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New Hampshire Chapter of the American Institute of Architects



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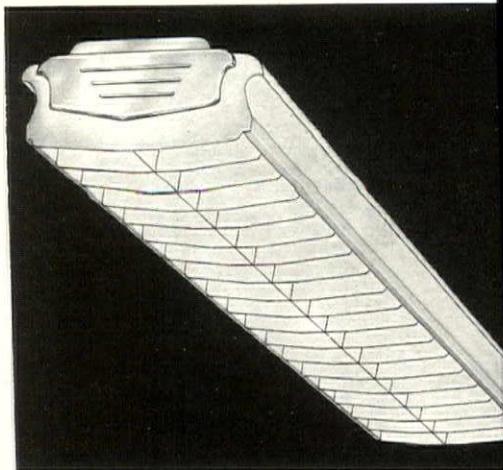


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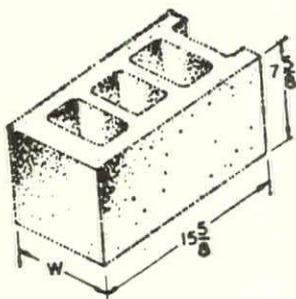
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COVER PICTURE

Main Entrance and Concourse of Everett, Mass.
Memorial Stadium.

Maurice E. Witmer, A. I. A., Architect

All photos of Memorial Stadium by
Robert D. Harvey Studio, Boston, Mass.

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request.

The President's Message

I believe that in the grass-roots, rural, jack-of-all trades architect there is more the whole man than is found in the far-removed specialist who may be near-perfect in his limited field. The specialist is so organized and so coordinated in his specialty that his material contribution to architecture and civilization is amazing—but the spiritual significance of the work suffers.

The comprehensive and varied tasks which build up the architectural personality of the whole architect bring far more sympathy for the substance of which we are all made and of the environment in which we exist, than is possible otherwise. The whole architect can only become whole by consciously exposing himself to the need of the people he must serve. The beat and rumble of a people is not always expressive of their real wants; these very people may not even know what it is they want. It is in this realm of the incoherent, that the whole architect, the whole artist can decipher the need and provide an expression, not in parts but in whole.

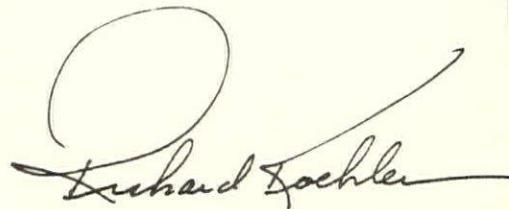
It is good that the advantages of a specialty be recognized, but it is necessary that that specialty be properly classified to the whole.

To be conscious of the whole problem, to be concerned about the workings of the heating system as well as the inspirational niceties does more to develop the whole architect than specialization. In providing the pure perfection of material architecture within the rules and limits of the material as of a given time, much is lost in the proper evaluation of the individual who will use the result of this specialization. During the year 1953 Frank Lloyd Wright addressed a group of doctors and hospital directors with regard to contem-

porary hospital construction. In effect these were his comments: "You've come a long way from the old-fashioned bedside treatment to the perfect handling of cases in these efficient cubicles, much thought has materialized in convenience—yes, all this for your doctors, your attendants but what about the patient? Must he too, with his human needs of love and understanding, be sacrificed for more speed, more efficiency. Even your fundamental site selection is guided by those who work in your hospitals, not for those who occupy them. Is there no therapeutic value to look at a rolling countryside from a sick bed; must the view, if any, be that of smokestacks?"

From the stark independence of grinding our own corn and slaughtering our own beasts so that we might live, we have evolved into a highly dependent society. Yet in our dependency for the material things, we as individuals, though we rub elbows daily, hardly speak to each other.—Is there no time left to discuss ideals, debate philosophy and thank God for poets? Is architecture something to be served in capsule-form without concern for the individual who would attempt to digest it?

