

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0505

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name: Kimball School
2. District or area: Lower West End
3. Street and number: 17 North Spring St.
4. City or town: Concord
5. County: Merrimack
6. Current owner: Concord School District

Function or Use

7. Current use(s): elementary school
8. Historic use(s): high school

Architectural Information

9. Style/type: -
10. Architect/builder: Hill & James
11. Source: Annual School Reports
12. Construction date: 1905-07
13. Source: Research
14. Alterations, with dates: sash
15. Moved? no ☒ yes ☐ date:

Exterior Features

16. Foundation: Granite block
17. Cladding: brick
18. Roof material: rubberized membrane
19. Chimney material: n/a
20. Type of roof: flat
21. Chimney location: n/a
22. Number of stories: 3½
23. Entry location: center of facade
24. Windows: 6-light sliders
Replacement? no ☐ yes ☒ date: ca. 1989

Site Features

25. Setting: urban neighborhood
26. Outbuildings: none
27. Landscape features: playground
28. Acreage: 1.76 acres
29. Tax map/parcel: 37-4-19 (shares lot with Morrill School)

**Description** Façade (east) and south elevation

35. Photo #1

36. Date January 2010

37. Direction: NW

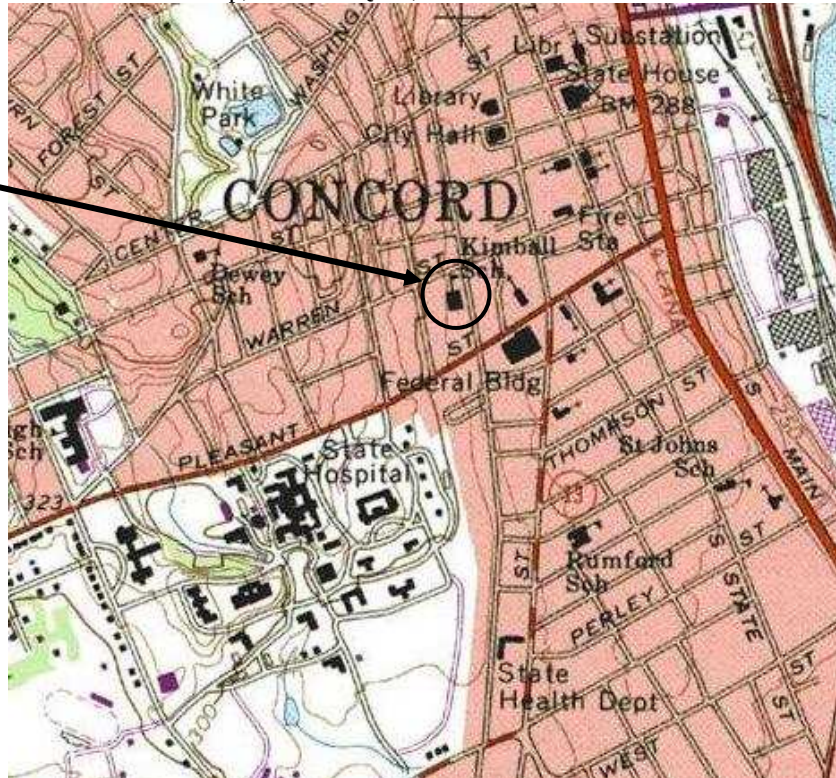
I, Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Draft Digital Photo Policy (3/1/09-1/31/10). My camera was set to the following minimal specifications: 1496 x 2256/300ppi. These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

