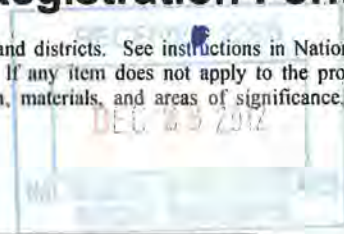


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

7

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: North School
Other names/site number: Brick School
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 63 Amesbury Road
City or town: Kensington State: NH County: Rockingham
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

<i>Richard A. Boswell</i>	<i>DSHPO</i>	<i>12-17-12</i>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<i>NH Division of Historical Resources</i>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2-13-13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION – school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

CULTURE – museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY – Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE/granite, BRICK, WOOD/Weatherboard, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Brick School (known historically as the North School), built 1842, is a well-preserved brick, one-room schoolhouse in the Greek Revival-style. The one-story, gable-front brick main block is augmented by a one-story, wood-frame, gable-roofed rear ell (built 1920). The regular openings on the four-bay façade include three large 12/12 sash windows and one entry, in the fourth bay. The Brick School was the only brick schoolhouse constructed in Kensington and is one of four remaining schoolhouses in different parts of the town, though the only one not converted to residential use. Sitting on granite block underpinnings, the brick walls rise to an asphalt-clad gable roof. The majority of historic finishes on the exterior and interior are from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. The interior plan consists of an integral vestibule, one large schoolroom, and the unfinished ell that includes two small partitioned off spaces for separate boys and girls toilets. The schoolroom contains a mix of mid-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century finishes, including plaster-covered walls above horizontal board wainscoting, blackboards, and edge-and-center-bead board ceiling with suspended milk glass light fixtures. The south-facing building sits at the northerly end of a small trapezoidal parcel at the northwest corner of the intersection of Amesbury Road/NH

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Route 150 and Moulton Ridge Road/North Road, in a largely rural setting with several nearby eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farm houses and open fields. The schoolhouse was built on the lot of the 1798 schoolhouse that was moved diagonally across the street at the time of the construction of the new schoolhouse.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Brick School is located at *Brick School Corner* (also known as Tuck's Corner), in the northwest corner of the four-way intersection of Amesbury Road/NH Route 150, North Road, and Moulton Ridge Road in the northerly part of Kensington. Amesbury Road/NH Route 150 is the principal north-south road through Kensington, and the main road between Amesbury, Massachusetts, to the south and Exeter, New Hampshire, to the north. The road runs diagonally through the center of Kensington and was laid out in various segments in the eighteenth and nineteenth century (1739 Pevear Lane to Meetinghouse, 1754 Eastman to Lamprey Corners, 1755 Eastman Corner to South Hampton line, 1832 from Meetinghouse to Brick School, 1838 from Brick School to Court Street in Exeter) (Sawyer 1946, 247). Moulton Ridge Road/North Road was one of the first three main roads through Kensington, largely following the east-west ridge lines. It consisted of the southern end of Drinkwater, North Road, Moulton (or Red Oak) Ridge Road, and the western section of Route 108 to the Kingston line. The original route is no longer in use as a continuous east-west through road, but has been divided into segments, intersecting with newer north-south and diagonally running roads.

The south-facing brick building is set back nearly 100' from Moulton Ridge Road at the northerly end of the 0.4-acre trapezoidal-shaped parcel. The Brick School corner remains largely rural with a mix of open fields and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century farm houses nearby. Amesbury Road runs along the easterly side of the school, separated by a roughly 20'-wide grass strip. The westerly side of the school lot is lined with mature deciduous trees and conifers, separating it from the abutting fields to the west. Across the street in the northeast corner of the intersection is a substantial early nineteenth-century brick Federal double house with attached outbuildings fronting on North Road, just northeast of its intersection with Amesbury Road. Open fields and smaller residences of varying ages are nearby on lots to the north and west, and on the south side of Moulton Ridge Road. The lot has contained a schoolhouse since 1798. That building is now located diagonally across the street, having been moved and converted to a residence at the time of the construction of the Brick School.