To those of us who would be called whole men, whole architects, our concern basically as in the past and in the future is with man, the individual, with his need for moral anchorage. It is therefore only that whole architect, whose very being is attuned to the dignity and complexities of man, who can serve that man wholly and not in parts.



Richard Kochler

PROFESSIONALS SHOULD KEEPE DUST OFF CODES

Printed from Printer's Ink, November 13, 1953. Copyright by
Printer's Ink, Inc., 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17,
New York.

Advertising something cheap and vulgar
should be avoided by all professional
people? Codes of ethics of many professions
generally say that it is.

Members are forbidden to advertise them-
selves. And some codes go beyond that and
prohibit members' association with advertising
of any type, including recommendations of
products or services in advertising by others.
One code—that of the American Institute
of Architects—also frowns on advertising that
is a tribute to individual members, even
though the advertising contains no endorse-
ment or recommendation of the advertiser or
products.

This point was brought out in our October
issue in an article telling how Adams
Engineering Co., maker of jalousie windows,
is flouting architects in the Miami area, in-
cluding members and non-members of the
A.I.A. With the article we published a state-
ment by Clair W. Ditchy, president of the
A.I.A., which appeared in the association's
Journal for October and stated the group's
opposition on advertising of any kind involving
members as something in bad taste, undigni-
fied, unethical and in violation of good prac-

With this we heartily disagree. As one of
our readers points out, the fraternity of archi-
tects when branding advertising as cheap ex-
citement forgets that it is advertising that
has created the demand for modern devices
that lead to better living. If it were not for
buses, sliding glass walls, radiant heating
and hundreds of other modern conveniences,
one could build a home with the help of
a common carpenter and without the services
of an architect.

We think it's time that professional codes
of ethics that frown on advertising should be
updated or at least revised and brought up
to date to acknowledge the important part
advertising plays in our modern society and
the part it can play in enhancing the prestige
of a profession and its contributions to our
economy.

ARCHITECTS AND ADVERTISING

A.I.A. President Clair W. Ditchy warned
his 9,500 members this month that A.I.A. may
discipline those who allow their pictures to be
used in advertising. Wrote Ditchy in the
A.I.A. Journal: "If an architect's picture
appears in an advertisement, with his rec-
ommendation, there is an implication, whether
justified or not of something akin to bribery
which renders his judgment suspect and may
be detrimental, not only to him but to his
advertiser as well. If an architect's picture
appears in an advertisement, without any
quoted comment from him, it is still in bad
taste, and sets a precedent for more flagrant
transgressions against the tenets of good pro-
fessional taste."

Ditchy's ire was particularly aimed at prod-
uct advertising. Would his antipublicity
views apply to a picture of an architect in an
ad for a building he designed when the build-
ing is for sale (like prefab houses)? Ditchy
did not say.

—*Architectural Forum*—November 1953.—

MORE ON ADVERTISING

Several A.I.A. Chapters over the country
have brought up the problem of advertising
by architects.

Some feel that a professional card of a fixed
dimension should be permitted. Others feel
that ads congratulating owners on the com-
pletion of buildings should be sanctioned.
Others want clarification of the use of Public
Relations representatives by Architects.

This whole problem which has to do with
A.I.A. Document 330 should be settled before
or during the Convention in Boston in 1954.
An expression from each Chapter will be
asked before that time. So the membership
of the New Hampshire Chapter must formu-
late an opinion in anticipation of this request.

FIRECRACKERS

Frank Lloyd Wright, who has reverberated across the architectural world for several years past, like flying saucer, is at it again. Speaking before a startled audience in San Francisco, he denounces his profession, declares that "there are no architects any more, only employees," and opines that the individual architect, as a creative human being, has been displaced by the corporation!

Mr. Wright's strictures are a very healthy sign of intellectual ferment in an art which, possibly more than any other, gives physical expression to the ideas of form and beauty—of lack of either—characteristics of each age. Many will assent to his warning that "our standards of beauty have been reduced to standards of taste," without tossing in the sponge in despair, as he seems to do.

