

56-1241



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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: Brick School
Other names/site number: Mildred M. Fox School
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 3 East Main Street
City or town: Paris State: Maine County: Oxford
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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

<u>Krist F. Mohnney, SHPO</u>	<u>5/2/2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
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

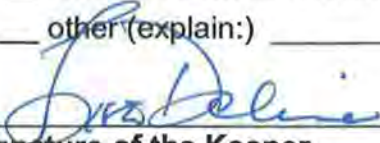
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4. National Park Service Certification

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:)


Signature of the Keeper

6/26/17
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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE, WOOD, STEEL,
SYNTHETIC MEMBRANE ROOFING

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 1940 Brick School is a two-story rectangular block with a flat roof in a very restrained Classical Revival style. The walls are brick masonry on an elevated board-form concrete foundation. Two pedimented porticos are located on the primary (west) façade, with a single matching portico on the east elevation. The interior of the school largely retains its historic floor plan and interior finishes on all three floors. The Brick School is set at the rear of a flat 1.67 acre L-shaped lot in the village of South Paris, Oxford County, Maine with its principal elevation facing to the west, not toward East Main Street to the south. A four-foot tall chain-link fence runs along the sidewalk at the street and continues around the whole property, stepping up to six feet tall along the north and west sides of the property. A deep lawn extends from East Main Street to the building with a paved driveway near the west property line. Its village setting includes nearby historic homes, a 19th century church, and several historic commercial buildings. The commercial downtown of South Paris is located a short distance to the east. The west property line makes a right-angle turn westerly before reaching the building, creating the short leg of the L-shaped lot. There is paved parking near the west elevation of the building with a grassy playground area to the west of the pavement. There is a paved basketball court

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and several paved paths within the playground area. The Little Androscoggin River forms the northern boundary of the property with mature trees located just beyond the fence.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The west (principal) elevation contains six bays set between broad areas of red brick masonry on either side, each with a two-story tall slightly recessed brick panel. These subtle panels have soldier course brick at the top and bottom. The parapet is approximately one foot taller above these wall sections than on the wall between them. On the first story, the first and sixth bays contain the building's principal entrances, with projecting wood pedimented porticos. The portico roofs are supported on square wood columns set on wood porches. The steps are also wood. The south portico has had both sides infilled with vertical v-groove boards between the columns and the building. Each entrance contains a pair of modern steel one-light doors set beneath an historic wood five light transom. The remaining bays contain historic twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung windows with brick sills. All six bays on the second story contain the same wood windows. All of these openings have soldier course brick headers and all of the windows have aluminum storm windows mounted on them. Brown aluminum flashing tops the parapet at the top of the wall. In the elevated concrete foundation there is a single plywood-filled window opening under the brick panel on the north end of the elevation and two similar openings with three-over-three windows on the south end of the elevation.

The south elevation, which faces the street, is ten bays wide on both stories and at the basement level. The basement level openings contain three-over-three windows in all the bays except the third, which contains a hinged wood panel that served as emergency egress from the basement. The first and second story bays contain twelve-over-twelve windows like those on the west elevation, except the seventh bay on the first story and the tenth bay on the second story. In these two bays, the historic window openings have been partially infilled with brick and modern metal slab doors installed to access an added iron fire escape. All of the first and second story window openings have soldier course brick headers and all of the windows have aluminum storm windows mounted on them. Above the four bays at center, the parapet steps up approximately one foot and a wood sign board reading "MILDRED M. FOX SCHOOL" is mounted there.

The east elevation is similar to the west elevation but is five bays wide, not six, between the brick paneled wall sections. There is only one entrance on this elevation, with matches those on the west except the wood porch has been replaced by concrete. The concrete porch is connected to a long concrete handicapped ramp with extends to the south beyond the building. Black iron pipe rails are installed on the ramp and porch. The doors and windows on this elevation match those already described. At the basement level, there are two window openings at the south end of the elevation, one near the center, and one on the north end. The first contains a three-over-three window, the second a hinged wood egress panel, the third is

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infilled with painted plywood and the fourth contains a three-over-three window. Two white painted metal pipes protrude through the infilled plywood opening and extend approximately ten feet northward then extend vertically approximately six feet and turn again, extending out from the wall several feet. These previously connected to a modern pellet boiler structure that was used to heat the building in the past ten years. That structure has been removed.

The difference between the six bays on the west elevation and the five bays on the east elevation results in the north elevation being split at the center, with the east half recessed approximately ten feet from the west half. The connecting wall is unrelieved brick. Each half of the north elevation is five bays wide with twelve-over-twelve windows matching those previously described. On the east half of the elevation, bay two on the first story and bay five on the second story have been infilled with brick and steel doors accessing an iron fire escape, as on the south elevation. The window in the third bay on the first story has been infilled with painted plywood. All bays on both stories of the east half of the north elevation have twelve-over-twelve windows. Each half of the north elevation contains one bay at the basement level. On the east half, a low steel slab door provides access to the basement. On the west half, the opening has been infilled with painted plywood.

Plan

The first story plan of the Brick School has corridors arranged in the shape of a reversed "h" connecting the three entry doors. The two parallel corridors each have a staircase to the second story. The staircase in the longer south corridor is a double stair and also connects down to the basement. The north and south ends of the building each contain two large classrooms. A former first floor classroom in between the two legs of the "h" was partitioned into restrooms and office support spaces in 1975. Two small offices are located off the short connecting corridor, opposite the restrooms. The second story plan is similar but the "h" shaped corridors have additional partitioning at the ends, creating small rooms. At the south end of the building, the stair splits at the landing extending north and south to connect the ends of the corridor. Six classrooms are arranged with two on each end and two at the center, with the short connecting corridor separating the center two rooms. The basement is divided into three sections, in line with the corridors above. The southern section is divided into several small rooms by the foundation walls of the 1888 school partially remaining within the existing building. The center section contains a partitioned boiler room within the larger unfinished space. The northern section is only partially excavated to access the low exit door in the north wall.

