

**INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM**

**NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0197**

**Name, Location, Ownership**

- 1. Historic name: Harriet P. Dame School
- 2. District or area: Concord Heights
- 3. Street and number: 14 Canterbury Rd.
- 4. City or town: Concord
- 5. County: Merrimack
- 6. Current owner: Concord School District

**Function or Use**

- 7. Current use(s): School
- 8. Historic use(s): School

**Architectural Information**

- 9. Style/type: Colonial Revival
- 10. Architect/builder: Lyford and Magenau
- 11. Source: School Annual Report, 1942
- 12. Construction date: 1942
- 13. Source: School Annual Report, 1942
- 14. Alterations, with dates: additions (1953, 1955, 1957, 1964-65)
- 15. Moved? no  yes  date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exterior Features**

- 16. Foundation: n/a
- 17. Cladding: brick
- 18. Roof material: asphalt
- 19. Chimney material: brick
- 20. Type of roof: hip
- 21. Chimney location: ridge, off center
- 22. Number of stories: one
- 23. Entry location: multiple main entries
- 24. Windows: varied: see description

Replacement? no  yes  date: 1985

**Site Features**

- 25. Setting: city/town neighborhood
- 26. Outbuildings: none
- 27. Landscape features: picket fence (non-historic)
- 28. Acreage: 5.4 acres
- 29. Tax map/parcel: 117/2/10
- 30. UTM reference: 19.296380/4787550



**Description** Façade (east elevation) of the original 1942 building  
 35. Photo #1 36. Date August 2010

37. Direction: W

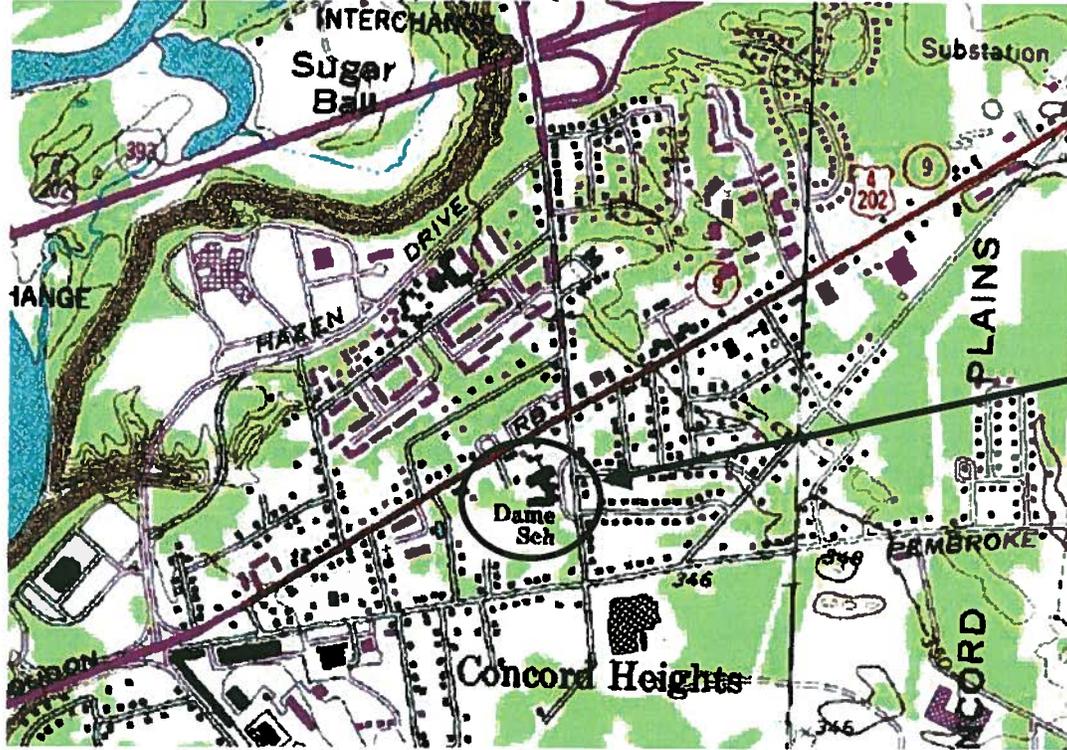
I, Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Draft Digital Photo Policy (3/1/09-1/31/10). My camera was set to the following minimal specifications: 1496 x 2256/300ppi. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer: Concord Camera.

31. USGS quadrangle and scale: Concord, 1:24000

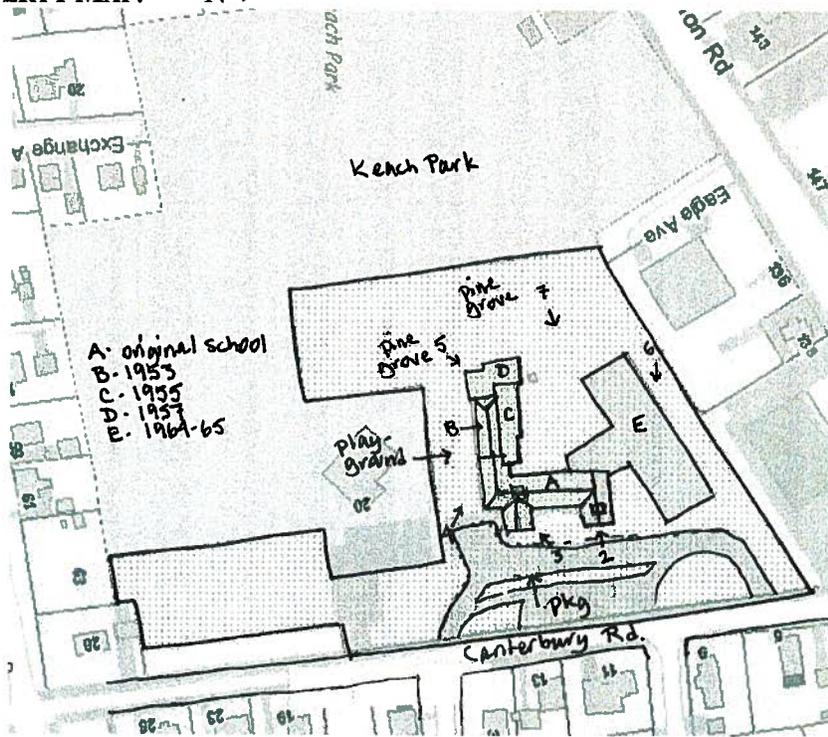
**Form prepared by**

- 32. Name: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen with Sarah Dangelas Hofe (historian)
- 33. Organization: Preservation Consultant
- 34. Date of survey: July-September 2010

39. LOCATION MAP: USGS Map, Concord Quad, 1985 N ↑



40. PROPERTY MAP: N →



**41. Historical Background and Role in the Town or City's Development:**

Over a period of 100 years, Concord schools underwent two major and one minor construction campaigns to meet the ever-increasing student population. Yet, despite the seeming abundance of new schools, many of them were overcrowded within a few years of their opening.<sup>1</sup>

