



CONCORD NATIONAL BANK

KENNETH W. FELDHUSEN
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD OFFICE

July 28, 1965

Mr. Evan L. Eisenhour
Chairman
Time Capsule Committee
c/o Concord Bicentennial Committee
North Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Eisenhour:

We are pleased to enclose a history of Concord National Bank as well as a facsimile copy of its charter to be placed in the time capsule with other documents, which you are collecting.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth W. Feldhusen
First Vice-President

rc
enclosures

Treasury Department,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Washington, *March 15 1864.*

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The *Irish* National Bank of *Concord* in the County of *Merrimack* and State of *New Hampshire* has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, *J. Hugh McCulloch* Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the *Irish* National Bank of *Concord* County of *Merrimack* and State of *New Hampshire* is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this *fifteenth* day of *March* 1864.



J. Hugh McCulloch

Comptroller of the Currency.

TWO LEADING BANKS
IN CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
AND HOW THEY GREW

First National Bank of Concord
Chartered 1864

National State Capital Bank
Chartered 1865

Now Combined as The
CONCORD NATIONAL BANK

Celebrating
100 YEARS OF
COMMUNITY BANKING

FOREWORD

As we progress, as a civilization, as a nation and as a people, our way of life based on the principal of freedom lies under constant threat of being interfered with from many sources. Strange as it may seem, much of the threat to our freedom is nurtured by our tendency to forget that those things we acquire easily seldom have lasting values — and that the material things and the privileges attained from hard work and perseverance, supported by high standards and ethics, are the *real* values that contribute to a satisfying life and a successful business.

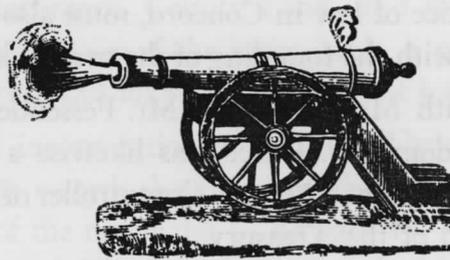
It is with these ideals in mind that the Directors and Officers of Concord National Bank, on the occasion of completing 100 years of service to its community, is proud to publish this history of its growth to this date.

We are hopeful that this chronicle, when read by the people, families and friends of the people who have contributed to our first 100 years, will join us in our effort to dedicate our future as we have dedicated our past, in preserving and promoting our greatest heritage, the right of free enterprise under a democratic system of government.

You will find that all was not easy on the road we have travelled so far. However, with vision, prudence and perseverance we know the obstacles that lie ahead will be surmounted as have been those of the past.

We acknowledge with thanks the research editing of Mr. Elmer M. Hunt and the creative planning and design of Mr. George P. Dawson and Mr. Kenneth W. Feldhusen for its production. We ask your assistance in making our future a responsible factor in the continued growth and progress of the State of New Hampshire and the City of Concord.

Philip H. Butterfield
PRESIDENT



The Concord National Bank, as it is now named, is the direct descendant of the First National Bank, organized in Concord, New Hampshire in 1864.

It is also the descendant of the National State Capital Bank which began business in 1853 and became a national bank in 1865. The two were united in 1956 as the Concord National Bank, which thus observes its hundredth anniversary in 1964.

The First National, and the National State Capital Banks were what might be called "Civil War" banks and were among the first to be awarded the title of "national" banks, a privilege extended under the National Currency Act of 1863 to a considerable number of selected banks throughout the country for the purpose of funding the national debts resulting from the Civil War.

The necessity for this measure was an urgent and immediate one. The nation was then in its third year of the war, once called its "darkest hour." Money was needed to pay a half-million Union soldiers and to meet more than one billion dollars in short-term obligations assumed by President Abraham Lincoln's government since its beginning in 1861.

The eyes of New Hampshire were well turned upon this problem. One of the state's sons, Salmon P. Chase, a native of Cornish, Dartmouth 1826, had been called by Mr. Lincoln to be his Secretary of the Treasury and had given long hours of study to what might be done to prevent an approaching possible national bankruptcy.

Another New Hampshire son, William P. Fessenden of Boscawen, Bowdoin 1823, was then serving as chairman of the finance committee of the U. S. Senate and in 1864, the year the bank was chartered as a national bank, was to succeed Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury.