30 UTM reference: 19.293480/47862531. 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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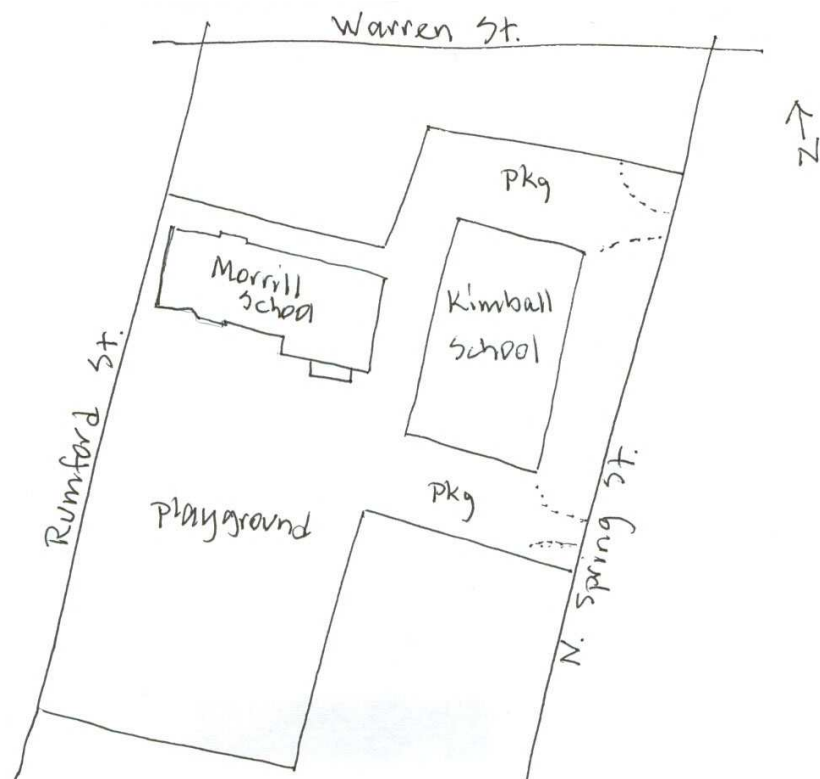
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39. LOCATION MAP: USGS map, Concord Quad, 1985



N ↑

40. PROPERTY MAP: (not to scale)



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

The subject of this report, Kimball School, has served three different school populations over the course of its 103-year history. Originally built as the High School in 1907, it became Rundlett Junior High School in 1927. Since 1957, it has been Kimball School, serving elementary age pupils.¹

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), another new high school (the subject of this report; 1907), Morrill Manual Training School (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. In the case of the city's high school, three were constructed within the space of forty years; the subject building was the second of this trio.

In 1901, the state legislature passed a law requiring any town without a high school pay the tuition for the children in their town to attend high school elsewhere. This brought in thirty new pupils from Penacook and other neighboring areas to Concord's high school for the 1901-1902 academic year. The immediate overcrowding of the barely ten-year-old Parker School² merely exacerbated an existing problem, as the school board president noted in 1902, "the scholars from Union School district alone have so outgrown the space provided for them, that the question of an enlarged building has become paramount." The new students from outlying towns brought the issue to a head.³

In the spring of 1905, a special committee for the School Board pronounced the conditions at Parker School inadequate. It recommended that the District build a new high school and use the Parker building to alleviate overcrowding of the city's ninth grade classes. (Thus Parker became Concord's junior high school.) The Board estimated that a new high school building for 500 pupils could be erected and furnished for under \$90,000. The recommendations were adopted on June 5th, and the District began to obtain the property, hire an architect, and raise city taxes.⁴

¹ To further confusion, the name "Kimball School" was initially assigned to a grammar school that stood one block north on Spring Street, where Kimball Park is now located. That building was erected in 1890 and demolished in 1957, at which the name was transferred to the existing Kimball School.

² Parker School, built in 1890, stood at the corner of School, State and Green streets; it was razed in 1958. Initially known as the "High School," it was renamed "Parker School" in 1907 when a new high school (the subject building) was erected. [*Concord Daily Monitor*, 2 July 1907, page 3].

³ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1901: 315-317. The report continued, offering a glimpse of Parker School's interior: "Not only is the large hall overcrowded, thus necessitating the use of all the available space for desk room, thereby blocking several aisles which should always remain open, but the recitation rooms are altogether inadequate. Not only are these all used, but the room occupied by the board of education has to be utilized by classes for recitation, as well as the large hall during study hours. These cramped facilities not only greatly interfere with the proper work of the school, but also with the maintenance of the highest discipline, without which no school can produce the best results."

