

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0506

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name: Morrill School
2. District or area: Lower West End
3. Street and number: 16 Rumford Street
4. City or town: Concord
5. County: Merrimack
6. Current owner: Concord School District

Function or Use

7. Current use(s): school administration offices
8. Historic use(s): Manual training school

Architectural Information

9. Style/type: -
10. Architect/builder: Hill & James
11. Source: Annual School Reports
12. Construction date: 1906-07
13. Source: Annual School Reports
14. Alterations, with dates: E addition (1923 & 1929)
15. Moved? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Exterior Features

16. Foundation: granite
17. Cladding: brick
18. Roof material: asphalt
19. Chimney material: n/a
20. Type of roof: flat
21. Chimney location: n/a
22. Number of stories: 2½
23. Entry location: north elevation
24. Windows: 6/6
Replacement? no ☐ yes ☒ date: 1989

Site Features

25. Setting: urban neighborhood
26. Outbuildings: none
27. Landscape features: none
28. Acreage: 1.76 acres
29. Tax map/parcel: 37-4-19

**Description:** North (front) and west elevations

35. Photo #1

36. Date January 2010

37. Direction: SE

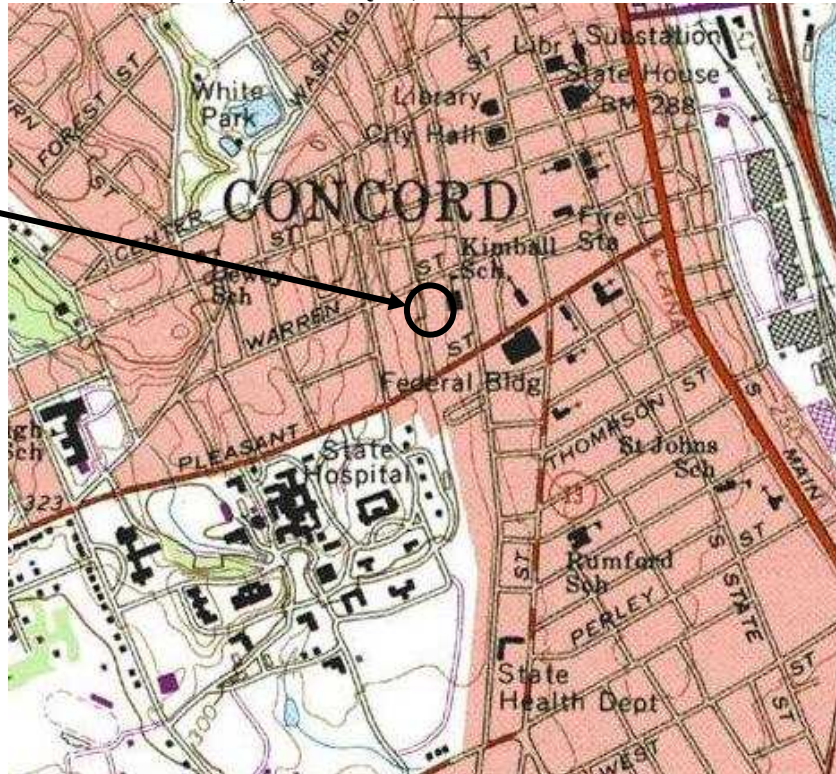
I, Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Draft Digital Photo Policy (3/1/09-1/31/10). My camera was set to the following minimal specifications: 1496 x 2256/300ppi. These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

30 UTM reference: 19.293430/478625031. USGS quadrangle and scale: Concord, 1:24000**Form prepared by**32. Name: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen33. Organization: Preservation Consultant34. Date of survey: January 2010

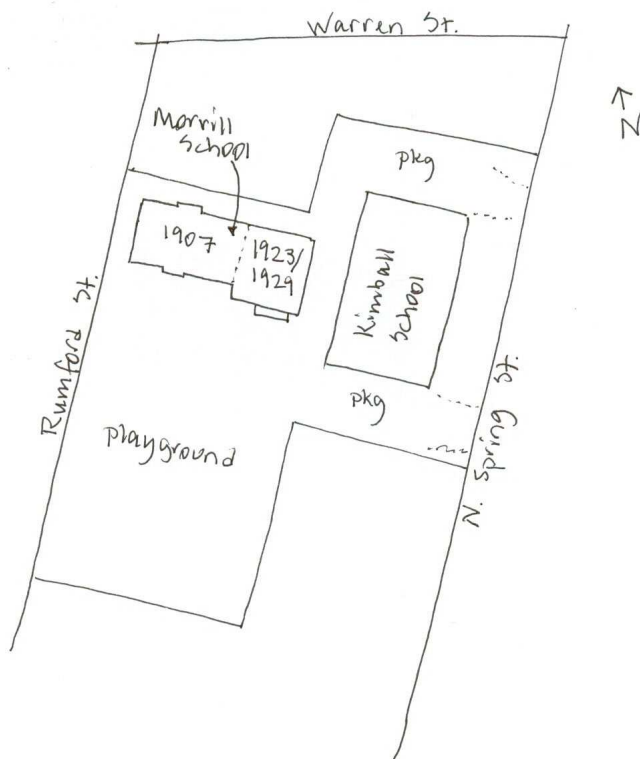
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39. LOCATION MAP: USGS map, Concord Quad, 1985