In architecture as in so many of the other arts, our society has of late been progressively submerging the creative identity of man in worship of the mass, or in specious pseudo-revivals of outworn shibboleths. The clamor for "conformism" in thought is part of this trend.

This whole movement in all its phases runs directly counter to the genius of the western world. Mr. Wright does us all a service by lighting a few firecrackers in the enveloping apathy. He reminds us that creative principles cannot be served by yesmen, or by those who flee principle before the challenge of these changing times.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, New Hampshire Architect
In the course of Steve Tracy's marvellous exposition of the Registration at the November meeting, he said the Board could take no official action regarding alleged violations because such action might place it in a prejudicial position in the event of a suit in court.

It seems to me that the Board is moving over backward in this matter. In many other states, where the law is not essentially different from ours, it is customary for the Secretary or Chairman to write a letter to the offending party, merely stating that a complaint has been received, calling his attention to the pertinent clause of the law, and inviting him to move the cause for complaint or to otherwise explain the situation. In most cases, no further action has been necessary and unpleasant legal proceedings have been entirely avoided. For example, it is reported that in Pennsylvania, a summary of complaints since 1950 showed that "where factual evidence and required supporting data was supplied by the Complainant,—the violation was corrected satisfactorily by the Board Examiners."

If our law is so restrictive that it prevents this type of informal handling, then it should be changed. Otherwise few persons will assume the burden of time and trouble likely to be involved in legal proceedings.

Eugene F. Magenau, A.

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59 DEPOT STREET

MANCHESTER, N.H.

F. BAKER DIES AT 52

William F. Baker, 52, state director of the Federal Housing Administration with headquarters in the Federal building in Manchester died recently.

Mr. Baker had been associated with the U.S.A. since 1936, serving the federal agency in several capacities before being made state director about three years ago. He was a registered architect and was formerly identified with a Hanover firm.

He was born in Boston and was a graduate of the Boston High School of Commerce and attended the Boston Architectural Center. He is a veteran of World Wars I and II. His New Hampshire residence dated back to 1926 when he moved to Concord where he maintained residence up to the time of his death.

He served in the Air Corps in World I and World War II he was a chief carpenter's mate in the Sea Bees.

*"Death cannot ever take away
And time cannot erase
The memory of a serving heart
A dear familiar face."*

NAMED ADJUTANT GENERAL

Col. John Jacobson, Jr., president of the Associated General Contractors of New Hampshire and Vermont was named adjutant general of New Hampshire last month. Col. Jacobson is secretary of the Davison Construction Co., Manchester, a charter member of the A.G.C. chapter.

He handled much of the chapter's administrative work for over a year until an executive secretary was employed in 1950. He has served as chairman of the chapter's public relations, legislative and architects' committees during the past four years and is on the national association's Legislative Committee.

Col. Jacobson is the commanding officer of the 195th Regimental Combat Team of the New Hampshire National Guard, and will succeed the present state adjutant, Maj. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, in January.

FEDERAL HOUSING

FEDERAL HOUSING activities on a "revitalized" basis were recommended by a 22-member advisory committee. Its report was submitted to President Eisenhower to guide his housing proposals to Congress this month. The group suggested many liberalizations of Government financing for home construction, including 40-year mortgages on low-cost dwellings without a down payment.

The only major change it proposed in present housing policies, however, centered on a plan to set up a private corporation to provide a secondary market for mortgages. Under such a program, the existing Federal National Mortgage Association would be liquidated and its \$2.5 billion of mortgages sold "over a period of years."

N. H. CHAPTER

Winter Meeting

THURSDAY FEB. 18

MANCHESTER

PLAN TO ATTEND

This is an important Meeting

ARCHITECT of the MONTH

MAURICE EMLYN WITMER, A. I. A.



