STATE New Hampshire

CITY Concord COUNTY Merrimack

DATE February 16, 1953.

ARCHITECTS' ROSTER QUESTIONNAIRE

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS ARCHIVES For information or study purposes only. Not to be recopied, quoted, or published without written permission from the AIA Archives, 1735 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006

TO EVERY ARCHITECT IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS:

The Architects' Roster is maintained by The American Institute of Architects as a service to the profession as a whole and to agencies of the United States Government. Every registered architect, whether or not a member of The Institute, is eligible for inclusion in the Roster. The Institute maintains custody of the Roster, keeps it up to date and in good order for use. The Roster is available to any representative of the Government and to representatives of foreign governments in Washington. Reference may be made to The Architects' Roster in negotiations with government agencies and other interested parties. Experience with the Roster since its establishment in 1946 has shown its usefulness. Growing out of an earlier Register of architects qualified for public works, The Roster provides at The Octagon an accurate, current record of the qualifications and achievements of members of the profession. It allows a positive and helpful response to requests for factual information on architects, and in that way constitutes a service to the profession.

The American Institute of Architects assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of statements made in this Questionnaire. The obligation to maintain this record as a current description of an architectural firm rests with the firm, and supplementary record forms are available for this purpose.

PARTNERSHIPS SHOULD MAKE A JOINT RETURN ONLY.

Original and one copy to be mailed to THE ARCHITECTS' ROSTER, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. One copy to be retained by the author.

1 a FIRM (Indicate whether individual, partnership or corporation.)
Anderson-Nichols & Company (Concord Office)

b FORMER FIRM, Name if any Lyford & Magenau

2 STREET ADDRESS Eastman St. **Phone** 2595, 2596

3 YEAR ESTABLISHED 1951

3M-52

4 PERSONAL HISTORIES OF PRINCIPALS

Furnish data complete, but keep to essentials. Describe each member of firm individually; if more than four, append extra sheets.

	Stewart A. Lyford NAME OF PRINCIPAL	Eugene F. Magenau NAME OF PRINCIPAL
a Date of Birth	12 April 1903	15 November 1908
b Place of Birth	Concord, N. H.	Gomez Palacio, Dgo., Mexico
c Education	Concord High School Univ. of N. H. '26-'28 incl. Yale Graduate School of Architecture, B.F.A. '31	Concord High School Dartmouth College A.B. 1930 M.I.T. School of Arch. '30-'33 Ind. Tufts College ESMWT Course in Structural Design '42-'43
d Experience Prior to Own Practice (Give architect or architectural firm affiliations, positions held, and approximate dates of employment.)	'31-'33 Draftsman with N. H. State Highway Dept. '42-'45 Project Coordinator with Chas. T. Main, Inc. Boston, Mass.	'33-'35 employed by various N. H. State Depts as draftsman, engineer. '42-'43 Architectural engineer with Chas. T. Main, Inc., Boston '43-'44 Project Engineer with Hermadorf Fixture Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H. '35-'51 Partner in Lyford & Magenau, Architects & Engineers, Concord, N.H.
e Commenced Practice	1933	1935
f Number of Years a Principal	15 (prior '51)	13 (prior '51)
g Architectural Licenses (Give State, Number and Year issued.)	Massachusetts #370-1941 New Hampshire # 11-1948 Vermont # 18-1951	New Hampshire # 10-1948 Maine #126-1948
h Membership in Professional Societies and Offices Held	N.H. Chapter, A.I.A. Secretary	N. H. Chapter, A.I.A. Treasurer and President N.E. Regional Council, A.I.A. Secretary-Treasurer
i Service in World Wars I and II (Append data if desired.)	See (d) above	See (d) above
j Civic Activities	Rotary Club '36-'42	Member Concord Zoning Board '38-'42 Rotary Club '36-'51 Chairman Architects' Group Concord Housing Com., 1946 Chairman, Concord Building Code Board of Appeals, '48 to-date.

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5 REMARKS CONCERNING QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRM

(This space is best used to present qualifying information such as number of employees, amount of office space, financial information and other information presumed of interest to a prospective client. Append extra sheet or use back of this form, if necessary.)

Staff consists of Manager, Assistant Manager, Chief Draftsman, 4 Department heads and the following:

Architectural designers...4	Draftsmen 1		
Structural designers.....7	" 8		
Mechanical designers.....5	" 6		
Electrical designers.....5	" 6		
Blueprinting.....2	Stenographic...3	Total...54	

Office Space 3500 sq. ft.

See attached brochure "So You're Considering a New Building" for additional information.

Anderson-Nichols & Co. headquarters is located at 53 State St. Boston (150 Causeway St. after May 1, 1953). Mr. Wm. F. Dewey is the Partner in charge of the Architectural and Engineering Division, which has a large staff in Boston, in addition to the above staff ~~located in Concord.~~

6 CONSULTANTS USUALLY EMPLOYED: (If a member of your staff, so state.)

a STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual: John Minnich (Staff member)

Business Address: Thayer School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

b HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual:

Business Address:

c ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual:

Business Address:

d PLUMBING OR SANITARY ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual:

Business Address:

e LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Name of Firm or Individual:

Business Address:

f OTHER (Civil, Foundation or Mechanical Engineers, Appraiser, Equipment Designers, Valuators, Industrial Lay-out Engineers, etc.)

Thompson & Lichtner, Boston, on special foundations.

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7 REPRESENTATIVE WORK FOR WHICH YOU WERE OR ARE ARCHITECTS; OR WERE OR ARE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHERS: (In left margin, mark *—U. S. Government projects, **—projects not yet complete.)