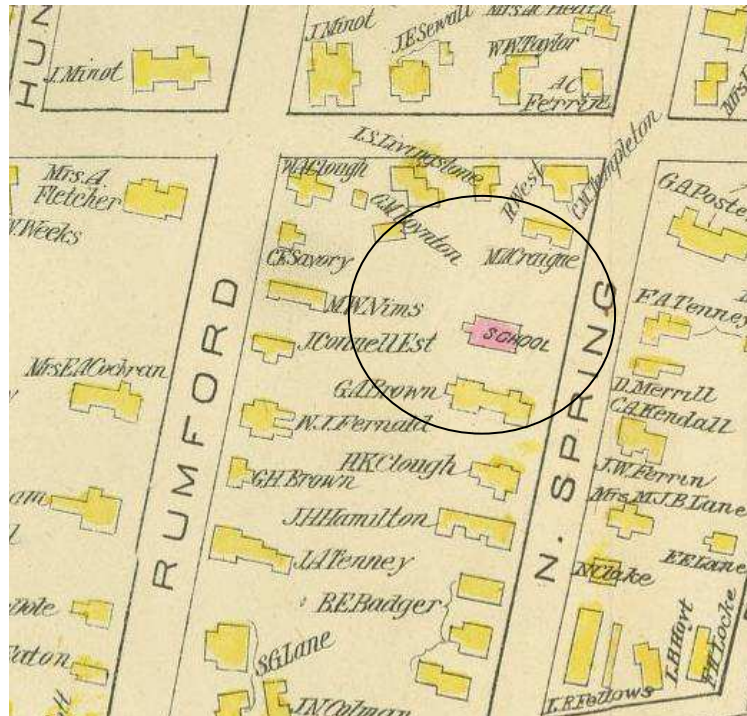
⁴ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1905: 146-151 and 1907: 121, 128-129. In the end, the total cost of the project, including the property, came to \$93,309.

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The location chosen for the school centered around a lot on North Spring Street, just south of Warren Street, that the District already owned. On it was a two-room schoolhouse that had been home to Concord's Manual Training School (trade/vocational school) since ca. 1887, when that branch of education became part of Concord's system. In the course of constructing the new high school, the District moved this building to the extreme south line of the lot, as it deliberated whether and where to erect a new building for that "popular and important subject."⁵

The new high school required a larger lot than the old training schoolhouse, so three adjacent private lots were acquired: the house lot of George A. Brown (13 No. Spring St., purchased for \$3500); the homestead of Mary A. Craigue (19 No. Spring St., for \$3000; she retained the right to inhabit the house during her life); and a small lot belonging to W. J. Fernald (likely a section of 10-12 Rumford St., for \$275). In selecting a location, the building committee sought to "diminish as little as possible the taxable property of the district," and it sold the houses so that they may continue to generate taxes elsewhere in the city.⁶



Circled area is future location of the high school (now Kimball School). The building within the circle marked "school" is the old Manual Training School. Detail from Hurd's Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire, 1892.

⁵ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1905: 82-83 and 1907: 121. The schoolhouse was ultimately sold in 1908 for \$100 and removed from the property to an unspecified location. The city did, in fact, erect a new building for the Training School—Morrill School, built concurrent with Kimball in 1906-7 (see NHDHR inventory form CON0506).

⁶ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1907: 120. This was not the only time the district expressed a concern to maintain as much taxable property for the city as possible when buildings needed to be razed to provide space for a new school building. Of the dwellings removed for construction, the Brown house was relocated, but the fate of the Craigue house is unknown, though it was gone from the site by 1914. Similarly, when schools were disposed of, the district typically sold them; in 1929, two "obsolete" schools, Franklin School and Dunklee St. School, were sold at public auction, while the Penacook School was sold to the City of Concord. The District placed the income in its fund for emergency capital expenditures. [*Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1930: 8; see also 1926: 76 for another example]

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The School Board committee suggested that the new school be designed “on the general plan of the new Nashua and Dover High Schools.” Striking or novel features of the new Nashua High School, a few of which appeared at Concord’s High School, were two large study halls accommodating 90 students each, an innovative lunch counter, and a common lecture room for the physical and chemical laboratories. To that end, the District hired Hill & James, a Boston firm, to design the building. One of its principals, Thomas M. James, had been the architect of the aforementioned new Nashua High School (later called Temple Street Elementary School), completed in 1903, and clearly a model for the Concord school.



Nashua High School, photographed ca. 1905 shortly after it was completed. *Collection of Library of Congress*

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.⁷

The prolific E. B. Hutchinson Building Co., of Concord, was employed as general contractor. That company was responsible for many of Concord’s public buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century, as well as hundreds of residences. Work on the school began in the fall of 1905, when the foundation was set, and completed in the summer of 1907. The new High School opened in September of 1907.⁸

⁷ Withey and Withey, 1956: 286, 320-21.