MAURICE EMLYN WITMER, A. I. A.—Age: 55 years old—Education: Boston Polytechnic Institute, Northeastern College, Athier Boston Architectural Club, Beaux Art Institute of Design. Registered Architect: New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. Past President, New Hampshire Society of Architects. Past President, New Hampshire Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Experience: 1920-1931—Architectural draftsman and designer—Charles G. Loring, Boston, Massachusetts; Edward Timothy Patrick Graham, Boston, Massachusetts. Architectural Designer — Lewis Kamper, Incorporated, Detroit, Michigan. Architect — Monksand Johnson, Boston, Massachusetts. 1931—Established private practice as architect, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

EVERETT MEMORIAL STADIUM

Everett, Massachusetts

Everett, Massachusetts, having been long the prideful holder of high school honors in football, and from which community many of the leading football players of the All-Star American class selected from universities and colleges throughout the United States were trained, found its community, which is densely occupied with industrial plants and housing, greatly handicapped with little space to provide the needs demanded upon it for its thousands of football fans.

A study requiring several years' consideration of available sites finally resulted into the purchasing of an area bordering the Revere Beach Parkway. Having acquired additional parcels of land on this site, which had been previously used for play ground purposes, studies were continued toward the development of a stadium which would adequately

seat 12 to 15 thousand spectators.

Having to be built at a time when economy demanded frugal consideration of materials in use, steel was appointed in preference to a concrete structure. With its contingent parking facilities on land owned by the city, the main entrance, with its public toilet facilities, concession stands, ticket offices, facilities for visiting teams, etc., were designed about a portal bordering at the intersection of Revere Beach Parkway and Spring Street.

The playing area of the field, bordered by a quarter mile cinder track, is of the so-called turtle-back design and resilient mat constructed by means of alternate layers of cinders and peat, which provides a sustained reservoir of moisture under the field. Included with

(Continued on Page 12)



View of Stadium from Press Box

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The Architect
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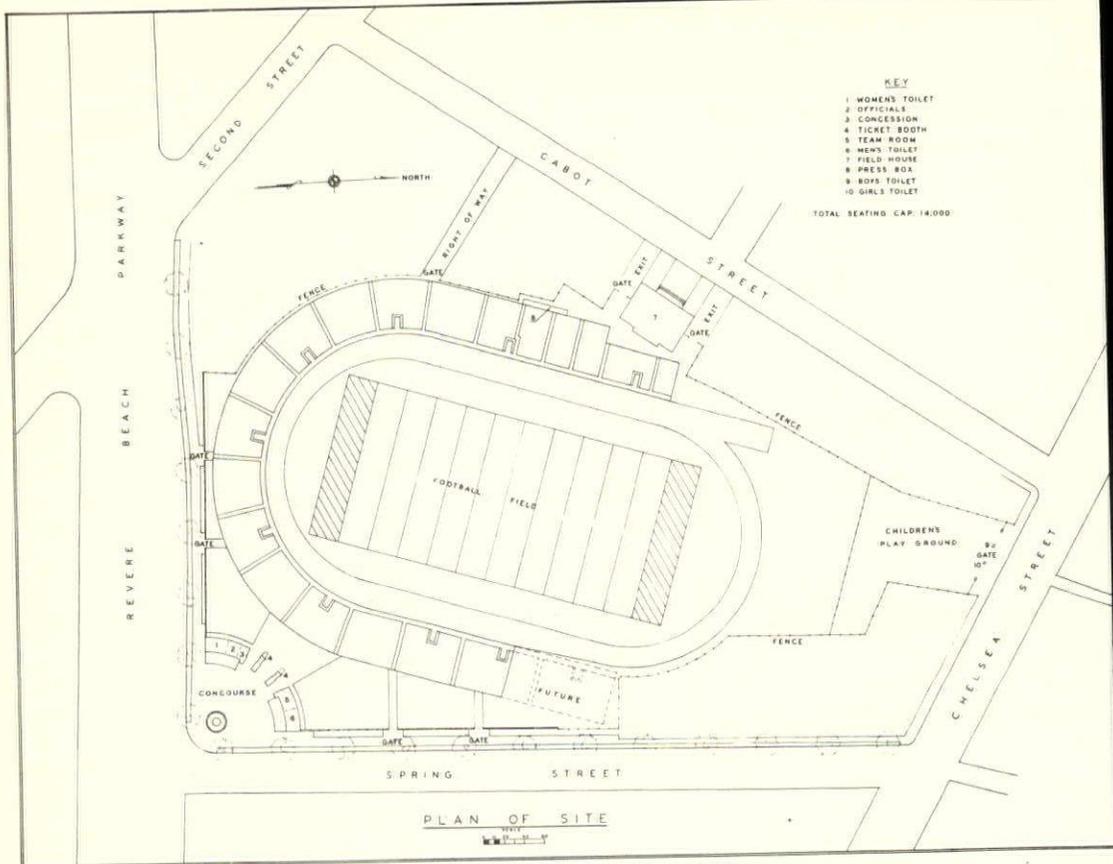
Everett Memorial Stadium