Exterior

The Brick School, built 1842, is a brick, one-story, four-bay-wide gable-front building with a lower height one-story frame rear ell (added 1920). An exterior brick flue chimney is centered on the rear elevation. The brick walls are laid in a variant of the American Common bond with every tenth row comprised of alternating headers and stretchers. Three granite

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steps lead to the front entry. A four-light transom is above the six-panel entry door. The classroom is well lit by three 12/12 sash windows in the first three bays of the façade and a row of five 6/6 sash windows along the west wall (added 1918). Additional natural light is provided by a single 12/12 sash window on the rear elevation. Originally there was a second window on this elevation but it was removed at the time of the addition of the rear ell in 1920. Each of the gable ends have a single 6/6 sash window providing light to the attic story; the rear elevation one is largely covered by the added exterior brick chimney. The rear ell has two small window openings with a glazed light in each on the easterly elevation, lighting each of the toilets. On the westerly wall of the ell, adjacent to a doorway with a rolling door, is a large 12/12 sash window, relocated from the rear wall of the brick section at the time of the ell addition.¹

The simple trim includes a corbelled cornice on the long elevations comprised of a stretcher row between rows of angled bricks. The three rows wrap around the gable edges to create cornice returns on both gable ends. On the façade the window lintels are simply brick headers laid horizontally while a splayed lintel of brick headers laid vertically is used above the window in the gable end. A granite header is above the basement window in the granite underpinnings on the façade. This was added after the removal at an unknown date of the bulkhead historically in this location (see historic photos). The façade gable is trimmed only with a flush raking cornice board. At the cornice line is a plaque that reads "North School 1842 Kensington, N.H.", added by the Kensington Historical Society.

Interior

The interior of the Brick School consists of a single classroom accessed from the integral entry vestibule in the southeast corner. The finishes are a mix predominantly of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century finishes. Edge-and-center-bead boards cover the classroom ceiling from which four milk glass light fixtures are suspended. Walls are plaster with wide horizontal board wainscoting. A long blackboard spans much of the easterly wall, the only unfenestrated wall in the building. A second smaller one is roughly centered on the northerly wall between the window and doorways to the rear ell. The flooring is fir floor boards, installed in 1937 (Webber 2012).² In the northwest corner, screened by a metal screen is a stove, installed 1923, replacing two earlier stoves that vented out of interior chimney flues at the north and south gable ends. Evidence of these remains on the upper portions of the north and south walls. The desks are not original. Holes in the flooring show that after the installation of the floor the desks faced north (Webber 2012). Other evidence in the flooring shows the location of a girls coat closet in the northeast corner (Webber 2012). The rear ell, accessed by a pair of doorways on the north wall, is mostly unfinished with the exception of the southeast corner. That corner is roughly finished with horizontal boards and divided into two spaces, originally a two-holer for the boys and a chemical toilet for the girls. The latter was accessible from the classroom and while that for the boys was accessed from the ell. The two-holer has been converted to a storage space with shelving.

¹ Evidence of the location of the window can be seen in the brick wall above the doorway from the ell into the classroom.

² Joan Webber, Archivist, Kensington Historical Society, kindly reviewed the *Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Schools* published in the Annual Town Reports of Kensington to establish dates for changes to the schoolhouse.

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Changes Since Construction

In keeping with changes ideas about education, especially in terms of lighting, ventilation, and finishes, the schoolhouse underwent alterations, especially in the early twentieth century. By the 1910s the school was run down and the State Board of Health mandated improvements as the school was considered unhealthy (Webber 2012). In 1918 the row of windows were installed on the westerly elevation to improve the natural lighting in the classroom. Two years later, in 1920, the rear ell was added to provide storage space and to house separate toilet facilities for the boys and girls (replacing the original brick outhouse that was removed by the early 1930s). In 1923 a new stove and metal jacket were installed, along with a new exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The chimney replaced the two older interior stove flue chimneys at each gable end. In 1937 new flooring was installed and a fence was put up around the front playground. The building was finally electrified in 1938 (Webber 2012).