Name and type of project	Location	Date	Cost	Indicate whether as Architect or Associate Architect
** Mfg. Plant (Classified Info)	New England	'51-'52	$25,000,000	Architect-Engineer
** Office Bldg., Boiler Plant Barracks, Warehouse, etc. "Classified"		'52-'53	$30,000,000 (Security)	Architect-Engineer with Reisner & Urbahn, New York
** Off-Street Parking Lots	Concord, N.H.	'53	$200,000	Architect-Engineer
** Proctor Academy Prep School (Additions)	Andover, N.H.	'53	$45,000	Architect-Engineer
Concord Natural Gas Corp. (Store Front)	Concord, N.H.	'52	$11,000	Architect-Engineer
Unitarian Church Chancel Renovation	Concord, N.H.	'52	$15,000	Architect-Engineer
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.	Bridgeport, Conn.	'52	$45,000	Engineer (Electrical
The following jobs were done by Lyford & Magenau before merging with Anderson-Nichols & Company:				
Huggins Hosp. Additions and Alterations	Wolfeboro, N.H.	'50	$500,000	Architect
Laconia Hosp. Additions and Alterations	Laconia, N.H.	'49	$366,000	Architect
Nurses Home	Glencliff, N.H.	'51	$180,000	Architect
Elem. Schools (2)	Concord, N.H.	'41 and '47	$177,000	Architect
Towle High School Gymnasium and Alterations	Newport, N.H.	'48	$150,000	Architect
Eagle Hotel Modernization	Concord, N.H.	'46-'47	$350,000	Architect

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8 PHOTOGRAPHS/PHOTOSTATS

Not mandatory. Submit herewith photographs or photostats (size 8" x 10") of several buildings for which you have been the Architect, as follows: (N.C.A.R.B. presentation acceptable.)

See Brochure "So You're Considering a New Building."

9 COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ARCHITECTS:

a As an established individual firm, are you willing to collaborate with other firms or individuals?

Yes

b Are you and/or your firm agreeable to accepting supervision of work where designs are produced by others—or vice versa?

Yes

c List firms (or individuals) with which you are associated at present or have an associate or working agreement: (Please furnish a letter from the other party verifying the association.)

Anderson-Nichols & Co. began in 1922 as a firm of consulting engineers. There are now 11 partners, each handling certain phases of a "Co-ordinated Technical Service" as follows:

E. R. Anderson, Senior Partner
A. N. Bennett, General Partner
C. W. Johnson, Machine Design
M. T. Kinne &)
G. H. Howkins) Prod. Engineering
K. W. Galencia, Pub. Relations
W. F. Dewey, Architecture & Eng.
R. L. Williams, Research & Develop.
G. L. Hurst, Contract-Officer
F. F. Ladd, Procurement
E. S. Taliaferro, Foreign Div.

10 THIS QUESTIONNAIRE MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

yes [X] no [ ]

The undersigned hereby certify that the above is a true statement of facts.

Name of Firm or Individual: Anderson-Nichols & Company

Signed by all Principals: William F. Dewey – Supervising Partner
Senior Partner
Partner in charge of A-E Div.

Manager, Concord Office

Ass't Mgr., Concord Office

3M-52

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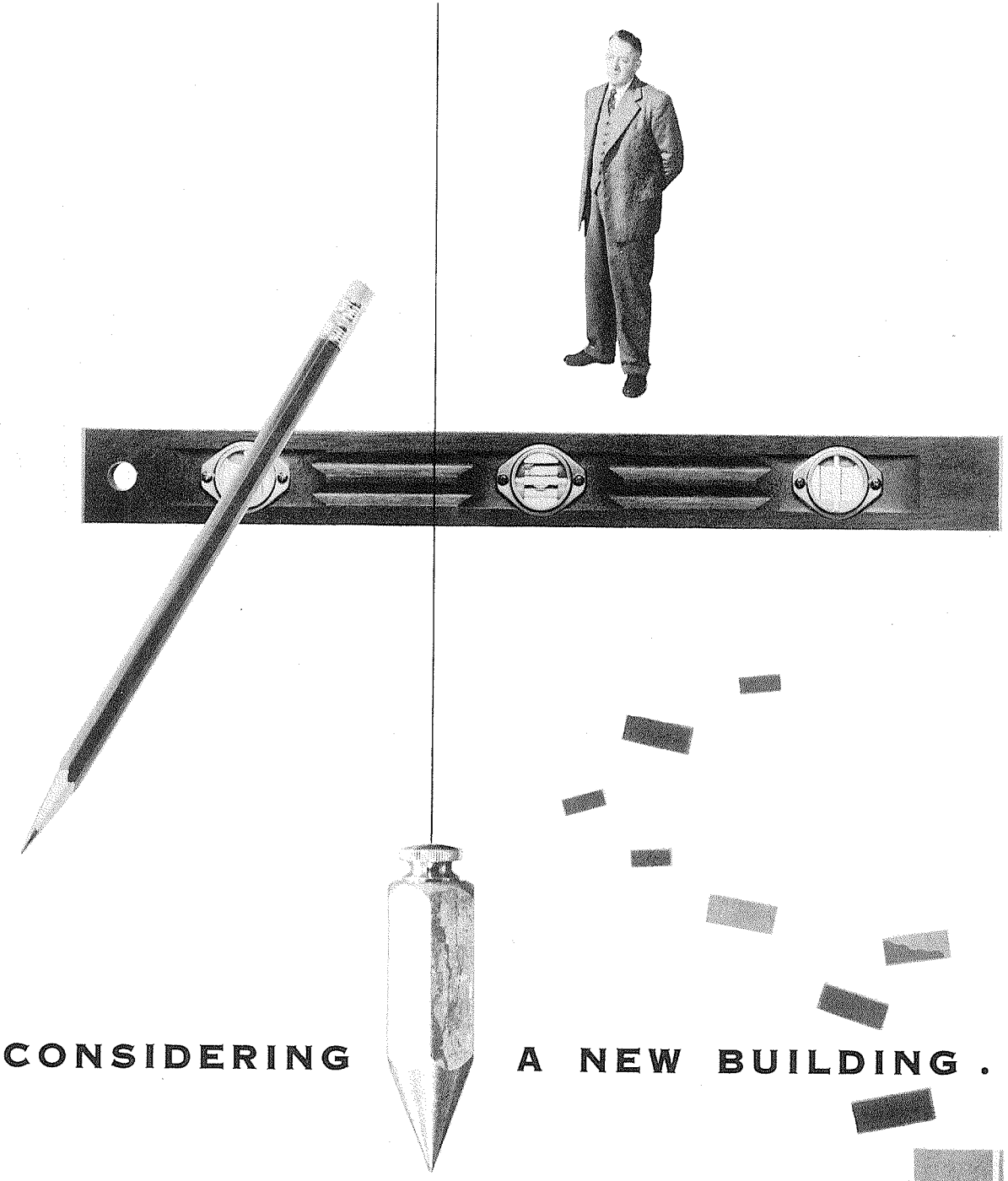

SO YOU'RE CONSIDERING A NEW BUILDING . . .

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SO YOU'RE CONSIDERING A NEW BUILDING...

ANDERSON NICHOLS & COMPANY

Architectural & Engineering Division

BOSTON NEW YORK CONCORD, N. H.

