NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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 Attlebury Schoolhouse

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 6917 Route 82 [ ] not for publication

city or town Stanford [ ] vicinity

state New York code NY county Dutchess code 027 zip code 12506

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X_ 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** _X_ **local**

Ruth L Pierpont DSHPO 3/24/16
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:)

for Edson H. Beall 5-16-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

X	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	**Total**

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone
walls: Wood
roof: Metal
other:

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

The Attlebury Schoolhouse is located on NYS Route 82 in the Town of Stanford, Dutchess County, New York. Stanford, located in the central part of the county, is primarily rural; the landscape is dominated by agricultural fields, wooded lots, and a scattering of hamlets. Route 82 runs northeast through the town, connecting the school to the hamlet of Pine Plains to the north and Stanfordville to the south. The former hamlet of Attlebury was historically situated around the intersection of Route 82 and Stissing Road; it later shifted to Attlebury Hill Road to the north. Single-family houses on large lots and farmsteads line the roads.

The Attlebury Schoolhouse is situated 56 feet west of Route 82, just north of Attlebury Hill Road. A white, four-rail fence runs around the boundary of the .37-acre schoolhouse lot. The lot was historically split into two parcels: the northern half held the school and the southern half remained open as a play yard. The land slopes away from the road and flattens out. The schoolhouse is situated the center of the northern half of the lot and is surrounded by mature trees. Its entry door faces the road. Three outbuildings, two small privies and a coal shed, are located around the schoolhouse.

Narrative Description

Built in 1910, the Attlebury Schoolhouse is a one-story, front-gabled, two-bay by three-bay frame building covered in clapboard and resting on a fieldstone foundation. The building measures 20 ½ feet wide at the gable ends, 26 ½ along the eaves, and the walls are 12 ½ feet high from the foundation. The peak of the gable is approximately eight feet up from the wall top plate. The fieldstone foundation is laid up with lime mortar and was partially parged at a later date with Portland cement. The northwest corner of the foundation has settled and shifted somewhat, creating some small gaps in the stonework, but the overall condition is remarkably straight and true. A brick chimney, which extends from the center of the gable on the east end of the roof, is visible over the roofline.

The simple façade features a five-panel door in the southern bay and a six-over-six wood sash window to the north. The clapboard siding is beveled cedar (western red cedar); 5 ½ by ½ in. dimension with 4 ¾ inches exposure. The corner boards, window casings, skirt board, etc. all appear to be eastern white pine. A bank of five six-over-six windows lights the southern elevation. Two paired six-over-six windows were added to the northern elevation in 1928.

The roof edge is cut square at the eaves with a continuous raked soffit. The fascia, as seen on the gables, shows a figured bead molding underneath the roofing edge. This too would have been continuous but is now lost at the eaves due to decay. The roof was historically covered in western red cedar shingles and is now covered in standing seam metal.

What visible evidence there is shows the frame to be rough cut softwood cut on a circular mill. There is no evidence of mortise-and-tenon joinery, nor of large timbers. The roof rafters are two by six, approximately 14 feet long, and laid out on two foot centers. The ceiling joists are two by eight, approximately 20 feet long spanning the eaves, laid out 16 inches on center. There are a few random straps of one-inch material nailed randomly between the rafters and ceiling joists, ostensibly to help stiffen the long ceiling span.

On the interior, the school is divided into a cloakroom vestibule and a large classroom. Original strip flooring has been retained in both rooms. The narrow vestibule extends across the entire width of the building. Beadboard wainscoting extends up two-thirds of the height of the door; the remaining walls and ceilings are

covered in plaster. A five-panel door leads from the vestibule into the classroom. The beadboard wainscoting in the classroom extends up half the height of the door. A brick chimney, measuring 20 by 36 inches, and coal-burning stove (installed ca. 1976) are located on the east side of the room against the partition between the vestibule and classroom. While a small fireplace is cut out in the base of the brick chimney, this appears to be an alteration that was made during the 1975-6 renovation of the building. The original coal stove was replaced by an oil-burning stove while the school was still in use. A large, original chalkboard extends across much of the wall on the west side of the room. Pendant lamps hang from the ceiling; electrical service was installed in the school by 1935.

There are two identical, single-hole gable roofed, vertically sided privies are located diagonally off the western (back) corners of the building. They measure five foot two inches by five foot two inches. There is also a shed-roofed coal shed located diagonally off the southwest corner, measuring six foot two inches by seven foot two inches. It is vertically sided with beadboard. All three outbuildings are roofed with western red cedar shingles and date to the early twentieth century.