⁸ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1905: 82-83; 1906: 83; and 1907: 121, 128-129. An incomplete list of local public buildings constructed by Hutchinson includes City Hall, Rumford School, Walker School, Millville School, State Library, and NH Memorial Hospital on South Spring Street.

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The High School (now Kimball School), photographed in 1908. *Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.*



The High School (now Kimball School), photographed ca. 1910. A glimpse of 11 N. Spring Street is seen at far left. *Collection of the Library of Congress*

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The first floor of the new school contained six spacious classrooms, a reference library to the left of the entry vestibule and principal's office, waiting room and supply room to the right. Each of the classrooms featured plaster walls, thirteen-foot ceilings, a closet, blackboards along interior walls, and doors that connected to adjacent classrooms, with a small storage space in between. The wide hallway had a chair rail for coat hooks and a low wall paralleling both sides of the hallway with cubbies for "rubbers." The front stairs were oak, while the side stairs had slate treads. The second floor mirrored the first, with the exception of a "commercial room" over the entrance, flanked by narrow teachers' rooms.

On the top floor, the architects placed an assembly hall with stage in the middle and a classroom in each corner; the northwest corner was devoted to a chemistry lab, the northeast a drawing room with dark room, the southeast room as a physical lab, and the southwest room a lecture hall with tiers. Unlike the lower floors, most of these spaces had exposed brick walls, rather than finished with plaster.⁹

At the outset, the basement was intended to house manual training classes in the large, center room (now the cafeteria); however, since a new building dedicated to manual training opened concurrently with the high school, that space clearly switched purpose. Bathrooms, a lunch room (likely for preparation rather than dining), separate rooms designated "Boys' Room" and "Girls' Room" (likely separate dining halls) and a boiler room rounded out that floor.¹⁰



An art class at the High School (Kimball School) in 1912. Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society

⁹ Although the assembly hall is currently used also as a gymnasium, the original plans for the school did not include a gymnasium at all. Physical education was still a relatively new idea in school curricula and in the early days, was practiced within the regular classroom (Hengen and Samson, 1994: 92).

¹⁰ Hill & James, Architectural Plans, ca. 1905.

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Top floor auditorium, photographed in 1928 when building was Rundlett Junior High School. *From RJHS Magazine, 1928 (Collection of the Concord Public Library)*



Charles S. Conant, Director.

front row; 1st Myra Putman

4th Marion Silaby

Top floor lecture room being used for a music class in 1912. *Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society*

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An early class photo at the front entrance to the High School (Kimball School). Note the entablature says "High School / 1907;" this was later changed to "Rundlett Junior High," and even later, "Kimball." *Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.*

In 1925, the District purchased and remodeled the dwelling at 59 Warren Street and turned it into "The Practice House" for schooling in the Domestic Arts.¹¹ This was, in part, to relieve congestion at the High School and was purchased with the idea that when no longer needed, it could be turned into offices for the District or "because of its situation and the improvements which have been made it would find a ready market." In addition to high school and junior high classes, the Practice House offered adult evening classes in Domestic Arts.¹²



The Practice House, 59 Warren Street, photographed 1923; the building still stands, now in private residential use. The north elevation of Kimball appears at left and 61 Warren at right. *Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society*

¹¹ It also renovated the barn (now 59 ½ Warren Street) into a dwelling.

¹² *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1924: 76 and 1925: 85.

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The Practice House contained a “commodious pantry, kitchen, dining room, living room, and supervisor's office on the first floor, and a large room for sewing with cutting and fitting room adjacent, a bath room, and a chamber on the second floor. This chamber is rented by two teachers at a reasonable sum per week. In the attic are two small unfinished chambers that may eventually be called into use. In the basement is a boiler, heated by gas, providing heat for the entire house. In addition there is a large space for storage and laundry purposes.” The District renovated the east wing of the Practice House in the summer of 1926 to provide an extra room in the basement, a new kitchen on the first floor and an enlarged sewing room in the second story. The building was discontinued as a “homemaking center” ca. 1936. In its place, sewing “laboratories” were installed in the basement of Parker School and the third floor of the high school (by then Rundlett Junior High, now Kimball School). Some of the other classes were moved to the new (and current) High School on Warren Street.¹³



A postcard of the High School (now Kimball School), postmarked 1924. 11 N. Spring Street appears at far left and 59 ½ Warren, at the time a stable and now a dwelling, at right.
Collection of the Concord Public Library.