40. PROPERTY MAP: (not to scale)



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

Concord's growth at the end of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century compelled a building campaign that included nine new schoolhouses within twenty-five years. Starting in 1890 with Parker School (erected as a high school) and the original Kimball [elementary] School, followed by Cogswell School (1895), Dewey School (1900), Rumford School (1902), Garrison School (1905-06), the existing Kimball School (built to replace Parker School as a high school in 1907), Morrill Manual Training School (the subject of this report and erected as a complementary structure for the new high school in 1907), and Walker School (1914). In the 1920s and '30s, a second building campaign saw the erection of yet five more schools, four of which were elementary schools: Dame School (1923), Millville School (1923), the existing Concord High School (1927), Conant School (1929), and Eastman School (1935). Most of these schools were built to relieve overcrowding at existing schools, although Dewey and Millville were erected to serve the developing West End, and Conant the South End. Despite this flurry of construction, many of the new schools were overcrowded within a few years of their opening.

On January 31, 1887, Concord opened the first Manual Training School in the state of New Hampshire. It was housed in a two room schoolhouse on North Spring Street, now the site of Kimball School. The manual school occupied the rear (west) half of the building, in a large room with three "good-sized" windows on each side providing ample light, eight moveable carpenters' benches, a grindstone, the instructor's desk, a sink and a wood stove. It served grammar and high school boys and at first only had woodworking classes.¹

The popularity of the manual training program rose over the years, until the small building could no longer support it. When the Concord School District voted in 1905 to erect a much-needed new high school on site (later renamed Kimball School, see NHDHR inventory form CON0505), the plans called for a manual training room in the basement. In the course of constructing the new building, the old school was moved to south line of the lot.²

In early 1906, as the new high school was under construction, the School District reconsidered the manual training program and whether "that popular and important subject" didn't deserve a more appropriate space than just the basement room. The superintendent argued in the annual report: "It is clear to the members of the board that if this branch is to continue there should be an immediate expression of opinion respecting a modern building especially adapted to manual pursuits. The present building has served too long a time as a temporary expedient, its usefulness has reached the limit of reasonable excuse and there remains no alternative other than a larger and better equipped building for this school."³

¹ *Concord Daily Monitor* 3 February 1887: 1. The building was not built for this purpose, as it appears on city maps by 1851 as a school.

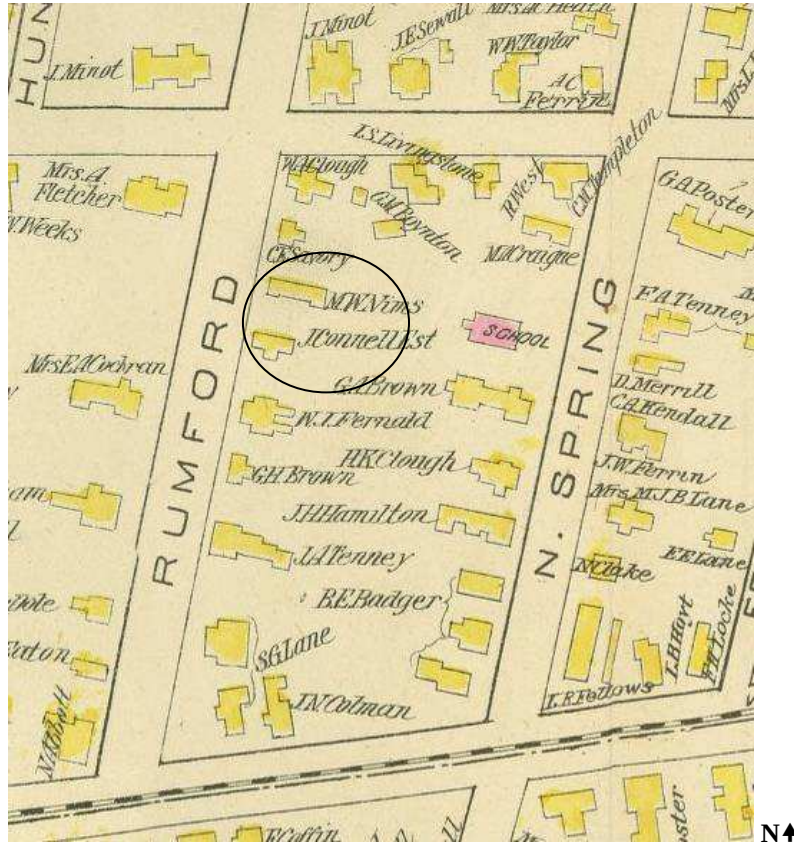
² *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1905: 82-83. The Sanborn maps label the building "Manual Training School" starting in 1893. On the previous map, 1889, the same building is labeled School House. It is unclear whether the designated room was either to augment the relocated manual school or to replace it.

³ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1905: 83. The superintendent also here notes that ca. 1899, at the meeting that voted to build the Dewey School, the town also voted also "to build a manual training building, appropriating therefor \$10,000. But, owing to causes more or less personal in their nature a subsequent meeting voted to rescind the vote relating to the manual training building."

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In June of 1906, the District voted to build a new Manual Training School on the lot west of and adjacent to the new high school then in construction. The old manual school was sold in 1908 for \$100 and removed altogether from the property to an unknown location.⁴



Circled area is future site of the Morrill School. The building marked "school" to the right of the circle is the original Manual Training School, which stood on the site of Kimball School.

Detail from Hurd's Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire, 1892.

The School District enlisted Hill & James, Architects, of Boston, who had designed the new high school, to prepare plans for the manual training school. It was constructed by The J. H. Mendell Company of Manchester. Total cost of the project, including property acquisition, came to \$30,623.⁵

The school fronted on Rumford Street and backed up to the new high school. It took the place of two house lots, purchased from C. C. Currier for \$4,000 and Gertrude L. Wilson for \$5,750. Mrs. Wilson's house was then sold for \$500 and moved elsewhere on Rumford Street (location as yet undetermined). The Currier house sold for \$100 (new location not known). The building committee purposefully sought out a location for the school that would "diminish as little as possible the taxable property of the district," and they sold the houses so that they would continue to generate taxes elsewhere in the city.⁶

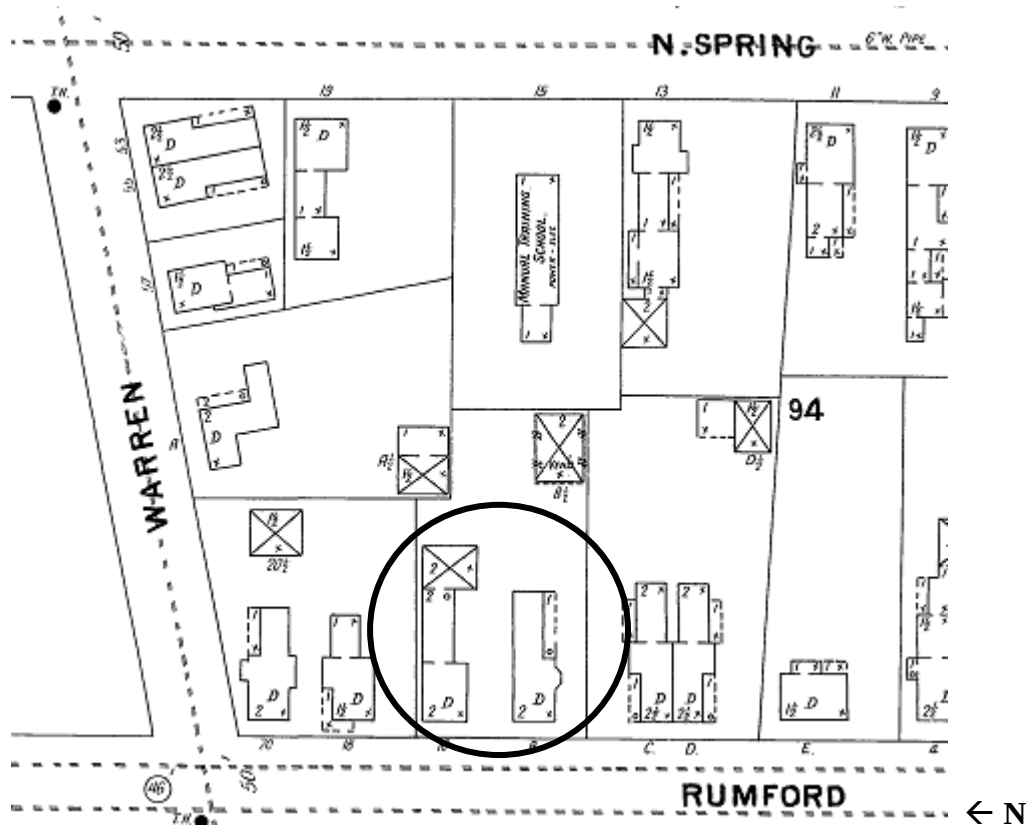
⁴ Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord, 1907: 121.