The first flurry occurred during the late 1850s and into the late 1870s, in response to the dramatic growth caused by the arrival of the railroad. At least sixteen new schools were erected, most of which replaced overcrowded or outmoded wooden schoolhouses, in some instances with brick buildings: Rumford School (1858), Merrimack School (1858, still standing on Beacon Street), Eleven Lots School (1858), District No. 3 School (1862, still standing on Knight Street in West Concord), Third High School (1864, burned 1888), Bow Brook Schoolhouse (1864), Franklin Street School (1865), District No. 22 Schoolhouse (1867, Heights), Penacook School (1870, South State & West streets), District No. 1 Schoolhouse (1870, Horse Hill), Eastman School (1870), Walker School (1873), Dame School (1873), District No. 13 (1873, Sewalls Falls), Summer Street School (1877 and still standing at 12 Cross Street in Penacook), and Chandler School (1878, South & Fayette streets).<sup>2</sup>

Concord's growth at the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century, fuelled in large part by the city's prosperous and varied industries, compelled a second building campaign that included eleven new schoolhouses within twenty-five years. Starting in 1889 with Franklin School, the flurry of construction followed with Parker School (erected as the fourth high school, 1890), the original Kimball [elementary] School (1890), Cogswell School (1895), Dewey School (1900 and still standing on Liberty Street), Rumford School (1902 and still standing on Thorndike Street but to be vacated in 2012), the first Harriet P. Dame School (1904), Garrison School (1905-06, still standing at 17 Knight Street in West Concord), a fifth high school, present-day Kimball School (1907, still standing at 17 North Spring Street but slated for demolition in late 2010), Morrill Manual Training School (1907, still standing at 16 Rumford Street but slated for demolition in late 2010), and Walker School (1915, still standing at 4 Church Street but to be vacated in 2012).

The period 1923-1942, when the city underwent a population bubble between the wars, saw the erection of yet six more schools: Millville School (1923, still standing at 2 Fisk Road), the sixth Concord High School (1927, still standing at 170 Warren Street), Conant School (1929, still standing at 152 South Street but slated for demolition in 2012), Eastman School (1936, still standing at 15 Shawmut Street but to be vacated in 2012), Penacook High School (1936, now Washington Street School and still standing at 26 Washington Street in Penacook) and the subject school, a new Harriet P. Dame School (1942, still standing at 14 Canterbury Road but to be vacated in 2012).

The majority of the two latter building booms can be credited to the progressive vision of Louis J. Rundlett, who served as superintendent for almost fifty years, from 1885 to his death

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<sup>1</sup> Of these twentieth century schools, only Dewey and Millville served developing neighborhoods; the remainder replaced earlier schools on or near their site. Interestingly, many of the schools that replaced an older one on or near the same site, it retained the earlier name.

<sup>2</sup> The Merrimack and Rumford schools were constructed from the same set of plans. [Ordway, 1903: 1255]

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in 1934. Rundlett was a powerful man in Concord, and among his pet issues were new, up-to-date school facilities.<sup>3</sup>

Dame School is the third elementary school building to serve students residing on the Heights, a neighborhood east of the Merrimack River and concentrated on either side of Loudon Road.

The Heights, also known as “The Plains” and “Concord Bluffs,” was sparsely settled until the decades following the Civil War when land speculation began, perhaps in part due to the opening of the Merrimack Agricultural Society’s fairground south of Loudon Road in 1861. In little more than a decade there were sufficient students for a one-room schoolhouse, erected in 1873 on the south side of Pembroke Road. Continued development further increased the population, still clustered in the vicinity of the school. The 1900 Census listed approximately 120 households. By 1910, one observer noted that a “good share” of the area was cleared, “a portion laid out into streets on which have been erected comfortable homes; also a fine schoolhouse and a neat chapel for Sunday worship.” Without an electric railway, it had not yet become a populous neighborhood, though increasing automobile traffic would change that in the next decades.<sup>4</sup>

This “fine schoolhouse” referred to the second school on the Heights.<sup>5</sup> As early as 1896, the Board of Education acknowledged that “the recent building revival at the Plains leaves but little doubt about the necessity for better accommodations at no distant day.” In 1902 it deemed the old school “wholly inadequate for the rapidly increasing number of children.” The following year, construction began on a new school, the first Harriet P. Dame School and described as a more “substantial wooden building” of four rooms,..... “one of the most attractive specimens of school architecture in the city.” It stood on the opposite side of Pembroke Road from the earlier schoolhouse, opened in 1904 and cost \$8,000.<sup>6</sup>

By 1929 1,000 residents called the Heights home. Loudon Road, already a major travel route, was paved early on and soon evolved into an artery for automobile-related services. During the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, residential development occurred along Pembroke and Airport roads and their various side streets. With this rapidly growing population, Dame School was proving inadequate. Despite the clear need for a school, the District elected to delay action until plans under discussion to convert the municipal airport into a U. S. Army Airport were decided, as that shift would affect how large the new school should be. (Chicopee, Massachusetts was ultimately chosen for the military airport.) In the interim, to alleviate the intense overcrowding at Dame, fourth through sixth grade pupils were bused—at great expense—to the new Eastman School. The district was anxious to have a new school ready before June of 1941, when that transportation contract expired.<sup>7</sup>

At the 1940 annual school meeting, voters created a building committee to study plans for a new school building on the Heights. They found the existing building’s condition “entirely inadequate”: insufficient in size for the neighborhood by at least half, and located in an

<sup>3</sup> Bourassa, Cheryl, “Repeating the Course.” In *Crosscurrents of Change: Concord, N.H. in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*. Forthcoming publication of Concord Historical Society, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Cook, 1910: 193.

<sup>5</sup> The “neat chapel” referred to the Immanuel Chapel, sponsored by the First Congregational Church. [Preservation Company, 2008: 7]

<sup>6</sup> *Concord Annual Reports*, 1896; 1902: 91-92; 1903: 88, 160; 1904: 91; 1905: 12-13.

<sup>7</sup> *School District Annual Reports*, 1938: 31-32; 1939: 30; 1940: 33.

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undesirably busy location in the midst of the arsenal, airport and a commercial zone. It suggested a seven-room, one-story brick building with an auditorium and classroom capacity for 250 pupils on a site east of the 1904 school, on the west side of Canterbury Road, between Loudon and Pembroke Roads, and away from traffic congestion and the business zones.

Through a stroke of good luck, the Board of Education was able to contract the project just before the war began and restrictions placed on building supplies. To pay for the new school, the district issued serial notes, rather than bonds, extolling this new method of financing as far less expensive and the wave of the future.<sup>8</sup> Swanburg Construction Corporation of Manchester was the contractor. Lyford and Magenau, Architects and Engineers of Concord, provided the plans. Stewart A. Lyford and Eugene F. Magenau established their firm in 1935. Both men graduated from Concord High School, though they studied their trade separately, at Yale and M.I.T., respectively. They had recently been associate architects for the Concord Public Library in 1940. The Boston-based firm Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley acted as consulting architects. Formed in 1901 as Kilham and Hopkins, the firm by this time had become known for their brick school designs, particularly throughout eastern Massachusetts.<sup>9</sup>

Retaining its name, the new Harriet P. Dame School opened on March 2, 1942, replacing the last of the city's wooden schoolhouses. The fire-resistant building was constructed at the location and to the specifications recommended by the Board of Education. It had seven rooms plus a combination auditorium/classroom/lunchroom. It was of "red brick with white and green trimmings, floored with red and black asphalt tile, heated by hot water, and boasting the first photoelectric light control installation" in the state. It soon also became a community center for the people living in the Heights.<sup>10</sup>

