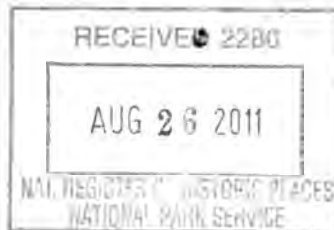


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name INDIAN STREAM SCHOOLHOUSE
other names/site number District No. 1 Schoolhouse

2. Location

street & number Tabor Road

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Pittsburg
state New Hampshire code NH county Coos code 007 zip code 03592

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

Richard A. Boswell Acting DSHPO 17 August 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NH Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

Don DeLima
Signature of the Keeper

10/11/11
Date of Action

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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

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

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Indian Stream Schoolhouse is a late-nineteenth century rural schoolhouse that follows a design used for at least four other local schoolhouses erected within a few years of the subject property. Though the building ceased functioning as a school in 1939, it was never physically converted to another use and continues to express its character as a district schoolhouse on both its interior and exterior. Over the past twenty-five years, a series of major repairs, including foundation work; rebuilding the stove chimney, belfry and rear shed; and adding an accessibility ramp, have been undertaken to stabilize and ensure the continued use of the building for educational purposes.

The nominated property is located on the west side of Tabor Road, close by its intersection with NH Route 3 and approximately three miles west of the center of town. (The present intersection of Route 3 and Tabor Road reflects a realignment that occurred in 1941.) The one-quarter-acre that comprises the nominated property is square in shape, depressed below the grade of the road, and mostly open, surrounded by lawn on three sides; scrub defines the north lot line and a field granite wall the western edge. A small, unpaved parking space is carved out of the elevated northeast corner.

The schoolhouse is located in a broad agricultural intervalle fed by the Indian Stream and that is actively farmed. Immediately south of the property there is a mid-20th century dwelling and shed; the shed sits on the property line shared with the nominated property. Tabor Road terminates at NH Route 3, the primary north-south road in northern New Hampshire, south of the neighboring property.

Narrative Description

The schoolhouse is a 1-1/2 story, front-gable, 3x4 bay, wood-frame building that faces east toward, and is deeply set back from, Tabor Road. It rests on a poured concrete foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Projecting from the ridge of the roof are a brick, corbeled chimney, located near the rear (west) end and a square belfry at the front (east) end. The belfry has clapboard-sided walls on the lower portion and an opening above through which the bell is visible. Plain, square posts support the asphalt-shingled, hipped roof, the underside of which is sheathed in beaded board. The cast-iron bell dates from 1897 and hung in the belfry of the Danforth Schoolhouse until that school was discontinued in 1944 and demolished ten years later. It was relocated to the Indian Stream Schoolhouse in 2006. (The original Indian Stream bell, purchased at the same time as the Danforth bell, disappeared sometime between 1940 and 1981.) In front of the belfry a turned post functions as a flagpole; its rope is anchored to a wooden cleat to the left of the entrance, as it was in the early 20th century.

Walls are clad with butt clapboards and trimmed with flat casings and cornerboards and stepped, flat boards at the frieze and raking eaves. The boxed cornice lacks returns. At each outer, upper corner of the cornerboards and placed at an angle, there is a sawn scroll bracket with a drop finial and applied roundels. Windows are enframed with flat casings and a slightly projecting cap with molded cornice. Sash is wooden, two-over-two, double-hung. There is no storm sash.

The front elevation features wooden, double entry doors centered on the façade. Each door has a rectangular, vertical, recessed panel below a smaller, horizontal panel and above three similar horizontal panels; all of the hardware is original. A short flight of wooden steps with an iron railing leads to the entrance. On either side of the entrance, there is a single window; two additional windows are located in the gable peak. Three windows puncture each side elevation, leaving the easternmost bay (the vestibule) undisturbed. A small, metal bulkhead is near the southeast corner.

A rear shed addition that is flush with the schoolhouse is appended to the west elevation. It has a shed roof and clapboard-sided walls. Double doors of vertical boards with braces and strap hinges are found on the south side, accessed via a ramp that parallels the south side of the building.

The exterior alterations reflect a series of major repairs undertaken between 1986 and 2009 to stabilize the building, preserve its historic features, use the building for educational purposes and make it accessible to all. Initial work included replacing rotted sills and placing the building on a solid, poured-concrete foundation, which replaced a stone foundation. The front entry steps, originally wooden but replaced with concrete by the 1930s, were rebuilt with a narrower width to resolve rotting issues that stemmed from the full-width proportions of the original steps. The belfry had been removed sometime after the school was decommissioned; it was

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rebuilt, and a bell from a contemporary Pittsburg schoolhouse that matched the one that hung here installed. The chimney, which was falling down, was removed and rebuilt. The rear addition was constructed to house bathrooms and provide covered storage without intruding on the historic interior; its proportions closely resemble the shed that was there while the schoolhouse was in use; like that earlier structure, it has a shed roof, entrance on the south side, is clad with clapboards and serves the same purpose. The shed was carefully attached to avoid any defacement of the rear wall of the schoolhouse; it also serves to protect decades of school child graffiti written and carved all over the clapboards of that wall. The ramp was built at the same time, to provide access to all without altering the front entrance. All of this work was undertaken with materials that matched the original and using historic photographs as a guide. Both the rear addition and ramp are additive alterations and eminently removable without impacting historic materials or features.