Overcrowding at the High School had been an issue since at least 1925, when discussions for an addition to the building turned instead to planning a new, larger building elsewhere in the city, due to the lack of space on the existing site. The new high school (the current one on Warren Street) was dedicated in October of 1927. The Kimball building (subject building) was then converted into the junior high school and renamed “Rundlett Junior High School,” in honor of the superintendent at the time.¹⁴

¹³ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1924: 76, 92 and 1926: 93; *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1937: 18-19. An east wing appears on Sanborn maps prior to 1926, suggesting it was renovated, rather than newly built by the District.

¹⁴ Parker School, the pre-1927 junior high, had also become overtaxed during this time. When the larger Kimball building became the junior high, Parker became an upper elementary school, initially serving just sixth grade, to relieve the immediate

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Still, even as the junior high, the building was “tremendously overtaxed.” The complaints continued annually until 1935, when the superintendent reorganized the school system again, by shuffling the sixth grade from the Kimball building to the corresponding neighborhood elementary schools, many of which had vacant rooms at the time. This solved the overcrowding issue (albeit only for the time being) at the Junior High.¹⁵



Ca. late 1940s photograph of a group outside Kimball. Note the frieze no longer says “High School / 1907,” but “Rundlett Junior High.” Today, it says “Kimball.” *Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.*

By 1929, the school board complained of the lack of gymnasium and adequate playground at Rundlett Junior High School, both of which, they argued, were “serious drawbacks to maintaining a junior high school of the greatest efficiency.” In 1937, the principal again lamented the lack of a gym, though the auditorium was being used as one at that time.¹⁶

In 1936 or '37, the “racks in the lower hall” (the low wall with boot cubbies) were removed.¹⁷

In 1936, the board suggested that the city purchase the “Spencer property” to increase the school’s yard. The property, a duplex at 10-12 Rumford Street, was purchased from Eva F. Spencer for \$8,000, and in 1938, the annual report notes the completion of the enclosed playground, “where the pupils are now

overcrowding of the grammar schools; it later housed other grades. The School District reorganized the grades so frequently that it is difficult to track each change.

¹⁵ *Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord*, 1927: 88-89; *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1936: 6.

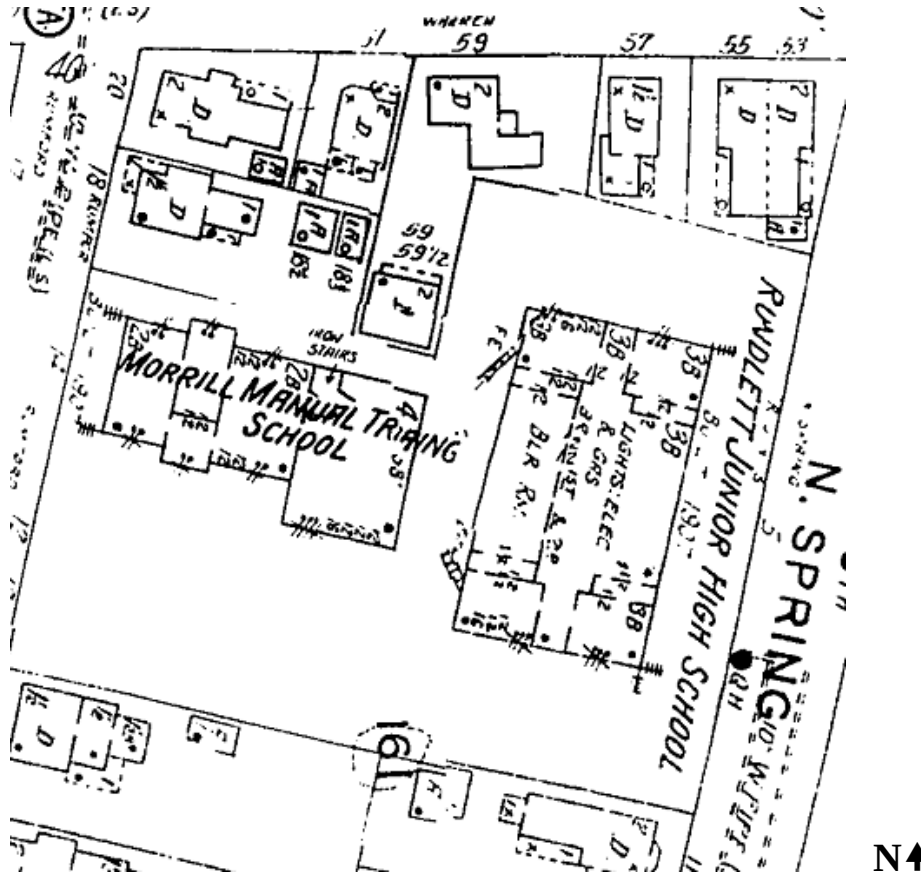
¹⁶ *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1930: 25; 1931:8, 27-28; and 1937: 17.