Franklin Pierce, who had retired from political activity at the conclusion of his term as President six years earlier in 1857, and had come back to his home state to resume the practice of law in Concord, must also be included with the national figures associated with the founding of the two banks.

Well acquainted with Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, the latter having been his college-mate at Bowdoin, Mr. Pierce was likewise a college friend of Hugh McCulloch, a classmate, who had become Comptroller of the Currency during Mr. Fessenden's secretaryship of the Treasury.

Thus, we find an unusual group of individuals directly or indirectly associated with the event now being celebrated as the founding of Concord's "first" National Bank. Its first president was none other than Franklin Pierce's former Concord law partner, Asa P. Fowler of Pembroke.

Mr. Fowler's prominence in Concord affairs had long been established through personal connections with the leading families of Concord and Pembroke; the Knox family, the Plumers, Cilleys, Doles, Ladds and Weekses. Mr. Fowler also had the respect of this and surrounding communities through having graduated from Dartmouth College in 1833, after which he had studied law in the office of Charles H. Peaslee in Concord.

No better preceptor could have been found by Mr. Fowler than Mr. Peaslee. A graduate of Dartmouth himself in 1824, he had come to Concord from his home town of Gilmanston to teach school, had then become a lawyer, helped to found the Northern Railroad and served in the Legislature. He had become an intimate friend of Franklin Pierce and others, who made up the "Coffee House Crowd," named from the Eagle Coffee House, long a popular meeting place.

Mr. Fowler had been admitted to the Bar in 1837 and, as a natural consequence of his association with Mr. Peaslee, had been invited by Mr. Pierce to become his junior law partner in 1838. Fifteen years later he was a justice in the New Hampshire Supreme Court where he served until 1861.

Thus Mr. Fowler had become the ideal person to be recommended by Mr. Pierce to his Bowdoin College friends in Washington, Secretary of the Treasury Fessenden and Comptroller of the Currency McCulloch, as the proper one to establish a national bank in Concord and to become its president.

Mr. Fowler's first title in connection with the proposed bank was that of chairman of the incorporators. The clerk was William E. Chandler, Fowler's former schoolmate at Pembroke. Mr. Chandler was a graduate of Harvard Law School, had practiced law in Concord and had been Speaker of the House of Representatives. He would later become first Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

An attempt was apparently made to attract as stockholders those of "other existing Concord banks," among them, those of the "Upper Bank," which had recently become the Merrimack County Bank, and those of the State Capital Bank. This suggested, in the case of the latter bank, a possible merger. It is significant that such a merger did take place — but not for almost a hundred years.

The certification of incorporation of the First National Bank was signed on February 1, 1864, and the records show that on that date Mr. Fowler transferred 100 shares of the stock of the new bank to Edward H. Rollins, who thus became its first stockholder of record. The next day a Board of Directors was elected and Mr. Rollins was one of them.

Edward H. Rollins was from the town of Rollinsford and had come to Concord as a young man, serving as a drug clerk and school teacher. He had then entered the employ of a Boston wholesale drug firm and had come back to Concord to establish his own business. He had entered politics and become chairman of the newly-formed Republican State Committee, as a result of which he was elected to Congress in 1861.

The Board of Directors of the new bank included in addition to Mr. Fowler and Mr. Rollins; Enos Blake, William Walker, Benning N. Sanborn, George A. Pillsbury and Moses Humphrey.

William Walker, known as "Major" Walker, or William Walker, Jr. was one of Concord's most influential citizens. Coming from the town of Chester, he had at one time owned the stage line between Concord and Nashua. This was later merged with other New Hampshire stage lines, a consolidation which would finally result in the formation, with Benjamin W. Cheney, of what ultimately became the American Express Company. At the time of the establishment of the new bank he had been proprietor of the famous Washington Hotel and was then owner of the Eagle Coffee House, Concord's leading hotel, renowned as one of New England's most popular inns.

Enos Blake, another director, was also from Chester. He was one of Concord's "fire-wards" and a member of its Cemetery Commission, appointed to purchase land for its proposed cemetery. He served the town as alderman and, during the term of New Hampshire's "War Governor", Nathan S. Berry, occupied a seat in the State Legislature. For many years he was the owner of the Blake Tannery, engaged in dressing Morocco leather.