The interior of the schoolhouse retains its original floor plan and virtually all of its historic fabric. It consists of a shallow vestibule that spans the front of the building and a single schoolroom.

Walls throughout the interior have reeded, beaded-board wainscot capped with a molded chair rail. In the schoolroom it is approximately 3' high and unpainted; in the vestibule it is approximately 4 ½' high and painted. Upper walls and ceilings are sheetrock. A high, flat baseboard with a molded cap and crown molding encircle the schoolroom. Window and door casings are flat throughout. Floors are fir in the school room and hardwood, perhaps maple, in the vestibule.

In the ceiling of the vestibule, there is a tongue-and-groove hatch that accesses the belfry; the rope for the bell is suspended from a small hole in the hatch. Above the wainscot along the north wall, a wooden strip that held hooks for coats survives. Two doorways, each with a four-panel door and original hardware, lead into the schoolroom.

The schoolroom retains slate blackboards set in wooden frames that incorporate chalk holders along the bottom on the front (west) and rear walls. In the center of the front wall there is an exposed brick chimney that receives the stovepipe of a large, cast-iron stove. (The existing stove is an import, but situated in the same location as the historic and still the only source of heat.) To the right of the chimney stands a tall, wooden cupboard with early yellow paint that is original to the building. A doorway with a five-horizontal-panel door is adjacent to the cupboard; it originally led into shed and today leads into the rear addition. The school room is furnished with a variety of early 20th century donated school desks.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

A: 1897-1940

C: 1897-1940

Significant Dates

A: 1897, 1940

C: 1897

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Willie N. Judd (builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

Criterion A: 1897-1940 - the period during which the property was used as a school.

Criterion C: 1897-1940 - the years during which it functioned as a school.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse, built in 1897, is significant as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century rural district schoolhouse. With its solid integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association, it continues to convey its educational history and one community's approach to schoolhouse design. While four other schoolhouses—each constructed during the same period as the nominated property—still remain in Pittsburg, the Indian Stream Schoolhouse is the only one to retain integrity. The others have all been converted to dwellings, losing their architectural integrity through additions, new fenestration and entrances, and in one instance, relocation.

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Education due to its ability to convey principles and shifting trends in the field of elementary education, imposed initially by local officials and, later, through statewide reform. Its period of significance for Criterion A is 1897-1940, reflecting the period during which the property was used as a school. Its significant dates, 1897 and 1940, reflect the year during which the building was constructed and the year in which it ceased functioning as a school.

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C within the area of Architecture. Its significance under architecture is derived from its distinctive representation of a late-nineteenth-century rural schoolhouse that reflects one town's approach to schoolhouse design and construction. The period of significance, 1897-1940, reflects the years during which it functioned as a school. Its significant date, 1897, reflects the year when the building was constructed; it underwent no known notable alterations while it was in educational use. Alterations since it was decommissioned have been additive and undertaken to ensure its continuing accessibility to the community.

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

Education

The significance of the Indian Stream Schoolhouse in the area of education is derived from its ability to convey a small, northern New England community's approach to education at the turn of, and into the first half of, the twentieth century. It is an important and well-preserved example of public architecture as applied in an isolated rural setting within the largest and northernmost New Hampshire town. Though the building remained in service for forty-three years, it underwent no major physical improvements during that period, despite shifting enrollment numbers. Today, it is one of only five district schoolhouses still standing in Pittsburg and the only one that has not been substantially altered.

The history of education in Pittsburg stems back to the early 1820s, when the first school was held ca. 1821 in a log dwelling. In 1828 settlers built the Center Schoolhouse in what later became the village District No. 3. The multi-use building served as a school, courthouse, church, legislative hall and town hall. At that time, Pittsburg was unincorporated territory with only a handful of settlers. Furthermore, title to the territory was in convoluted dispute. In an attempt to protect their land holdings and investment in settling the area, the settlers established themselves as the independent Republic of Indian Stream, which lasted during the 1830s, before it was incorporated as the Town of Pittsburg in 1840.ⁱ

Despite Pittsburg's immense size—at over 290 square miles, it is one of the largest townships in the country—and extreme length—it is more than fifteen miles from north to south, its need for scattered district schoolhouses was roughly equivalent to far smaller New Hampshire towns. Its population was clustered along its southern border, near major streams and portions of the shorelines of its two southerly lakes. (A third lake in the southern section, Lake Francis, was not created until 1937.) As late as 1890, there were no permanent residents north of the First Connecticut Lake, leaving the upper two-thirds of Pittsburg's land mass uninhabited. In 1848, Pittsburg was exempted from a series of state laws passed during the first half of the century requiring towns to divide up their entire territory into school districts. Instead, Pittsburg's selectmen needed only to create school districts in the settled (southern) parts of town.ⁱⁱ

In 1875 six schoolhouses were scattered along roads in the lower part of town, each the responsibility of that district. The student

ⁱ Blanchard, 1888: 708-11, 718; Doan, 1997.