¹⁷ *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1937: 17. The principal lamented at the time that those on the second floor had to be kept, because of the need there for the additional coat hooks.

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completely under the control of the teachers at recess time when they formerly were scattered over the streets in the vicinity.” In ca. 1966 and ca. early 1980s, the playground was further expanded by razing 8 Rumford Street and its neighbor at #6.¹⁸



The large white area south of the Morrill School is where 10-12 Rumford was removed for a playground, ca. 1937. Note that the current Kimball School was then the junior high school.
From Sanborn Map, 1949.

In 1957, the city erected a new school building in the South End and the junior high moved there, taking the name “Rundlett Junior High” with it. The subject building, renamed Kimball School,¹⁹ was then renovated into a thirteen-room elementary school with a multipurpose room in the basement. The architects for the renovation were Henry C. Newell and Howard A. Goodspeed and the contractor was The Maxam Company, Inc. The renovation added needed space for elementary classes due to “rapidly increasing enrollments” and prompted organizational changes to the school system that included redistricting to allow more of the city’s first graders to attend Kimball. Kimball also received the fourth grade from Dewey School and the “elementary special class” (today’s special education) from Walker School, where it had been since 1929.²⁰

¹⁸ *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1936: 7 and 1938: 5, 12; Concord Directories. Sanborn maps.

¹⁹ The moniker was recycled from the elementary school that stood a few blocks away and was razed the same year. That school had been named for John Kimball, “the most trusted man in Concord.” He was a prominent citizen of Concord in the mid-19th century, who served as city marshal, mayor (1872-1875), and president of the State Senate (1881-1883). [“Whence Our School Names,” in *Concord Daily Monitor* 7 November 1927: 4]

²⁰ *Concord Union School District Annual Report*, 1958: 7, 16, 21, and 35.

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42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts:

105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

Kimball School is located on the west side of North Spring Street; Morrill School, which was completed in the same year, is located to the immediate rear and shares the city lot. A granite block retaining wall lines the sidewalk along North Spring Street. Granite steps cut through the wall in front of the main entrance and to access a path to the south entrance. Paved parking surrounds the school. A largely paved playground extends southwest of the building, wrapping behind adjacent 11 North Spring Street.

The building was constructed in a single building campaign between 1905 and 1907 and has undergone no additions. The rectangular structure is clad in brick with Concord granite trim and is 3½ stories in height, resting on a high, rock-faced granite-block foundation. The flat roof is covered with a rubberized membrane. A broad, five-bay center section with pilasters at either end projects slightly out from and rises slightly above flanking two-bay-wide wings. Window openings are mostly flat-topped, except as noted below. In addition, the two elongated windows above each side elevation entrance have segmental-arch heads. Sills are granite; granite is also used for elongated keystones and imposts on each segmental-arch opening. Sash is six-light aluminum sliders with an upper metal infill panel. (The original sash, replaced ca. 1989, was 6/6, flanked by 4/4-sash windows in the wider bays).

The center section of the facade (east elevation) is treated with particular architectural distinction. The centrally located entrance is set within a dressed granite-block architrave with an overhanging cornice supported by carved consoles. A name plate is inscribed "Kimball." (The original inscription read "High School / 1907" and was changed to "Rundlett Junior High" in 1927.) The entrance has double aluminum doors below a single-pane aluminum-frame transom—all replacements installed post-1950. (Originally, the building had tall, double wooden doors with a glass panel above wooden panels; see photo on p. 9. The sidelights and multi-light transom are original. A band of granite separates the first story from the upper ones. The second and third story window bays are wide, originally to accommodate 6/6 sash flanked by 4/4, but now treated similarly to other window openings; each window group shares a granite sill and, on the second story, a wide granite lintel. The third story openings have segmental-arch heads with granite elongated keystones and imposts. A molded, wooden cornice with modillion blocks and set beneath a low parapet of brick with granite tablets caps the center section.