⁵ Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord, 1907: 121. Thomas M. James (1875-1942) and Clinton M. Hill (1873-1939) partnered for only a few years at the start of the 20th century. In 1909, their partnership dissolved and James founded his own firm, while Hill left for New York City. The Thomas M. James & Company, architects and engineers, became specialists in bank buildings, including the Union Warren Bank on Tremont St. in Boston (1925). Hill's specialties throughout his career were schools, theatres, churches, libraries and private homes. [Withey and Withey, 1956: 286, 320-21]

⁶ Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord, 1907: 120-121.

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Detail of the 1899 Concord Sanborn Map, showing the two houses that the Morrill School would replace. The old Manual Training School to the east is on the lot of the future high school (now Kimball School).

The Morrill Manual Training School, later called the Morrill School of Mechanic Arts and now known as the Morrill School Building/SAU Office (as it houses the district's administrative offices) opened in September of 1907. The School Board named it in honor of former board member, Dr. Shadrach C. Morrill (d. 1904), "whose nine years of diligent and laborious service did much to advance the character of our schools including industrial education." Morrill was a popular local physician who was also known for his dedication to the city's schools. According to a 1927 news article on the origins of the names of the Concord schools, Dr. Morrill, "by his interest and his research, promoted the manual training school idea in Concord, when it was known in but three or four other cities." He also influenced the city's kindergarten system and domestic science courses.⁷

⁷ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1907: 58; "Whence Our School Names," in *Concord Daily Monitor* 7 November 1927: 4.

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Morrill Manual Training School, 1908. *From New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, Seventh Biennial Report (1908).*

After the school opened, the school board president noted, “The new school for Manual Training on Rumford Street is a most important addition to our school buildings and fills a want long felt in this branch of education.” In its ensuing annual reports, the district repeatedly cites Morrill School’s significance to the Concord public school system, successful in its mission to train for employment in the trades. The school report of 1929 notes that “Probably the Morrill School commands the real support and interest of all citizens to a greater extent than does any other school in our entire district. This is practical education and, as such, invaluable.” The boys in the manual training classes worked on a variety of projects, including furniture making and woodworking, forging, building and repairing engines, and mechanical drawing. The industrial education class (composed of 10 students in 1910) received courses in math, civics and English, alongside manual training. These boys, the superintendent wrote in 1911, “would have left school forever if this opportunity had not been given them.” The industrial class became a valuable part of the school system, as they worked to repair and upgrade the Concord schools. Below is just a partial list of the work they completed in 1910. Later, the Morrill School had a printing press and also provided all manner of printed products for the schools.⁸

⁸ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1907: 58 and 1910: 78-81; *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1929: 9.

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Work Done by the Industrial Class of the Morrill School.

SCHOOL REPORT.

81

Changed desks and seats at Walker school.
 Changed desks and seats at Morrill school.
 Lined up benches at Morrill school.
 Made two spool holders for sewing school.
 Made extensions for all the sewing tables.
 Put on double windows at Tahanto school.
 Numbered double windows at Tahanto school.
 Repaired lock at Tahanto school.
 Repaired window for the Chandler school.
 Put up coat hooks for the Chandler school.
 Made and put up shelves for the plant boxes, Chandler school.
 Set glass in windows, Morrill school.
 Made four shelves for book-case for West Concord school.
 Made shelf for Merrimack school.
 Made blackboard trays for Morrill school.
 Finished and shellacked book-case for Morrill school.
 Removed vises from benches for Morrill school.
 Helped janitor of Parker school move heavy cabinets from basement to sewing school.
 Sorted and measured stock.
 Set locks on drawers.
 Made and put up shelf for cooking school.
 Made and put in two shelves in cupboard for cooking school.