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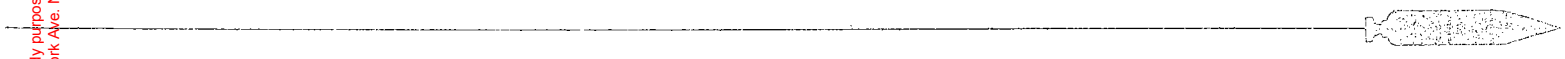

Regardless of its type and size, your new building will have three things in common with virtually all new structures.

It will be designed but once. It will be erected for some specific purpose — of profit, service or public welfare. How efficiently it fulfills that purpose will be determined by the professional skill, foresight and vision *put into its planning.*

Naturally, the immediate function and requirements of any new building are of first importance. But lasting *as well as initial soundness* can *be engineered into its design.*

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in the planning stages

YOUR NEW BUILDING will be a complex of many objectives and problems. Some, of course, will be more or less routine. Others of a technical nature may be very involved and call for a high order of design experience and original thinking.

For example, are the needs and services of the building likely to be static? Or should provision be made for an economical expansion of its facilities later on? How much latitude is there in the matter of the building's architectural style and cost? To what extent must the utilities of the building be self-contained? What will be the most efficient layout of the building's operations and facilities?

Even elementary questions such as these require forward-looking answers. And the solution of *all* the technical problems involved — in the form of a sound design for the building — calls for a variety of professional services. Over the years, such services seem to have developed into two broad types. One of these can best be described as *Collaborative*. Here, separate independent firms of one or more architects, engineers and often contractors cooperate in working out the design for a new structure.

The other type consists of one inclusive, *Integrated* service by a single organization. Anderson-Nichols & Company is one of a relatively few larger professional firms providing this second type of building design service.

INTEGRATED
architectural and engineering services

In personnel, our Architectural & Engineering Division includes architects and engineers in every field having any bearing whatever on the design of a new building — whether industrial, commercial, institutional or municipal. All the usual types of engineering specialists are represented and always available — civil, mechanical, electrical, heating, ventilating, construction, production, sanitation, and many that are less common.

You'll be interested, we think, in some of the more obvious advantages offered by this Division of Anderson-Nichols & Company. Foremost among them is the *scope* of its building design experience and services . . . starting, well ahead of any actual designing, with the very first con-

siderations of the need for a new building . . . continuing through the planning and specification stages . . . through administration or supervision of the construction . . . to delivery of the finished structure by the builder.

At all times, there is but *one* design responsibility and authority. The direction of any necessary field studies . . . of all design facilities and activities . . . of all construction and other controls . . . are *centralized* in one organization. The approach to every building design project is an organization approach, and each phase of it receives the benefit of specialized experience and group thinking.

ACCENT
on coordination

There is constant and close coordination of all planning and design activities. All staff members concerned with the work are informed promptly of any new developments, revisions of detail or other changes made necessary for any reason. The lack of such coordination can, and often does, result in costly mistakes of engineering — *permanently* built into a structure.

The facilities of the Division are highly flexible, and can be adapted easily and smoothly to the particular needs of any assignment, however large or complex. Naturally, the Division draws on the best of past experience and present practice. In addition, it is continually investigating new building materials, new construction and installation methods, new space utilization techniques.

Moreover, all services of the Division are at the professional level. Sound architectural engineering, alone, governs its planning and specifications. And VISION is a required component drawn into the working plans for every building which it designs.

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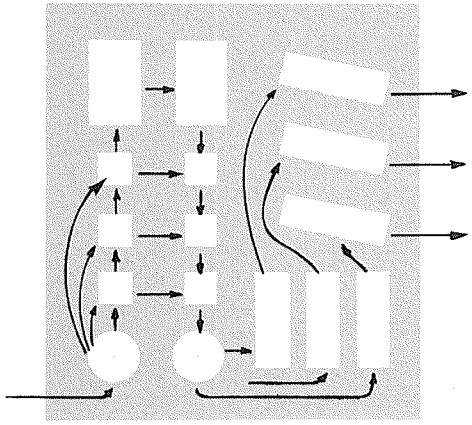

THE DIVISION IS STRONGLY
function-minded

THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE of a new building may or may not be of major importance. But the efficiency of the building *in use* always is important, in terms of the comfort and productivity of its occupants . . . its operating and maintenance costs . . . and the credit it will reflect on those who commissioned and approved it.

The basic aim of our Architectural & Engineering Division is a most practical one — to assure for a new building *a maximum of utility per dollar of investment*. The Division's thinking and study, its entire resources of design experience, its familiarity with the material and equipment markets, are all focused on that objective. The Division believes that the intended uses of a new structure should not merely influence but actually dictate its design.

The services of the Division should, and usually do, begin with the earliest discussions of the client's need for greater operational *capacity* — whether for profit or service. This need may call for an entirely new building or, perhaps, two buildings would be more economical than one in the long run. Or the new capacity might be provided by an addition to a present building. Or by the redesigning of an existing structure.

PRELIMINARY
studies and reports

In any case, an initial interview with representatives of the Division will reveal quickly their *function-minded* approach to your situation. Also, it will show the types of study and planning that should precede any actual designing operations. Such services vary greatly, of course, in scope and cost.

A minimum of preliminary work might be necessary in the case of a new "down town" bank or office building to occupy a restricted plot of land already selected. At the other extreme, a great deal of preliminary information, data and analysis would be needed in the case of a large industrial development, a large public school and athletic

plant, a group of institutional buildings, for which several possible sites are available.

Regardless of the size of project, the Division is prepared to make as exhaustive preliminary studies as circumstances and the best interests of the client may require. Problems considered in such studies can range all the way from land development and water tables to labor situations and utility rate structures. Findings and recommendations are submitted to the client — in as detailed a report as may be desired.

DESIGNING
from the inside out

There is always the question as to whether the design of a building should predetermine its interior layout, or whether the most efficient layout of its facilities should determine its design. Anderson-Nichols & Company has weighed both approaches carefully and holds very strongly to the latter. Three factors, however, can necessitate the first approach — 1) a dictated architectural style for the building; 2) a restricted plot of land; 3) a design based on the use of standardized units of construction.

Of these, the first two are often unavoidable. But Anderson-Nichols makes every effort to avoid the third. The Division believes that there is little or no gain for the client, through standardized design and construction, IF — as is so often the case — it enforces a cramped or oversize layout of the building whose inefficiency must be paid for year after year.