Mr. Sanborn was a Concord bookseller with a store on its Main Street. He was at one time owner and publisher of the "Congregational Journal" which was afterward merged with "The Congregationalist" in Boston. In Concord he had been named a member of a committee to investigate establishment of a town water supply, which finally recommended acquisition of its present water source, Long Pond, in 1870.

Mr. Pillsbury was perhaps the wealthiest and most influential of the new bank's directors. Brought up in the country town of Sutton, he had gone to Boston as a young man to engage in the grocery trade, returned to nearby Warner to carry on a wholesale dry goods business and become the town's postmaster. He had then come to Concord to be purchasing agent for the Concord Railroad, a task in which he was engaged at the time of the founding of the bank of which he would later become president.

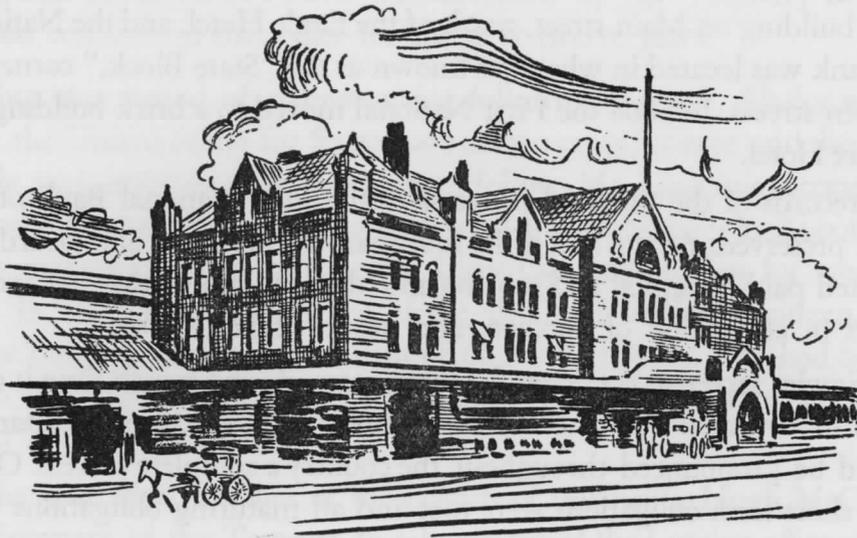
In the next decade Mr. Pillsbury would join the throng of young Americans who "went West", going to Minneapolis with his brother and two sons to establish the prosperous "Pillsbury's Best" flour mills. His interests drew him back to Concord, however, and among his many philanthropies to the community was the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, named for his wife.

Moses Humphrey, last-named of the directors of the new bank, had served as Mayor of the city for three terms, having been a member of its council and a trustee of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society. Later he would be president of the State Board of Agriculture for twenty-seven years, president of the Concord Street Railway and a member of the Governor's Council.

Woodbridge Odlin, cashier of the bank, was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Courier, and was Concord City Treasurer. In 1861 he was appointed to the committee to render aid to families of enlisted men. He was a member of the choir of the Unitarian Church.

Thus is set down a record of the doings, past and to be, of the Board of Directors of the new First National Bank as it was organized in 1864. Here, indeed, was a group of personalities seldom before brought together in Concord, to administer the affairs of a bank, an alert body of individuals who had made their own

Boston & Maine Railroad Station at Concord, 1885-1960



way in life and stood ready to aid in its progress toward the prosperity that ultimately would be bestowed on it.

The First National Bank's "sister" undertaking in Concord, would, upon its re-organization as the National State Capital Bank in the year 1865, be equally fortunate in its board. One of its members would be the First National's president, Asa Fowler, and another a First National director, Enos Blake. The others, of which there were six in all, would be Robert N. Corning, James Peverley, Jonas D. Sleeper and James S. Norris.

Robert N. Corning had been Concord's postmaster, a stage owner, an alderman and a representative in the Legislature. Later he became one of Concord's leading builders and contractors. Among his achievements was the imposing Masonic Hall, home of Blazing Star Lodge No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons.