Drilled and smoothed up castings for legs to carving bench.
 Put up carving bench.
 Painted carving bench.
 Painted stock racks.
 Put up shaft for new machinery.
 Lined up old shafting.
 Put up plank for counter-shaft.
 Made shelves for new lathes.
 Made extensions for drawing tables.
 Made and repaired arms of lecture chairs.
 Made and put up forty-eight card holders.
 Patched twelve places in the floor at the Morrill school. (Holes left by the removal of steam pipes.)
 Refinished drawing boards for drawing room.
 Removed platform in Miss Kennedy's room of the Kimball school.
 Laid floor at the Kimball school.
 Repaired broken vises and benches.
 Sharpened tools.
 Made seating plan for Parker school.
 All the boxes coming from the superintendent's office were saved and taken to pieces by the class and the stock used.
 Made twenty-four test-tube holders for high school.

From the City of Concord Annual Report for 1910.

The popularity of the Manual School with the residents of Concord and with students led to two additions. In 1923, a machine shop extension, designed by Concord architect George S. Forrest, was built by local contractor Hans K. Larsen for about \$10,000. A second addition was completed in 1929, when two stories were built onto to the 1923 extension (an action recommended in Forrest's original plans for the extension), costing about \$35,000. The renovation allowed the addition of an automotive mechanics course and for the school board to claim "one of the finest Mechanical Arts Schools in the East."⁹

The dedication of the 1929 addition was held on December 17, 1929. The *Concord Daily Monitor*, reporting on the event, noted that "Tool rooms, cabinets, cupboards, benches have all been made by the students [in the vocational classes] and the wiring was also done by them. The new addition is of brick construction and has four floors. The first floor, 65 by 60 feet, houses the automotive repair shop which is already in operation. The second floor, 60 by 40 feet, is the machine shop, where most of the heavy equipment has been installed. On the third floor is the print shop, the principal's office, a class room and a woodworking room. There are in all, three woodworking rooms in the building due to the fact that manual training work formerly done at the Rumford and Walker Schools is now done at the Morrill school. The fourth floor of the new addition provides three more classrooms and houses the mechanical drawing department."¹⁰

⁹ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord, 1923: 71; Concord Union School District Annual Reports, 1929: 10; 1930: 7; and 1958: 23.*

¹⁰ *Concord Daily Monitor* 17 December 1929, page 1, 13.

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A photograph of the Morrill building, ca. 1927, showing the one-story 1923 addition of a machine shop. The barn at far right is 59 ½ Warren Street, converted to a dwelling by the district ca. 1928. *Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.*



A photograph of the Morrill building in the Concord High School Yearbook for 1957 showing the additional stories of the 1929 addition at right. *Collection of the Concord Public Library.*

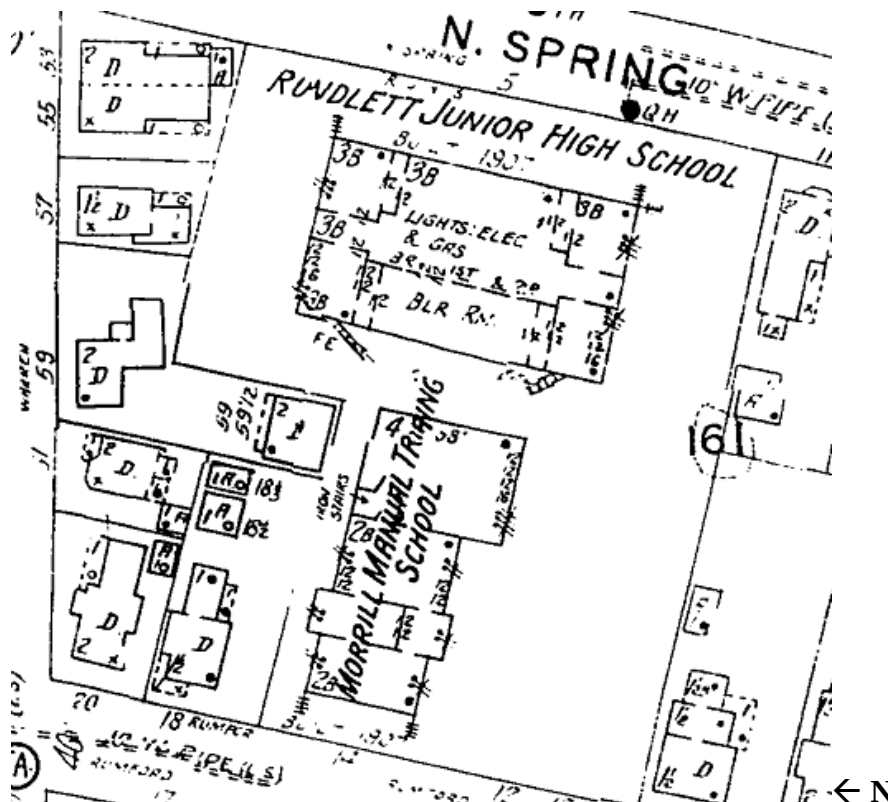
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In 1937-38, when a playground was constructed for Kimball School (by then Rundlett Junior High), a new entrance was added to the Morrill building accessing the playground.¹¹