Both the 1904 school building and the current school building were named for Harriet Patience Dame, a local Civil War hero. In the 1860s, Dame ran a boarding house in Concord and took in and restored to health many sick and wounded Union Army soldiers. She later joined the Second Regiment as a war nurse. Her funeral in 1900 saw "such an assemblage as this state has never seen." In 1927, in an historical address on Concord, Frances Matilda Abbott memorialized Dame as, "the war nurse, who, at the age of forty-six, was enrolled as hospital matron, and served for five years, without one day's furlough or sick leave. Often she marched with the regiment, giving up her place in the ambulance to some sick soldier; more than once she was inside the firing line, and a shell crashed through her tent at Fair Oaks; and many times she went out with her lantern to search the battle-field and bring in the dead and wounded. She was twice taken prisoner. She endured hardships almost beyond the power of strong men, and never faltered in her duties. Her portrait hangs in the State House; her body was laid to rest in Blossom Hill, April 28, 1900; her name is bestowed on a school house on the Plains. She was known to her soldiers as 'Aunt Harriet,' but she should go down in history as one of New Hampshire's heroines."<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *School District Annual Report*, 1942: 11. Unlike the previous decade and due to the war, there were no federal funds available to offset the construction cost.

<sup>9</sup> Architects' Roster Questionnaire, 1946; Bellows, 1950: 431-434; *School District Annual Report*, 1942: 5, 11; Withey and Withey, 1970: 300; 342-343.

<sup>10</sup> *School District Annual Reports*, 1941: 12-13, 1942: 5, 11, 29; 1944: 11. School reports do not offer details on the nature of the fire-resistant construction, nor on whether the onset of the war during construction affected the school's completion.

<sup>11</sup> Abbott, 1927: 28-29; "Whence Our School Names," 1927: 4.

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Following the war, the population continued to grow on the Heights, fueled in part by new industrial development and in part by level land that was largely free of rocks and ledge. In response, four additions were made to Dame School between 1953 and 1965. In the summer of 1953, two classrooms were added to the west end of building (for a total of nine classrooms). Yet, by the following school year, it was clear that another addition would be necessary almost immediately. "Fortunately," the Board of Education said, "the building design lends itself to further expansion whenever needed," and the corridor serving the 1953 addition was designed such that it could be used for future rooms if necessary. The second construction, which added two more classrooms, was completed in 1955.<sup>1</sup>

In 1957, a \$47,000 addition to Dame included two new classrooms—bringing the total to twelve, plus one room that is part of the combination auditorium. At this time, the heating plant was enlarged and a ventilation system was installed in the kitchen.<sup>2</sup>

In 1964-1965, eight classrooms were added to the school. "These needed facilities will alleviate the crowded conditions east of the turnpike for several years," the annual report noted. The District had high hopes for the larger school, claiming it would, "use its increased size to great advantage. [The staff] will provide a model of flexible programming and innovation for the entire city." The Dame School's library specific for elementary school pupils was also meant to be a pioneering effort. At this time, a stage was added to the east end of the north wing of the original building.<sup>3</sup> Though the architect is unknown, it is likely it was the same firm that designed the 1964 addition to Eastman School, given their remarkable similarity. And both resemble that designed by Manchester architects Koehler & Isaak for Garrison School in 1967.

**42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:**

105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.

**43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:**

Dame School is located on the west side of Canterbury Road on a 5.4-acre lot in the Heights neighborhood of Concord. A small community center building lies to the south and Keach Park to the west; beyond them, as well as to the east are residences, while the commercial structures of Loudon Road abut the school to the north. The building has a modest setback from the road, separated by a circular drive and parking area. A playground is immediately south of the building and a pine grove, part of the play area, to its west. Most of the school property has a chain-link fence along the edge.

The school is a one-story brick structure with four additions, each constructed of brick and of similar height; altogether, the building forms a rough "U." With the exception of window sash, which was uniformly replaced in 1985, each building campaign retains its original design.

The original building, completed in 1942 in a simplified Colonial Revival style, is a hip-roof, front-facing, irregularly and roughly shaped U-plan structure oriented toward Canterbury Road; beyond the south cross-gable, the building has a shallow, westerly hip-roof extension. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles; a tall brick chimney rises from the east slope just below the ridge

<sup>1</sup> *School District Annual Reports*, 1954: 12; 1955: 4, 6-7.

<sup>2</sup> *School District Annual Report*, 1958: 7.

<sup>3</sup> Drawings on file at SAU Maintenance, ca. 1964; *School District Annual Report*, 1965: 5.

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near the south end. Every sixth row of brick on the walls alternates headers with stretchers; near ground level there is a continuous row of headers set on end. Each gable is pedimented, faced with vertical boards and features an opening (rectangular in the south gable and semi-circular elsewhere) within the pediment. The ridge of each cross-gable is demarcated by a cupola: a square, squat, pyramidal-roof cupola with a bank of small, rectangular openings at the eave rises from the south end, while a more traditional cupola consisting of a lantern with louvered openings atop a square base and surmounted by a metal-clad dome capped with a copper finial marks the north cross-gable. Between the cross-gables, the roof extends toward the front to cover a walkway; wooden posts with an incised diamond support the roof. The outer ends of the walkway have brick-clad enclosures, each punctured by an oval window.

Façade entrances are found in both enclosures and at the south end, beyond the cross-gable. A fourth entrance is in the north elevation, leading into the auditorium-cafeteria. It is distinctively treated, set in a recess defined with vertically stepped brick corners—a hint of the Moderne style—all beneath a Colonial Revival pediment. A distinctive three-part window framed with fluted pilasters and capped with a molded cornice is found on each cross-gable, as well as on the side wall of the south cross-gable; the sash consists of aluminum six-light sliders below an equally sized metal panel (originally 9/9, 12/12 and 15/15 sash). Remaining sash on the 1942 building includes six-light sliders beneath the walkway (originally 3/3 sash), and similar, though larger sash grouped in fours with metal panels in the upper half of the opening (originally 12/12) along the side and rear elevations. All of the replacement sash dates from 1985.

The first addition (1953) continues the form and design of the original westerly extension, but with groups of five windows. Like it, it now has replacement sash. The second addition (1955), presumed to be that to the north to utilize the same corridor, matches the appearance of the 1953 addition, although it has a flat roof. The third addition (1957) spans the west ends of the earlier additions; its fenestration matches that of the other 1950s additions (also now aluminum six-light sliders below an equally sized metal panel), and the roof is flat. It has a rear entrance with original double doors sheltered by a canopy. Each of these additions included two classrooms.

The last—and largest—addition (1964-65), which brought another eight classrooms, plus art room and library, extends at an angle from the northwest corner of the original school, splaying out to form an exaggerated “T” plan. Its design revolves around a series of sixteen window bays separated by concrete wing walls. Each window has nine-light sliders below a metal panel (sash originally consisted of three single-pane windows within each bay). The roof projects to create a deep overhang; the wide fascia has a simple recess above each wing wall. The “stem” of the T contains a main entrance, protected by a walkway that connects to the cross-gable of the original school. The entire east (front) wall is glazed; supporting concrete posts are paneled.