James Peverley had been State Treasurer, then a prosperous dry goods merchant, and had served as a member of the Civil War Committee to aid families of soldiers. Jonas D. Sleeper was a well-known Concord lawyer and Clerk of the Superior Court, later giving up the law to become a school teacher. James S. Norris was the proprietor of Concord's leading bakery, which in the early years of the war is said to have baked two tons of bread a day for newly-enlisted men in camp in Concord awaiting orders to the front.

John V. Barron became president of the newly-organized National State Capital Bank in 1865, leaving his post as chairman of the State Board of Education. Preston Smith was its first cashier.

Headquarters for the new First National Bank were found on an upper floor of a brick building on Main street, north of the Eagle Hotel, and the National State Capital Bank was located in what was known as the "State Block," corner of Main and Warren streets. In 1868 the First National moved to a brick building opposite the Phoenix Hotel.

The records of the financial progress of the First National Bank of Concord have been preserved. At the end of its first year, the president and Board of Directors reported paid-in capital as \$100,000 and deposits amounting to \$106,799.14, with notes in circulation of \$90,000, and profits of \$12,211.83.

Mr. Fowler served as president for three years, during which time it developed that plans inaugurated by Secretary Fessenden and his successor Secretary McCulloch, could be pronounced throughout the country a complete success. One billion dollars of short-term obligations were met and all maturing obligations were paid off.

The years immediately following establishment of the two New Hampshire banks, which are now combined to form the Concord National Bank, were important ones; not only in our state history, but in national annals.

Following the first year of their existence as National Banks, President Lincoln was re-elected and issued his call for 300,000 volunteers to serve in the war. Concord would send 1,800 men, as a part of its total of 3,700. Grant assumed command of the northern forces and Sherman would make his famous march to the sea.

In those years also, Concord would make a shipment of 164 horse-drawn "buggy wagons" from the famous Abbot-Downing "Concord Coach" factory, with two ambulances and 66 sets of harnesses from the James R. Hill plant. The state's "Second New Hampshire Regiment," the first to be enlisted for these years, would leave for the front, as would "Aunt" Harriet Dame, famous as a Civil War nurse.

These were stirring years, but time would be found to remodel the Concord State House; the new First National Bank would occupy offices in the new brick block just north of the Eagle Hotel, while the "National State Capital Bank" would find quarters in the new "State Block," at Main and Warren streets.

In that year also, Lincoln would issue his "Emancipation Proclamation," and Congress would pass the Thirteenth Amendment prohibiting slavery, fol-

lowing which the nation would again be united by the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox and shocked by the assassination of the President.

In 1866 the First National Bank would announce the retirement of its first president, Mr. Fowler. Mr. Fowler was succeeded by Mr. Pillsbury as president, who would continue in that office for the next twelve years.

During this period of reconstruction following the war, Alaska was sold by Russia to the United States for \$7,200,000 or two cents per acre, and the Dominion of Canada was established. In the years to follow, Mr. Lincoln's successor as President, Andrew Johnson, was impeached, tried and acquitted; the Abbot-Downing Company made its famous shipment of thirty Concord coaches for western overland use. In 1869, Concord learned of the death of its fellow-citizen, Franklin Pierce, the state's only elected President of the United States, who had been instrumental in the founding of the First National Bank. He died at his home at South Main and Thorndyke streets.

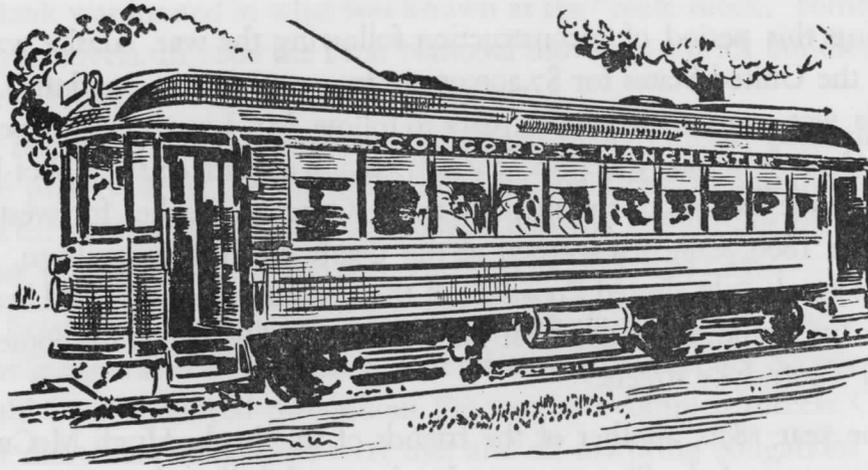
In the year 1870, another of the friends of this bank, Hugh McCulloch, retired as Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the London office of John Jay, the financier. He was long respected as the one without whose help Concord might never have had one of the first national banks in America, and the country its "safe, convertible and uniform" paper currency.