Interior finishes

Throughout the interior of the building, the walls are of painted plaster or gypsum board. Wood flooring exists below commercial carpeting in most areas of the first and second floor with VCT in the first story cross corridor and finished rooms in the basement. Historic wood trim includes door and window trim, chalkboard trays and frames, and the two staircases. Most of this trim has been painted, with the exception of the staircases. Interior doors are primarily historic one-light over five panel doors that may survive from the 1888 building. Slate blackboards have been replaced with modern dry-erase boards set in the historic frames. Baseboards are

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primarily modern vinyl base. Drop ceilings are installed in all of the spaces except the corridors, which have plaster or gypsum board ceilings. On the first floor, historic fiber board sheet material remains above the 1961 drop ceilings. On the second story, the fiber board has been removed and the wood framing is exposed above the drop ceiling. The restrooms have ceramic tile floors and typical mid-20th century fixtures and steel stall partitions. In the finished portion of the basement, walls and floors are painted concrete, plaster, or gypsum board. Ceilings are plaster.

Oxford Hills School District Annual Reports document that fluorescent lighting was installed in the early 1960's and interiors were updated.¹ In 1975, restrooms were relocated from the basement to the first story, the floors were carpeted, and the fire escapes replaced.² The suspended ceilings were likely first installed in 1961 with the fluorescent lighting (the 1961 light fixtures hang from the suspended ceiling grid). The acoustical fiber material on the walls was covered by gypsum board in one of these remodeling campaigns.

Overall, the building retains a good degree of integrity to the period of significance with some loss of integrity of design, workmanship and materials. The exterior is largely unchanged since 1967. The only significant alteration to the plan since 1940 appears to be the relocation of the restrooms from the basement in 1975. This was done by partitioning one of the twelve classrooms into restrooms for boys, girls, and faculty, and two small offices. This change was the result of changing state standards for school construction – following the pattern of change seen in the 1940 rebuilding. Although some interior walls have been covered in painted gypsum board, the finished surface continues to be a smooth painted wall. Historic door and window trim as well as blackboards and chalk trays were removed and reinstalled when the gypsum board was installed, as is now done in historic tax credit rehab projects. Historic staircases and classroom doors remain, as do historic wood windows. Most of the changes were made during the period of significance with relatively minor changes since 1967.

¹ Oxford Hills School District. *Annual Report and Budget*, Norway-Paris, ME, various years 1961-1968.

² Oxford Hills School District. *15th Annual Report and Budget*, Norway-Paris, ME, 1975-1976, 5.

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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.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1940-1967

Significant Dates

N/A

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Philip B. Wight (1896-1960), 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.) (Refer to photographs)

The Brick School is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A: Education at the local level, as an example of a community school that was enlarged and adapted to meet the changing educational needs of the South Paris, Oxford County, Maine community over a period of many decades. The rebuilding of the 1883 Italianate style Brick School in a restrained Classical Revival style in 1940 reflected changing national standards for school construction and a trend toward consolidation of small (typically one room) neighborhood schoolhouses into larger buildings serving children from a wider area. The rebuilt and expanded building exhibited common features of school buildings from the period, such as the banks of tall windows and portions of elevations without fenestration for blackboard walls on the interior. The school was updated with modern lighting and new ceilings between 1961 and 1967. In 1967, the school was renamed for long-time Principal, Mildred B. Fox and is commonly known as the Fox School in 2017. The period of significance is from 1940, when the building was reconstructed in its current size and form, to 1967, which is fifty years before the present.

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

The Brick School is the third school building to sit on the site and includes a portion of the second building. The first building, a brick Greek Revival structure, was built in 1849. In 1883, that building was demolished and a larger Italianate style two-story brick school was built on the same site. This building was 40' by 60' with a 12' by 20' projecting bay on the front. It was built by local contractor Silas P. Maxim and cost \$3,642. Like the previous building, it had a cupola containing a bell. Unlike the previous building, the entrances were located on the east and west sides of the front projection, not facing the street to the south. It became known as the Brick School. The walls and wainscoting were of ash and the stairs and floors of birch and maple. All grades used the building until the construction of a separate high school in 1903.³

The 1883 Brick School had two large classrooms on each story with the stairs located in the projection on the front of the building. The classrooms were lighted with double-hung windows on the three outside walls of each room. In each room there were two windows on the south elevation, four on the east/west elevations, and likely three windows on the north elevation (no photographic views of this elevation were found in researching this nomination). Blackboards were located on the interior walls. Nineteenth century photographs taken within the classrooms show kerosene lamps hanging from the plaster ceilings. Early twentieth century photos show tin ceilings with schoolhouse style electric pendant lighting.

³ Paris Cape Historical Society. *Paris, Maine, The Second Hundred Years, 1893-1993*, Penobscot Press, South Paris, ME, 1994, 102-105.