ⁱⁱ Blanchard, 1888: 712-13.

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population in Pittsburg in 1888 numbered 130, spread across nine schoolhouses.ⁱⁱⁱ Students and their families relied on logging and subsistence agriculture, including sheep and cattle grazing and raising horses for markets in lower New England. Since farming in particular relied on children to help out, the school year was scheduled to accommodate them. In 1875, the entire school year was comprised of only thirteen weeks. Statistics provided later that century indicated a longer school year that was broken into two terms, the length of which varied from one district school to another, ranging from nine to twelve weeks. A few schools even offered a shorter winter term, but most of the buildings were too uncomfortable during the winter months. (In early 1895, the Hollow Schoolhouse in District No. 3 was described as uncomfortable even during spring and fall terms.)^{iv}

In 1885 the state passed legislation to abolish independent neighborhood school districts and establish a townwide school board in their place. (Pittsburg's new board had three members.) It also required towns to standardize furnishings and appointments in each schoolhouse. By then, Pittsburg had grown to a thriving small town, with four sawmills, two grist mills, a machine shop, and two hotels offered local employment. In addition, there were two post offices, three stores and three blacksmith shops. The town's population had more than trebled in only two decades. It was undoubtedly a combination of these laws, outmoded school buildings and increased population that caused residents to vote to raise \$700 for schools at town meeting in March, 1896—nearly double that required under state law—and resulted in five new schoolhouses over the next year and a half.^v

District Nos. 1 (in 1897), 3 (1896-97), 4 (1895), 6 (1895) and 8 (1896) all received new schools, most, if not all of them replacing older buildings. The Indian Stream Schoolhouse, which was in District No. 1 and had a student population ranging between six and fourteen, replaced a nearby log structure that had been standing since at least 1861. Though town records indicated recent substantial repairs to that log schoolhouse, by 1896, the decision to replace it had been made.^{vi}

Both H. Augustus Blanchard and Nellie and Henry Knapp received \$25 from the school district for the lot on which the schoolhouse was built.^{vii} The district paid \$544.56 "in full" to Willie N. Judd (September, 1896) for building the new schoolhouse. Later expenses included up to \$100 for "fixtures and furnitures," and another \$22 to Judd for grading the grounds and building steps (late October, 1897).^{viii} Perhaps the signature purchase was the bell to hang in the belfry. The town acquired two bells in November, 1897, totaling \$50, one destined for the Danforth Schoolhouse (District No. 4) and one for Indian Stream. In an era and location where watches were rare, the school bell was a needed means to assemble students at a uniform time.

Carpenter Willie N. Judd was a local resident who served on the district's building committee. Like others active in local affairs, he wore several hats. His fellow townsman and carpenter, Oliver M. Johnson, was responsible for building schoolhouses in districts no. 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the second half of the 1890s. Johnson also built the belfry for Back Lake School in District No. 6. During those same years, he was variously supervisor of schools, truant officer, member of the school board, superintendent of schools and town tax collector. Both men considered farming their primary occupation.^{ix}

ⁱⁱⁱ Blanchard, 1888: 718. Pittsburg's population between 1850 and 1870 hovered in the low 200s, after which it jumped to 581 in 1880 and 669 in 1890, mostly remaining in the 600 range for the next seventy years. (In 1920 it reached a brief all-time high of 1,311, and in 1940 it momentarily climbed to 820.)

^{iv} Fogg, 1875: 301; Blanchard, 1888: 718; "Town District Schools," 1895; Pittsburg Annual Reports, 1895, 1898. At the Indian Stream Schoolhouse that preceded the existing, the fall term lasted eleven weeks and the spring term ten weeks. During the school year 1896-97, eight-week winter terms were held at the District Nos. 2, 3 and 4 schoolhouses.

^v Blanchard, 1888: 718. According to the 1895 town Annual Report, the state required Pittsburg to spend \$416.50 the previous year for schools. The historical record offers no specifics of what drove population growth.