During the next decade, despite many national setbacks, Concord's First National Bank and the National State Capital Bank continued their growth without interruption. The country had survived its "Panic" of 1870 and the nation had observed its first "Memorial Day." Chicago had its "great fire", and Stanley had found the "lost" Dr. Livingstone in Africa. Lewis Downing of the Abbot-Downing Company would become president, in 1878, of the National State Capital Bank, succeeding Mr. Barron.

In the same year, the First National would also have a new president, Augustine C. Pierce. Mr. Pierce had been landlord of the Phoenix Hotel, superintendent of Concord's "repairs of highways and bridges," and had helped to organize its gaslight company.

In 1878, the United States saw the opening of its first commercial telephone exchange, in Connecticut. The next year, the National State Capital Bank lost its building at Main and Warren streets by fire, but saved its records and all valuable assets stored in its fireproof vaults. Now the site of the Concord National Bank, it was for eighty years home for the National State Capital Bank, which was rebuilt after the fire, in 1880.

*Concord Street Railway Car on
the Concord-Manchester line*



The period of Concord bank history which followed, preceding the "Gay Nineties," proved to be one of America's most active and prosperous. This despite the "Panic" of 1884, which resulted in part from the failure of President Grant's financial firm (repaid by the proceeds of his "Personal Memoirs" published the next year) and in part from the assassination of President Garfield in 1881.

In 1885 the first electric street railway in the United States went into operation at Baltimore, and in 1886 the organization which later became the American Federation of Labor was established in Pittsburgh. In this period also occurred the "Great Blizzard of 1888", the opening in 1889 of the World's Fair in Paris, and the first exhibition of an automobile, a Benz.

Both the First National Bank and the National State Capital Bank continued their growth and expanding services. A new president of the First National, William M. Chase was elected in 1883. Mr. Chase was born in Canaan, graduating from Dartmouth in 1858. After his partnership in the leading law firm of Chase and Wheeler, he became one of the justices of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. He had been a member of the Concord Board of Education, a trustee of the State Library and Dartmouth College and a member of the New Hampshire State Senate.

At the retirement of Judge Chase as president of this bank, his successor, William F. Thayer took the leading part in the bank's auspicious new "beginning." In 1892 it constructed the building it occupied until its consolidation as the Concord National Bank.

The 1892 building, on the east side of Concord's Main street, at once became recognized as the city's best-appointed banking facility, an achievement due largely to Mr. Thayer's energy and forward-looking ability. The site of this building, which appears to have been chosen by Mr. Thayer, long a student of Concord history, has an important historical significance. It had once been that of one of the town's six garrisons, built during the early days for protection against Indian raids. Later it had been known as the location of "Osgood Tavern" (kept by the famous "Mother" Osgood) and now marked by a bronze plaque. The Osgoods afterward became settlers of Concord's namesake town, Rumford, in Maine.

Mr. Thayer's activities, prior to and during his long term as bank president, included service as Concord's city treasurer, director of the Northern Railroad, treasurer of the Republican State Committee, quarter-master general on the staff of Gov. John McLane and treasurer of the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital. Mr. Thayer was also treasurer of what became the Union Trust Company, now combined with the Loan and Trust Savings Bank to form the Concord Savings Bank.

Coinciding as it did with the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, the construction of the new bank also began a new era in Concord, which included the building of the home for the State Library and that of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In the year 1894, the First National's annual statement showed its capital stock listed as \$150,000, with its assets and liabilities more than one and a half million dollars. These figures, by coincidence, were nearly identical with those of its sister national bank, the "State Capital," located almost directly across the street. Both banks had prospered beyond the hopes and dreams of their founders.