On the other hand, a careful functional analysis of the new building and its intended uses — made by production engineers or other specialists, depending on the type of the project — will disclose *the one most efficient layout* for its operations. With this, and *only* with this layout, can a thoroughly sound design for the building be developed — from the inside out.

With such a design, working drawings and authentic outward renderings of a structure that is *inwardly correct* can then be prepared for approval . . . for the writing of specifications . . . the preparation of contracts . . . and the actual scheduling of construction.

If desired, the Division will follow through on the construction of the building in a supervisory capacity and is prepared to make recommendations for its furnishings and other operating facilities.

The typical examples of projects, illustrated on the following pages, give some indication of the wide range of architectural styles, sizes and types of buildings which have been handled by the Architectural & Engineering Division.

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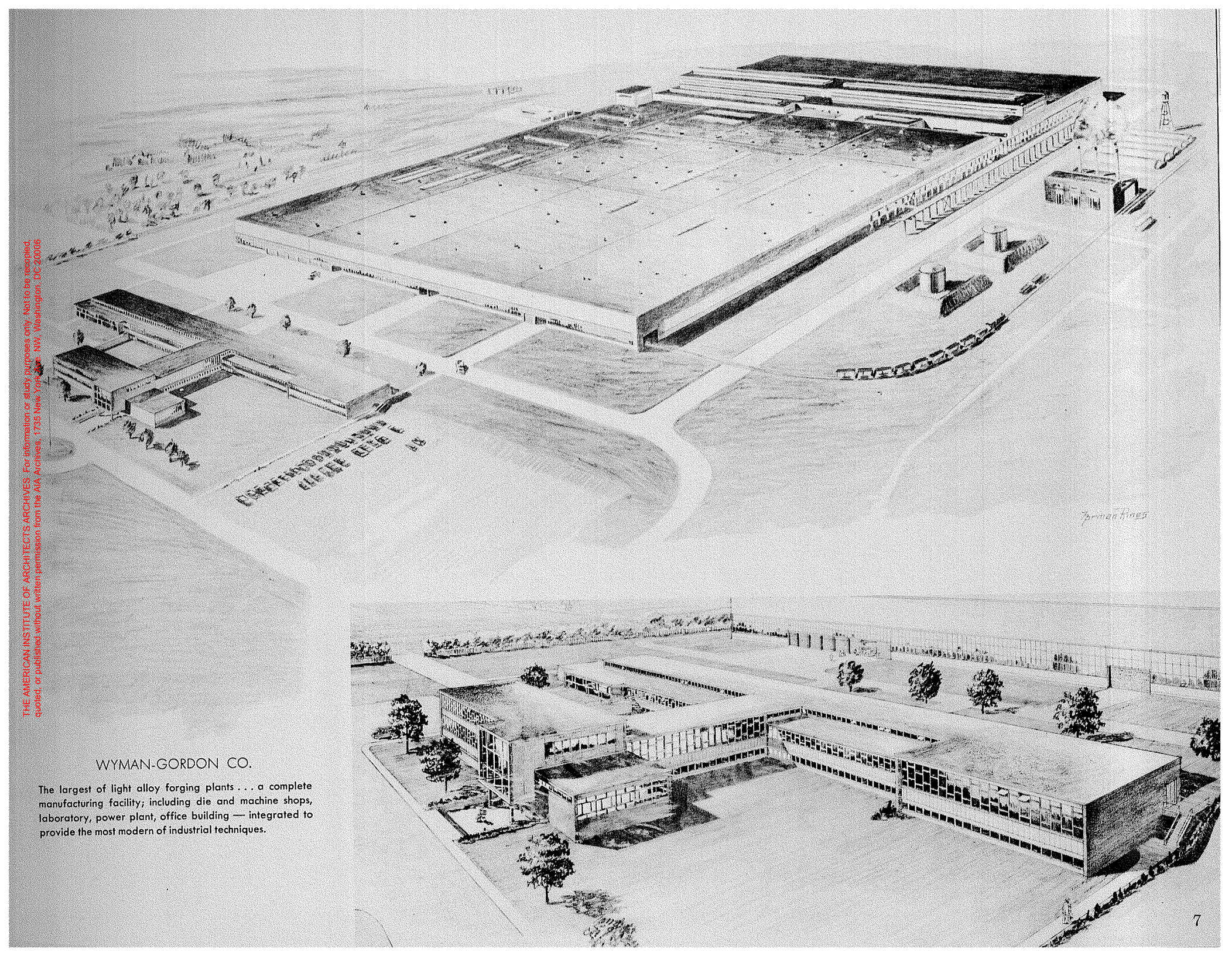
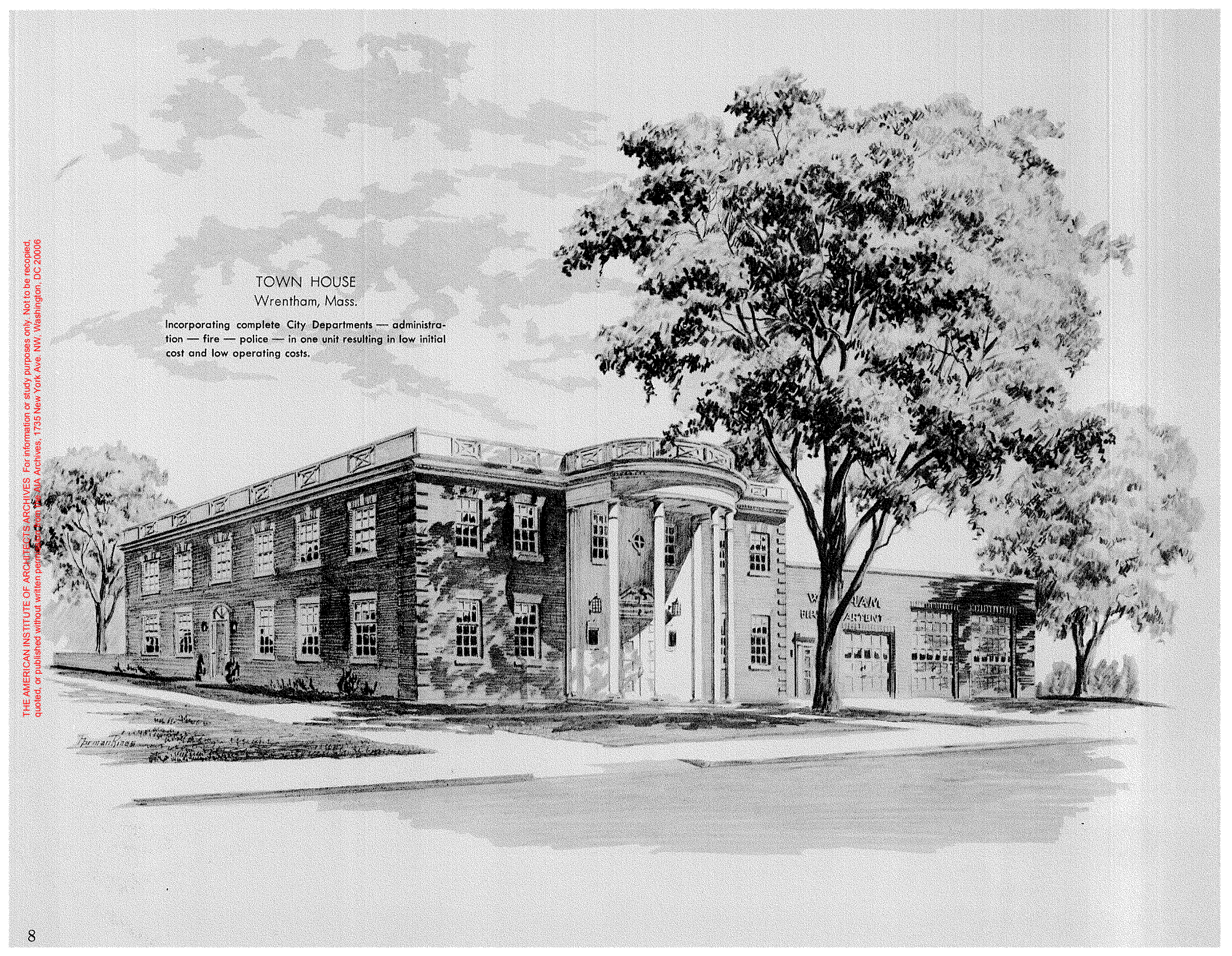