Integrity

The Brick School has a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The exterior finishes and trim, interior plan and finishes, and window sash, are all intact. The major changes, notably the wood-frame rear addition, bank of windows in the westerly wall, and exterior brick flue chimney were all done within the historic period. These changes augmented the main block and did not compromise its integrity as a one-room school house. The newer interior finishes such as the fir flooring and edge-and-center-bead board ceiling were all added in the early twentieth century, well within the historic period. At that time the building was still in use as a school. The architectural integrity and prominent location along a primary thoroughfare in the town of Kensington in the vicinity of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century residences sited mostly on larger parcels and open fields contribute to the historic feeling. The property has integrity of location. Though no longer a school, it continues to convey its association, now maintained by the Kensington Historical Society as a one-room schoolhouse museum.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Education

Period of Significance
1842-1952

Significant Dates
1842 (Construction)
1918-1920 (new bank of windows, rear ell)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The 1842 Brick School (historically the North School) is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for significance in the Area of Architecture. The building was the only brick one-room schoolhouse constructed in Kensington, is one of four surviving one-room schoolhouses in Kensington, and is the only one retaining its historic school-related design and interior features and the only one not adapted for residential uses. The property is significant at the local level as a rare brick example of a mid-nineteenth-century rural one-room schoolhouse in the Greek Revival style and as a recognized landmark in the Town of Kensington. The building was in use as a one-room schoolhouse from the time of its completion in 1842 until 1952. Since 1972 the building has been maintained by the Kensington Historical Society as a schoolhouse museum and thus continues to serve as a site of community educational programs. The schoolhouse retains the character-defining architectural features and details, materials, and craftsmanship that convey its architectural significance as a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival brick one-room schoolhouse with early twentieth-century modifications in keeping with changing ideas about school spaces and proper light, heat, and ventilation. The massing, fenestration, and decorative detailing are all characteristic of this type, style, and period of construction and alterations over a more than 100-year period of use. The plan, with only one entry, is somewhat atypical and the use of brick construction is somewhat rare in the rural setting. The distinguishing features that constitute the style include the gable-front façade, regular fenestration on the facade, the brick corbelled cornice and cornice returns, and entry with transom light. The interior is significant for its original and historic finishes such as plaster walls above horizontal board wainscoting, 12/12 sash windows, and raised field four-panel doors into the rear ell. The bank of windows along the westerly wall, fir flooring, edge-and-center-bead board ceiling, suspended milk glass light fixtures, and rear ell addition though early twentieth-century alterations, are well within the historic period and were done when the building was still in use as a schoolhouse. The Brick School has a high degree of architectural integrity making the property a good example of the building practices over a period of time in history. The school is also nominated for listing under Criterion A for significance in the Area of Education at the local level for its association with the growth and development of public education in Kensington. The Period of Significance for the property represents the years of its design, construction, and completion, 1842, through 1952, when it ceased being used as a school, with the significant dates of 1918 and 1920 relating to the window and rear ell additions. The school retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion C: Architecture

The Brick School, District No. 1, is significant for both building type and style as Kensington's most architecturally significant and intact surviving schoolhouse and the only one constructed in that style and in brick. The other three extant schoolhouses, also one-room buildings, date to either 1798 or 1873, are of wood frame construction, and have all been converted to residential use. The construction of the schoolhouse coincides with the height of popularity of the Greek Revival for a range of public buildings, especially in the 1830s and 1840s. A number of other institutional buildings in Kensington are contemporary with the school and were also built in the Greek Revival style, though all are of wood frame construction. They include the Christian Meetinghouse (later the Grange, built 1838), the Union Church (now the Universalist Church, built 1839-1840), and the Town Hall (built 1846). While there are a small number of brick houses in Kensington, none are contemporary with the schoolhouse or in the Greek Revival style. The Kensington Brick School features many of the characteristics common to the mid-nineteenth century rural one-room schoolhouse but is also distinctive for its brick construction and four-bay façade with a single entry leading to a vestibule.