They would continue to do so during the next period in the country's history. In this period would occur the patenting of the first diesel engine; uranium would be found to be radioactive; Edison's kinetoscope (moving picture) would have its first showing; Marconi would win his first "wireless" patent, and radium would be discovered by Madame Curie. These would be on the optimistic side of American and world progress.

On the opposite side would be the costly Spanish-American War, which did result, however, in the United States becoming a great naval power. England would have its "Boer War" in South Africa, and this nation would be saddened

by the assassination of its beloved President McKinley during his visit to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

During this period, Lyman D. Stevens became president of the National State Capital Bank, succeeding Lewis Downing who died in 1901. Mr. Stevens was born in Piermont. He had been head of a prominent Concord law firm and was Mayor of Concord in 1868.

In the next period, politics would dominate the American scene. Theodore Roosevelt would succeed McKinley to the Presidency and would later be re-elected on the "Bull Moose" ticket. The Cuban Republic would be inaugurated; the Ford Motor Company be organized; the first transcontinental motor trip would occur and Orville Wright would make his famous "Kitty Hawk" powered flight.

The most important event of the period would be the San Francisco earthquake, an occasion to be only slightly dwarfed in the news by the Wall Street "Panic" of 1907, which was soon followed by Admiral Peary's visit to the North Pole.

In this era, Concord's two national banks continued their uninterrupted growth. At the National State Capital Bank, Mr. Stevens would be succeeded as president in 1905 by Josiah E. Fernald, after a long service which he began as messenger boy in 1875. He had also served as president of the Concord Axle Company and the New England Cable Company and was for many years treasurer of the Abbot-Downing Company.

The following period, most eventful thus far in recent national affairs, began with the war with Mexico to which was sent General Pershing at the head of a force of 12,000 men. The wreck of the White Star liner Titanic in an iceberg collision, with a loss of 1,500 lives, would occur; Amundsen would reach the South Pole, the Supreme Court would decree the dissolution of the Standard Oil and other trusts; and the Prohibition amendment would be ratified.

These events, of course, ultimately seem insignificant as compared with America's part in what came to be called the "First World War" in Europe. Both Concord National banks would take due part in this great struggle for world power. Members of their staffs joined the armed forces of the United States and all their banking facilities were made available for its financing, from its beginning until the declaration of "Armistice Day" and the Peace Conference in 1919. This period would also welcome the opening of the Panama Canal and the beginning of the Russian revolution.

During the following period in Concord banking history the community would be saddened by the death of Mr. Thayer as president of the First National in 1920. He would be succeeded there by Edward N. Pearson, whose long business career, following his graduation from Dartmouth in 1881, fitted him admirably for the task. He had been editor of the Concord Monitor, business manager of the Rumford Printing Company and Secretary of State for New Hampshire. At the time of his appointment, the First National Bank had resources amounting to \$3,267,677 and the National State Capital Bank \$2,933,474.

As this new period began, the affairs of the nation again assumed what might be considered their normal course. The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women was ratified by the states, a treaty proclaiming peace with Germany and Austria was signed, and an armament limitation agreement was accepted by nine powers which had been at war.

The first "talking pictures" were shown in New York and the death of Lenin, Soviet premier, was announced; Charles A. Lindbergh made his famous New York-to-Paris flight; and the dirigible Graf Zeppelin crossed from Germany to the United States.

These events preceded what proved to be the nation's most serious occurrence in the financial and banking fields, the "stock market crash" of 1929, with its decline of securities values estimated at fifteen billion dollars. It affected more than twenty-five million persons and initiated what is known in history as "The great depression." All banks, including, of course, the First National and the National State Capital were ordered temporarily closed, and the gold payment clause in public and private obligations was outlawed.

During this same period, the National Recovery Act was signed, later voided by the Supreme Court. Also the Prohibition amendment was repealed by the states and the President announced recognition of the Soviet Union as the government of Russia.

In the period to follow, the two National Banks would maintain their position of leadership in Concord banking affairs. Mr. Pearson of the First National would be succeeded as president by Burns P. Hodgman, a lawyer, who had been clerk of the U. S. District Court and a United States Commissioner. At the National State Capital, upon Mr. Fernald's death, he would be succeeded by I. Reed Gourley who had been in the employ of the bank since 1910, its cashier since 1928, and its vice president since 1936.