The end wings which have corner pilasters, have a molded wooden cornice between the second and third stories, as well as just beneath a low brick parapet wall with a granite tablet at outer corners. Side elevations are identically treated, each with three bays on either side of a wider entrance bay. The ground-level entrance is deeply recessed within a segmental-arch opening surmounted by a tall segmental-arch stair window; both arches are distinguished with granite elongated keystones and imposts. Doors are replacement aluminum with a single-light aluminum transom. The window sash is aluminum, single-light sliders with a metal panel above the lower section and flanked by fixed panes. (Originally, the window had wooden 6/6 sash flanked by 4/4 in the lower section and a tripartite multi-light arched transom.) The original plans and historic photographs indicate doorways for the basement level on either side elevation, in the west bay; these were blocked in and converted to windows at an unknown date. This conversion left minimal visual evidence on the exterior of the building.²¹

²¹ Hill & James, Architectural Plans, ca. 1905. The only clear evidence of this alteration is the sill of the existing basement window in the west bay of the north elevation which has a pebbly face, rather than a rock-faced face.

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The rear elevation is arranged similarly to the facade, but lacks its ornamentation, arched openings and granite foundation. Windows in the center section are paired, with common granite lintels and sills. Only the upper molded wooden cornice appears, with modillion blocks above the pilasters.

The interior of Kimball School retains virtually all of its original floor plan and architectural features. (A rare exception is the bumped-out wall in the second floor hall that provides a support room for the adjacent library.) Just within the main entrance is a second set of doors flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The north and south staircases have staircases with metal balustrades and newel posts and wood handrails and newel caps. At the second-to-third floor level, the stairwell has been partially enclosed, and only a portion of the original newel posts can be seen, the railings now embedded in the walls. The staircases are separated from the corridors by an original multi-paned, glazed partition with double doors that appear to date from 1958.

Original wood doors survive throughout the building: doors with a large, glazed panel above three lower panels at each classroom entrance; and five-panel doors at closets. Door and window casings remain unaltered. Many of the features depicted on the 1905 floor plans remain in place, including blackboards with chalk holders, chair rail in classrooms and hallways, paneled chases in the corners of classrooms, the tiered third floor lecture room (now music room), and exposed brick walls in most of the third floor rooms.

The third floor auditorium has a coffered ceiling with molded cornices and plaster-encased beams. (The chair rail and wainscot are later additions.) The outer edge of the stage is curved; its base is paneled. Behind the stage, and along the west wall of the building, is a narrow, fenestrated corridor connecting the corner rooms; the windows and doors in the corridor have segmental arch openings (not visible from the exterior).

In the basement, the rock-face foundation is fully exposed, as is the brick wall above. Interior walls are brick, and door openings have segmental-arched heads.

44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

Criterion A: Kimball 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 Manual School (1907), and Garrison (1905-06). This collection of historic brick school houses offers a rare illustration of early 20th century neighborhood schools. Kimball School is particularly significant because as it changed from high school to junior high to elementary school, it reflected both Concord's growth and the school district's constantly changing needs.

Criterion B: Kimball 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: Kimball School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. It retains an exceptionally high level of integrity and is an excellent example of vernacular school architecture from the early 20th century. The building was clearly designed to be a prominent part of the residential neighborhood in which it was located. Despite its two conversions to differing school populations, the building underwent only minimal alterations. Character-defining features include rectangular massing,

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brick walls, granite trim, segmental-arched entrances and windows. The interior, which retains its original floor layouts, staircases, tiered lecture hall, beaded-board wainscot, doors, casings, chair rail, paneled chases, and blackboards with chalk holders, continues to express its school function.

Kimball 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: 1907-1960 (the period during which the building served as a school; the end date represents the 50-year cut-off for the Register)

C: 1907 (the year construction was completed)

46. Statement of Integrity:

Despite the loss of historic window sash and exterior doors, Kimball School retains a high level of integrity in location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. The few interior alterations occurred with little exception in 1958, within the period of significance.

47. Boundary Discussion:

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

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*.

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

Hengen, Elizabeth Durfee, and Gary Samson. *Capital Views: A Photographic History of Concord, New Hampshire, 1850-1930*. Concord, NH: New Hampshire Historical Society and Heritage Concord, Inc., 1994.