The interior of the school reflects its physical evolution, with minimal alterations. The original (1942) building has a central corridor with walls covered with glazed, buff tiles (corners and door surrounds have bullnose tiles) and shallow niches for drinking fountains; wooden doors with nine lights in the upper half; bathroom floors laid with small tiles in three colors. Classrooms are lit by four large windows and outfitted with a built-in cupboard and recessed coat area along one wall and blackboards set in wooden frames on the two remaining interior walls. Pass-through doors provide interior circulation between classrooms. The corridor and doors that serve the 1950s classrooms resemble that of 1942. Classroom interiors are also similar, but with

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an additional window, a closet in lieu of the cupboard, cubbies in addition to coat hooks, and low bookcases beneath the windows.

The classrooms in the 1964-65 wing feature extensive use of stained pine (ceilings, beams, built-in cupboards along an entire wall), flush wooden doors, two walls with black boards set in polished aluminum frames and an exterior wall that is nearly entirely windows. The library ceiling matches that of the classrooms. Throughout the 1960s wing, walls are painted concrete block: in three soft colors (light gray to approximately 4', one row of blue, and white to the ceiling) in the corridors and white, with a top row in warm gray, within rooms.

The auditorium/cafeteria, located in the original building, has a curved stage and two ante rooms at the east end, added in 1964-65. Unpainted wood encases windows, doors and the stage; stained plywood is used for the wainscot and stage wall.

**44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:**

Criterion A: Dame School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is significant for its associations with the history of public education in Concord and, with its multiple additions, as an example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century elementary school that continuously adapted over a period of twenty-two years to meet the fastest growing neighborhood population in the city. Like Conant School, a single-story building whose school neighborhood also swelled in the 1950s and '60s, Dame School was intentionally designed to receive future additions, an acknowledgment to postwar boom years.

Criterion B: Dame School is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B, as it lacks direct associations with people who have played a notable role in local or state history.

C: Dame School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of educational architecture that represents the range of styles and forms employed by the city in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>15</sup> Initially erected in 1942 and expanded four times within eleven years, the school exemplifies exterior physical traits of each decade. The gabled roof, oval windows, semi-circular blind windows, tripartite windows framed by fluted pilasters, cupolas, and pedimented gables, all present in the original building, are associated with the Colonial Revival style, a style Concord turned to frequently for schools erected in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, while the more forward-looking, yet previously unused Moderne style slips in at the secondary, though ultimately more public, auditorium-cafeteria entrance. The three additions of the 1950s, with their unadorned brick walls, typify school architecture of that decade. (The 1950 addition on Conant also fits this description.) The final, 1964 addition introduced the wing walls and heavy roof lines associated with that decade (and also present on Eastman and Garrison schools). Two design features, however, remained constant: the one-story height and a generous bank of windows to light each classroom. While interior features evolved, only the 1964 addition, with its interior walls of painted concrete block and extensive use of stained pine on walls and ceilings—both of which created a warmer educational environment than the glazed mustard tile of the previous decades—represented a real departure from the earlier classrooms and hallways.

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<sup>15</sup> Although the scope of this report could not extend to an analysis of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century school architecture beyond Concord, even the casual observer would recognize the design of Dame's various building campaigns in school buildings of that era throughout the state.

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**45. Period of Significance:**

A: 1942-1960 (the period during which the school functioned as a school; the end date reflects the 50-year cut-off for the Register)

C: 1942, 1953, 1955, 1957 (the year the original building was constructed and the dates of the subsequent additions. The 1964-65 addition, which also reflects contemporary educational practices, is excluded only due to age—it is less than fifty years old.)

**46. Statement of Integrity:**

Despite replacement window sash, which has occurred on all of the city's schools, Dame School retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. Though the school received four additions, none compromised the design of the original building, and each reflects shifting architectural tastes and educational practices.

**47. Boundary Discussion:**

The eligible boundary is the entire 5.4-acre lot that is associated with Dame School.

**48. Bibliography and/or References:**

Abbott, Frances Matilda, *Historical Address Prepared for the Duo-Centennial Celebration of the Founding of the City of Concord, New Hampshire, July 2-4, 1927*. Concord, NH: Rumford Press, 1927.

Architects' Roster Questionnaire, 1946. Available at the American Institute of Architects Website, "AIA Historical Directory."  
<http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd4003464.aspx>. Accessed August 12, 2010.

Bellows, Robert P., "Walter Harrington Kilham," in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. 69 (1947-1950): 431-434.

Board of Education of Concord Union School District and Concord City Planning Board, "Concord Plains School Study," April 1957. On file at the Concord Public Library.

Bourassa, Cheryl, "Repeating the Course." In *Crosscurrents of Change: Concord, N.H. in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*. Forthcoming publication of Concord Historical Society, 2010.

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Concord, City of, *Concord Union School District Annual Reports*, 1929-60.

Cook, Howard M., *Wayside Jottings*. Concord, NH: Edson C. Eastman, 1910.

*New Hampshire State Board of Education Annual Reports*, 1931-1945.

Ordway, John C., "Schools, Public and Private." In *History of Concord, New Hampshire*, edited by James O. Lyford. Concord: Rumford Press, 1903, Vol. II, pp. 1203-1310. (Chapter also appears as separate booklet, published that same year by Ordway.)

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Preservation Company, "Grant and Greeley Streets," 2008. Inventory form on file at NH Division of Historical Resources.

"Whence Our School Names." *The Concord Daily Monitor* 7 November 1927: 4.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects: Deceased*. Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970.

Photograph Collections

Concord Public Library, Concord Room  
Dame School, Assorted Scrapbooks on file at school library  
New Hampshire Historical Society

Maps & Plans

Drawings and specifications for Dame School, ca. 1964, 1985, and ca. 1990s. On file at SAU Maintenance Office, 29 Pembroke St., Concord, NH.

