/4" plywood painted light green, rails matching. Solidly filled concrete block piers and wall foundations on concrete footings are the underpinning.

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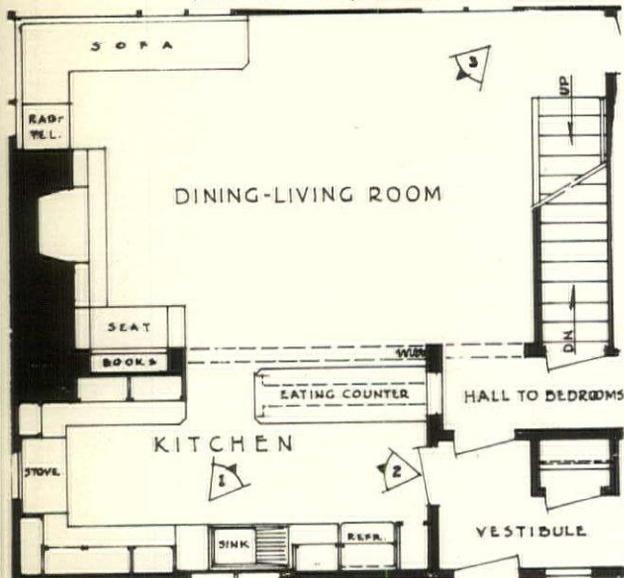


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A Modern Interpretation of the Old Country Kitchen

By THOMAS WISTAR, JR., A. I. A.
New London, N. H.



The present tendency among designers of small low-cost homes, which is finding favor with housewives and mothers of small children, to combine the kitchen and living-dining area in one large space is really a return to the idea of the big old fashioned country kitchen. In those early days the kitchen hearth and later

for company. But the heat and fumes from the cooking and the unsightly scullery activities made this simplest of arrangements unsatisfactory. Because of this housewives have preferred the inconvenience of a separate kitchen which can be shut off and insulated from the rest of the house.



View 2

Modern electrical equipment, however, has dispelled these objectionable features, and has made it possible to literally bring the kitchen back into the living room. Instead of a greasy workroom, the kitchen has now become



View 1

the big wood or coal-burning stove was the center of the family's activities in the home throughout the day. The "front parlor," if there was one, was seldom used and reserved



View 3

an attractive, odorless laboratory for the preparation of food and the cleaning of dishes. The combining of these three elements of the home—living, dining and cooking, in one open space

(Continued on page 26)



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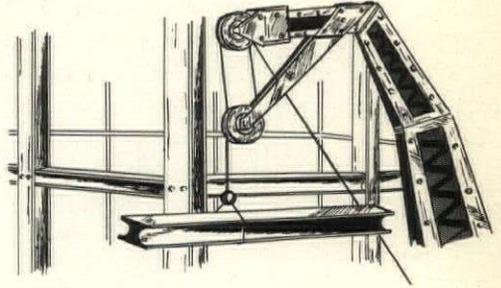
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not only a convenient arrangement for the housewife but also reduces construction cost by eliminating partitions and cubage necessary if these units were separated. The space saved might well be used for a separate childrens' playground!

The Living-Dining-Kitchen Combination here illustrated was designed for a family with four small children. They are given their meals at the eating counter. The inglenook partially segregates the cooking center from the living area. The kitchen portion can be screened off by drawing a curtain. The entire area is held together by the unified treatment of finish to walls and kitchen cabinets which are of maple-veneered plywood.

Informing Lay Building Committees

By WILLIAM L. WHITE, A. I. A.
Exeter, N. H.

The practice of architecture is a profession which requires years of schooling, training, cultural education and thorough understanding of business ethics. With so extensive a background necessary to carry on in this highly complicated profession, is it any wonder that architects are often puzzled, to say the least, at the attitude taken by committees on public projects—wherein they are invited before these tribunals on a more or less barter basis to sell their wares.

It is doubtful that a person requiring the services of a lawyer, doctor, or dentist would call in a half dozen from all over the State to impart to him how many cases he had won before the bar, or how many cases of sickness he had cured, or how many teeth he had filled over a period of years,—in so many days and at such a price. He might very well inquire beforehand about the qualifications of this or that individual, but, would he call them all in, pit them one against the other, giving each one an hour to tell how his troubles might be solved? Sad but true, however, when it comes to the selection of an architect, the method has been along the lines described.

Also, it too often happens that committees on public projects have made up their minds in advance, through some one persuasive member of the board, that they prefer this or that particular architect, who is then invited to appear

before them with the idea well established that he is to have the job. This is their right and is not unethical, neither is it very broad minded. However, in many instances, they go beyond this and call in four or five more architects from various sections of the State, usually at the architect's own expense, to suggest ideas and solutions, (which you may be sure are well recorded); but that is about all it amounts to far as these architects are concerned because they have pre-selected their man. You may be certain, were these methods applied to lawyers, doctors, etc., a bill would be received from each of them—if they should appear at all.

Part of this trouble and probably most of it boils down to that bane of an architect's existence—"free service"—and of course this is entirely with the architect. We should put before the public, in simple terms, a better explanation of our mutual relations and obligations. Most committees going through their first experience do not know how to approach the architect. They are held responsible for the spending of public funds so more often than not, feel their way along rather than follow a business-like approach with the architect.

It would be of advantage to both architect and client if the general procedure of architectural practice were better explained to the public at large through magazines and trade journals. Let us work for a better understanding of our profession. In the majority of cases public committees are groups of sincere men who have the interest of their communities at heart and wish to proceed in the right way. It is up to us to help them along those lines.

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If your house looks hot, stuffy and dull these sunny June days, you can transform it almost overnight into one that's cool, spacious and inviting by following some of these simple suggestions.

1. Substituting gay cotton draperies for your heavy Winter ones, or use only airy, sheer glass curtains to achieve a Summer effect.
2. Slipcover your upholstered pieces with bright chintz, cretonne, or sturdy sailcloth.
3. Decorate the bedrooms with crisp cotton bedspreads, curtains and rugs in fresh, cool looking colors.
4. Introduce green growing plants wherever possible—on the tables, in the windows, around the fireplace.

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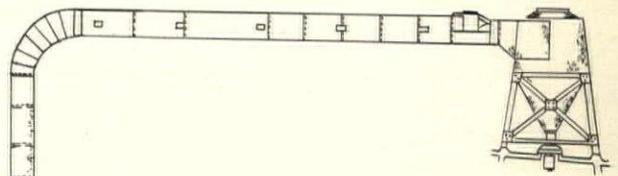
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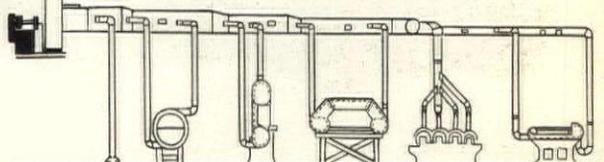
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