WYMAN-GORDON CO.

The largest of light alloy forging plants . . . a complete manufacturing facility; including die and machine shops, laboratory, power plant, office building — integrated to provide the most modern of industrial techniques.



TOWN HOUSE

Wrentham, Mass.

Incorporating complete City Departments — administration — fire — police — in one unit resulting in low initial cost and low operating costs.

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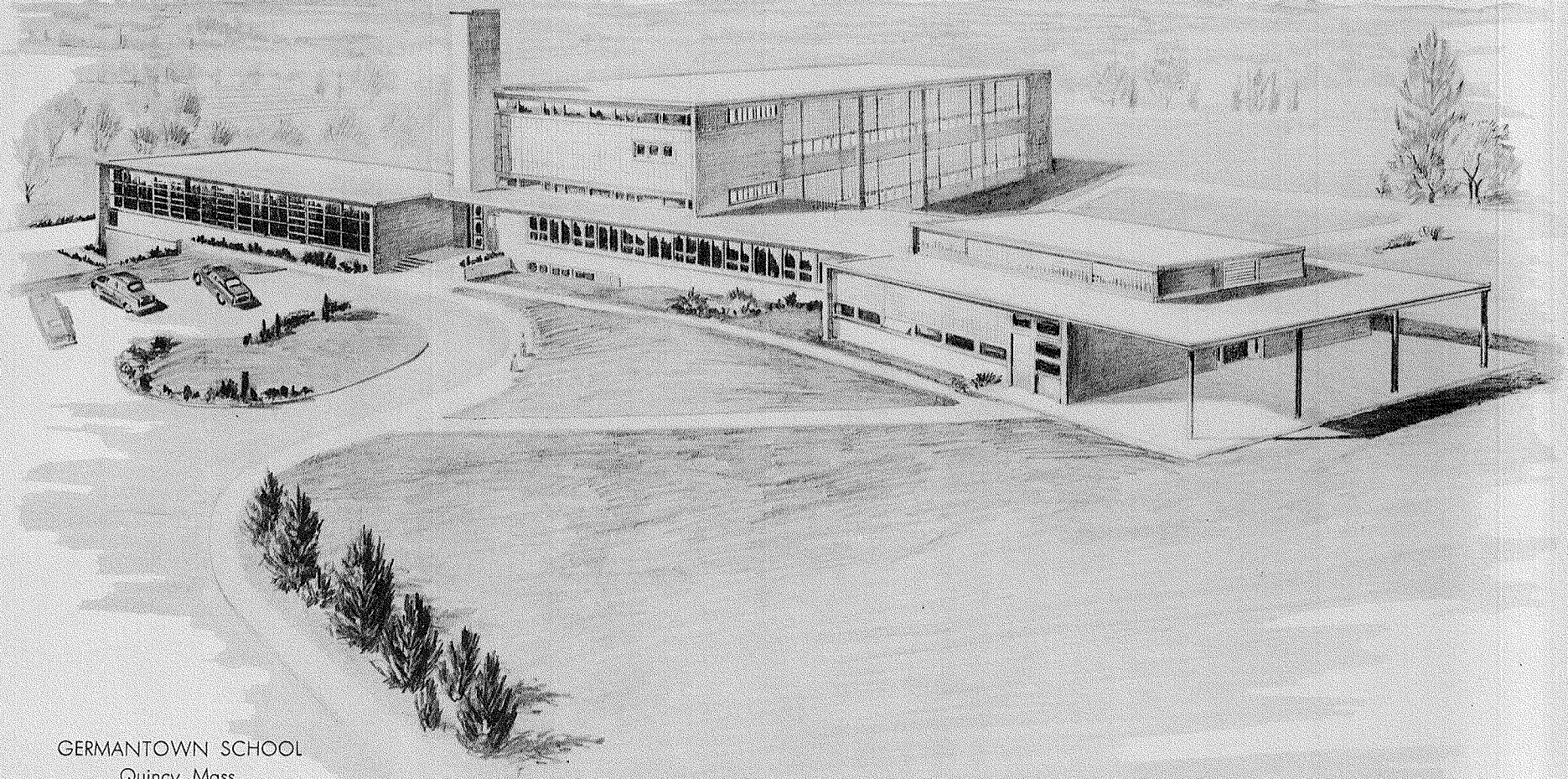

GERMANTOWN SCHOOL
Quincy, Mass.

Embodying economy of construction, maximum natural lighting and scaled to elementary age groups.