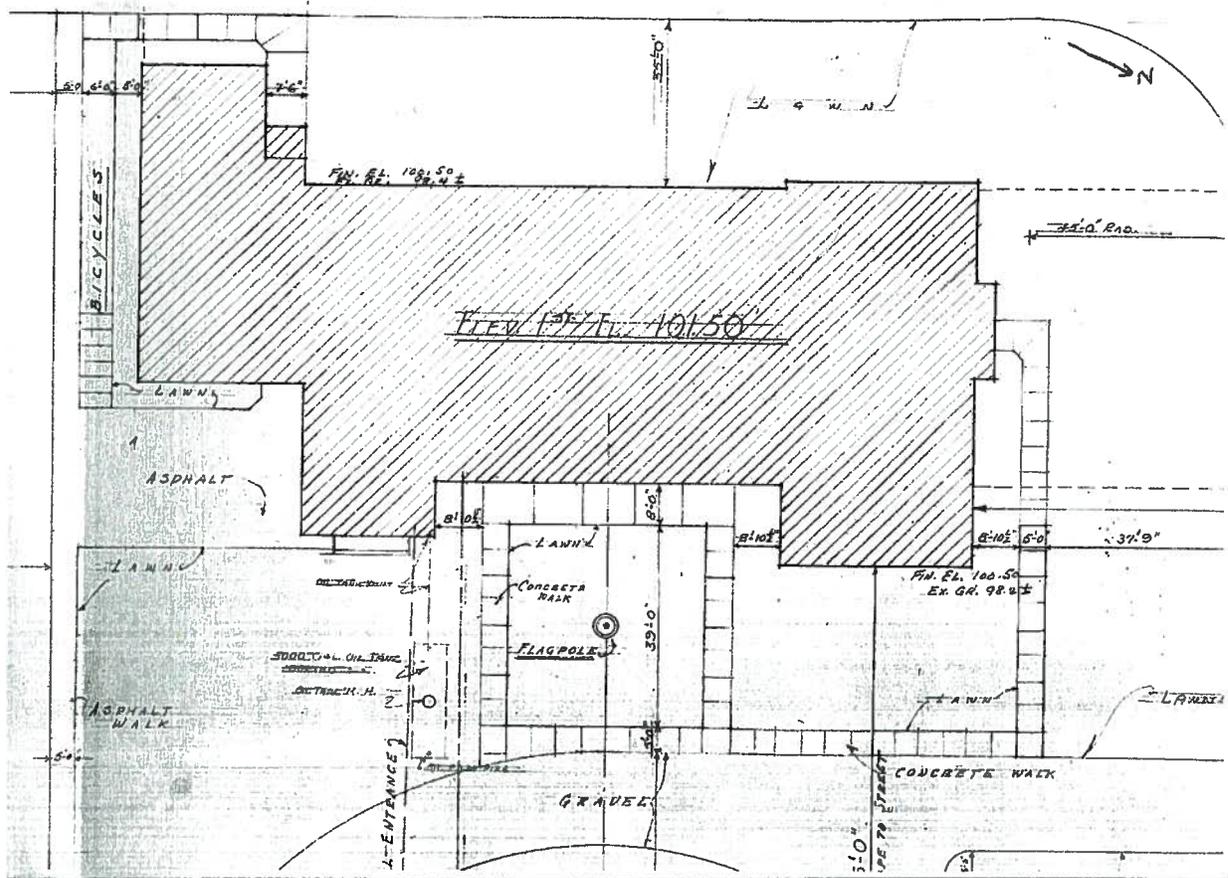
Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: individual   
within district   
Integrity: yes   
no

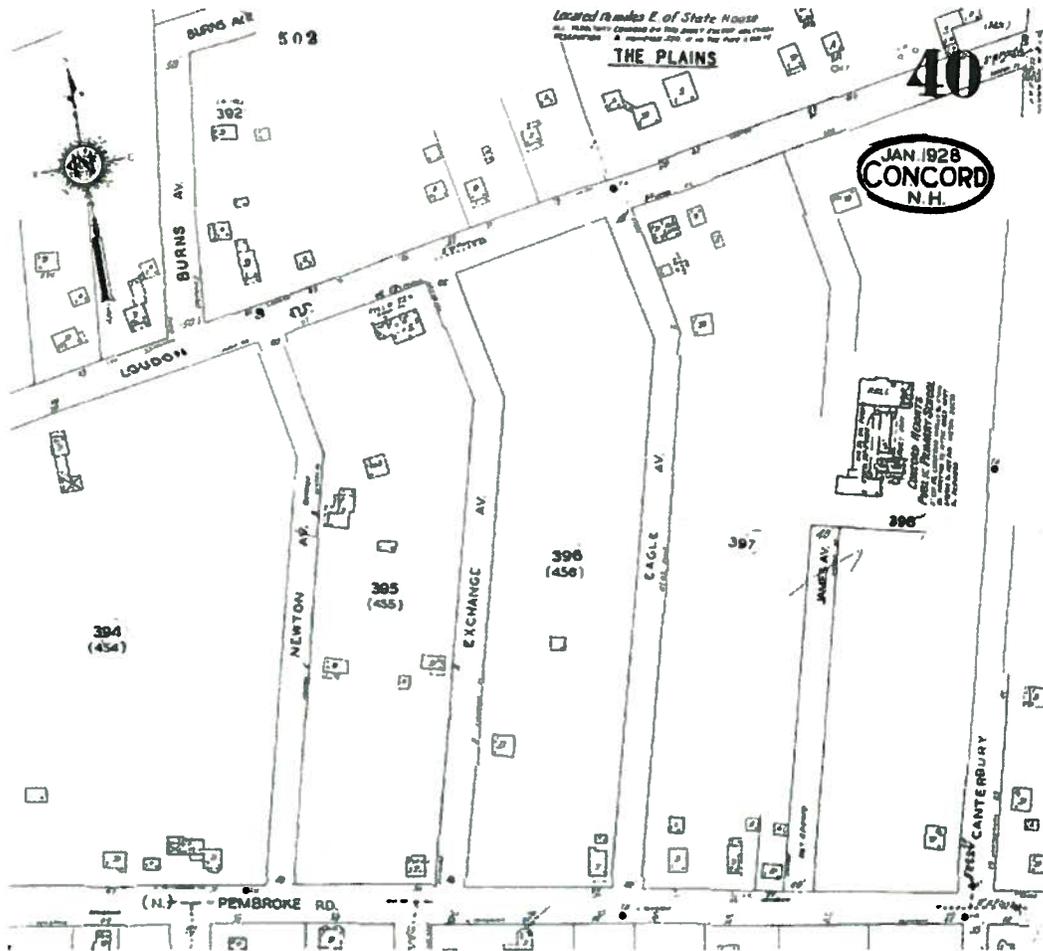
NR eligible: individual   
within district   
not eligible   
more info needed

NR Criteria: A   
B   
C   
D   
E

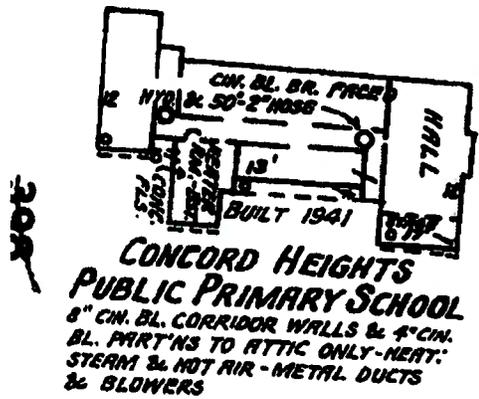
HISTORIC MAPS & VIEWS



An architect's drawing of Dame School, 1941.  
On file at SAU Maintenance Office.



Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1928, corrected to 1949, showing Dame School at right.