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The building was typical of Victorian era schoolhouses built before progressive standards for school construction began to be promoted, starting in the mid-1890's. The 1872 Saco High School (NR #83000483) and the 1894 St. Hyacinth School (NR #13000439) in Westbrook are examples of similar Victorian era schools. Books such as *Modern American School Building*, written by architect Warren R. Briggs and published in 1899, brought concerns about lighting, ventilation, fire safety, and other issues to the public's attention. In that book, the author quotes a report by Dr. A.G. Young, Secretary of the Maine State Board of Health in which the Secretary states that in an inspection of 284 classrooms in schools of all sizes in Maine, made in 1887-88, only 67 could be considered to have adequate lighting. He stated that, "While the window-surface of schoolrooms should be at least one-fifth as great as the floor surface, the ratio actually found was often only one-eighth, one tenth, one twelfth, even in a few cases one sixteenth or one seventeenth, - degrees of lighting so insufficient that they cannot fail to be injurious to the eyes of the scholars."⁴ Briggs devoted an entire chapter to windows and lighting (the principal source of lighting was daylight) arguing that windows should be grouped together in a single wall with the narrowest possible mullions between them to provide even lighting without bands of shadow cast by piers between windows. Ventilation, sanitation, stairwell fire safety, and other design issues were covered in equal detail.

By 1904, the recommendations of this and similar books appeared in a publication by the Maine Educational Department, titled "Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds." It laid out a number of recommendations for new schools. These included:

- Foundation walls should be of solid masonry and the top of the foundation wall should be at least 3'6" above the ground.
- Buildings should not exceed two stories in height.
- The exterior of the building should be "simple in construction, yet dignified in its adornment."
- Corridors should be wide enough for two rows of students going opposite directions to pass "with perfect freedom."
- Windows should be grouped together to provide adequate lighting to the rooms. "The windows should be massed on the left side of the room, as the pupils are seated, beginning about one foot from the rear wall and extending so that the front window shall be opposite the front seat. The bottom of the windows should be on a level with the eye of the average pupil when seated in the room and the top should reach within a few inches of the ceiling."
- The area of glass in a school room should be equal to one-fifth of the floor space.
- Schoolrooms should be from two-thirds to three-quarters as wide as they are long, no more than 30' long, 11' to 14' high. Each pupil should have no less than 20 square feet of space.
- Rooms should be plastered, with wainscoting or chair rails, slate black boards with chalk trays, picture rails, and hardwood floors.⁵

Nearly identical standards were published in 1924 as *Standards for High School Buildings* by G. D. Strayer and N. L. Engelhardt, both Professors of Education in the Teachers College at Columbia University. The Strayer-Engelhardt standards represent a benchmark in the national adoption of general school building recommendations and the beginning of increasingly specific guidelines and

⁴ Warren R. Briggs, *Modern American School Buildings*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1899), 9-11.

⁵ Maine State Commissioner of Education. *Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds*, Augusta, ME, 1904.

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specifications for school building plants nationwide.⁶ The aspect of the new standards most at odds with the existing conditions of the 1883 Brick School were the windows, which were separated by broad brick piers, casting shadows across the classrooms on the interior. Another issue was the single staircase, leaving no alternative means of egress in case of fire. In spite of its limitations in comparison to newer schools built according to the new recommendations, the building remained in use until 1940, when overcrowding finally led to it being rebuilt and expanded into the existing Brick School.

In reference to the Brick School, the "Report of the School Committee and Superintendent of Schools" in the 1939 *Paris Town Report* stated: "As little as possible has been done to this building and the Main Street and Porter Street buildings the last few years because we have felt that the town will find it necessary, in the near future, to renovate and enlarge it or make other arrangements, concerning these buildings."⁷ In the same report, the Warrant for Town Meeting to be held March 4, 1940, Article 8 asked, "To see if the citizens of Paris will authorize the building of an addition on the Brick School, and raise money for the purpose."⁸ Following the Town Meeting, a newspaper article reported that, "it was voted to raise \$33,000 to build an addition, which when completed will make a twelve room, modern building." The expanded building would serve the students from the existing Brick School as well as the Main and Porter Street schools.⁹ A long standing trend continuing today, with improved transportation small schools are consolidated into larger buildings with improved education due to economy of scale.

No architect has been identified for the expansion and alteration of the Brick School in 1940. The contractor was Philip D. Wight of Norway, ME.¹⁰ The 1940 U.S. Census documents 44 year old Wight as a "Contractor/Builder." He had been the builder for the Norway Public Library, designed by Boston architect William B. Coffin, in 1938.¹¹ He was later the contractor for the Waterford Elementary School in 1949,¹² and the North Auburn¹³ and Standish Consolidated¹⁴ elementary schools in 1950. It appears that Wight served as contractor and designer of the Brick School rebuilding, following recommended design standards that were in wide use by 1940.

For this expansion and rebuilding, the structure was extended to the north and south, the hipped roof and cupola removed, and the exterior portions of the existing building re-clad in new brick to match the additions. Entrances remained oriented to the east and west rather than south toward the street, with a second entrance added to the west elevation. All of the

⁶ Raymond E Callahan, *Education and the Cult of Efficiency*. (Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1962), 242.

⁷ Town of Paris. *Town Report for 1939*, Paris, ME, 1940, 103.

⁸ Town of Paris. *Town Report for 1939*, Paris, ME, 1940, 120.

⁹ Newspaper clipping contained in Scrapbook #7, 1940-1942, compiled by Ada E. Knightly and in the collections of the Paris Cape Historical Society, South Paris, ME.

¹⁰ "School Construction Database" compiled by Maine Historic Preservation Commission from Maine Department of Education records.

¹¹ <http://www.norway.lib.me.us/History.html>, accessed November 18, 2016.