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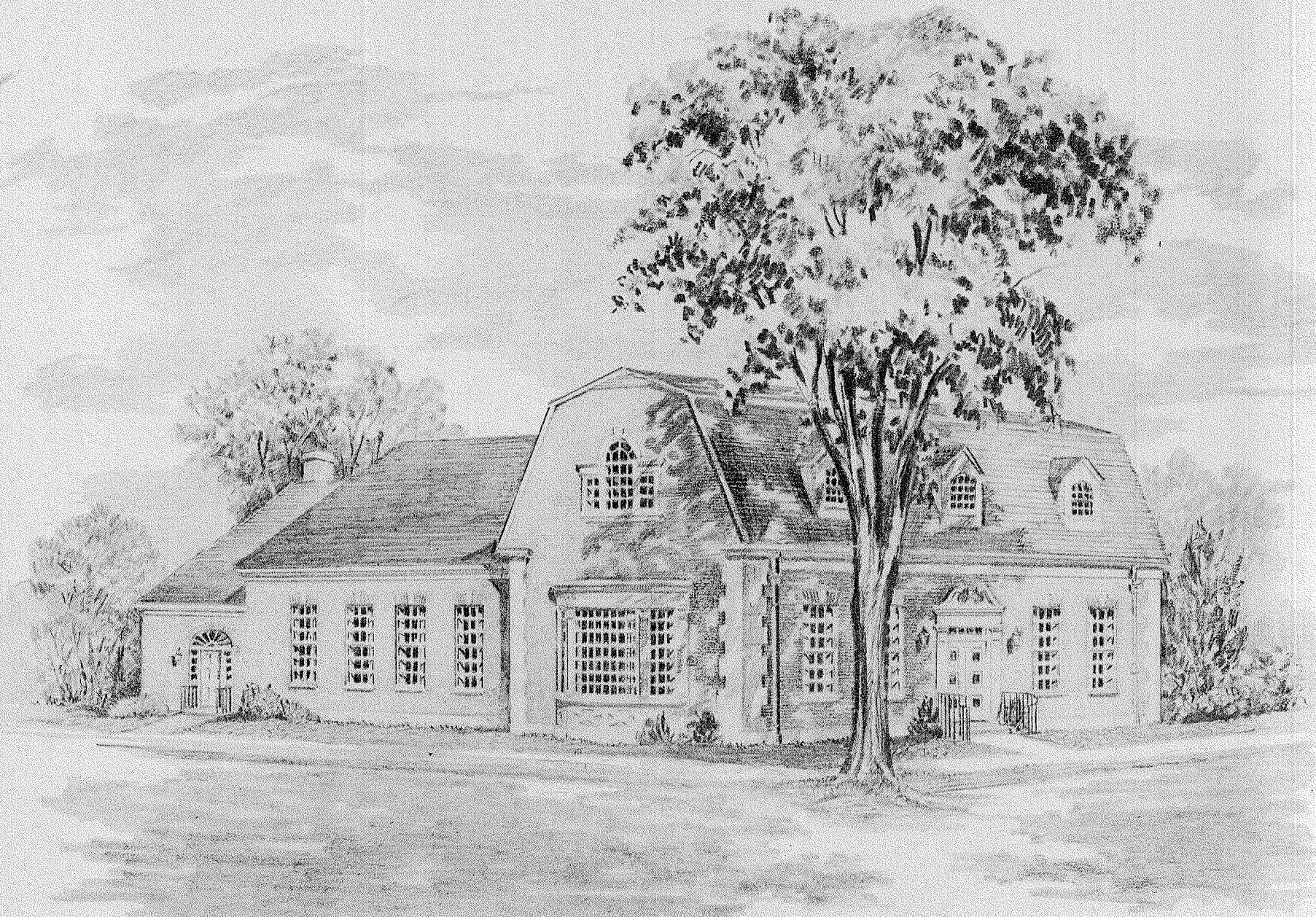

GREAT BARRINGTON BANK

Presents a neighborly atmosphere and an exterior harmonizing with surrounding buildings together with the most modern functional layout for working conditions.

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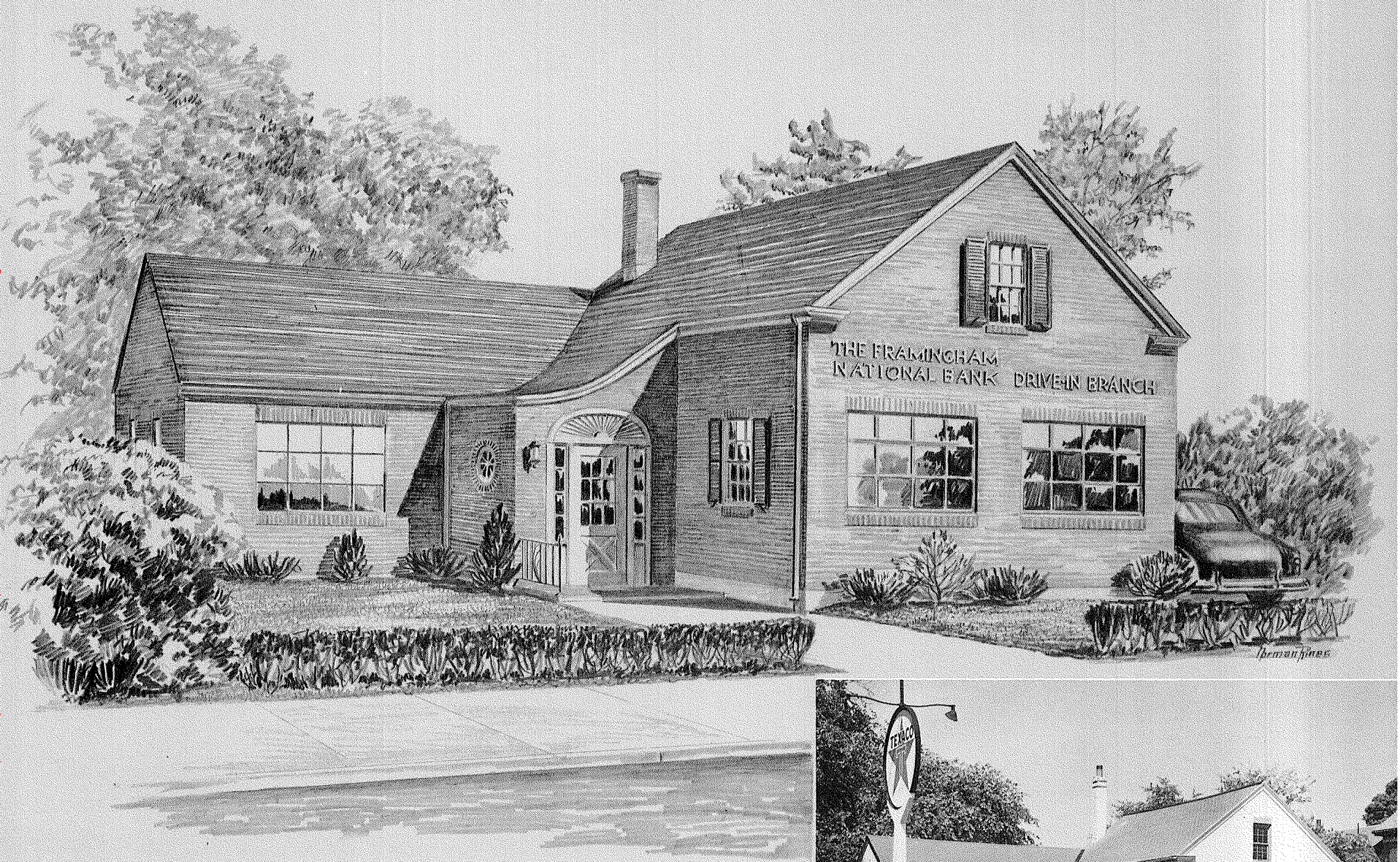
ROXBURY CARPET CO.