The use of brick for schoolhouses are particularly rare in the period before 1830 in part because communities unwilling or unable to make that kind of investment in a school building (Garvin 1996, 2). They would become somewhat more prevalent for one-room schoolhouses in subsequent decades but in isolated examples. Historically schools in New Hampshire received little support and the school buildings tended to be of poor quality and poorly maintained. The construction of the Brick School occurred during the early stages of education reform which included improvement of schoolhouses. In 1837 Massachusetts created the Board of Education and appointed Horace Mann, who would become a vocal education reformer, Secretary. The following year Mann established *The Common School Journal*, a venue for education reform principles including improved schoolhouses. There is no way to know if the individuals involved in the construction of the Brick School were familiar with that publication or the ideas then circulating about schoolhouses. The New Hampshire Legislature did not establish a similar entity until 1846, a State Commission of Common Schools. The Commissioner's first annual report of the following year emphasized schoolhouse architecture in particular. The report noted that schoolhouses throughout the state tended to be inconveniently located, poorly planned, and detrimental to the health and morals of the students. It also noted that many districts were rebuilding and often upon an improved plan (Garvin 1996, 2). Entreaties by the New Hampshire Commissioners of Common Schools, beginning in the late 1840s led to the upgrade of existing school buildings or the construction of new ones with improved plans and in particular an increase in the number and size of windows, especially on the south elevation (Garvin 1996, 2). Kensington's construction of a new North School in 1842 precedes these state-wide efforts while clearly incorporating the developing ideas about education and architecture.

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Construction of the school was done by a group of Kensington residents, many unidentified. Residents hauled brick to the site with teams of oxen. Labor on the foundation began in April, and the building was completed by November 1842. John W. Shaw provided the granite sills and steps (Sawyer 1946, 224). The stone foundation was the work of John Blaisdell, who also did the foundations for the Christian Church (now the Grange) and the Universalist Church. Other known work of his includes the brick house on Shaw's Hill (Sawyer 1946, 273). It is not known if he also constructed the school's brick walls.

Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information

When first laid out, the large town of Hampton included what would become North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Kingston, East Kingston and Danville, as well as part of Seabrook. Kensington began to petition for status as a town as early as 1740, and in 1761 it was set off from Hampton Falls (Sawyer 1946, 57). In 1762 the first town meeting was held and the first representative was sent to the New Hampshire General Court in Exeter (Sawyer 1926, 48). Education was an important facet of early New England life and its history in Kensington is no exception. Beginning when Kensington was still a parish of Hampton Falls, the residents established schools, though initially they were held in houses rather than in purpose-built buildings. Locating schoolhouses in proximity to school children was always an issue. Consequently there tended to be several schools spread out between the north and south parts of town. In March of 1738, the Parish of Kensington voted to set up three schools, on Horsehill, Stumpfield and Drinkwater Roads, but this was not done right away. From 1738 to 1741, school was kept in the meetinghouse. From 1742-45, it was held in private homes including those of Squire Ezekiel Dow, Dr. Benjamin Rowe, and Elihu Chase, as well as Samuel Fellows, William Evans, and Widow Ward (Sawyer 1946, 215-216). In 1746, the parish again voted to have three schools.