The Morrill building at right. From the 1950 Concord Union School District Annual Report. Collection of the Concord Public Library.



The large white area south of Morrill School is where a duplex was removed for the playground, ca. 1937. From 1949 Concord Sanborn Map.

¹¹ Concord Union School District Annual Report, 1938: 29.

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The north and west elevations of the Morrill building as seen in the 1950 Annual Report.
Collection of the Concord Public Library.

In the summer of 1957, Morrill School was renovated to provide “improved classrooms, administrative offices, storage space, and maintenance facilities.” The architects were Henry C. Newell and Howard A. Goodspeed, and the contractor was The Maxam Company, Inc. Also at this time, the former high school was renovated into an elementary school.¹²

In 1961, Morrill School saw its last manual training students, who at that time were bussed over from Concord High School. That year, an industrial arts wing was added to the High School. However, Morrill School continued to house the Special Education classes for grades 7-12 (thirty pupils in 1957) that had been ongoing since at least 1957 and continued until the mid-1970s, when with a new approach of inclusion/mainstreaming, Special Education entered the regular education classrooms.¹³

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

Morrill School is located on the east side of Rumford Street, immediately to the rear (west) of Kimball School, which was completed in the same year and with which it shares a city lot. A shallow, paved parking area separates the school from the street. A flight of steps runs along the north elevation, leading

¹² *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1958: 7, 35. The high school had already been converted once, into Rundlett Junior High School. Goodspeed was of Medford, MA for a time.

¹³ *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1958: 21. In the late 1970s, the District’s Special Education classes were still here.

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downward to Kimball School. The largely paved playground that accompanies Kimball School abuts a granite-block retaining wall that runs along the south side of the building.

The building was constructed in three discrete building campaigns: the original two-story building, which stands close to Rumford Street, was completed in 1907. In 1923 a one-story, shed-roof addition was constructed on the east end. Six years later, the addition was expanded by another three stories. All three sections are clad in brick, with granite trim employed for window sills, keystones and imposts, and water table.

The original building is rectangular in plan (6x9 bays), oriented at a right angle to the street. Due to the sloping site, much of the basement level is fully exposed. The building has a flat roof, with a plain brick parapet above the molded cornice. The top three rows of brick are stepped. Windows are regularly spaced in six bays across the west elevation and eight bays across the north and south elevations; sash is 6/6 aluminum, set in an aluminum frame with an upper metal infill panel. (The original sash, replaced in 1989, was 6/6 wood). The main entrance remains the same as it was historically—located off center on the north elevation in a slightly projecting full-height bay. The doorway has a segmental-arched head and replacement double wooden doors with large glass panels. The arched transom, originally filled with multi-light sash, is now two large panes. An arched, metal canopy that likely dates from the late 1950s provides shelter. Above the entrance is a tall stair window flanked by narrower sash and surmounted by a tripartite transom; aluminum sash and infill panels now fill the opening. Elongated granite keystones and imposts distinguish these door and window openings. A similar full-height, projecting bay appears on the south elevation; it held a second primary entrance that was modified in 1938 when the existing doorway with its double doors was cut into the basement, leaving only the upper portion of what was an identical entrance to that on the north elevation. A window that mirrors that on the north elevation surmounts the former entrance.¹⁴

The addition, despite its construction in two phases, appears of a single date. It stands a full four stories, due to the fully exposed basement level; the top story rises above the molded cornice, which is at the same height as that on the original building. Windows on the north and south elevation are of similar size and arranged in subtle groups of two, while those on the east elevation vary in size. Sash is predominantly 6/6 with an upper metal infill panel in all but the top level or smaller openings. (The original sash was wooden 6/6, to match the original building; it too was replaced in 1989). The north elevation features a deeply recessed entrance that retains its original (1929) wood-and-glass-panel double doors and multi-light sidelights and transom. Above it is a tall stair window to match those above the entrances on the original building. This window lacks the decorative lintel of the earlier stair windows and is flush with the wall rather than recessed.