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
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.)

- [x] 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.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Period of Significance

1910-1945

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1910, when the building was constructed, and ends in 1945 when the school was formally closed by the school district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

Attlebury Schoolhouse, constructed in 1910, is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its association with rural education in the Town of Stanford during the early twentieth century. Built after the hamlet of Attlebury's nineteenth-century school burned in an accidental fire, the modest one-room, frame schoolhouse served not only as a center of education but also a hub for the rural community. In contrast to the old school building, a repurposed house, the new school building's form and design are clearly drawn from nineteenth century models of one-room schoolhouse construction; although this form was well-established by the early twentieth century, it was outmoded. Although the school served Attlebury well, it was built on the cusp of New York's push toward increased school centralization across the state. Within two decades, Dutchess County's rural, one-room schoolhouses were seen as outmoded and efforts were being made to replace them with central schools. After 35 years of use, the Attlebury Schoolhouse was closed in 1945; children from the hamlet were sent to the Pine Plains Central School which had been built over a decade earlier. The only remaining rural district school in Stanford that remains unconverted and intact to its historic appearance, the Attlebury Schoolhouse illustrates the history of rural education in the town before centralization.

Early History of Stanford and Attlebury

Granted by New York Governor Benjamin Fletcher in 1697, the Great Nine Partners' Patent included approximately 145,000 acres of land in Dutchess County. The nine partners, all prominent English and Dutch men who obtained the land speculatively, did not formally survey and divide the land until 1734. The survey anticipated new settlement; families had established farms in the future town of Stanford by 1750.[1]

The Town of Stanford was established in 1793; over time, hamlets developed organically throughout the town, often near important natural or transportation features, to serve farmers, businesses, and travelers. By the end of the 19th century there were seven hamlets: Stanfordville, Bangall, Stissing, Hulls Mills, McIntyre, Bare Market and Attlebury.[2]

The Attlebury hamlet, originally known as Old Attlebury, was located at the junction of Stissing Road and Cold Spring Road (Route 82). The hamlet center included a post office, a store and several dwellings. When the Post Office was moved to the corner where Attlebury Hill Road meets Route 82, it kept the name of Attlebury. At this new location a blacksmith shop, a store, Phineas Sackett's Inn, a shoemaker's shop, and a small cheese factory grew up around the post office. A church was located east of the hamlet center, and the school was located on Route 82 to the west. During the 19th century, three railroad lines were built through Stanford. Attlebury boasted a small railroad station on the Newburgh, Dutchess, and Connecticut line.

[1] Philip H. Smith, *General History of Dutchess County from 1609 to 1876, inclusive* (Pawling, N.Y., 1877), 43, 407; Richard Edsall and Judge Ter Bos, "The Great Nine Partners Map No. 4," 1877 rendering. Available at <http://www.bostonraremaps.com/catalogues/BRM1713.HTM>.

[2] Only two official hamlets remain within the Town: Stanfordville and Bangall.

Early Attlebury Schools

Before 1784, New York State did not have a formal school system. While individual schools did exist, often in larger communities, they received no direction or funding from the state. Prominent citizens and state leaders believed that an educated citizenry was needed to insure the independence and prosperity of the nation, but early attempts to support education at the state level had uneven results. Local authorities were authorized by the 1812 common school act to create school districts; the law placed school districts in charge of local education and made funding a joint responsibility between localities and the state. Two years later, an amendment required them to do so; this amendment also allowed schools to charge tuition if the cost of instruction exceeded the amount of funds provided by state aid and local taxes. By the mid-nineteenth century, over 10,000 common school districts existed in New York State. Typically each district had a one or two-room schoolhouse where students were educated in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. The 1812 common school act shaped the future of public education in New York by establishing that education was a state function under state control, that funding was a joint state-local responsibility, and that the school district, rather than the local municipality, was the primary administrative unit for public education.[3]

The first Attlebury School, School District 20, was established during the early 19th century in old Attlebury, near Stissing Road. After the post office was relocated to Attlebury Hill Road in 1834, a new center of the community began to develop there. A small church, a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker, and a cheese factory developed nearby.

By 1860, the school board trustees determined that they needed a new school building. Two factions of families developed within the district, corresponding with the two hamlet centers: at Attlebury Road and 82 and at Conklin Hill; each wanted the new school to be close by so their children would not have to walk a long distance to attend. After considerable discussion, the leaders of the school district chose to rent a two-story, frame house jointly owned by prosperous farmer Phineas K. Sackett and E.B. Hoag. The house would be repaired and was deeded to the district as long as it was used for the purpose of a school; if it ceased to be used for educational purposes, the property and building would revert to the owners. Since that time, Attlebury's school has remained at this location. Soon after, in 1869, the school district became Stanford District no. 12.[4]

Attlebury's school was often the center of community activities. Although this was common in small towns in rural Dutchess County, the house-turned-school was much larger than typical schoolhouses in the region and facilitated larger gatherings. Along with the daily activity of educating the young children of the town, social activities such as spelling bees, community suppers, lectures and, in some cases, religious services were held in the building. During the late 19th century, the school followed a two-term plan, summer term, May through August, and winter term November through April. Older farm boys would attend only during the winter term when they were needed less on the family farm. The school's teachers, typically young women, were paid minimally by the district and were cared for by the community; teachers often boarded with community members and were passed around the community for meals. Most worked at the school for a year or two

[3] James D. Folts, "History of the University of the State of New York and the State Education Department, 1786-1996," 1996, available online at: <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/edocs/education/sedhist.htm#free>.

[4] Marion S. Creswell, Elinor C. Beckwith, and Jeanette C. Lawson, *Attlebury School, Dedicated July 4, 1976* (Stanford: Attlebury Resoration Committee, 1976), 14, 16-19.

before marrying or moving on to better positions; Bertha A. Green, for example, left Attlebury in August 1908 to teach at Cutchogue High School on Long Island.[5]

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec 15, 1909, the Attlebury School House was completely destroyed by fire. Boys playing with matches in the hall, where kindling for the woodstove was kept, accidentally started the blaze. The school's teacher, Angie Keefer, calmly helped the children exit the burning building through the windows and door. While all escaped safely, the building was completely destroyed. Reporting on the fire, the *Pine Plains Register* lamented the loss of one of the county's best rural schools. For the rest of the year, the district held classes in a rented tenant house on the Mulford Conklin farm.[6]

Attlebury Schoolhouse, 1910-1945

The school district quickly formed plans to build a new school. In a meeting held at trustee Frank Dillinger's house in January, the district voted to rebuild on the site of the former building. They planned to raise $675 to construct, equip, and insure the building through a school tax. The district later reported spending $825 on the project.[7]

The new school, which does not appear to have been based on a specific standardized plan, was designed and built locally; the builder was not recorded in the school district's clerk's book. Despite its early twentieth century construction, the building's design is consistent with one-room, frame schoolhouses built across New York State during the mid-nineteenth century. As New York's legislature focused its attention on reforming education between the 1840s and 1880s, educators drew attention to improving school buildings. Pattern books for schools, which became more common during the 1840s, advocated for simple, comfortable, well-lighted environments. Schools following these plans were typically one-story, front-gabled, frame buildings with windows on one to three sides that had an entrance leading into a cloakroom and a classroom with a central woodstove and a teacher's platform surrounded by blackboards. Attlebury's new modest, one-story, front-gabled building with a bank of windows on the south wall and an interior division into a cloakroom vestibule and classroom space clearly follows this well-established, if a bit outmoded, pattern.

While the new building met the community's needs, it was a dramatic change from the previous school building. The students thought the new school was "not as light and nice inside" and they missed the two large playrooms on the second story of the old school. In 1928, a bank of windows was added on the north wall to improve the amount of light in the building. As this alteration is typical among nineteenth century schoolhouses built in this form, it is interesting that this change was not made to the original design; this may reflect the school district's construction budget or the builder's lack of familiarity with the schoolhouse type.[8]

By the turn of the century, the Attlebury Community was dominated by dairy farms, including those owned by the Creswell, Mosher (Rocky Reef Farm) and the Harrison and Hoysredt families. Many families earned extra income by boarding summer guests. As the century wore on, the number of commercial enterprises grew

[5] *Pine Plains Register*, August 14, 1908.
[6] *Pine Plains Register*, December 18, 1909; Creswell, et. al, *Attlebury School*, 25-26.
[7] New York, *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York One Hundred and Fortieth Session* XVII (Albany, N.Y.: J.B. Lyon Company, 1917), 399.
[8] Creswell, et. al, *Attlebury School*, 25.

limited. Mr. Knoedler operated a blacksmith shop and gas station with a luncheonette through the mid-twentieth century.