¹² "Waterford School Work Underway," *Portland Press Herald*, May 13, 1949, 40.

¹³ "Auburn Building Three Schools," *Portland Press Herald*, July 9, 1950, Section C, 7.

¹⁴ "Norway Contractor Low Bidder for Consolidated School At Standish," *Portland Press Herald*, September 6, 1950, 18.

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entrances had projecting wood pedimented porticos with square columns. As rebuilt and expanded, the school featured a single bank of tall windows for each classroom and areas of the elevations without fenestration for blackboard walls on the interior.

No exterior evidence was left of the Italianate building and it appears that the interior plan and finishes were largely replaced as well. The footprint of the 1883 building is retained in the basement plan and the granite top stones on the north foundation wall remain within the expanded foundation. On the remaining foundation walls the granite top stones were replaced with poured concrete placed in site made board forms. Classroom doors are multi-panel with a single light. These may have been reused from the 1883 building. Following the retirement of long-time Principal of the Brick School, Mildred M. Fox, the school was named in her honor in 1967.

Writing in the 1940 Town Report (published in 1941), the Superintendent of Schools reported:

The new elementary school building which was completed the first of September, for occupancy when schools opened, is providing a far better opportunity for elementary education than has been experienced before. Light, heat, and sanitation were given primary consideration and for the first time in many years it can be said that there is ample room and no teacher has more than 35 pupils. ... It can be expected that the pupils in South Paris Village will receive a better elementary school education as a result of this project which involved the consolidation of three schools into this one new elementary building and the removal of the 5th and 6th grades from the High School building. There are 325 pupils housed in this building or an average of 32.5 pupils per teacher.

The report went on to quote a letter received from R. L. Libby, of the Maine Department of Education after an inspection of the school. He wrote, "I feel that the people of South Paris, and the school officials are to be congratulated on having made such a progressive educational step. It is too often the procedure in our Maine town when housing facilities become crowded, to build a new high school and utilize the old building for elementary purposes regardless of its fitness for elementary school work. To my mind, your town has taken the more logical course and begun its building program in the elementary field where the children make their first and basic contact with the public schools. I want further to congratulate you on the value which you received for your money. I know of no place where more or better elementary accommodations have been secured at so low a cost."¹⁵

Overall, the building retains a good degree of integrity with the exterior virtually unchanged since 1940. The building retains all of the recommended school building features discussed previously. Recommendations on foundations, height, adornment, fenestration, and lighting are retained with minimal other interior change. The minor change in the plan moving restrooms from the basement to the first floor reflects changing state standards for school construction similar to changes that resulted in the 1940 reconstruction. The enlarged building continues to reflect the changing standards for educational efficiency and trends toward consolidation of its time.

¹⁵ Town of Paris. *Town Report for 1940*, Paris, ME, 1941, 103.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

The first school on the site, the Oxford Normal Institute, was organized and built in 1848 and formally established by act of the legislature in 1849.¹⁶ The two-story brick Greek Revival style building on a high basement had a four-column temple front facing toward Main (then Pleasant) Street. A bell tower/cupola was located above the front pediment. The school accommodated both day and boarding students. The school functioned as a private academy until 1858, when the South Paris village school district took over its operation, using it for all grades. The Oxford Normal Institute name continued in use until 1889, when high school diplomas began using "Paris High School."¹⁷

The 1849 Oxford Normal Institute's brick Greek Revival style building became a public high school in 1858 and remained in use until 1883. That building was demolished and an Italianate Style brick school was built on the same site. In 1940, the 1883 building was dramatically altered and expanded to create the existing building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Briggs, Warren R. *Modern American School Buildings*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1899.
Callahan, Raymond E. *Education and the Cult of Efficiency*. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1962.
"History of Norway Memorial Library," <http://www.norway.lib.me.us/History.html>, accessed November 18, 2016.
Knightly, Ada E. Scrapbook #7, 1940-1942, in the collections of the Paris Cape Historical Society, South Paris, ME.
Lewiston Evening Journal, Edition of 7 April 1915

¹⁶ Maine State Legislature. *Acts and Resolves as Passed by the Legislature*, Kennebec Journal, Augusta, ME, 1849, 331-332.

¹⁷ Paris Cape Historical Society. *Paris, Maine, The Second Hundred Years, 1893-1993*, Penobscot Press, South Paris, ME, 1994, 135-139.

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Maine Historic Preservation Commission. "School Construction Database" compiled by from Maine Department of Education records.

Maine State Legislature. *Acts and Resolves as Passed by the Legislature*, Kennebec Journal, Augusta, ME, 1849.

Maine State Commissioner of Education. *Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds*, Augusta, ME, 1904.

National Register of Historic Places, Berwick High School, Berwick, York County, Maine, National Register #11001059.

Oxford Hills School District. *Annual Report and Budget*, Norway-Paris, ME, various years 1961-1968.

Oxford Hills School District. *15th Annual Report and Budget*, Norway-Paris, ME, 1975-1976, 5 Paris Cape Historical Society. *Paris, Maine, The Second Hundred Years, 1893-1993*, Penobscot Press, South Paris, ME, 1994.

Portland Press Herald, Editions of May 13, 1949, September 6, 1950, and July 9, 1950.

Town of Paris. *Town Report for 1939*, Paris, ME, 1940.

Town of Paris. *Town Report for 1939*, Paris, ME, 1940.

Town of Paris. *Town Report for 1940*, Paris, ME, 1941.

