

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received OCT 7 1985
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Millville School

and/or common MILLVILLE SCHOOL

2. Location

street & number 2 Fiske Road n/a not for publication

city, town Concord, n/a vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Merrimack code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>Medical Facility</u>

4. Owner of Property

name Millville Properties

street & number 2 Fiske Road

city, town Concord, N/A vicinity of state New Hampshire 03301

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Merrimack County Courthouse

Merrimack County Registry of Deeds

street & number 163 North Street

city, town Concord, state New Hampshire 03301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Millville School is located near the western edge of Concord, New Hampshire in the section of the city known as Millville, at the approximate conjunction of the main road running east-west between Concord and the town of Hopkinton, and a secondary road branching south to Dunbarton. The front (south) elevation of the school faces Hopkinton Road, and overlooks a portion of St. Paul's School, which is across the road. The west elevation faces onto Fiske Road, where some half-dozen houses dating generally from the 19th century are gathered near the school and then give way to what has until recently been a rural area. A service yard at the back (north) elevation of the school is abutted by a dwelling typical of the neighborhood. The east elevation opens onto a wooded lot that screens the school from other dwellings (some possibly 18th, most 19th century) facing onto Hopkinton Road.

The building is constructed of brick and hollow tile. The main block of the building, which dates from 1923, is essentially Georgian Revival in style, though the massing of it suggests overtures to Wrightian ideas. One story in height above a semi-exposed basement, it is an abbreviated T-shape in plan, resulting in a horizontal profile which is accentuated by a broad hipped roof. Two granite beltcourses which are continuous around the building--one at ground level, and the other marking the top of the basement level and serving as a head for basement windows--contribute also to an impression of horizontality. Trim on the building is minimal but effective, and is invested primarily on window finish. All windows at the main level are 6/6; all windows at basement level are 3/3. There is no cornice where the roof joins the building; instead, exposed roof joists extending under the eaves to the edge of the roof give a decorative effect. Appended to the east end of the main building is a kindergarten wing, built in 1954, which apposes a one-story addition with basement to the main block. The roof on the 1954 wing is flat, and projects from just under the eaves of the main building. Copper flashing seals the joint where the roof edge meets the exterior walls. Windows are typical of the period, with three to five hinged horizontal sections.

The front (south) elevation of the main block is 7 bays across, with the 3 bays in the center projecting to form a pavilion. The main entrance to the school is located here, raised on granite steps and covered by a pedimented porch which projects on center from the pavilion. The porch is supported by smooth wooden columns of a simple order, four at the front edge of the porch and two semi-attached where the porch is joined to the building. Wood double doors recessed in the front plane of the pavilion each have 12 lights, and are paired under a transom containing 16 lights. On each side of the porch is a typical 6/6 window, trimmed here with granite sill and a splayed lintel with keystone and ears. Below each of these windows is a typical 3/3 basement window. Sidewalls of the pavilion are pierced by two windows at the main floor level. The one nearer the front of the porch is a typical 6/6 and finished to match the windows on the front; the window nearer the junction with the main block is 4/4, considerably smaller, and trimmed only with a granite sill and simple lintel. At basement level on each side are two 3/3 windows, which are coupled together. Above the entrance a shed dormer (fitted with two coupled 3/3 windows) pierces the roof. At the east and west ends of the roof ridge are two chimneys covered by overhanging hipped sheetmetal caps. There is an additional, taller chimney in the center of the roof, at the point where the pavilion joins the main block.

The recessed bays of the front elevation introduce new elements. Single windows located to each side of the pavilion have arched heads which frame fanlights containing 6 radiating segments. The heads are composed of a double row of brick headers

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with a granite keystone and granite ears. At the further ends of the building, two bays are doubled under a similar arched head, with a fanlight spanning the two window units and containing 8 radiating segments. These, and all windows on the building, have aluminum storms, painted white to blend with white window and door trim.