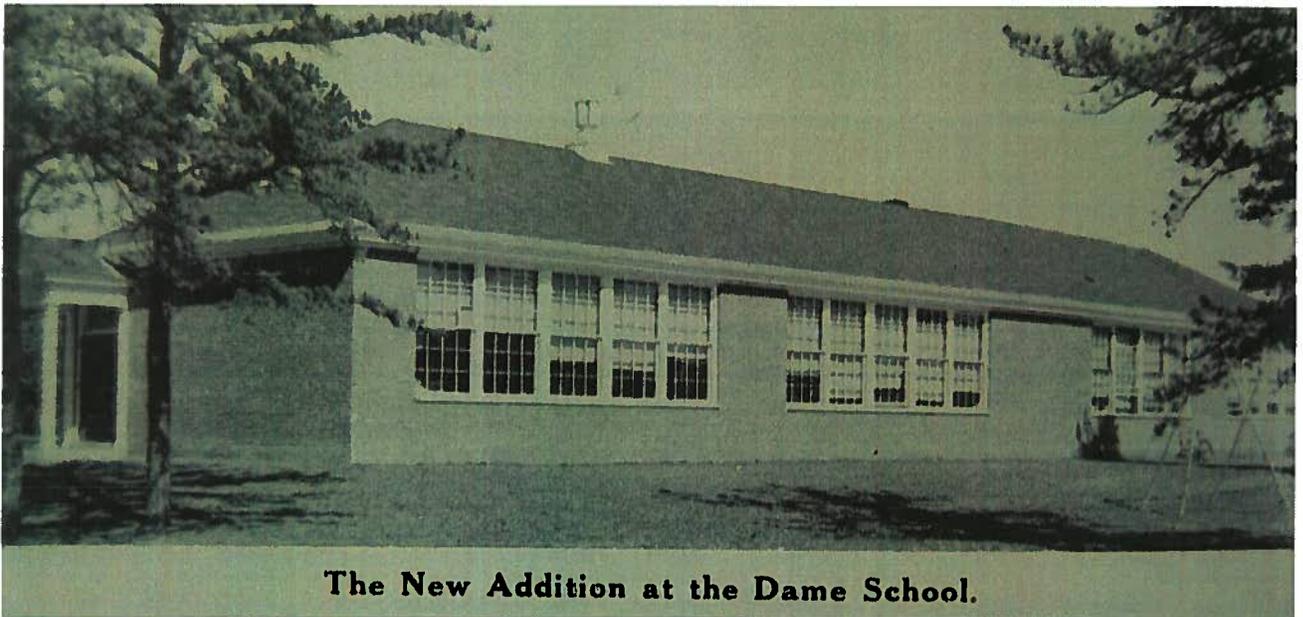


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Detail of Dame School, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1928, corrected to 1949.



Dame School prior to any additions  
*From Concord Annual Report, 1950*



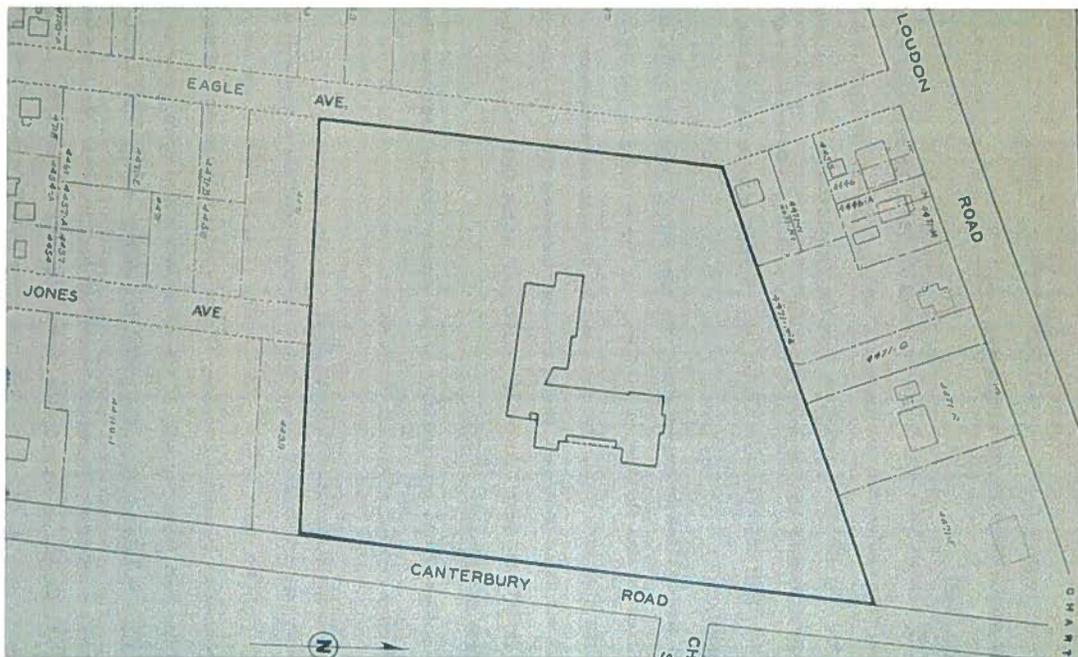
**The New Addition at the Dame School.**

South elevation of Dame School, showing the two window bays of the 1953 addition.  
(This corner is now enveloped in the 1957 addition.)

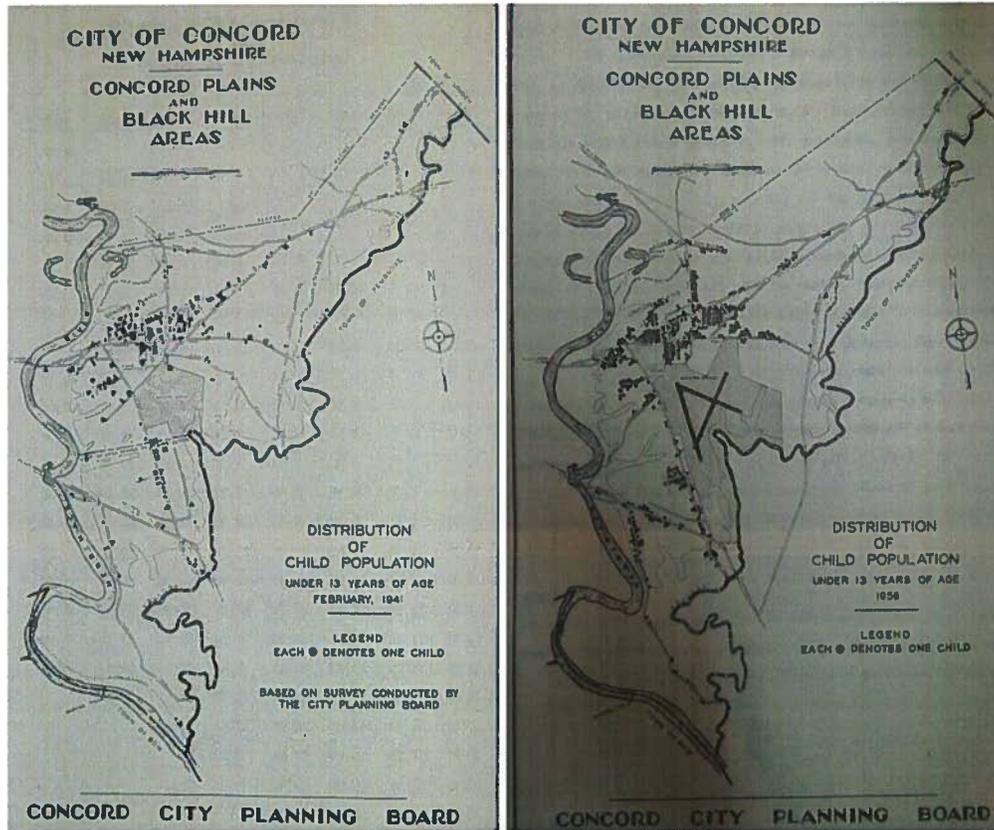
*From School District Annual Report, 1955.*



North elevation of Dame School (at right), showing the 1955 addition (end wall now enveloped in 1957 addition).  
*From School District Annual Report, 1956: 7.*