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: Paris Cape Historical Society, So. Paris, ME

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.67

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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: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 379329 | Northing: 4897833 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The property includes the full extent of Paris, Maine, Tax Map U-08 Lot 104.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the lot that has historically been the site of the Brick School in South Paris village. It comprises the building footprint, front lawn, driveway and parking, and the playground area.

BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott T. Hanson/Architectural Historian
organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 306
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330
e-mail: scotthanson@sutherlandcc.net
telephone: 207 620-6291
date: February 28, 2017

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.
- **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: South Paris

County: Oxford

State: Maine

BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

Photographer: Scott Hanson

Date Photographed: February 24, 2017

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

*All digital images are labeled as follows:
ME_Oxford County_Brick School_#.tif*

0001. Looking northeast from East Main Street toward the Brick School.
0002. Looking northeast at west and south elevations of the Brick School.
0003. Looking east at west elevation of the Brick School.
0004. Looking southeast at north and west elevations of the Brick School.
0005. Looking southwest at the east elevation of the Brick School.
0006. Looking northwest at the south and east elevations of the Brick School.
0007. Looking northwest from near East Main Street toward the south and east elevations of the Brick School.
0008. Detail view of north portico on east elevation of the Brick School.
0009. Looking east in south first floor corridor in the Brick School.
0010. Detail view of landing on the north staircase in the Brick School.
0011. Looking east in second story south corridor in the Brick School showing upper run of staircase.
0012. Looking north at cross corridor in first story of the Brick School.
0013. Looking south at the north staircase in the first story corridor of the Brick School.
0014. Looking west in second story north corridor, showing upper runs of staircase.
0015. Looking south in 1940 addition to basement, showing former exterior of granite tops stones of 1883 foundation.
0016. Looking southeast in basement room at southeast corner of the Brick School.
0017. Looking southwest in a first story classroom in the Brick School.

BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

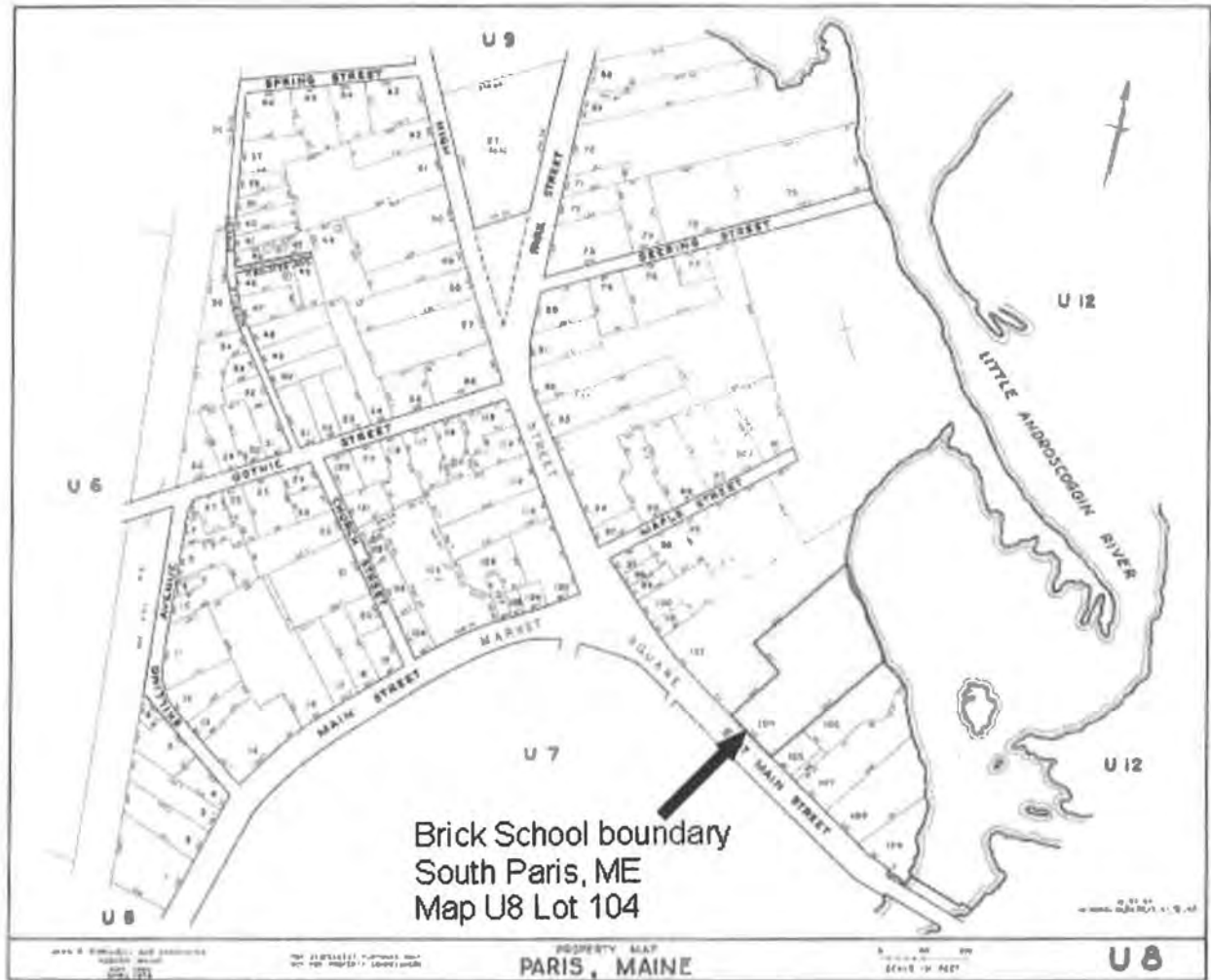
- 0018. Looking northeast in a first story classroom in the Brick School.
- 0019. Looking west into the boy's bathroom on the first story of the Brick School.
- 0020. Looking northeast in a first story classroom in the Brick School.
- 0021. Looking southeast in a second story classroom in the Brick School.
- 0022. Looking northwest in a second story classroom in the Brick School.