^{vi} 1861 Coos County map; School Board Report, 1895. Secondary sources place the earlier log schoolhouse slightly farther north and on the same side of Tabor Road, just south of the cemetery. However, the 1892 map places it very near the site of the existing building. The log schoolhouse either burned or was torn down ca. 1919. (Katherine Fogg mss)

^{vii} It is unclear how these two sales relate to the schoolhouse lot. The Knapps' sale follows the direct chain of title for the schoolhouse lot and is described as "land upon which the schoolhouse is" (see Book 85, Page 195 (April 16, 1897)), yet a receipt dated April 15, 1897 acknowledging the payment to Blanchard "in full for the schoolhouse lot in District #1" survives among town papers in the town's vault. Both parties owned land in the immediate vicinity. (1892 map)

^{viii} School Board minutes, March 30, 1897; Receipts for Town Expenditures; Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 85, Page 195 (April 15, 1897).

^{ix} Pittsburg Annual Reports, 1895-1898, 1903; U.S. Population Census, 1900. Apparently, Back Lake School's belfry was not put in place until some seven years after the school was otherwise completed. Whether that was an anomaly is not known.

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Materials and labor for the Indian Stream Schoolhouse and the others were largely obtained locally. Daniel R. Day, a farmer from Stewartstown, provided carpentry work. Lumber, doors and windows came from Pittsburg merchant J.W. Baldwin. Grocer Lyman W. Alger of Stewartstown plastered many of the interiors. Like Judd and Johnson, many of these vendors worked several and varied jobs, a necessity in northern New Hampshire.

The schoolhouses constructed in Pittsburg in the 1890s all followed a similar form. In 1897, Lorenzo A. Perry received \$3 for "drawing a plan" for the new school in District No. 3 (Hollow School), erected the same year as the Indian Stream Schoolhouse and of nearly identical appearance. Perry resided in Colebrook, thirteen miles to the south, where he worked as a carpenter. There can be little doubt that Perry's plan, however rough, was referenced for the Indian Stream Schoolhouse.^x

All of Pittsburg's new schools reflected the 1885 state legislation. Each schoolhouse was furnished with new, individual desks and chairs, moving away from the earlier trend of shared benches/desks. An attached shed precluded the need to venture outdoors to access the privy or obtain wood. The large windows provided ample light and ventilation. Beaded-board wainscot on the walls and slate blackboards were other late nineteenth century improvements. The schools could comfortably accommodate up to twenty students. Residents expressed their pride in the new facilities by donating classroom items, such as maps and globes.^{xi}

In 1919, the state passed major legislation that greatly impacted local schools. Spurred in large part by declining rural populations as towns lost residents to cities, the legislation aimed to equalize educational opportunities between richer and poorer communities. It established a state board of education and combined school districts into regional unions supervised by a superintendent. While Pittsburg's schools remained independent, they were subject to new statewide educational standards, including a minimum school year of thirty-six weeks, definitions of what constituted a suitable building and appurtenances, and minimum salaries and qualifications for teachers. The state also now required each town to undertake a property inventory to assess school taxes and stipulated that no child should walk more than two miles to reach school.

This legislation spelled impending doom for New Hampshire's one-room district schools, which either did not meet state standards or proved too expensive to continue running in the aggregate. Pittsburg had already closed at least one school by 1917 and set about closing down more. Children were either merged into another district school or sent to the new Village School. By the mid-1920s, schoolhouses in Districts No. 3, 5, 6 and 8 were no longer in service. Two of the schoolhouses were sold in the 1920s and at least two more in 1930.^{xii}

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse was the second to last of Pittsburg's rural schools to close. (The other was Danforth School, which was substantially renovated in 1930 and housed three times as many students; it lasted another five years.) Attendance at Indian Stream fluctuated during the 1930s, but was always within the teens. The town invested in repairs in 1932, resulting in "an attractive rural school building." However, classes at Indian Stream Schoolhouse ceased after the 1939-40 school year. That final year, eleven students in grades 1 through 8 attended the school.^{xiii}

Despite a town report in late 1945 that the Indian Stream Schoolhouse was sold at public auction, deeds record that in 1947, the town sold the schoolhouse to Willis E. Washburn of Pittsburg for \$25. For the next thirty-four years, the building was used for storage. In 1981 Maudetta A. Taylor purchased it from Washburn. While Taylor was a resident of Granby, Massachusetts, she had grown up on a farm on Tabor Road. The following year, her brother and Pittsburg resident, Roy Amey, began a lengthy project to stabilize, repair, and restore missing features to the former schoolhouse.^{xiv}

^x Pittsburg Annual Report, 1897; U.S. Population Census, 1900. The previous year, Perry was paid \$40 for his labor on the Lake School (District No. 5).