A secondary entrance to the school is located to the right of the main entrance, where the kindergarten wing is joined to the main block. The portion of the T-shaped wing containing this entrance projects from the front plane of the building to a line almost flush with the front edge of the entrance porch on the main block. A flat-roofed porch supported by simple stick-style brackets covers double entrance doors, placed flush in the wall, which match the paired doors and transom at the main entrance. A concrete ramp (1983) gives access to this entrance; rails on the ramp are tubular steel. On the east face of the projecting portion of the wing, there is a single window at the level of the main floor and the basement level. The upper window has a granite sill; the window below rests on the poured concrete foundation, which is concealed by grading. There are no windows in the west face of the entrance bay. The school flagpole stands in front of the kindergarten wing, in the area between the building and the access ramp. On the recessed south elevation of the kindergarten wing, which intersects the main block about 2 bays back from the front (southeast) corner of the building, there are two windows on the level of the upper floor, coupled together and centered in the wall under a wood spandrel. These windows have granite sills. At basement level are two additional windows flush on the foundation.

The east elevation of the school was covered entirely by the kindergarten wing in 1954, except for the approximate two-bay setback at the front corner. On the east elevation of the addition, there are no windows on the level of the main floor. At ground level the brickfaced basement is exposed full height and opens onto a small yard extending to a wooded area. Two windows with granite sills balance an entrance in the right bay; the door here is steel, with a glass panel, under a single-light transom which has been infilled to carry an outside lamp.

At the back of the building, the north elevation of the main block is 12 bays across. Windows are grouped in units of 4, defining bays which correspond to three classroom areas on the interior. A granite sill is continuous under each grouping of four windows, as is a lintel above. Below these windows on the main level are windows in a corresponding configuration at basement level. The four basement-level windows under the easternmost classroom area have been infilled with brick (1983).

At the northeast corner of the main block, a loading dock with accessory concrete stairs has been added to the building (1983). This entrance is in line with the kindergarten-wing entrance at the front of the building. The upper portion of the dock is clad with vinyl siding; the basement portion is unpainted concrete. Beyond the loading dock, the north elevation of the kindergarten wing continues in line with the north elevation of the main block. In this section there are four windows on the main floor under wood spandrels, and three additional windows at basement level.

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On the west elevation of the school is a two-bay tablet, brick infilled (by design). The frame of the tablet is formed by a row of headers, then a row of face bricks, and another row of headers, with squared granite blocks marking all corners. Below the tablet are two windows at basement level. A side entrance, matching the entrance to the kindergarten wing, is located to the right of the tablet. This entrance is at ground level, and opens onto a granite threshold.

The siting of the school is attractive. A terrace raises the school lot above the level of Hopkinton Road. In front of the school the former paved play area has been landscaped for parking. The east elevation incorporates a yard that extends to a wooded lot. The west elevation is separated from Fiske Road by a sidewalk and landscaped beds. At the back of the school is a service area, paved to the property line except for a landscaped area in the east portion of the lot.

In the original plan of the building, a corridor ran the full length of the main block, giving access to three classroom areas which were separated by sliding partitions that permitted the entire space to be open. Stairs at either end of the corridor led to side entrances at ground level, and gave access to the basement. The pavilion at the front of the building incorporated entrance stairs and vestibule, school offices and a lunch-room. At the basement level were toilet rooms, boiler room and an undifferentiated space provided with the idea that it might be used for "manual training, domestic science, or any special work desired." A corridor corresponding to the corridor on the main floor ran the length of the basement. When a kindergarten wing was added to the building in 1954, the stairs at the east end of the building were incorporated in a new entrance at that end of the building, and a kitchen was set up in the basement level; but otherwise the main block of the school was not altered. Within the new wing, the upper level was used for a library; the lower level for the kindergarten program.