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.

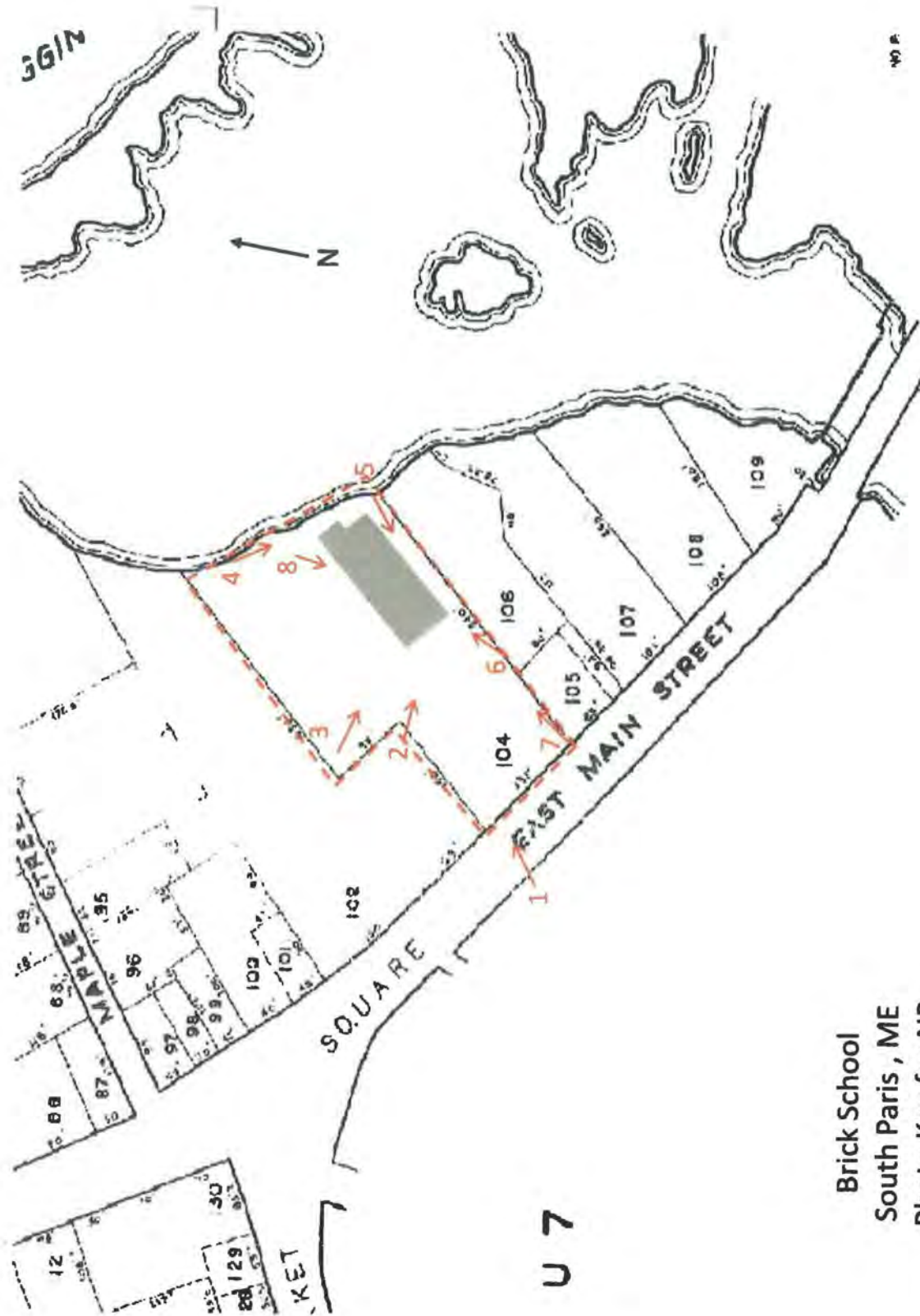
BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State



BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

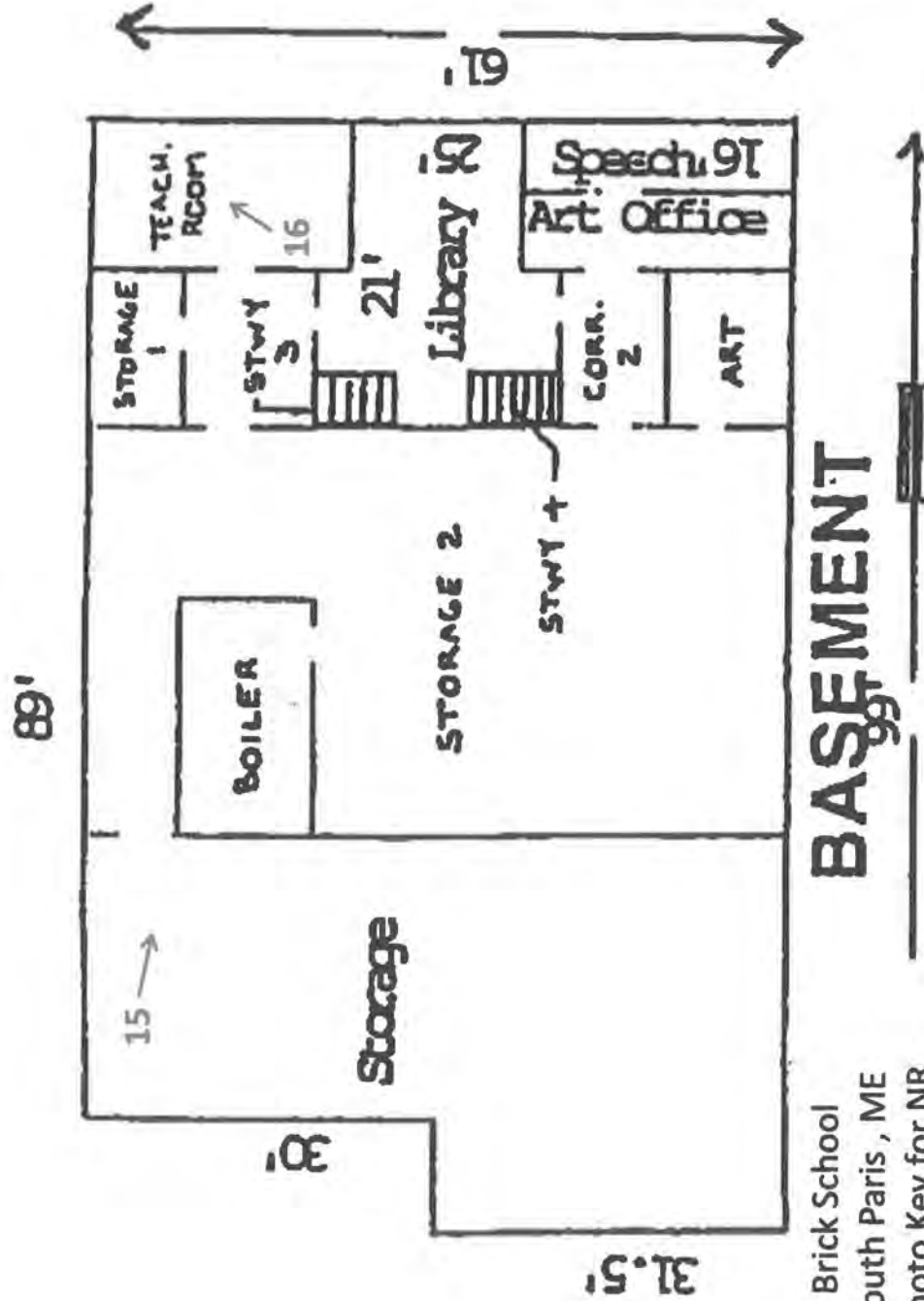
OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State



Brick School
South Paris, ME
Photo Key for NR
Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
February 2017

BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

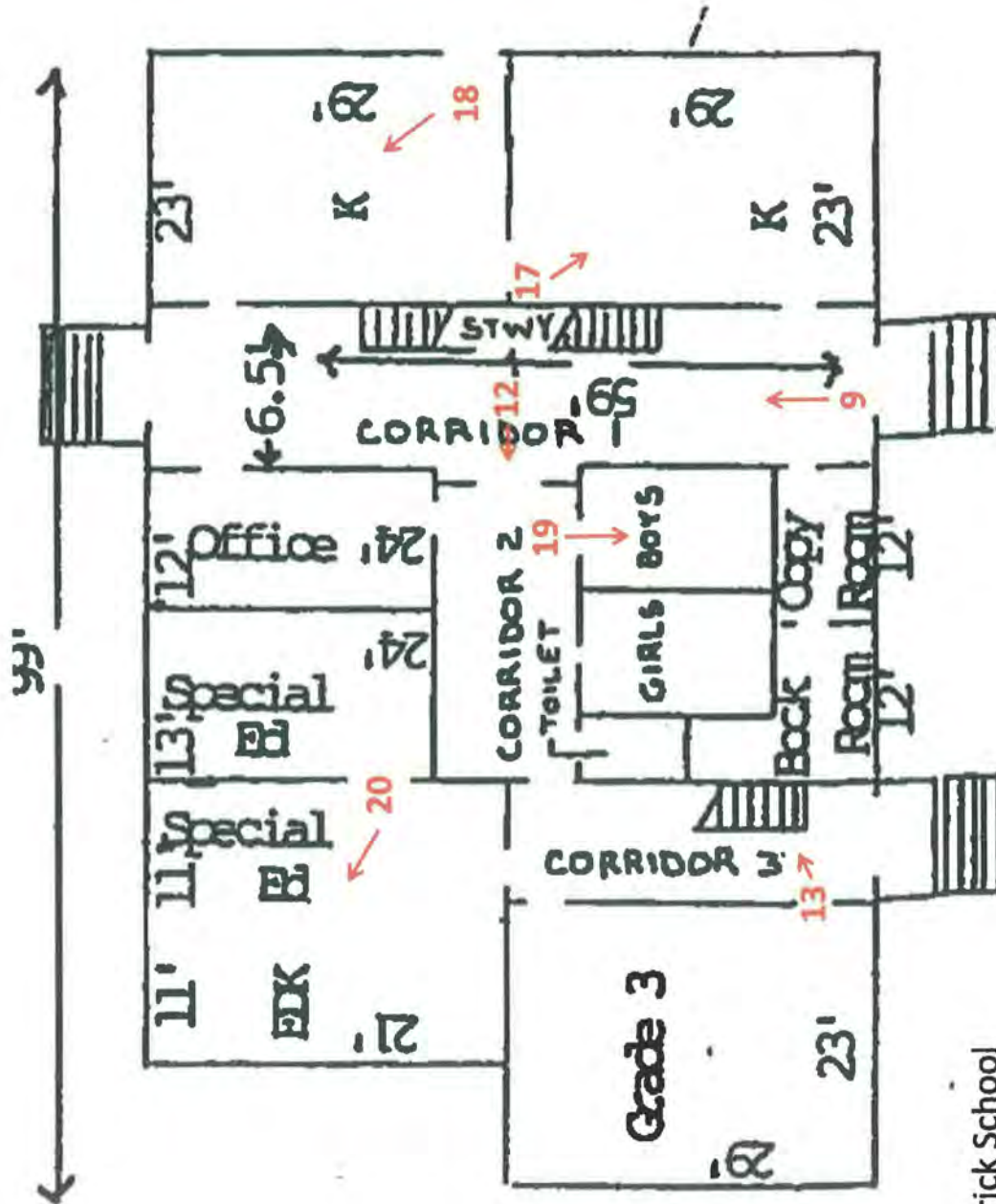
OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
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Brick School
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BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