Top View shows Bleachers looking toward Press Box. Photo at Bottom shows ticket booths, toilets and concessionaire



PLAN OF MEMORIAL STADIUM AT EVERETT MAS



(Continued from Page 9)

it was a complete drainage overflow system. The entire field is provided with a sprinkler system which include rotary rubber head pop-up caps, each of which covers an area of approximately 2,000 sq. ft., controlled by one central valve.

The lighting of this field provides for both football and baseball, by means of two lighting levels controlled from a central lighting panel.

The press box at the northwesterly side of the bleachers provides for private spectators booths as well as the press, radio, and television private room facilities. Speaker system is controlled from the press box and provides audible speaking facilities for the entire field and also private telephonic connections between the captain and athletic director's box on the field for coaching the game from the vantage point of the press box and on the field. The speaker system also includes facilities for tape recording and band music.

The entire construction cost of the structure, including the foundation work, was \$548,445.

The following contractors participated in

the construction of this stadium:

Frankini Construction Company, Medford, Massachusetts.

West End Iron Works, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Platt Construction Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts—steel work.

Wess Construction Company, Roxbury, Massachusetts—foundation, grading, drainage and water supply.

Gil Winer Company, Malden, Massachusetts—foundation, grading, drainage and water supply.

Bond Brothers, Everett, Massachusetts—mason work on entrance and main concourse.

Kenworthy and Taylor Company, Everett, Massachusetts—installation of electrical work including flood lights.

Revere Electrical Equipment Company, Chicago, Illinois—flood lighting.

Allen Brothers, Incorporated, Boston, Massachusetts—cast bronze plaques at main entrance.

Cambridge Cement Stone Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts—cast stone work.

W YALE ART GALLERY

Yale University's new Art Gallery and Design Center dedicated November, 1953 is one of the most advanced-design structures to be erected on an American Campus. It incorporates several unusual features such as three-dimensional ceiling concept which contrasts to the traditional plane surface of ceilings; and "pogo-stick" panels for gallery purposes as well as classroom work.

The four-story structure has been almost equally divided between museum and gallery space and classrooms for Yale's art, architecture, city planning and graphic arts departments.

Editor's Note: 111 Chapel Street is just a memory.

BUILDING COMMITTEES

The lesson for Building Committees appears to be that much of the planning for school projects involving the public may be wasted if the planning does not anticipate probable objections from the public and if possible, make provision for enlisting support from public bodies early in the undertaking.

THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE AS DEFINED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE REGULATION OF THE PRACTICES OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS

The term "practice of architecture" shall mean any professional service or creative work requiring the application of advanced knowledge of architectural design, building construction and standards, and involving the constant exercise of discretion and judgment in such activities as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design and responsible supervision of construction in connection with any public or private buildings, wherein the safeguarding of life, health or property is concerned.