After Millville School was closed in 1982, it was purchased in 1983 for use as a medical facility, which opened in 1984. The exterior of the building has been carefully preserved in keeping with its historical appearance, down to the detail of retaining the original school sign over the main entrance doors. The only changes made to the exterior are addition of a handicapped-access ramp at the entrance to the former kindergarten wing, and a loading dock at the back of the building. Inside the building, within the main block, partitions in the classroom area have been removed to accommodate a dialysis area, and the corridor has been incorporated in the expanded space and partitioned for nursing stations and staff areas. Much of the interior finish (e.g., varnished oak doors, door framing, window casings, stair rails, newel posts and spindles) has been retained, and the hardwood flooring has been covered with carpeting/linoleum. Where an acoustical ceiling has been dropped over the dialysis area, a reveal preserves the full height of the windows. The sliding panels are stored. At the basement level of the main block, which was exposed hollow tile and concrete, there was little original finish of significance. This space has been partitioned for examining and conference areas, and doctors' offices. The new contemporary finish here accommodates the medical facilities pleasantly, and has not displaced any significant historical building elements. In the former kindergarten wing, the upper level is being used for storage; the lower level contains a reception area and offices.

Note: This nomination reflects one contributing building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1923, 1954; 1983 **Builder/Architect** Chase Roy Whitcher (1876–1940)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Millville School is significant as the work of C.R. Whitcher, an eminent New Hampshire architect; as an innovative school that adapted a one-room concept to serve for over 200 years; and as the sole extant public building to represent a community of considerable history which has been absorbed in the plant of St. Paul's School.

Architecture. The Millville School is architecturally significant as a nicely composed small-scale public building in the Georgian Revival style, which can be documented as the work of Chase Roy Whitcher (1876–1940), a native New Hampshire architect who was trained at MIT and returned to New Hampshire to practice, where he obtained some very prestigious commissions throughout the U.S. A kindergarten wing added to the school in 1954, designed by Anderson-Nichols in Concord, is not architecturally significant, but neither does the wing obtrude significantly on the integrity of Whitcher's plan.

Born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, C.R. Whitcher returned there in 1903 to open his first practice, but by 1910 he had relocated in Manchester. At the time of his death in 1940, his office was in the Beacon Building at 814 Elm Street in Manchester, and his residence was at 1153 Union Street. In various directories Whitcher is identified as "one of the leading and most successful architects of northern New England" who had "designed and furnished plans for some of the most important public buildings in the state." The attribution appears to be borne out by the record. Whitcher designed over 300 buildings during his career, including town halls, municipal buildings, schools, commercial blocks, hotels and "many fine homes and country places." Within the state, his work ranges all over, from the Merchants Bank in Manchester to the Balsams Hotel at Dixville Notch; outside the state, he had commissions as far afield as the Princess Hotel in Bermuda. Other Concord buildings include the Statehouse Annex and additions to the N.H. State Hospital.

In 1923 Whitcher was paid \$1,676.63 for the plans for the Millville School; the contractor, Hutchinson Building Co. of Concord, was paid \$27,910.24; and total cost of the school was \$30,415.67. The plans for Millville show the sure hand of a mature architect. Volumes are handled well, and the discreet use of decoration reveals a visual sensibility where economy is understood. There is a sophistication, too, in Whitcher's demonstration of his conversance with both contemporary and revival styles; the hipped roof of the Millville building, for example, is Georgian in idea, but Whitcher's rendering of it allies it fully with Wright's Prairie Style.

The Millville School is integrated well into the neighborhood, complementing buildings in the area in scale, style and materials. Scattered outcroppings of granite in surrounding wooded areas provide a naturalistic reference for cut granite detailing on the building, and the red brick with which the school is constructed, while not made locally, recalls rich deposits of clay at Millville. The historical references of the Georgian styling are particularly apt in a neighborhood where there are so many extant 18th and early 19th century dwellings. The choice of Georgian Revival appears to be an early example in

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Concord, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	9	2	9	0	8	2	0	4	7	8	5	7	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Lyn Ray
Preservation Consultant

organization date April 1985

street & number Frazier Brook Road telephone (603) 768-3266

city or town South Danbury, state New Hampshire 03230

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9/26/85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

date 11-7-85

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Concord, and relates the building stylistically to other institutional structures built soon after in the area between Millville and the city proper: Pleasant View Home (1925-27), Odd Fellows Home (1932), Concord High School (1926). The Millville School is Concord's only elementary school in the Georgian Revival style; other elementary buildings, which are also much larger than the Millville building, tend to variants of Romanesque or Renaissance Revival. The diminutive size of the building, compared with other schools in the Concord system and other Georgian institutions in the neighborhood, gives it a certain intimacy that contrasts pleasantly with them, as with the more romantic Gothic structures within the precincts of St. Paul's School across the road.