Features daylight offices and central "traffic control" entrance. The sample room displays the products in natural fashion under normal daylight and varying artificial lighting conditions.



DRIVE-IN BRANCH BANK

Remodeled from Gasoline Service Station.

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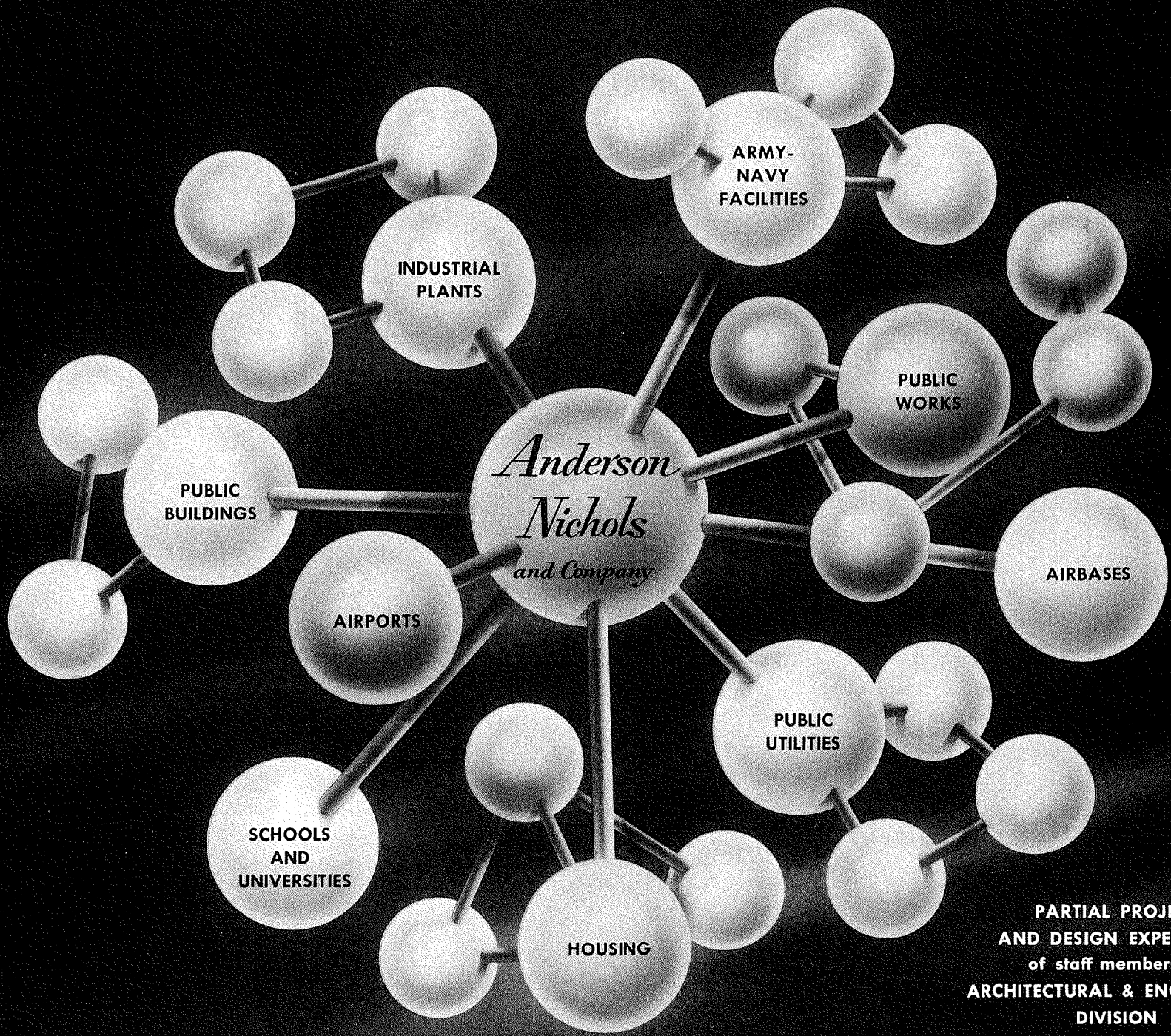

PARTIAL PROJECT
AND DESIGN EXPERIENCE
of staff members of
ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING
DIVISION

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The following list is indicative of the types of projects in which the skills and talents of various members of our present staff have been involved.

industrial plants

Rubber plant — dust recovery
Textile plant — solvent recovery
Cutlery plant — silver dust recovery
Paper mill — power plant
Detergent plant
Abrasive plant
Oil refineries
Alcohol refinery — process equipment
Soap process plants
Fatty acid distillation
Sodium plant — equipment & piping
Catalytic cracker piping
Butadiene plants — piping
Pipe stress analysis
Waste disposal
Oxygen plants
Acetylene plants
Warehousing
Garages
Auto accessories plant
Lighting fixture plant
Industrial office buildings
Chemical mfg. building
Mine — power & hoisting
Rate studies
Grain mills
Materials handling
Equipment electrification
Pumping stations
Paper box plant — electrical equipment
Shipyard
Dam & reservoir
Jet test cells
Oil refinery research lab
Film mfg. research lab
Transformer test building
Bulk fuel storage
Brass cartridge plant
Wind tunnel
Machine shop
Paint factory