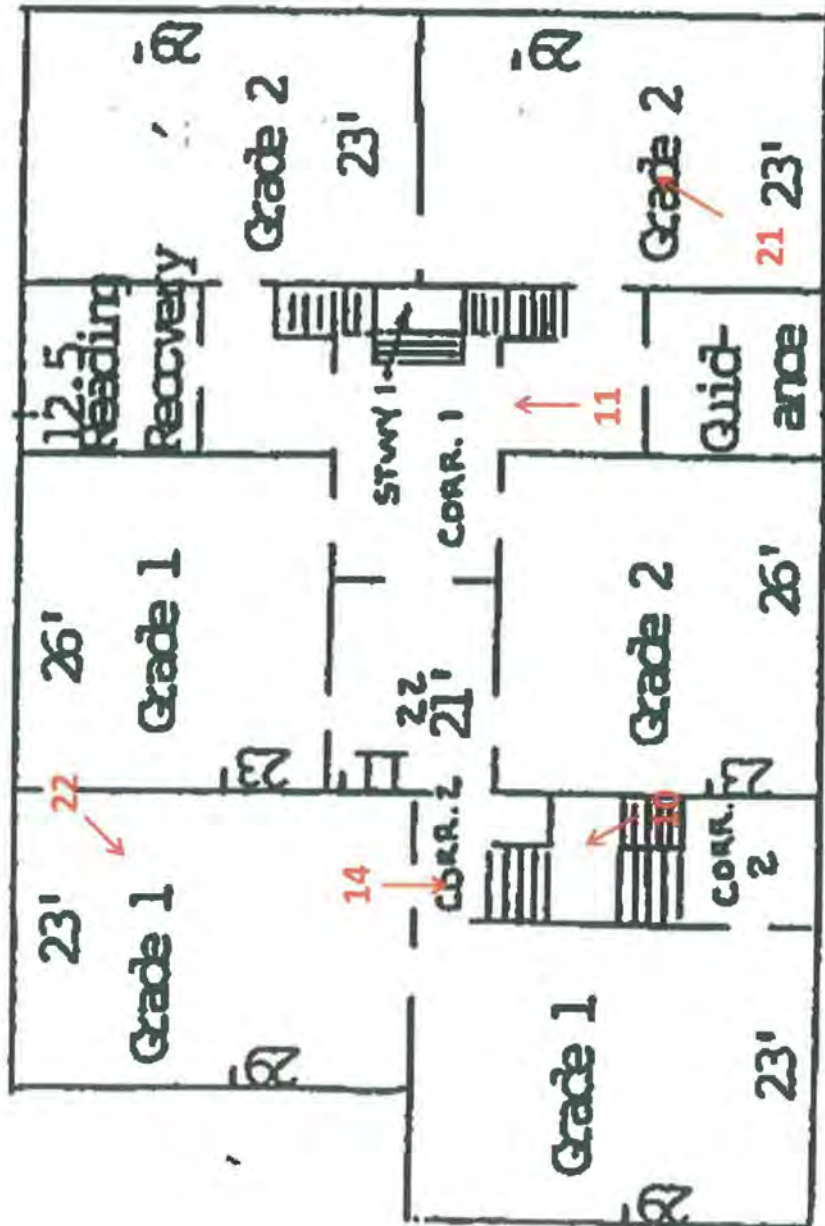


1ST FLOOR

Brick School
South Paris, ME
Photo Key for NR
Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
February 2017

BRICK SCHOOL
Name of Property

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
County and State



2ND FLOOR

Brick School
South Paris, ME
Photo Key for NR
Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
February 2017





WINDY HILL ELEMENTARY

















EXIT >

Never settle for less than

13





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SCHOOL





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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 Name: Brick School
Multiple Name:
State & County: MAINE, Oxford

Date Received: 5/12/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 6/26/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001241
Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept Return Reject 6/26/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 6/26/17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333



KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

9 May 2017

Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228,
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed please find five (5) National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine. Of the five, three (3) are new nominations and two (2) are additional documentation: one removal and one request for approval to move. No comment or objection letters were received regarding these properties.

Brick School, Oxford County
Keen Hall, Waldo County
Whittier Field Athletic Complex, Cumberland County
Klir Beck House "The Gnomes" Additional Documentation – Removal, Kennebec County
Starling Grange #156 (Former) Additional Documentation, Kennebec County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 8.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.