The 1923 building designed by Witcher replaced an earlier school on the site. It appears that from the time of settlement (c.1735) until the end of the 18th century, school was taught in a neighborhood home. In 1801 a schoolhouse was built at Millville. Located on the south side of Hopkinton Road, just to the west of the intersection of Dunbarton Road with Hopkinton Road, the Millville School remained on this lot until 1895 when, in cooperation with St. Paul's School, it was moved across the road, to land given by St. Paul's for use of the school, at the northeast corner of Hopkinton and Fiske Roads.¹ The school stood here until 1923, when it was replaced by the nominated property, constructed on the same lot but moved back from the road, to the north, a space equivalent to the depth of the earlier school building. The prior building was sold,² and the site was smoothed for a playground, with the idea that it could, at a future date, be utilized for expansion of the school.

In all, there have been three structures to carry the name of Millville School. The school built in 1801 served until 1860,³ when it was replaced by a frame building which, enlarged and amended, served until 1923. Improvements made in 1900 to the 1861 building are of particular interest. At that time a second classroom was added to the building, resulting in the Millville School being the only Concord district school with two rooms, at a time when several schools in the city had no more than two rooms. This modification of the one-room plan was elaborated in the new building of 1923, which provided three classroom areas for semi-graded use.

In 1982 the school at Millville was closed in an effort to reduce costs in the Concord school system. In 1983 the building was purchased for use as a medical facility, which opened in 1984. The exterior of the building has been preserved in keeping with its historical appearance; the interior has utilized the open space inherent in Witcher's plan, where sliding panels between the classroom areas permitted the main block of the school to be entirely open.

Settlement. The nominated property, which was built in 1923 and replaced an earlier school on the site, is now the only independent non-residential building to index development at "Millville," a settlement at the western edge of Concord which has been absorbed in the plant of St. Paul's School. The presence of a school at Millville from the first period of tax-paid schooling in Concord gives indication of a valid community at Millville from the earliest history of the city, and helps to establish a sense of the dynamics of settlement at Concord.

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In the section of the Merrimack where Concord was laid out, there is no significant drop in the river whose falls elsewhere (e.g., Suncook, Manchester, Lowell) encouraged an accretion of mills which were constructed initially for the processing of lumber and grain, and amplified later for the manufacture of cloth that made New England an industrial empire. Only two sites on the river provided usable water power at Concord: Sewall's Falls to the north, and Garvin's Falls to the south. Some two to three miles west of the main settlement at Concord, however, the fall of the Turkey River in the area that would become Millville offered advantageous location for water-powered mills. In order to encourage mills on the Turkey River and to obtain some defense for the vulnerable western flank of the nascent city, a millright with 140 acres was offered here in 1732 among the original land grants at Concord. A mill was operating by 1735, and within a short time other mills had been built. By the first quarter of the 19th century, several grist mills and a saw mill were supplemented by mills manufacturing cloth, knives, locks, whetstones and chairs. In addition, a deposit of clay in the area had attracted at least one potter by 1790. Some dozen potters in successive generations continued to produce redware at Millville until 1885. The diary of the most prominent Millville potter, Daniel Clark (working at Millville from 1793 to 1828), is preserved in the collections of the N.H. Historical Society at Concord. Millville appears also to have had its share of intelligentsia. And another resident, Moses Shute, was an accomplished early 19th century portrait painter whose work is ranked with the best of the American mannerist style.

Development at Millville was significantly altered in 1845 when a mill property owned there by Ephraim Abbot was mortgaged to George C. Shattuck, a Boston physician. In 1847 Shattuck took title to the property and made it his summer home; in 1855 he gave the property to found St. Paul's School, a preparatory school that soon obtained national prominence. Through incremental acquisitions, beginning in 1865 and continuing through 1930, St. Paul's School bought up almost all the properties in the Millville area--farms, mills, cottages, estates, woodlots, shorerights, millrights, dams. Although many of Millville's original late 18th and early-to-mid 19th century structures remain, they have been adapted and incorporated in the St. Paul's plant as dormitories, staff housing or administrative offices. As a consequence, the Millville School is the only extant structure representing Millville's community history that has not been subsumed in the St. Paul's School identity.