The first town owned school building was the house of Deacon Abraham Moulton on North Road, purchased in 1751, where children from the north part of the parish went. The building was one story, measuring roughly 14' x 30', with a fireplace at one end (Deed 1751 45/309; Sawyer 1946, 216). Winter terms were held there for all children (Sawyer 1946, 51, 216). The first true schoolhouse was built on South Road opposite Beaver Dam Road sometime before 1758. After 1760, the Stumpfield Road school was kept in the home of Elihu Chase (near the corner of Trundlebed) (Sawyer 1946, 216; Sawyer 1926, 38). By 1762 the newly established town voted to build a 20' x 20' Grammar School in the center near the meetinghouse. It was completed in 1763. The three smaller schoolhouses were attended by the younger children and by all students during the winter months, when travel to the town center was difficult (Sawyer 1946, 217). Beginning in 1774 the building was used only in the temperate season and in that same year the town erected five schoolhouses. There were two on the Middle Road, one of which was at the corner of Amesbury Road and Pevear Lane. The other was on western Stumpfield. One was located on South Road at the corner of Highland Road, and two were on North Road, including one at the corner of Moulton Ridge and Hilliard Roads and one at Prescott Corner. School was held in these various locations on a rotating basis. Each building measured just 10' x 14'. On the interior each was furnished with two rows of benches set on a sloping floor (Sawyer 1946, 218). In 1779 the

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Town voted to discontinue use of the Grammar School in the town center and it was sold (Sawyer 1946, 218; Perry 2000).

In 1797 a town warrant was posted presenting several alternatives for improved schoolhouses and equal level of instruction in each district. The alternative selected was to have three schools, one on each of the three main roads (North, Middle, and South) (Sawyer 1946, 218). Parcels along each of the roads were acquired from Kensington residents. At the same time the Town disposed of its older buildings (Sawyer 1946, 218). The North Road parcel, roughly thirteen square rods, was acquired from Elijah Shaw in October 1797 "for the sole purpose of a School & to remain their property so long as they may improve the same for the aforesaid purpose & no longer" along what was then the road to Brentwood, now Moulton Ridge Road (Deed 1797 149/178). At that time Amesbury Road had not been extended north to what became the Brick School corner. In 1798 three new wood-frame schoolhouses were built. All were 20' x 20' with a peaked roof, windows on three sides, and a wood storage shed along the fourth. Inside there were four rows of benches and heat was provided by a fireplace and later a box stove (Hazlett 1915, 486). Of the three, only the North School remains extant though it was moved south of the intersection of Amesbury Road and North Road and converted to residential use in 1842 (Sawyer 1946, 219).

With the new century education became a focus of the state. New Hampshire passed a series of laws in 1805, 1808, 1825, 1827, 1842, and later, that made the construction, repair, and staffing of the district schools the responsibility of the individual school districts. In addition, each district selected a clerk to maintain the records, independently of those of the selectmen or town (Garvin 2005, 2). Kensington was redistricted in 1839 into two school districts, each responsible for its own funding and administration. North Road was District No. 1; the Middle and South Roads were combined into District No. 2, with terms alternating between the two older (1798) schoolhouses (Sawyer 1946:219). Soon thereafter, in 1842, the town erected a new North School in brick.

By the early 1870s the schoolhouses in District 2 were in poor condition so in 1873 the District voted to build new ones, known as the East and West Schools (Sawyer 1946:222-223). The identical buildings cost \$750 to construct. Both are still extant, though now converted to residential use. The East School retains a high degree of integrity. In 1954 the American Legion Post No. 105, formed 1947-48 by forty-six local veterans, initially held their meetings in the Brick School and the Town Hall. They then purchased the East School, remodeled it and built an addition (Potts 1987, 16). The West School was moved and attached to a house as the ell. As of 1880, there were forty-two students in the North District 1, thirty-two in the East School of the southern district, and twenty-six in the West School. The School District system was abolished by the State in 1885, consolidating the responsibility for the construction, repair, and maintenance of the town schools under a single townwide school district, specifically the newly established School Board (Garvin 2005, 2). This revived an earlier conflict between the north and south parts of the town. The north had almost half of the pupils, but the south had two schools and received two-thirds of the funding (Sawyer 1946, 221-222).