"Architects are among the most concerned persons in the building of schools. They, too, are parents and want the best educational advantages for their children . . ."

The Daily Times Herald, Dallas

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WHAT IS TOWN PLANNING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Planning a Town should have the reasoning as planning an office building or planning a house. Of course, it is somewhat more complicated, and not as accurate as planning a building. Many groups and many individuals participate in carrying out the objectives of a comprehensive Town Plan. In a Democracy, everybody is concerned.

How does a Town in New Hampshire get started in Town Planning? Under the Community Planning Enabling Act (Chapter 53, Sections 1-15, Revised Laws of New Hampshire, 1942), it authorizes towns and cities in New Hampshire to establish Planning Boards whose duty is to prepare and administer a comprehensive plan for the development of their Town.

The Planning Board is composed of either five or seven members, unpaid appointed by the Selectmen or Mayor, for overlapping terms of five (5) years. In addition, it contains an ex-officio member as the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, or Mayor. The ex-officio member serves during his term of office.

The powers of the Planning Board are advisory only. It is in good judgment to require that the governing body refer to the Planning Board for review and recommendations in advance of any action on all matters involving the physical development of the Town.

The Planning Board may engage a Town Planner to prepare and make recommendations to a Town Plan, or it may develop a Town Plan with its own staff with or without the aid of a Planning Consultant.

But, a continuing planning staff is mandatory for planning a long-range rather than a fly-by-night plan.

Town Planning is not a haphazard program, a staff is needed to aid the Planning Board in the day-by-day administration of the planning program to keep the plan up-to-date and to revise it as necessary. An alert Planning Board which works closely and in harmony with the Town Government will be able to make certain that this day-by-day administration is carried out in conformity with the Town Plan.

The procedure in working out a Town Plan should start with studies of the Town's present and anticipated population, economic sources, traffic flow, and existing land use. For many of these studies and for the Town Plan that follows, adequate maps and aerial photographs are required.

After the studies are completed, it is that the comprehensive Town Plan is evolved. The comprehensive Town Plan shows the desirable location and extent of Town facilities that to make up a town, highways, roads, streets, schools, town buildings, parks, playgrounds—all properly related to each other.

Instruments of a Town Plan:

- a. Zoning Ordinance—The District Map and Ordinance regulates the use of land, buildings, and other structures for residence and business—lot sizes and setbacks and enforcement.
- b. Land subdivision regulations—Regulations that will assure that newly developed areas will have streets, graded lot size of adequate width and depth.
- c. Official maps—maps showing location of existing and proposed streets. Boundaries of sites that will be required in the future for the public purpose—utilities.
- d. Capital Improvement Program—A capital improvement program and capital expenditure budget including major capital improvements proposed and to be carried out each year.

Planning on a continuous basis, properly conceived and executed, brings a result that is a sound and economical development of features that comprise a Town.

People are generally better persuaded by the reasons which they themselves discover than by those which have come into the mind of others.

—Blaise Pascal

A man should live with his superiors as he does with his fire; not too near, lest he burn; not too far off, lest he freeze.

—Diogenes

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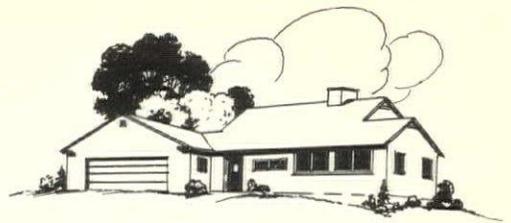


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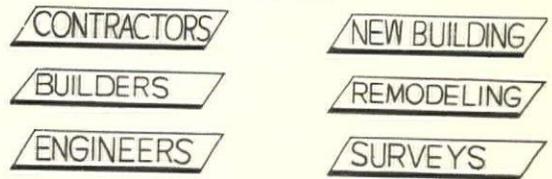
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