Over the years the Millville School has stood as a local landmark, denoting the perceived edge of Concord, the point at which one comes into or leaves the city; and topographic features have heightened a sense of approach and departure. Coming from the west, on Hopkinton Road, one descends a long hill, ascends again, descends a lesser hill and there is the school, announcing "Concord." Leaving the city, the school represents the edge of the built-up metropolitan area. The reversed topographic sequence of ascent-descent-ascent, followed by passage along a wooded stretch of road punctuated with early farmhouses, contributes to a sense of having left Concord, although the actual political line between Concord and the adjoining town of Hopkinton is some two to three miles to the west. There are other structures and other institutions in the area that could serve the function of marking the edge of Concord; but from its early history, the Millville School has been that landmark. Since the school was closed in 1982, it has been purchased for use as a medical center, opened in 1984. With its exterior thoughtfully preserved, the school continues to stand as local landmark.

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Education. The building constructed in 1923 for the Millville School is significant in the history of education as an example of integration of the one-room concept in a city system at a time when ungraded schools were being consolidated into graded schools placed at some central location to which students were bussed from their respective neighborhoods or districts. It is also an example of a public school which enjoyed something of mascot status to a top preparatory school of worldwide reputation: children of St. Paul's faculty and staff attended lower grades at Millville, and students at St. Paul's with expertise in specific areas served as junior teachers at Millville.

A school at Millville dates from the first period of a tax-paid public system in Concord. For some time there was only one school at Concord, built at the north end of town in 1742; the balance of schooling was provided by itinerant instructors who taught occasional terms in neighborhoods where parents provided tuition. The first allocation of Concord school funds by districts was made in 1767, and included an appropriation for a school at Millville. This school was apparently kept in a neighborhood home until 1801, when a schoolhouse was built at Millville in order to consolidate two districts known as Mill Road and Hopkinton Road districts. In 1807, when the New Hampshire legislature mandated that towns "form and organize school districts, define their boundaries and erect new or purchase and repair schoolhouses already in use," Concord was divided into sixteen districts, with Millville designated No. 8. In 1895 the state legislature abolished the district school system in New Hampshire, and adopted a town system, whereby district schools were reorganized in Town Districts appended to Union (city) districts; Millville was designated as No. 27 in the Concord Town District. In 1917 all schools serving the Concord area were integrated in the city system. At this time seven of the ten still operative district schools were sold; Millville, so vigorous that by 1923 a new building would be required, was a survivor. In the 1960s there began to be talk of closing Millville to improve cost effectiveness in the Concord system, but neighborhood sentiment and support for the school kept it open until 1982.

From its earliest history the school at Millville appears to have had a tenor that set it apart from other district schools. Enrollment was always strong;⁴ teaching achieved a continuity that was lacking in other outlying schools;⁵ and the neighborhood adopted it with interest.⁶ In 1900 a second classroom was appended to the Millville building, and the school was divided into an upper level and a lower level, providing some grading of the open structure of the one-room concept. It was the only district school in the Concord system to have two rooms. When Millville was annexed to the city system in 1917, what had been the largest of the district schools became the smallest of the city schools. The new building of 1923 preserved a loosely-graded structure that allowed flexibility appropriate to a small school, at a time when prevailing policy for city schools was a fully graded program. This vestigial "old-fashioned" conduct of the school placed Millville at the forefront of "new" educational theory when the open concept was reintroduced in American schools in the 1960s. The intimacy of the school and its affiliations with St. Paul's made it a very strong and progressive school up until its closing in 1982.