On the ground level, the east elevation openings include a garage bay with a ca. 1940s overhead door. Two additional vehicular bays are found on the south elevation, enclosed within a slightly projecting

¹⁴ As originally designed, the architectural details of the north and south entrances and windows above nearly mimicked those on Kimball School, which was designed by the same architects the previous year. (The window opening on Kimball differs in that they have segmental arches.) A single sheet of the original plans for the Morrill building survives; it shows the west elevation. The design, however, shows some differences in the detailing than was actually constructed: all of the first and second story windows were drawn with granite keystones and imposts on the lintels (matching the existing lintels on the north and south entrances). In addition, the north and south entrances (only seen in profile on the plan) were not projected for the full height, and had shallow door hoods supported by granite scrolled brackets.

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shed-roof, wood-frame addition; one overhead door is paneled and appears mid-20th century, while the other is a recent metal replacement.

The interior of Morrill School, whose finish was clearly utilitarian in nature from the outset, blends original architectural details with late 1950s and later renovations. The original (1907) building has undergone the most alterations, including a reworked floor plan that divided former large rooms into small offices, replacement doors and new casings. The stairwell inside the 1907 main (north) entrance is original, characterized by metal balusters and newel posts, wooden railing and exposed brick walls. A handful of original glass-and-wood-paneled doors survive. Decorative metal covers sections of the second floor ceiling. Significant historic features in the basement of the 1907 building include a rolling fire door in the basement and segmented arch openings.

By contrast, the 1920s portion (east end) of the building retains nearly all of its historic floor plan, as well as original glass-and-wood-paneled doors and flat casings throughout. The north stairwell imitates the 1907 example and retains its chair rail for coat hooks on the brick stair walls. The hallways just beyond the stairwells have a beaded-board wainscot and contain an early porcelain drinking fountain. Classrooms have exposed brick exterior walls, exposed hardwood floors, beaded-board wainscot on some interior walls, blackboards with chalk holders (made by early students at the school), and five-panel doors.

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

Criterion A: Morrill School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an excellent representative example of the local school buildings erected in the City of Concord between 1890 and 1914. During that period, one of rapid development, the school district erected nine brick schoolhouses, of which five remain: Dewey (1900), Rumford (1902), Kimball (1907), Morrill (1907), and Garrison (1905-06).

Morrill School is also significant as an example of an early manual training school (vocational school). Concord's Manual School first opened in 1887 in one room of a two-room, wood frame schoolhouse on the site of present-day Kimball School on North Spring Street (CON0505). It was the first manual school in New Hampshire. It operated in that building until the Morrill School was built in 1907. The Morrill School, designed specifically for classes in the mechanical arts, was used for that purpose for over fifty years (1907-1961). Many of the interior spaces, especially in the 1920s additions, still reflect this function.

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

Criterion C: Morrill School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. It retains a high level of integrity and is an excellent example of vernacular school architecture from the early 20th century. Character-defining features include its rectangular massing, brick walls, granite trim, segmental-arched entrances and elongated stair windows with distinctive segmental-arched heads. The interior, which retains original staircases and, in the 1920s additions, floor layouts, beaded-board wainscot, doors, casings, and blackboards with chalk holders, continues to express its utilitarian school function.

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Morrill School is also a contributing resource within the Lower West Side Historic District, eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C.

45. Period of Significance:

A: 1907- 1961 (the period during which the building functioned as a manual training school)

C: 1907 (the year construction was completed)

46. Statement of Integrity:

Despite the loss of historic window sash and exterior doors and alterations to portions of the 1907 interior, Morrill School retains a high level of integrity in all areas: location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association..

47. Boundary Discussion:

The eligible boundary is the footprint of the building, as well as the surrounding paved area to the north, west and east.

48. Bibliography and/or References:

Concord, City of, *Annual Reports of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*.

Concord, City of, *Concord Union School District Annual Reports*.

Concord Daily Monitor, 1887-1929.

"Concord's 150th Anniversary," in *The Granite Monthly*, vol. 10, nos. 5 & 6 (1915).

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, *Seventh Biennial Report* (vol. 9). Manchester, NH: John B. Clarke Co., 1908: 120-122.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1956.

Maps & Plans

1851 *Map of the City of Concord*. Surveyed by Henry E Walling. Published by Rufus Merrill.