Milk depot
Furniture factory
Rubber plant
Rubber research lab
Acetate plant
Photo lab
Wire & cable plant
Carbon brush mfg.
Brick mfg.
Electrical instrument mfg.
Soap mfg. — power plant
Paper converter — mfg. plant
Steel distribution warehouse
Machine tool mfg. plant
Forge plant — including office bldg., power plant

schools and universities

Dormitories
Recreation buildings
University libraries
Grade schools
High schools
University buildings

public utilities

Power distribution
Telephone distribution
Gas distribution
Diesel power plants
Municipal water works
Municipal sewage systems
Rehabilitation of piers
Engine house
Rate studies
Steam power plants
Reservoirs & dams
Hydroelectric power plant

airbases and airports

Economic surveys
Cost analyses
Site analyses
Hydrographic surveys
Site layout
Runways
Soil tests
Topography
Drainage
Roads
Sewage
Hangars
Barracks
Power plants
Heating plants
Power distribution
Fortifications
Warehouses
Substations
Lighting
Fueling

army-navy facilities

Substations
Cranes & derricks
Dry docks
Piers
Boiler plants
Ordnance works — waste disposal
Railroads
Roads
Bunkers
Military training models
AEC
Dams
Power plants
Water works
Fortifications
Flood control
Ordnance depot power plants
Army barracks
Hydraulic power plants
Hospital
Warehouses
Repair shops
Administration buildings
Marine power plants
Ordnance works — mfg. areas
Fuel storage
Power distribution
Rate studies

public buildings

Office buildings
Hospitals
Department store additions
Shopping center
Laundry
Library
Hotel
Churches
Municipal (combination of services)
Banks

public works

Highway bridges
Aerial tramway
Suspension bridges
City planning

housing

Residential project single units
Residential project multiple units
Economic study of building methods
Prefabricated housing
Apartments

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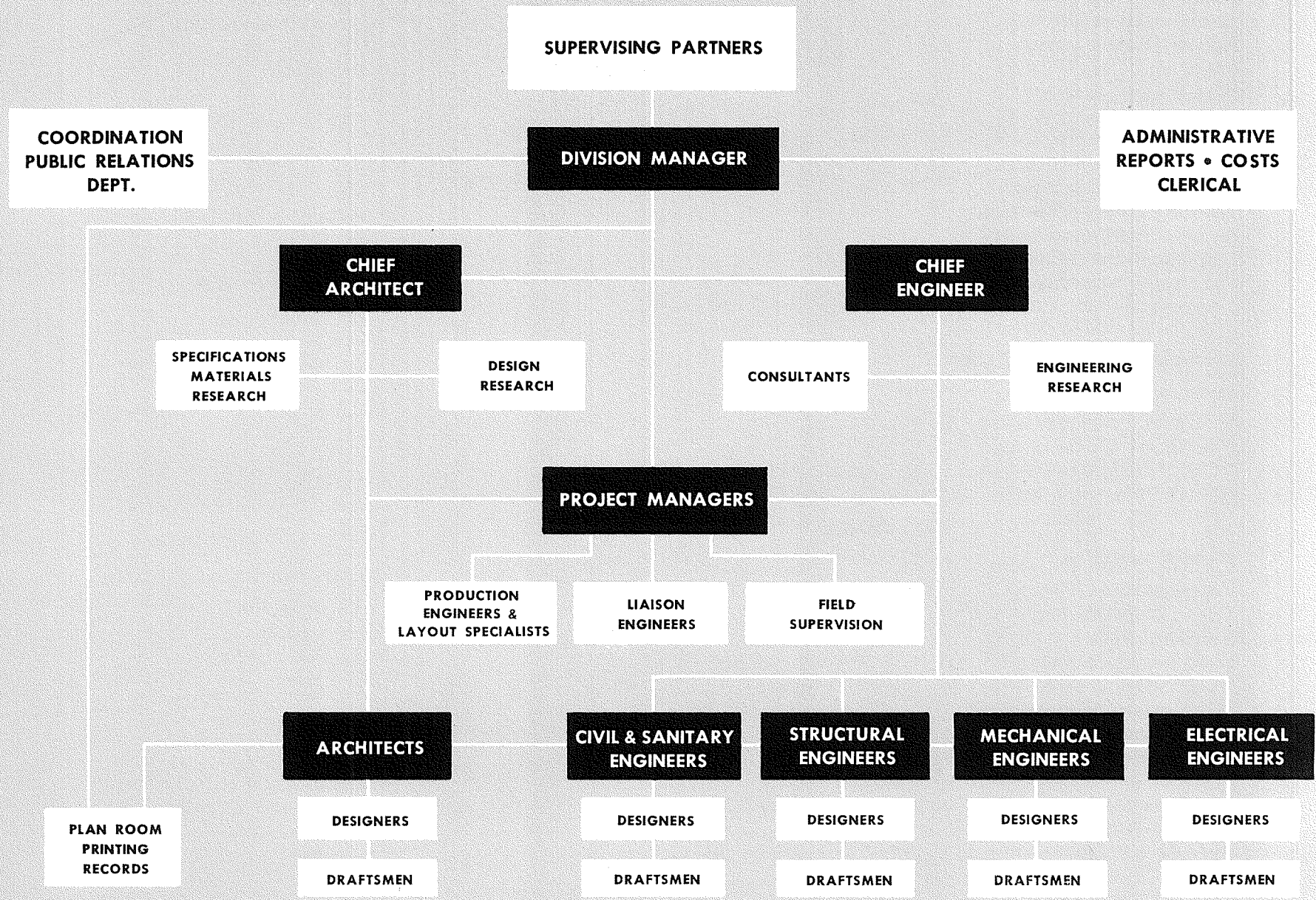
FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION of the ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING DIVISION



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The organization of Anderson-Nichols & Company began in 1922 as a small firm of consulting engineers.

Its success and growth since then can be attributed mainly to its steady diversification of experience . . . to the types and caliber of men attracted to the firm . . . to the recognized value of its professional services.

In recent years, new architectural or engineering assignments from previous satisfied clients have accounted for an ever-increasing percentage of the company's business.

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