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Notes

- 1. St. Paul's School desired to build an inn for parents and alumni on the lot where the Millville district school was located. In 1895 St. Paul's accordingly purchased the desired lot from the school district and gave the use of a lot (but not the land itself) across Hopkinton Road, to which the Millville School was relocated. As it happened, the projected inn was not built on the old school lot. Instead, William H. Foster, who was then vice-rector, built "a commanding residence" there which later became a dormitory [Foster]. The inn was re-sited a short distance to the east. The downstairs had a dining room open to the public, and the upstairs provided rooms for visiting alumni. In 1950 the inn was converted to business offices; it is presently used as a dormitory.*
- 2. The building was sold for \$110.00 to E.W. Gaige, a Concord carpenter residing at 8 Charles Street.*
- 3. Arguments for a new building stressed that a teacher could not be expected to teach, or students expected to learn, in the building that then "passed for a schoolhouse at Millville." The case was possibly won, however, by the direct suggestion that "a schoolhouse, such an one as this District should have, would so improve the general appearance of the neighborhood that it would well repay all who are not otherwise personally interested in the school."*
- 4. The Millville School is consistently identified as "one of the largest and most advanced schools in the city, outside of the Union District." Records for the early years of the 19th century indicate a usual attendance of some 30-40 students. By the end of the 19th century, enrollment had increased to 75. After construction of a new building in 1923, about 100 students were taught each year at Millville.*
- 5. At a time when it was the custom for a teacher to remain at a district school for only a single term or sometimes two, teachers at Millville tended to stay on year after year. Judging from school reports, Millville was the first outlying school in the Concord system to develop a regular staff and to engage a principal. A school committee observed in 1885, "while social interests have thus missed the excitement which the frequent advent of a new teacher brings, the school itself has in all essential points gained greatly."*
- 6. School reports mention neighborhood involvement with the school. An example is this note appended to an end-of-year evaluation for 1879: "This school district has a small library, which was started several years ago by . . . friends of the school, and has received very considerable additions. It is an institution worthy of all the interest which the people of the district take in it, and one which might with great profit be copied elsewhere, tending as it does to engage the attention of children upon suitable subjects, and form in them a taste for good reading, and offering also to older persons the ready means of continuing that culture of mind of which the school-room should be expected to accomplish but the beginning."*

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9. *Major bibliographical references*

Grace Page Amsden, "The Mills on Turkey River" in A Capital for New Hampshire (typescript, 1950, N.H. Historical Society).

City of Concord, N.H. Annual Reports, 1850-1924.

William W. Flint, "Appendix" to Arthur Stanwood Pier, St. Paul's School, 1855-1934 (New York: Charles Scribner's, 1934).

James O. Lyford (ed.), History of Concord, New Hampshire (Concord: Rumford Press, 1903).

Manchester Union-Leader, 26 August 1940: obituary for C.R. Whitcher.

Hobart Pillsbury, New Hampshire Resources, Attractions and Its People (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1927): bibliographical volume 2 (C.R. Whitcher).

William Whitcher, Descendants of Chase Whitcher of Warren, N.H. (Woodsville, N.H.: News Book and Job Print, 1907).

10. Boundary description and justification

Millville School is bounded to the south by Hopkinton Road; to the east by a wooded lot owned by St. Paul's School; to the north by a dwelling typical of the neighborhood owned by St. Paul's School; to the west by Fiske Road.

*The nominated portion of the property, which represents the land area historically associated with the Millville School, includes the land on which the school sits, the service area behind the building, and the paved area in front of the building, presently used for parking, which was formerly the school playground and before that was the site of an earlier school building moved from across Hopkinton Road in 1895 and replaced by the present building in 1923. This portion of the property is marked * on the accompanying site plan.*

The property incorporated in the designated bounds corresponds to Tracts No. 3320A, 3320B and 3321 and a portion of Lot 97-3-13, as represented on Map No. 97 in the City of Concord (N.H.) Tax Assessor's Office and recorded at the Merrimack County Registry of Deeds: Book 1453, Page 439; Book 1453, Page 443; Book 1453, Page 447.