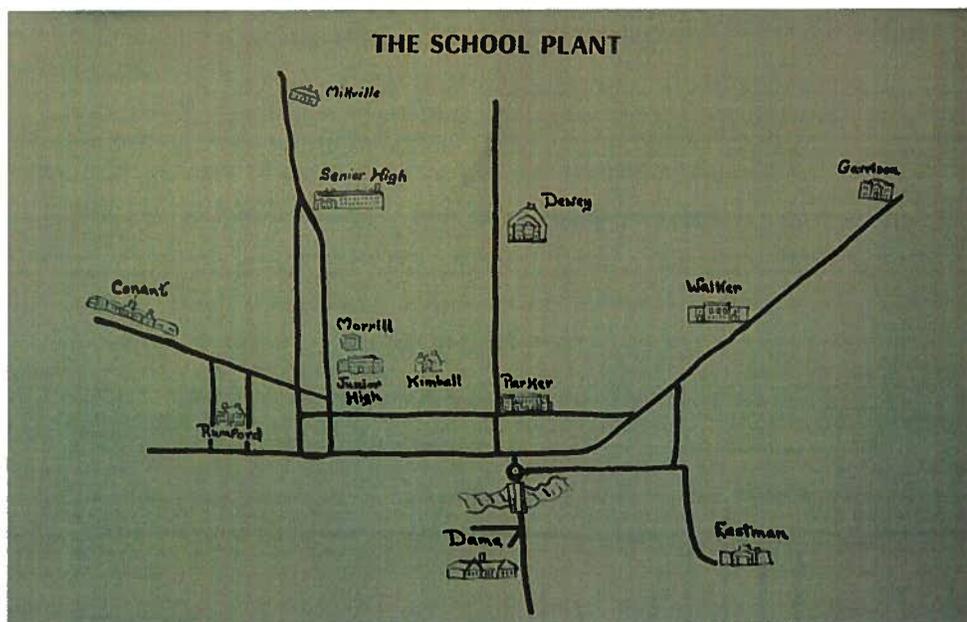


Footprint of Dame School, after the 1953 & 1955 additions and before the 1957 addition.  
*From "Concord Plains School Study," 1957.*



Distribution of Child Population in 1941 (left) and 1956 (right) in the Heights, illustrating tremendous growth in neighborhood.

From "Concord Plains School Study," 1957.



Drawing showing all schools in use in 1951

From 1951 School District Annual Report

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Address: Dame School, 14 Canterbury Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



**Photo #2 Description:** North end of front (east) elevation  
**Direction:** NW



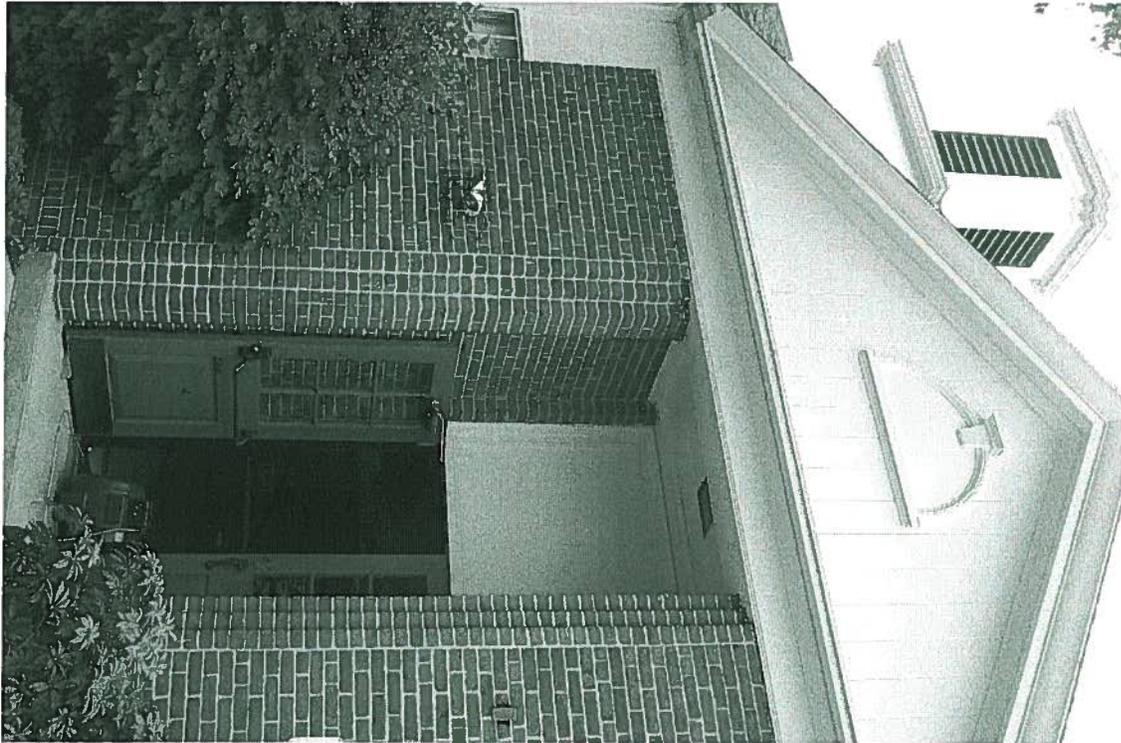
**Photo #3 Description:** South end of front (east) elevation  
**Direction:** SW

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Address: Dame School, 14 Canterbury Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



**Photo #3A:** Moderne-like entry on north side of original building, leading into auditorium-cafeteria  
**Direction:** SE

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Address: Dame School, 14 Canterbury Street, Concord, NH

Date taken: August, 2010



**Photo #4 Description:** South elevation showing, from right to left, parts of the 1942, 1953 and 1957 constructions.  
**Direction:** NW



**Photo #5 Description:** South and west elevations of the 1957 addition.  
**Direction:** NE

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**Photo #6** Description: North elevation of the 1964-65 wing.  
Direction: E



**Photo #7** Description: Rear (west) elevation, showing left to right: 1964-65 addition, original school, 1957 addition. Direction: E