^{xi} The desks represented the largest investment and were obtained from several sources, including United States School Furniture Company, Beecher Falls Company and Vermont School Seats Company. For desks and chairs in District School No. 8, the smallest of the newer schools, the school board spent over \$150—more than a third of the cost of building the school. (Pittsburg Annual Reports, 1896, 1897)

^{xii} K. Fogg. Among the sold schools were River Road School (District No. 8), Hollow School (District 3), Lake School (District 5), and Back Lake (District 6). With the exception of the large Danforth School (District 4), which was demolished, and Indian Stream Schoolhouse, virtually all of the schools were converted into residences, many of which are still standing, but substantially altered. The remaining schools were either sold and relocated or perhaps abandoned and eventually fell down.

^{xiii} Pittsburg Annual Report, 1933; K. Fogg mss.

^{xiv} CCRD Book 360, Page 182 (December 27, 1947), Book 647, Page 436 (November, 28, 1981).

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Architecture

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse derives its significance in the area of Architecture as a representative of a late-nineteenth century, vernacular, rural schoolhouse. Despite recent renovations, its appearance today continues to express its more than forty years as a schoolhouse. It also possesses the key architectural features that characterized all of the schoolhouses erected in Pittsburg during that period. While these features encompassed common schoolhouse design of the late nineteenth century and were certainly not unique to Pittsburg, they were carried out there in a particularly comprehensive manner and within a short period of time.

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse was built in 1897, near the end of a flurry of local schoolhouse construction that resulted in six new facilities, each with a single schoolroom, over a three year period. A seventh was finished in 1914.^{xv} All replaced buildings built mid-century or earlier. While no known images of those earlier schools have survived—but several have been described as log structures, they were likely similar to those throughout New Hampshire at that time—rudimentary affairs, often little more comfortable than a barn. They were small, cramped, had slanted floors and privies located outside in a detached shed.

Surviving historic images and early descriptions of the schoolhouses erected in the 1890s reveal vast improvements over what the earlier buildings would have offered, as well as a common form for at least four of the six: one-story building; gable-front orientation to the road; three bays wide and four bays deep; standard-size window openings; two windows in the front gable peak; and shed-roof shed appended to the rear used for wood storage and privies, removing the need to go outside. Each side wall was liberally supplied with windows, provided the adequate light and ventilation called for in public buildings by this period. Common features to all included two-over-two wooden, double-hung, window sash; square-plan open belfry with either a hipped or shallow gabled roof and placed with a slight setback from the front face of the building, directly behind a flagpole; a cast-iron stove for heat that fed into a brick chimney built into the front wall of the schoolroom and that projected from the roof ridge near the rear of the building; wainscoting around interior walls and an ornamental bracket of unvarying design and placed at an angle on each of the four eave corners. This last detail could be considered a hallmark of turn-of-the-twentieth century Pittsburg buildings, as it appeared on all of the schools, other public buildings and some residences. They may all have been supplied by Ephraim S. Parker, “manufacturer of house finish” in adjacent Stewartstown, as he was paid \$3.50 in early 1898 for the brackets on the Hollow Schoolhouse (District No. 3).^{xvi}

Only two of the cited schools deviated somewhat from this form. Instead of a single entry in the center bay flanked by a window, the Danforth Schoolhouse (District No. 4) had an entrance in each of the outer bays. The River Road Schoolhouse (District No. 8) was a smaller version of the gable-front form and had a shed attached to the front; it also apparently lacked the brackets.

Today, the Indian Stream Schoolhouse is the only one of these schoolhouses to retain all of its form and features. Though the belfry and rear shed are of recent construction, they assume the proportions, materials and location of the original. The bell came from the no longer extant Danforth Schoolhouse, but was purchased together with the bell destined for Indian Stream (and removed sometime after 1940). The ramp along the south side of the schoolhouse, while lacking historical precedent, is additive and did not cause the removal of any historic fabric.

The Indian Stream Schoolhouse also retains the character-defining interior features that were common to Pittsburg’s rural schools. Its floor plan consists of a small vestibule that opens into a large, single schoolroom well lit with windows along both side walls. A chimney on the front wall of the schoolroom receives the stove pipe. Both front and rear walls have a blackboard with wooden frame and chalk holder. Walls are trimmed with a beaded-board wainscot. Even early wall maps remain in place over the front blackboard. Beyond a replacement cast-iron stove, sheet-rocked upper walls and ceiling and some replacement floor boards, all materials and finishes are original to the period of significance. (Some of the features were installed several years after the building was in use. For instance, the blackboards date from 1904 and 1908 respectively.) There is neither physical evidence nor written records that the interior never underwent any notable alterations.

^{xv} The schoolhouses built between 1894 and 1897 included Indian Stream (District No. 1), Hollow (District No. 3), Danforth (District No. 4), Lake (District No. 5) and Back Lake (District No. 6). River Road (District No. 8) was similar, but smaller. Hall Stream followed the same form, but was not built until 1914. Danforth was enlarged with wall dormers in 1910.

^{xvi} U.S. Population Census, 1900.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

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Maps & Atlases

1861 *Topographical Map of Coos County*. Surveyed by H.F. Walling. Published by Smith & Mason & Co.

1892 "Pittsburg, Hubbard, Webster & Carlisle." *Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*. Compiled by D.H. Hurd & Co., Boston.

Photograph and manuscript collections

Pittsburg Historical Society, Pittsburg, NH

Indian Stream Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Coos/NH
County and State

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): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1/4 acre

UTM References

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
	19	307470	4990780				
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The nominated property comprises the entire parcel (Lot 240 on Pittsburg's tax map B-2) on which the schoolhouse is located. It is a quarter-acre, square lot that was carved out from a larger, rectangular parcel (Lot 248) when the school was constructed. The school lot is bounded on the east by Tabor Road, the north by scrub, the west by a field granite wall, and the south by a residential property.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the eligible property, shown on the accompanying sketch map, reflects the same tract of land associated with the schoolhouse since it was built in 1897.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant

organization for Indian Stream Historic Schoolhouse Project, Inc. date June 20, 2011

street & number 25 Ridge Road telephone 603-225-7977

city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301

e-mail ehengen@gmail.com

Indian Stream Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Coos/NH
County and State

Additional Documentation

The following are attached:

- **USGS map**
- **Sketch map with photo key**
- **Photographs**

List of Photographs:

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Indian Stream Schoolhouse
Town/county/state: Pittsburg, Coos County, New Hampshire
Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Date of photograph: July 2010
Location of negative: 25 Ridge Road, Concord, New Hampshire

Photo #1

Description of view: Looking southwest at east (facade) and north elevations of schoolhouse.

Photo #2

Description of view: Looking northwest at east (facade) and east elevations of schoolhouse.

Photo #3

Description of view: Interior view of main room in schoolhouse. Looking northeast toward vestibule.

Photo #4

Description of view: Interior view of main room in schoolhouse. Looking northwest (doorway at right leads into rear shed).

Photo #5

Description of view: Interior view of vestibule, showing front entry doors at left. Looking south.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Roy Amey
street & number 10 Amey Drive telephone 603-538-6068
city or town Pittsburg state NH zip code 03592

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.).

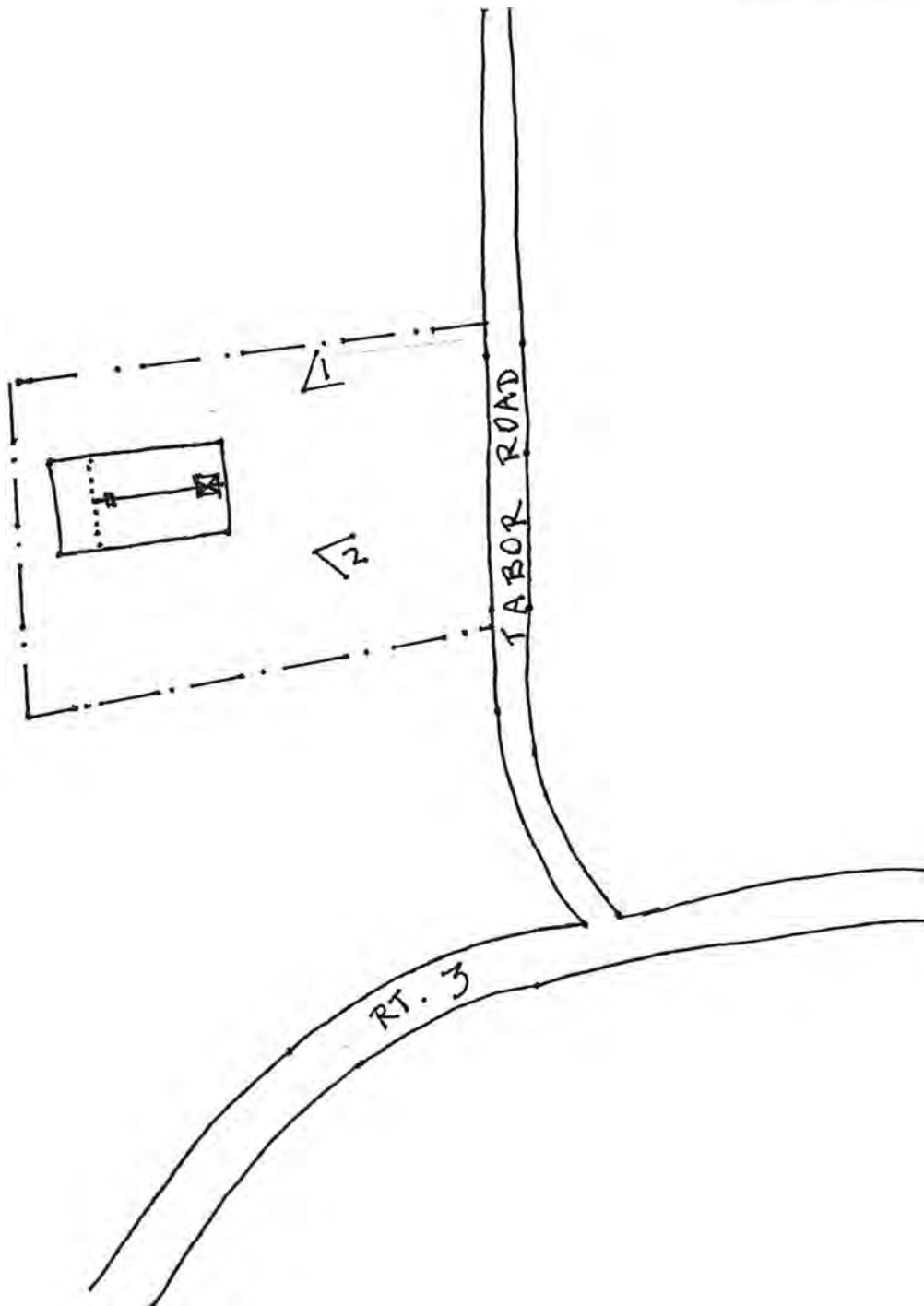
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Indian Stream Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Coos/NH
County and State