1892 *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*. Boston: D. H. Hurd.

ca. 1905 "High School Building for the City of Concord, NH" Architectural Plans & Elevations, Hill & James, Architects. On file at SAU Maintenance Office, 29 Pembroke St., Concord, NH

ca. 1906 Architect's drawing and specifications for West Elevation. Hill and James, Architects. On file at SAU Office, 16 Rumford St., Concord, NH.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1884, 1889, 1893, 1906, 1914, 1928, 1949.

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Surveyor's Evaluation

NR listed: individual ☐
within district ☐

NR eligible: ☒
individual ☒
within district ☒
not eligible ☐
more info needed ☐

Integrity: yes ☒
no ☐

NR Criteria: A ☒
B ☐
C ☒
D ☐
E ☐

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

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Address: 16 Rumford Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #2 Description: South & west elevations
Direction: NE



Photo #3 Description: Rear of building, showing 1923 (ground floor) and 1929 (upper three levels) additions
Direction: NW

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Address: 16 Rumford Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #4 Description: South elevations of Morrill (at left) and Kimball schools
Direction: NE

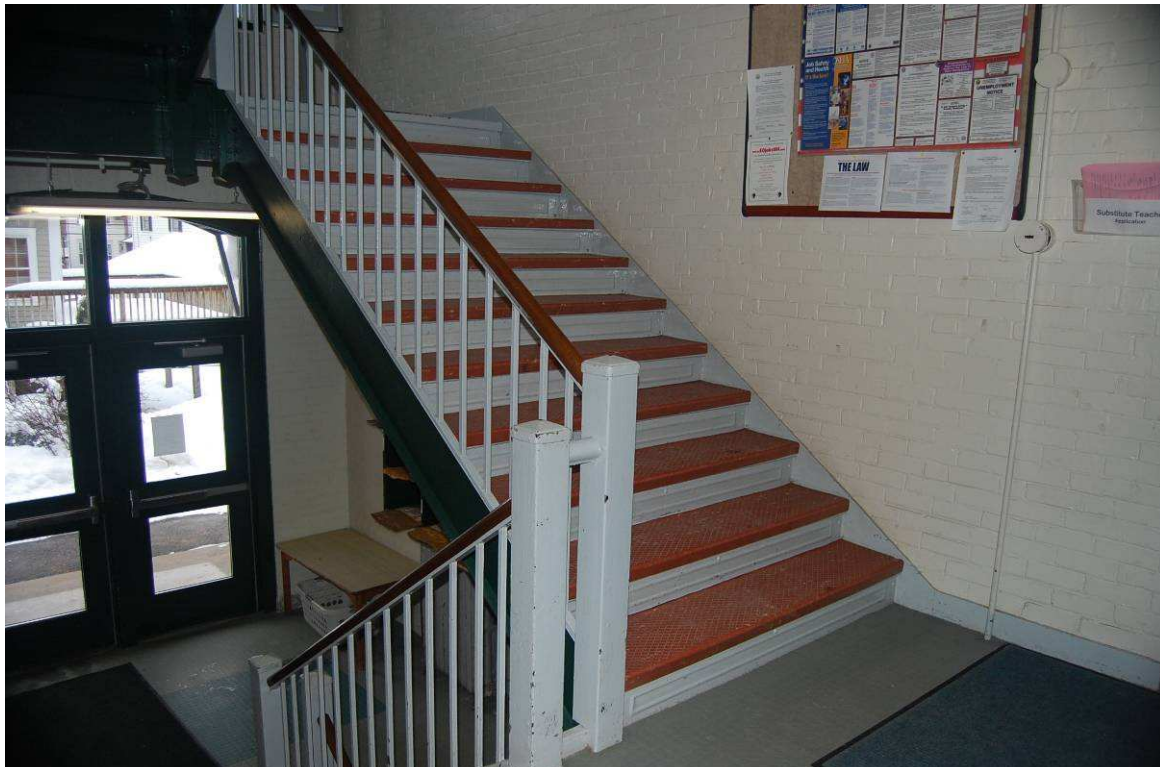


Photo #5 Description: 1907 staircase (at north entrance)
Direction: NE

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Address: 16 Rumford Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #6 Description: 1929 staircase and interior doors (at north entrance)
Direction: SE



Photo #7 Description: Second floor hall at the top of the stairs in the 1929 addition
Direction: SE

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Address: 16 Rumford Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #8 Description: Second floor classroom (SE corner), 1929 addition
Direction: SE