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

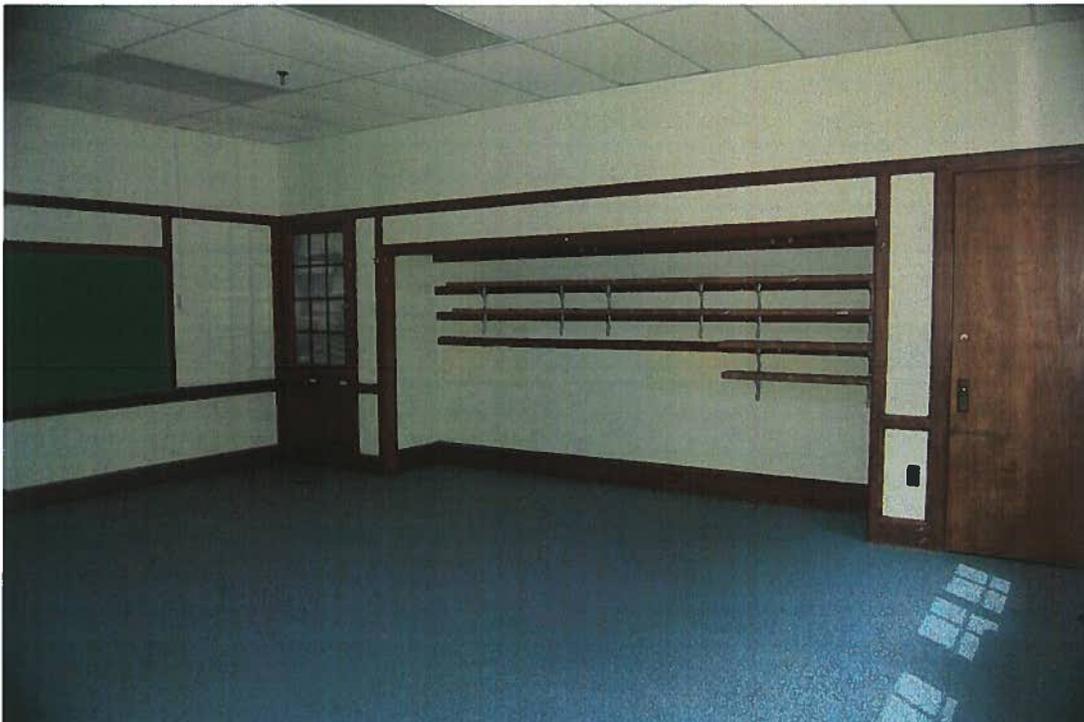
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**Photo #8 Description:** Hallway in the original (1942) school, showing original doors and wall tiling.  
**Direction:** N



**Photo #9 Description:** Typical classroom in original (1942) part of the building.  
**Direction:** NE

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**Photo #10** Description: Auditorium in north end of original school, with stage added in 1964-65.  
Direction: E



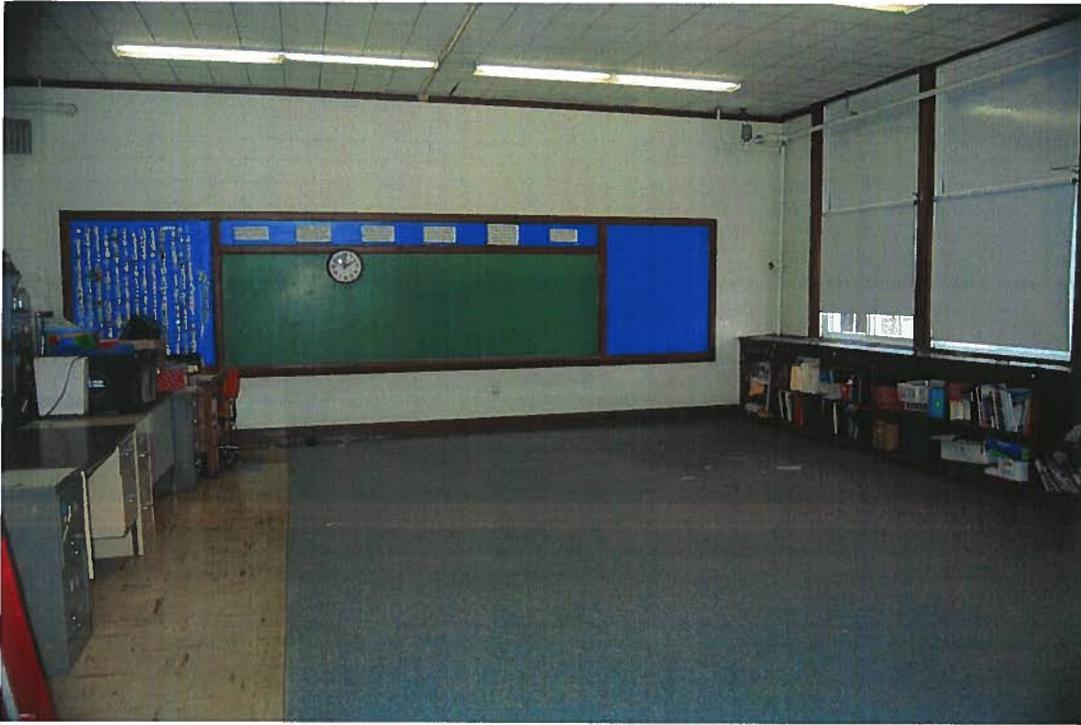
**Photo #11** Description: Typical classroom in 1953 addition  
Direction: E

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

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**Photo #12** Description: Typical classroom in 1955 addition.  
Direction: W



**Photo #13** Description: Hallway near the library, in the 1965 addition, showing original flooring and wall treatment. Direction: S

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

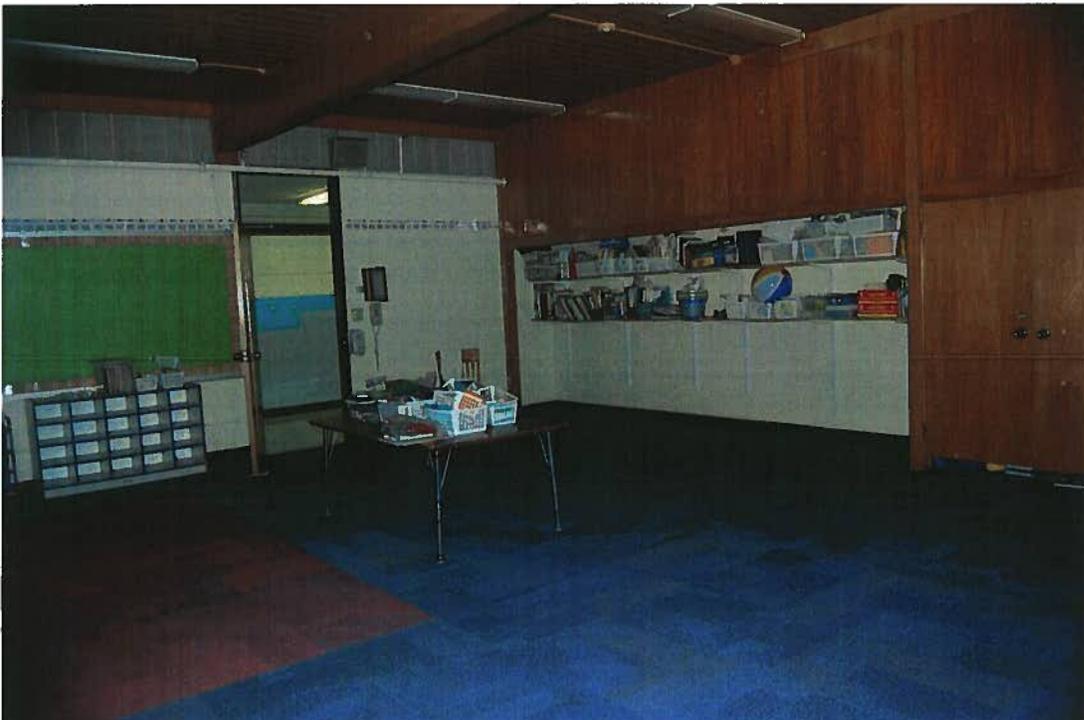
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**Photo #14** Description: Library in 1965 addition, showing natural woodwork on ceiling.  
Direction: N



**Photo #15** Description: Typical classroom in 1965 addition, showing extensive use of natural woodwork and wall treatment. Direction: SW