* NOTE: *The boundaries of the nominated property have been highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map (8-10-3).*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

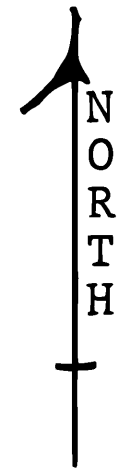
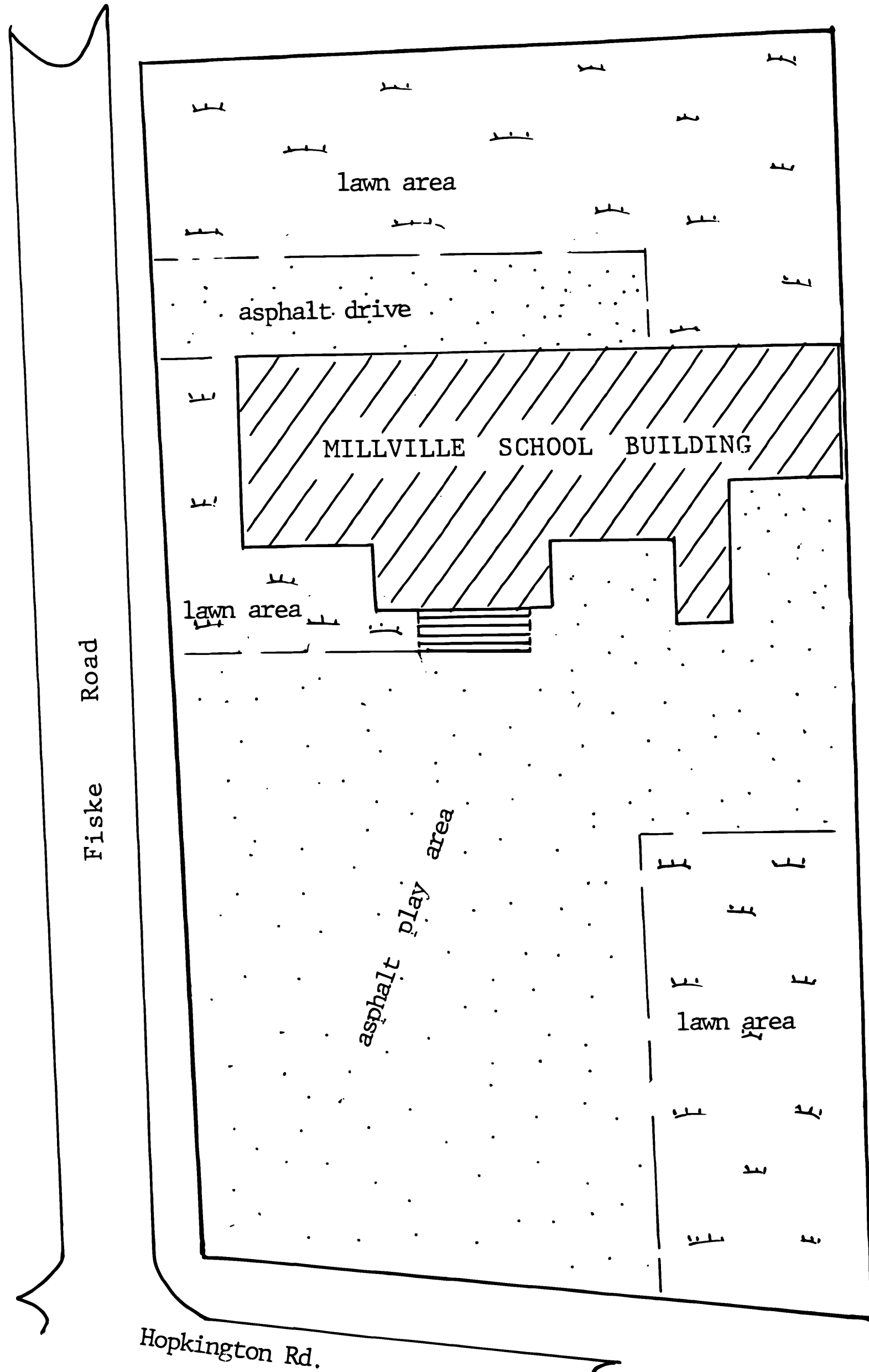
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet 8

Item number 10

Page 3



(not to scale)

SCALE
1" = 25'

MILLVILLE SCHOOL
Concord, N.H.