In 1939, Mr. Hodgman was succeeded by Edgar C. Hirst who was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and graduated from Ohio State University and the Yale

Forestry School. He came to New Hampshire to engage in lumbering and furniture manufacturing and was appointed a member of the State Tax Commission in 1927 where he championed adoption of a new system of state laws relating to forest tax reform and credit.

Mr. Hirst was appointed New Hampshire's first State Forester in 1909, and was one of the organizers of the New Hampshire Business Development Corporation in 1950. As president of the First National Bank, he contributed in great measure to expansion of its resources in the direction of forestry financing, at the beginning of its development as one of the state's leading industries.

In January of 1956 Mr. Hirst was succeeded by Philip H. Butterfield as president of the First National Bank of Concord. Mr. Butterfield, a native of Antrim, came to Concord in 1919 to accept a position as messenger with the bank. He had progressed over the years with service in all departments and was appointed cashier in 1939 and vice president in 1951. The First National Bank of Concord continued to select experienced, qualified leadership, such as had contributed to its early founding and growth years.

The new Concord National Bank in 1956 had as its executive officers; Edgar C. Hirst, honorary chairman of the board of directors; I. Reed Gourley, chairman of the board of directors; and Philip H. Butterfield, president.

World events in this period included the death of King George V, and the abdication of his son, King Edward VIII, the invasion of Austria by Germany, and the spread of the "Second World War," the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Korean War. These events are too well known to the present generation to need further elaboration, and are only indirectly relevant to a review of Concord banking history, of which consolidation of the two national banks in 1956 is an all-important part.

The merging of these two banks proved to be in fact the joining of four banks, which at that time occupied two banking homes in Concord. The First National and the National State Capital formed the Concord National Bank, and the Union Trust Company merged with the Loan and Trust Savings Bank to form the Concord Savings Bank.

The merger had long been contemplated, anticipating the need of a new center in New Hampshire which might offer the most modern commercial and savings bank services under one roof.

Competent architects drew plans for a completely up-to-date building to be located on the site of the former National State Capital Bank at Main and War-

ren streets in Concord, in the center of the city's business district. The new banking center opened for business in 1958.

Equipped with electronic devices to speed the handling of its many accounts, the bank now provides ultra-modern services. It provides ample parking space, with drive-up and walk-up facilities, a convenient Consumer Credit Department to assure prompt clearance of applications and an opportunity for private discussion of credit and loan problems. Within its spacious air-conditioned interior are arranged a comfortable lounge area combining informality with dignity and hospitable sociability in an atmosphere hitherto seldom achieved in the transaction of banking business.

The new bank maintains a Safe Deposit Department with guaranteed security for personal effects, and a drillproof and fireproof vault section employing seventeen tons of manganese steel with intricate timing locks, electric security devices and a fireproof safe deposit vault door. It also includes a well appointed "community room" available to civic and community groups, adjacent to which are kitchen facilities for employees' use.

The spacious second floor, facing on Main street, houses the Trust Department with a staff of five persons which administers trusts in excess of 20 million dollars. The department is adequately prepared to accommodate all corporate or personal trust requirements.

The main floor officers' platform is staffed with experienced loan officers who strive to solve the financial problems of business and individuals in the most beneficial manner possible. They are available at all times to serve you.

Thus has been secured for Concord's use and patronage the most modern banking center facilities, attractive both without and within and designed to render a complete range of helpful and intelligent banking service to accommodate the largest business as well as the minimum personal needs of New Hampshire people.

From stagecoach to jet age, the banking business conducted under the original charter signed by Hugh McCulloch on the fifteenth day of March, 1864, has seen wars and depressions and electronic bookkeeping machines. It has prospered under sound banking principles and prudent management.

Entering its second century of banking service, the Concord National Bank, with total resources now in excess of \$27,000,000, is entirely dedicated to its prime objective of "Serving the Granite State."



CONCORD NATIONAL BANK • NORTH MAIN AND WARREN STS. • CONCORD, N. H. • PENACOOK OFFICE; 12 SOUTH MAIN ST. • PENACOOK, N. H.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION