

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenville District-No. 5 Schoolhouse

other names/site number Green Corners School

2. Location

street & number 2140 Potter Road [] not for publication

city or town Glenville [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Schenectady code 093 zip code 12010

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 as 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 [] nationally [] statewide locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth A. Paupton DBHPO 3/27/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register [] see continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register [] see continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain) _____

Robert H. Beall 5-19-14
Signature of the Keeper date of action

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Schenectady, New York
County and State

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	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Brick

roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Name of Property

County and State

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 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 that 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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 Building Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other repository: _____

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance:

ca. 1825

Significant Dates:

ca. 1825

Significant Person:

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect/Builder:

Unknown

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Schenectady, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.52 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 7 5 1 4 7	4 7 5 4 5 5 3	3	1 8	
	Zone	Easting	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	1 8			4	1 8	

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Mackey, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization New York State Historic Preservation Office date January 2014

street & number Peebles Island State Park, Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3237

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name Town of Glenville

street & number Glenville Municipal Center; 18 Glenridge Road telephone 518-688-1200

city or town Glenville state NY zip code 12302

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. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Schenectady, New York

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

Narrative Description of Property

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse, also known as Green Corners School, is located on the north side of Potter Road just east of its intersection with Green Corners Road in the town of Glenville in Schenectady County. The school is situated in the far northwest corner of Glenville with the town of Charlton (Saratoga County) to the north and town of Amsterdam (Montgomery County) to the west. The town of Glenville is that part of Schenectady County on the north side of the Mohawk River. The western portion of Glenville is dominated by Glenville Hill to the south of West Glenville Road and by a rolling farm landscape to the north. The Mohawk River, which forms the southern boundary of the town, runs parallel to the ridgeline of Glenville Hill and New York Route 5, the major east-west transportation route. The more developed section of the town is in the east near the city of Schenectady and along New York Route 50, the major north-south thoroughfare, which connects the cities of Schenectady and Saratoga Springs through Glenville. The school is located close to the road on a grassy site surrounded primarily by woods, with the exception of a ca. 1988 residence that abuts the school property to the northwest. A low fieldstone wall defines the school yard and appears to follow the historic property boundary. The nominated property is defined by the stone walls, which also correspond to the current tax parcel boundary. The nomination includes two buildings, the school and a privy, and one structure, the stone wall.

Constructed circa 1825, the schoolhouse is a small one-story, rectangular brick building (approximately 24' by 20') that rests on a stone foundation and is surmounted by a gable roof with overhanging eaves, wide frieze and cornice with returns. The building is oriented on a north-south axis with the façade facing Potter Road to the south. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, which were installed during a 1976 restoration, and a single brick chimney pierces the ridge line near the rear wall of the building. Based on the physical evidence and documentation, the brick walls were repaired over the years, but overall they are laid in Flemish stretcher bond. The walls are distinguished by the large number of carvings in the bricks by students and visitors over the years. Some date back to 1866 and 1874.

Entrance into the open schoolroom is through a four-panel wood door with a fixed four-light transom surrounded by simple wood casing that was installed during a 1976 restoration. The entry, which is approached by three wood tiered steps covering two large blocks of stone, is accented by a segmental arch above and a projecting wood sign engraved with the name "Green Corners Schoolhouse." The current entrance represents an early twentieth century alteration. The earliest photograph obtained that depicts the façade dates to circa. 1900-1902 (see continuation sheet 11-1) and shows a modest Greek Revival entry that is flanked by pilasters and capped with a simple entablature and fixed transom light. Photos from the early 1940s show the current configuration (continuation sheet 11-3)

Fenestration is generally symmetrical, with two windows evenly spaced on each of the side and rear elevations. Windows are set within narrow wood frames and feature six-over-six wood sash on the side elevations and six-over-three wood sash on the rear elevation (see interior photographs). Based on a circa 1900-1902 photograph (continuation sheet 11-1), the windows featured stone sills and a soldier course above. A later 1909 photograph (continuation sheet 11-2), depicts twelve-over-twelve sash on the side (east) elevation with a wide band of trim below the cornice line that appears to conceal the original soldier course.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Schenectady, New York

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

Currently the windows are covered with plywood and bracing is installed on three sides of the building to stabilize the walls while the school is in the process of restoration. The interior contains a single large room. During the restoration, later materials, including some finishes installed during a 1970s restoration, were removed, revealing earlier historic fabric. Photographs taken during the restoration, and provided with the permission of the property owner, reveal the integrity of the framing, window openings, floor joists, and original wide horizontal planks - a typical wall treatment in the early nineteenth century. Based on documentation describing the renovations completed in the 1970s, the original plaster and lathe ceiling was replaced with plasterboard because it was in poor condition,

Historically, a wall was once located to the left of the entrance that separated the vestibule/coatroom from the schoolroom. Former students remembered that wood and coal for the stove was kept in the coatroom as well, and there was another door leading from it to the classroom. This partition was removed in the early twentieth century to accommodate the increased number of students. To the right of the entrance are built-in cupboards, a late nineteenth century alteration, which held the school library books.

While electricity was installed in the late 1930s, the wiring was removed in the 1970s because it was in poor condition. The school was originally heated by a wood stove that was centrally located near the entrance but relocated to the rear of the schoolroom during the 1970s renovations as shown in photographs dating to 1983 (continuation sheet 11-4). There is no indoor plumbing.

There is a small privy constructed of vertical boards surmounted by a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although a privy would have been integral to the schoolhouse, this particular privy was donated in 1976 because the original was not on the property at the time of the renovations. It was installed on the same site as the original and is non-contributing resource. Based on oral histories by former students, the original privy had two sides – one for the girls and one for the boys. There was also a wood shed to the rear of the school that was built in the 1920s; however, it was in poor condition and therefore removed from the property in 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Schenectady, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance:

The Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse, also known as Green Corners School, is significant under Criterion C as an intact, representative example of early nineteenth century one-room schoolhouse architecture in the town of Glenville. Glenville, that portion of Schenectady County on the north side of the Mohawk River, organized eight school districts in 1815, five years before the town was officially established. As the town grew, additional districts were defined according to need, with the number growing to 18 in 1886; four of them were joint districts that included children from more than one town.¹ Built around 1825, the one-story, gable roofed building functioned as a public school for first through eighth grades until it closed in 1946, when enrollment declined due to the increase in centralized school districts.² With its single, open classroom, the historic school building served the education needs of the Glenville community since the establishment of the common school system in the early nineteenth century. The small rectangular building is typical of the majority of schools built in this region during the early to mid nineteenth century and embodies local building traditions. Based on historic photographs it originally featured modest Greek Revival style details, but was altered in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century in response to changes in architectural trends and legislative reforms in education. The building retains the iconic form for a nineteenth century one-room rural school, an image that is enhanced by its intact schoolyard, which is defined by a dry-laid stone wall. The small institutional building is the only rural schoolhouse in public ownership in Glenville; other rural schoolhouses were lost to demolition or are now privately owned. Owned and maintained by the town of Glenville, the Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse is currently in the process of restoration with the intent to reopen as a historic site/museum.

Glenville

Located on the north side of the Mohawk River, the area that is now the town of Glenville was first settled in 1665 under a patent granted to Scotsman Alexander Lindsey Glen. Deemed unsafe for settlement until after the colonial wars, the southern and western portions of Glenville developed chiefly along “the Flats” along the Mohawk River. Settlement advanced westward along the flats, with farms established chiefly by descendants from the old Dutch families of Albany and Schenectady. Glenville was formed from the fourth ward of Schenectady April 14, 1820. Glenville farms on the river floodplain prospered through the nineteenth century, producing grain, hay and vegetables for nearby urban markets. For many years the growing of broom corn and the manufacture of brooms formed an important industry in the town of Glenville, especially at Scotia and along the river. About 1800, the Mohawk Turnpike (current New York Route 5) was opened to link Schenectady with Utica to the west. During the 1850s, the New York Central Railroad right-of-way was extended parallel to the turnpike on the north side of the Mohawk, with a Glenville station established at Hoffman’s Ferry.

¹ George Rogers Howell and John H. Munsell, *History of the County of Schenectady, N.Y., from 1662 to 1886; with portraits, biographies and illustrations* (New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1886), 190.

² Michael Goot, “Green Corners schoolhouse badly needs repairs,” *Schenectady Gazette*, March 20, 2013.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 2

The area in and around the town was primarily used for agrarian purposes until the mass suburbanization of the mid-twentieth century. Glenville in particular was home to many of the workers of General Electric, which is adjacent to the town in the City of Schenectady. The area also grew significantly after WWII as the area offered plenty of new living space for soldiers returning to the workforce and because it was close to the Scotia-Air National Guard. Since the 1950s, the town has continued to grow in population. Glenville is home to the Schenectady County Airport and the Empire State Aero-sciences Museum.

Education in Glenville

New York State's common school system dates to 1812, when a state law required the appointment of a state superintendant of common schools and the election of three school commissioners in each town. These commissioners were responsible for creating school districts, while another group of inspectors was elected to license teachers and ensure regularity. The inhabitants of each district were required to select a site for the school and vote taxes to support it, and trustees were elected in each district to manage the school's business affairs. For those schools that could certify that they had met certain requirements, such as being open for at least three months, state aid was available to help pay teachers salaries; however, this aid could not be used to fund the construction of buildings, a burden that had to be borne by the district voters. At first, participating in this system was voluntary, but an amendment to the law in 1814 established a mandatory public education system.

A system of eight school districts, including District No. 5, was organized in Glenville in 1815. As the town grew, additional districts were defined according to need, with the number growing to 18 by 1886; four of which were joint districts that included children from more than one town. The typical nineteenth-century rural schoolhouse was square or rectangular in form, with a gable roof and windows on three sides. The interior was often partitioned to allow for a vestibule/cloakroom, with the rest of the space serving as a single open classroom. Heat was provided by a stove. Bathroom facilities were located in a separate privy.

By the 1840s and the 1880s, the legislature passed a series of reforms designed to improve the quality of education, increase the opportunities for students to receive a free education, and ensure adequate funding for local schools. At the same time, educators began to focus on the school building itself, advocating comfortable, clean and well-lighted environments as conducive to learning. Recommendations for the number and location of windows, the division of interior spaces, the arrangement of blackboards and teacher's desk and the provision of restrooms were influential in the design of new schools and the alteration of others during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Beginning in the early twentieth century, New York State began to urge the consolidation of common schools into larger districts. Under the Central School Law of 1925, the state promised substantial aid, including transportation costs, assistance with new building construction and teacher salaries for districts that consolidated. According to trustee records for school district No. 5, in May of 1920 it was resolved by vote that all children going to a high school would attend the Amsterdam high school. Later in 1930s, while decisions regarding providing transportation were being made, the trustee's agreed that any student able to attend high school should go to Scotia or Amsterdam high school.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Schenectady, New York

County and State

Section 8 Page 3

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

Wanted a Teacher in School District No. 5, town of Glenville.
None need apply unless he is well qualified to teach all the
branches usually taught in Common Schools. Inquire of the
Printer. – *The Schenectady Cabinet*, January 13, 1827.

Documented history regarding the Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse was collected over the years by Adrienne Karis, a long-time resident of Scotia, NY. The documentation includes oral histories from former students and teachers, photographs (historic and post 1970s restoration), important dates related to the school district, copies of deeds, and a general account of how the school was identified and restored in the 1970s. A Historic Resource Inventory Form was prepared by Henrietta Van der Veer in 1973 and is on file at the New York State Historic Preservation Office. At the time, Mrs. Van der Veer was the historian for the town of Glenville and documented the existing conditions of the building.

According to Mrs. Van der Veer's research, the deed was signed for the Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse in 1823 and the one-room schoolhouse was constructed around 1825; an exact date of construction and acreage is unknown; the stone walls suggest the historic property boundary. She reviewed newspaper articles published in 1824 by *The Schenectady Cabinet* at the Schenectady Historical Society, but no clues were provided, and unfortunately the school trustees' books prior to 1862 were burned. Mrs. Van der Veer contacted the New York State Education Department to determine whether it retained records that confirmed a date of construction, but no such record was on file. Documentation provided by Mrs. Karis made reference to an article by Donald Keefer titled *History of Old Glenville School Districts*, in which he indicated that School District No. 5 was created in 1815.

The school closed in June 1946 due to declining enrollment (only eight students) and the state and national movement of consolidating school districts. According to documents provided by Mrs. Karis, after the closing, students attended Cranesville School (demolished in 1961), located on New York Route 5 and were assimilated into the Amsterdam School system.

Oral histories from former students and teachers, including transcribed notes from a talk in 1976 given by Tom Jones, a former teacher (1935 to 1939), shed some light on day-to-day life at the school. Jones indicated that the school had what was called an "open class room," meaning each subject was taught to all students at the same time. Jones was 18 years old when he started teaching and received a teacher's pay of \$22 per week. He had between 10 and 20 students. Jones recalled Alexander Bedgis, the janitor, arriving early to make the fire in the stove, which was the long low type, long enough to insert a whole log. There were swings located between the school and the woodshed. During hunting season the teacher and boys went pheasant hunting during lunch hour.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 4

Harold Tatlock, a former student who was interviewed in 2001 (82 years old at the time), indicated that the school had electricity in 1938, around the time the neighborhood started receiving electric service. He remembered there was a coat room, a woodstove, and a large block of stone for the front step. Another former student, Anna Mae Belfance, interviewed in June 2003, said a Dr. Potter would travel from West Glenville Village on a horse and buggy – later by car - to the school to give physical checkups in the 1930s.

The building and grounds were donated to the town by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dick and Mr. and Mrs. William Marvin in 1976 and the school was rehabilitated by the town of Glenville Bicentennial Committee in celebration of the country's bicentennial. According to information provided by Mrs. Karis, local contractor Norman Hanson was consulted to provide cost estimates and recommendations for the rehab of the school. The town solicited architect James T. Cullen's opinion on whether the school could be moved. Some residents suggested the school be relocated to the town park (present Indian Meadows Park, approximately 10 miles southeast) on Droms Road, but it was not feasible because the building was in poor condition. Volunteers assisted with the restoration work and several businesses donated or offered a discount on materials used on the school; donated items included desks, bells, books, and slates.

According to documentation provided by Mrs. Karis, the roof was sheathed with metal sheet, covering wood shingles and roof boards, which were removed as part of the restoration project in the 1970s and replaced with new roof boards and cedar shakes. A new (used) door was obtained and fitted to the frame and broken window panes were replaced. Some of the bricks on the chimney and exterior walls were replaced (if missing or damaged) and re-pointed. It was noted that the exterior cornice and moldings were repaired and/or rebuilt depending on the condition.

A rough sketch of the interior plan was drawn prior to the restoration (see continuation sheet 11-5). As noted in the sketch, there was a metal sheet nailed to the floor, approximately 6'4" from the entrance, that suggested the original location of the woodstove. This metal sheet was removed during the restoration and the stove was moved toward the back of room (as seen in 1983 photo on continuation sheet 11-4). The interior walls were sheathed with beadboard – painted beige on the upper portion and brown on the lower portion, just below the windows.

Upon completion of the project, a group of about 100 people gathered on the evening of June 23, 1976 for the dedication ceremonies as part of the town's celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial; Mayor John F. Ryan of Scotia and J. Douglas Nicoll, supervisor of the town of Glenville, were the key speakers. It was announced that the school would be kept open as a town museum throughout the summer and into the fall with tours available in the afternoon and volunteers on hand to welcome visitors. More than 300 people signed the guest register the first year of operation.

The Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse retains a good level of integrity as a representative example of an early nineteenth century one-room schoolhouse in the town of Glenville. The schoolhouse served the Glenville community for well over 100 years until it eventually closed in 1946 due to declining enrollment and the increasing number of centralized school districts in New York and the country. The schoolhouse is currently in the process of restoration with the goal of reopening as a historic site/museum. The original historic fabric

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 5

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

revealed during the early stages of the project will be documented, preserved, and used as a guide as the restoration continues.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Bibliography:

Glenville, NY. Adrienne Karis. Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse Archives. Including early and late twentieth century historic photographs; interviews with Harold Tatloack, Tom Jones, and Anna Mae Belfance; brief history of Green Corners School; and a discussion of 1976 restoration work.

Goot, Michael. "Green Corners schoolhouse badly needs repairs." *Schenectady Gazette*, March 20, 2013.

Howell, George Rogers, and John H. Munsell. *History of the County of Schenectady, N.Y., from 1662 to 1886; with portraits, biographies and illustrations*. New York: W.W. Munsell & Co., 1886.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is defined by the stone walls. This appears to be the historic boundary and it also corresponds to the current tax parcel boundary.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Schenectady, New York

County and State

Section 10 Page 2

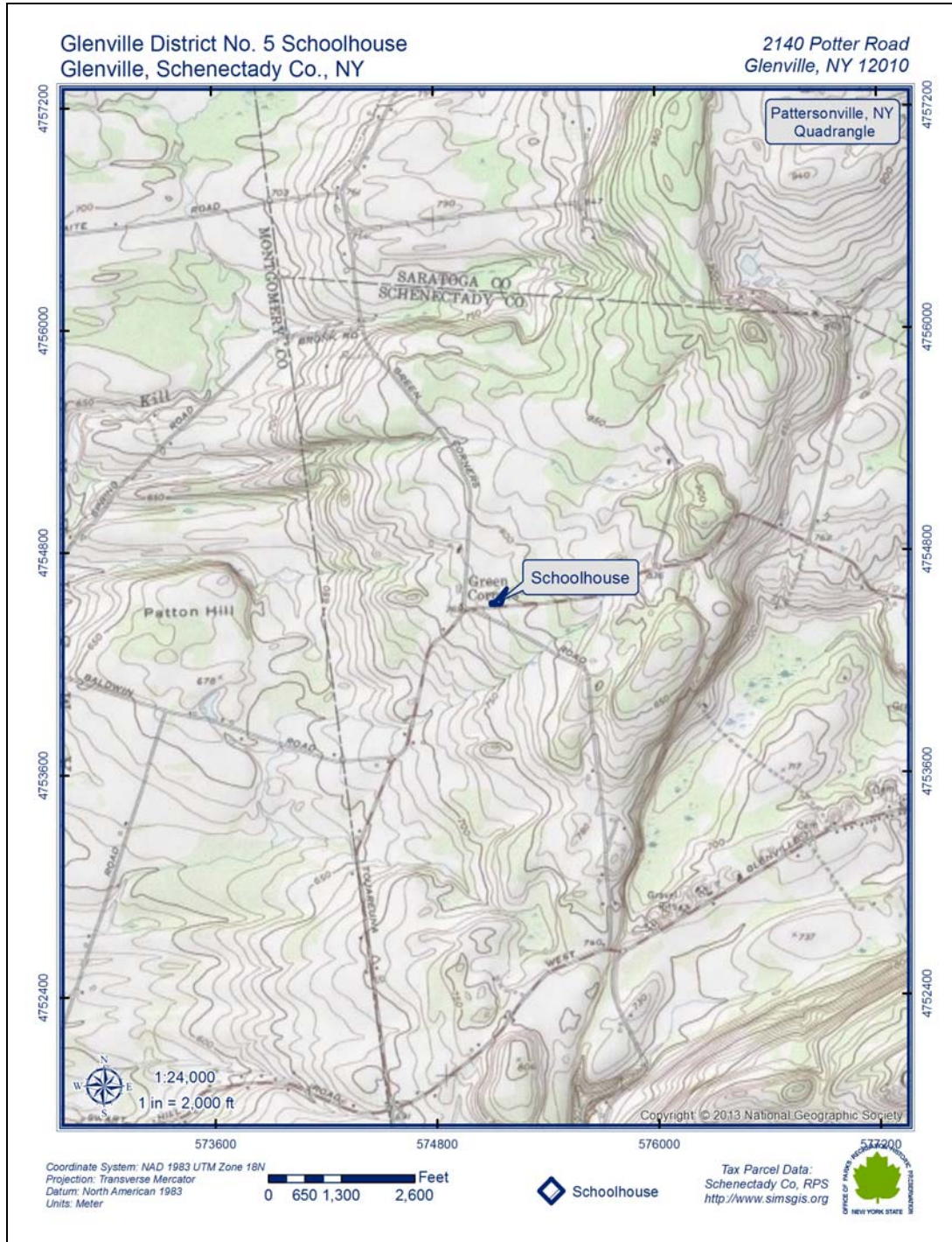


Figure 1: Location Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 3

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

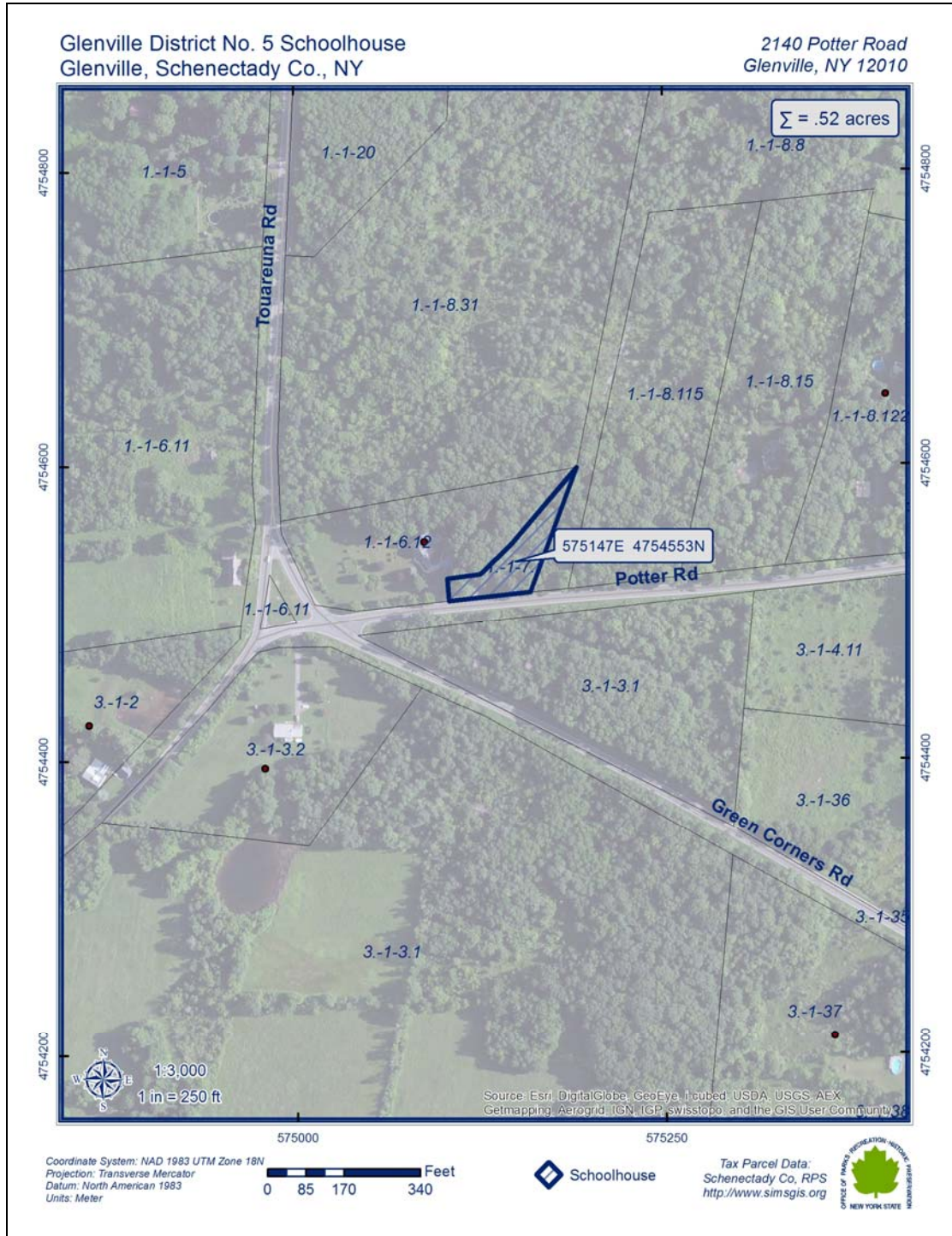


Figure 2: Property Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 11 Page 1

Additional Information



Figure 3: Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse class ca. 1900-1902 per former student Harold Tatlock

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 2

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State



Figure 4: Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse - Photograph taken by Clarence Van der Veer in 1910

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 3

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State



Figure 5: Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse, early 1940s

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 4

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State



Figure 6: Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse, interior, July 1983 (photograph by Sid Brown)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 11 Page 5

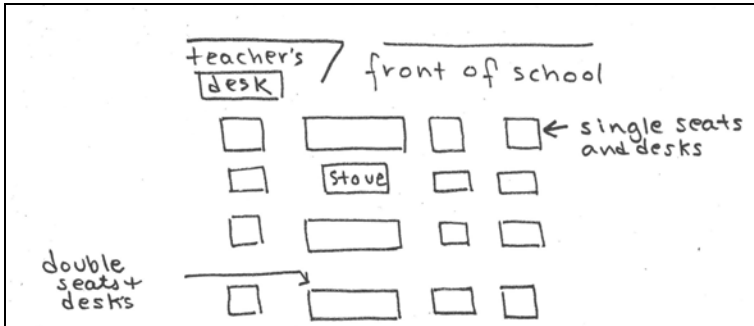


Figure 7: Seating arrangement in the early 1930s, drawn by former student Mr. Paul Dybas

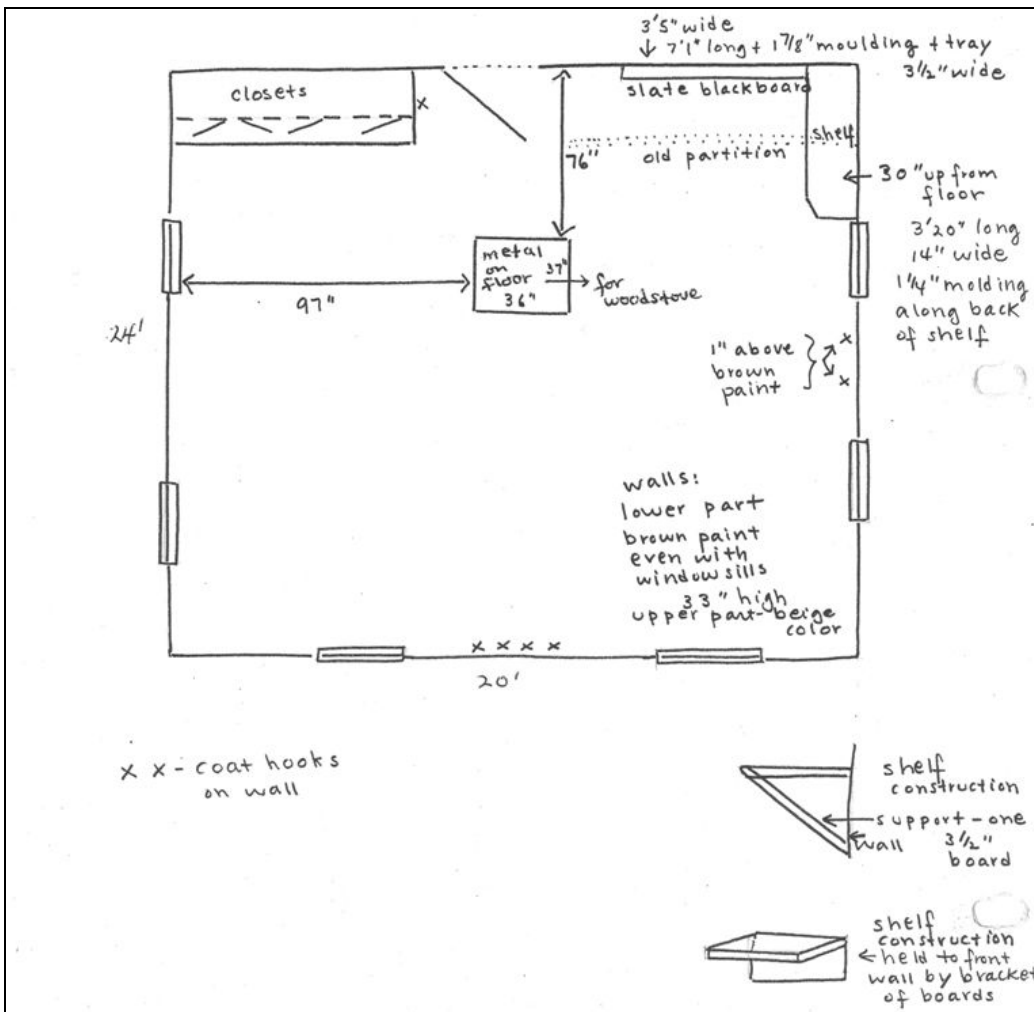


Figure 8: Rough sketch of the interior before restoration in 1976

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
Name of Property
Schenectady, New York
County and State

Section 11 Page 6

Photo Log (Prints from Digital Photos)

Name of Property: Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity: Glenville
County: Schenectady
State: NY
Photographer: Linda Mackey
Date Photographed: October 25, 2013

Photographer: Bruce McConnelee
Date Photographed: November 9, 2013

Photo Number	Description
1	Schoolhouse; west and south elevations; facing northeast
2	Schoolhouse; east and north elevations; facing southwest
3	Privy and stone wall; facing northeast
4	Stone wall delineating property boundary and schoolyard
5	Schoolhouse interior; facing southwest toward the front and side walls
6	Schoolhouse interior; facing northwest toward the side and back walls

*Exterior photographs were taken on October 25, 2013.

*Interior photographs were taken on November 9, 2013 and provided to Linda Mackey via email by Bruce McConnelee.









Proverbs

A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Dude survives the days.

A place for everything and everything in its place.
Having devils in little moments.
An eagle starts and steadily goes to the top.
It is better to be a little than to be a lot.

Done you would be done by.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Schenectady

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/25/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/12/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000226

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 5.19.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

28 March 2014

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following four National Register nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Bangall Post Office, Dutchess County
Glenville District No. 5 Schoolhouse, Schenectady County
Frank and Eliza Tryon House, Cayuga County
Geneva Downtown Historic District, Ontario County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office