Local children socialized in groups based on what schoolhouse they attended. The West School was more isolated, while North School was nearer to Exeter and therefore more

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sophisticated. Kensington students felt more town identity when they went to other towns for high school (H. Bodwell Sr. *Community News* 6/97). Children attended high school in Exeter, Amesbury, Haverhill or Kingston (Sanborn Seminary) depending on where in town they lived. Some drove there by horse and wagon, others boarded with families near the school during the week (G. Lamprey Leroy *Community News* 9/96). In the coldest months students could ice skate to school in Exeter up the river from the Great Meadow (M. Armstrong *Community News* 1/97).

In the early twentieth century the condition of the North School remained an issue. A new toilet was installed in 1921, followed by a stove, and another indoor toilet in 1931 (Kensington Town Reports). The Superintendent of schools had recommended that the brick outhouse at the school be removed. The school received new roof shingles that year (Kensington Town Report). In 1941, the West School was closed and the pupils transferred to the North School. Some were transported by automobile, including that of their teacher who provided the "first bus service." The local PTA was formed in 1937.

Construction on a new Elementary School for grades one through six began in 1950. It was dedicated in 1952 and the last two schoolhouses closed. In 1971 the Kensington Historical Society was formed and took over maintenance of the Brick School the following year.

Brick School
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Brick School Exhibits, Kensington Historical Society.

Garvin, James L.

1996 "Report on the District Number Eight Schoolhouse Peterborough, New Hampshire." Copy on file NHDHR, Concord, NH.

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1991 *American's Country Schools*. 2nd Edition. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press

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Monroe, Lynne Emerson (editor)

1994-2000 *Community News*. Newsletter of the Kensington Community Church.

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Preservation Company (Lynne Monroe and Kari Laprey)

1997 "Historic Properties in Kensington, New Hampshire." Kensington Townwide Area Form (Area K). Copy on file NHDHR, Concord, NH.

Sawyer, Rev. Roland D.

1946 History of Kensington, New Hampshire. Reprinted 1972, Seabrook, NH: Woodbury Press, Inc.

United States Office of Education

1878 *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1876*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Historic Photographs

Collection of the Kensington Public Library.

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Personal Correspondence

Joan Webber, Kensington Historical Society, Aug-Sept 2012.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 42.939576 | -70.949395 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the National Registered nominated Brick School is the legally recorded parcel that contains the historic building. This is the parcel owned by the Town of Kensington. The boundary is shown on Town of Kensington tax map 11, parcel 34. The parcel is trapezoidal. On the south, the Brick School parcel is defined by Moulton Ridge Road. On the west the parcel is defined by parcel 41 and on the north by parcel 35-1. Amesbury Road/NH Route 150 defines the easterly side of the parcel.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Brick School parcel has had roughly the same boundaries since Elihu Shaw deeded a roughly thirteen square rod parcel on Moulton Ridge Road to the town of Kensington for a school lot.

1. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura B. Driemeyer, Lynne Monroe, Teresa Hill
organization: Preservation Company
street & number: 5 Hobbs Road
city or town: Kensington state: NH zip code: 03833
e-mail PreservationCompany@comcast.net
telephone: 603.778.1799
date: September 2012

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Brick School
Name of Property

Rockingham, NH
County and State



Brick School
Name of Property

Rockingham, NH
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Brick School
City or Vicinity: Kensington
County: Rockingham State: NH
Photographer: Lynne Emerson Monroe
Date Photographed: August 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 0001
Façade, camera facing northwest

Photo 0002
Westerly elevation with bank of windows, added 1918, camera facing southeast

Photo 0003
Easterly and rear elevations, main block and rear ell (added 1920), camera facing southwest

Photo 0004
Interior, classroom, camera facing northeast

Photo 0005
Interior, vestibule, camera facing southeast

Brick School

Rockingham, NH

Name of Property

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

NORTH SCHOOL
1842
KENSINGTON, N.H.









Welcome to our first school
Built in 1870 and 1873
Example Historical Society
Dorothy Smith
1916



Handwritten text on the right blackboard, including names like "Miss Smith" and dates like "1916".



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY North School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Rockingham

DATE RECEIVED: 12/28/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/13/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000007

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-13-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.