Nashua, City of. *Annual Report of the City of Nashua*.

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

Maps & Plans

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

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

Misc. architect's drawings and specifications, 1940s-1980s. 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 ☐

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Address: 17 North Spring Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #2 Description: Detail of front (east) entrance
Direction: W



Photo #3 Description: Rear (west) elevation
Direction: NE

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0505

Address: 17 North Spring Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #4 Description: Front vestibule, looking toward 1st floor hallway
Direction: W



Photo #5 Description: First floor hallway looking south.
Direction: S

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0505

Address: 17 North Spring Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #6 Description: North staircase
Direction: NW



Photo #7 Description: First floor classroom (typical)
Direction: NW

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0505

Address: 17 North Spring Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #8 Description: Typical classroom door
Direction: S

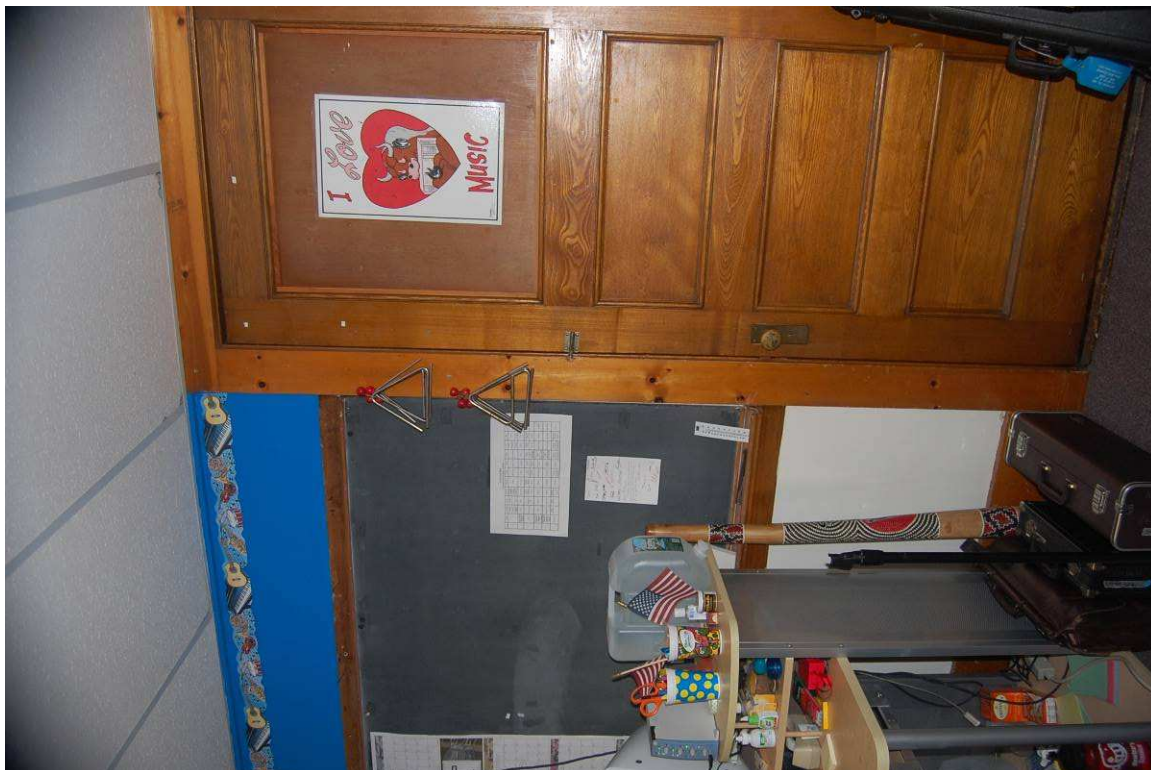


Photo #9 Description: Third floor music room (SW corner), showing original blackboard with chalk holder (typical throughout classrooms)
Direction: E

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0505

Address: 17 North Spring Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #10 Description: Third floor (SW corner) music room (originally Lecture Hall)
Direction: NW



Photo #11 Description: Third floor auditorium, looking toward stage
Direction: W

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY NUMBER: CON0505

Address: 17 North Spring Street, Concord, NH Date taken: January 2010 Negative stored at: NHDHR



Photo #12 Description: NE corner basement room

Direction: E