PROPERTY SKETCH MAP & PHOTO KEY
(not to scale)

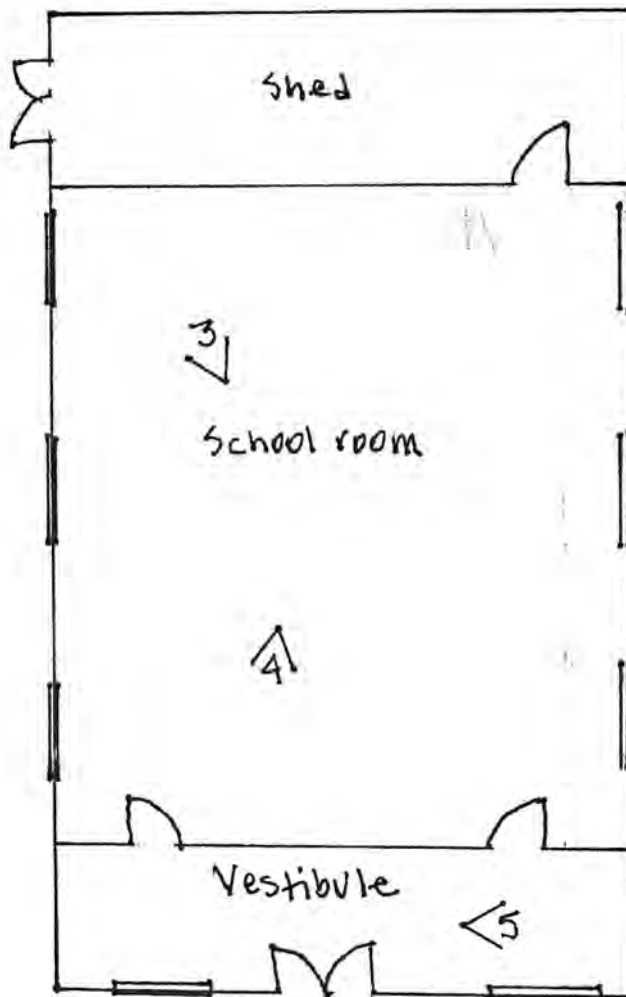
N
↑
_____ property boundary



Indian Stream Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Coos/NH
County and State

SKETCH FLOOR PLAN & PHOTO KEY
(not to scale)





Indian Stream Schoolhouse

Pittsburg, NH

1



Indian Stream Schoolhouse

Pittsburg, NH

#2



Indian Stream schoolhouse

Pittsburg, NH

3



Indian Stream Schoolhouse

Pittsburg, NH

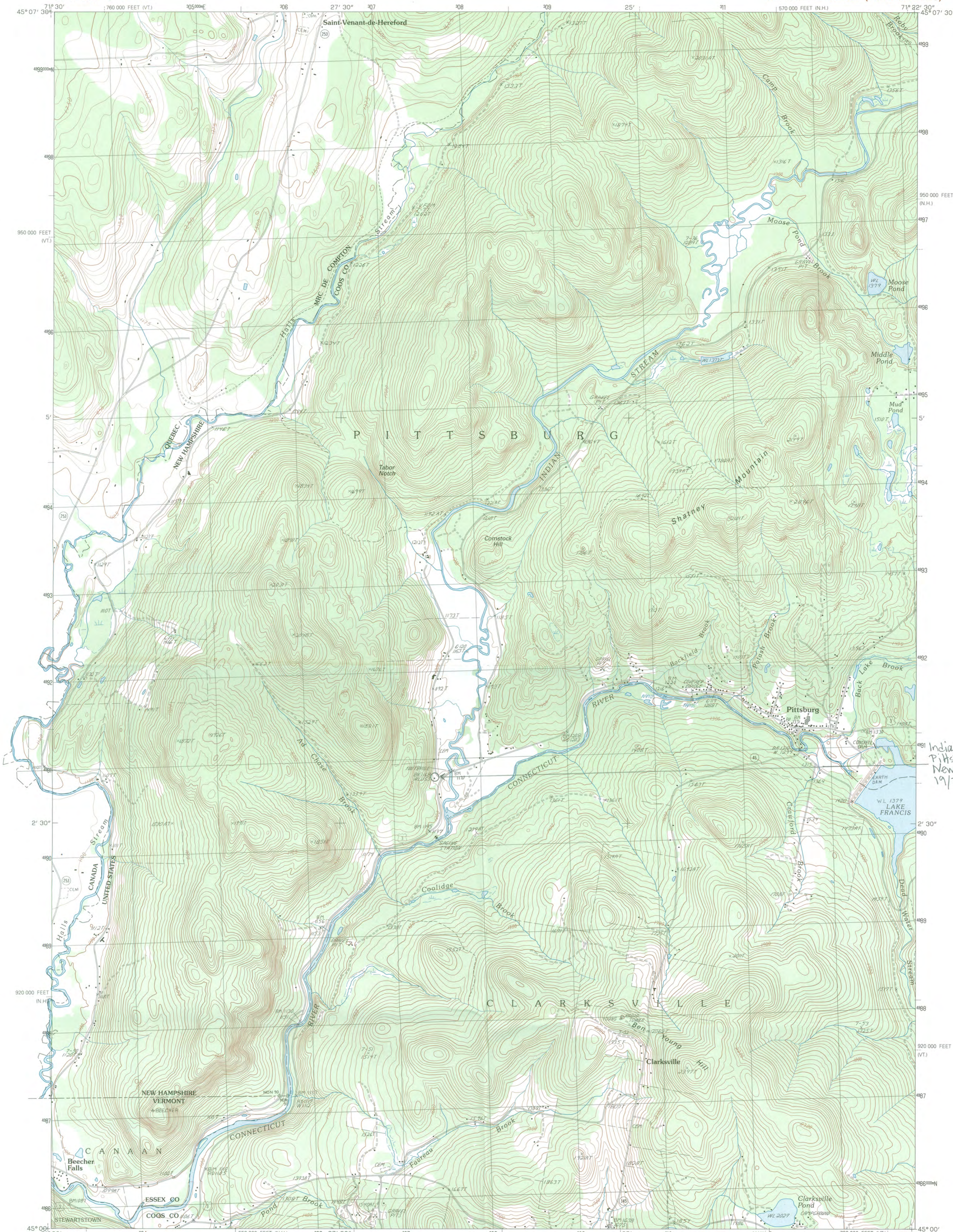
#4



Indian Stream School House

Pittsburg, NH

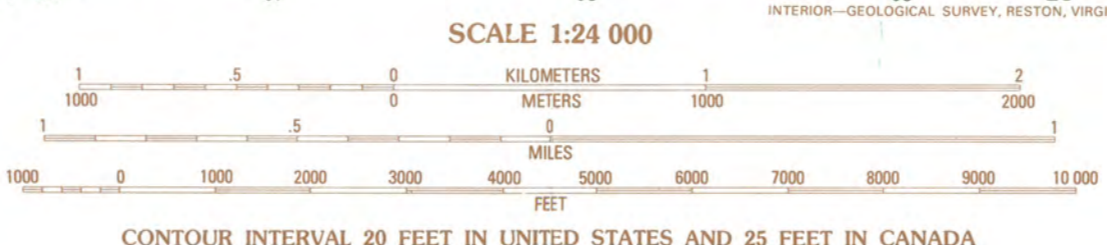
#5



Indian Stream Schoolhouse
Pittsburg, Coos County
New Hampshire
19/307470/4990780

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY..... USGS, NOS/NOAA, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN..... 1984
FIELD CHECKED..... 1987. MAP EDITED..... 1989
PROJECTION..... TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR..... ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS..... NEW HAMPSHIRE
UTM GRID DECLINATION..... 17°30' WEST
1989 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION..... 17°30' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM..... NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM..... 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(2 meters south and 38 meters west)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal or State reservations shown on this map
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings
Canadian portion copied from Malvinia quadrangle (1:50,000) 1980,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
photography.



THE U.S. PORTION OF THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



2	3	2 Metallak Mtn. 3 Cowen Hill
5	6	5 Lake Francis 6 Monadnock Mtn. 7 Lowering Mountain 8 Diamond Pond
6	7	

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail

○ Interstate Route ○ U.S. Route ○ State Route

PITTSBURG, N.H.-QUEBEC-VT.
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1989

45071-A4-TF-024