Particularly in rural towns like Stanford, most families were of European descent, either from settlement-era families or more recent immigration. However, by the late 19th century, African-American laborers and farmers started moving to the town. In addition to individuals working for families as farm laborers or servants, six families rented tenant farms and one owned and operated its own farm in 1900; at least two tenant families lived within the Attlebury community. Of the 98 African-Americans counted in the Town of Stanford in that year's census, 27 were children. Historic photographs taken after the construction of the new school show that both black and white children received an education at the small, community school during the early twentieth century; children from the Gatewood and Denny family are noted in the photographs.[9]

While the twentieth century brought change to the communities of Dutchess County, and thereby to the schools, the set routines remained pretty much the same. The nine-month school term, September to May, gradually became the rule. School sessions were typically from 8am in the morning to about 4pm in the afternoon, and students were expected to find their own way to school; most walked and some traveled about two miles. Students started the day with the pledge of allegiance and often a prayer and practiced their assignments on small slate tablets. In the new school building, students from the first grade to the eighth grade were taught together in the same room. The teacher often sat students by their skill, or grade level, while some teachers would work with like levels in a corner of the room while the others worked on their assigned lessons. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were the primary components of the education, but other topics reflecting the interest of the community, and skills of the teacher, were also included. Unlike the earlier, larger schoolhouse, the new school was only used for education of students and school board meetings. The school superintendent would visit on occasion. Ella P. Haight, a reporter for the *Pine Plains Register*, would stop periodically to submit current news from the classes.

During the Second World War, the students joined the Junior Red Cross to help with the war effort. Vangie Jones, one of the students at the time, remembered participating in a contest to collect the most milkweed pods. The students were told the milkweed would be used for life jackets and parachutes. The teacher also replaced the school's white window shades with dark ones. They would have end of school year picnics at places such as Hunns Lake and Upton Lake.

Within the early decades of the twentieth century, New York state school officials began to push for school consolidation allow districts build better facilities and use funds more wisely. Urban and suburban districts did this successfully, but rural districts were slow to adopt the strategy. As class sizes and local tax bases decreased, rural districts struggled to provide for their students; however, consolidating rural districts presented the challenges of providing transportation and new facilities in addition to the larger public relations battle of convincing communities to abandon the small schoolhouses that were central to their identity. New York was not alone in this struggle; in 1920, approximately 200,000 one-room schoolhouses were in active use across the country.[10]

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[9] Federal Census, New York, 1900, 1910; Creswell, et. al, *Attlebury School*, 18, 25-26, 28, 33-34.

[10] Folts, "History"; William W. Cutler, "Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice since 1820," *History of Education Quarterly* 29 (1989): 6.

Passed in 1914, New York's Cole-Rice Law encouraged centralization by providing financial incentives to ease the creation of rural central schools. Under the statute, schools could receive 50 percent transportation aid and 25 percent building aid; this incentive proved particularly attractive to districts trying to stretch their dollars during the Great Depression, and the number of central schools grew gradually. Pine Plains, located about five miles north of Attlebury, built a central school to serve the region in 1933. However, outlying communities were slow to send their children to the new school.[11]

Attlebury School was in continuous operation until 1945. At the end of that school year, the district decided to close the building for one year and send all the students to the Pine Plains Central School. Although couched to make it appear to be a temporary arrangement, this change effectively marked the end of the use of Attlebury School. The school was formally closed in 1949.[12]

Later history of the Attlebury Schoolhouse

After the school was closed, it fell into neglect. So much brush grew around it that it became no longer visible from the road, and its windows were gradually broken. Some members of the hamlet removed desks for safekeeping from vandalism. The school's large chalkboard was removed along with its organ. The school district sold the school's two parcels to private owners in 1966. In the late 1960s, the Mosher boys explored the building on a lark and found that they were not the first to do so. The floor was piled deep with empty beer cans, mostly from local farmhands.

In May 1975, the Stanford Bicentennial Project decided to restore the school as a town project. Alastair Martin and Irving Mosher, Jr., the owners of the building, donated the school and land to the town and the community began to rally around the school. Between July 4, 1975 and July 4, 1976, the committee led restoration work days to clear brush, clean up the building, and paint. The committee also reroofed the school, reglazed its windows, replastered, and repaired the south wall, chimney, and foundation. In the years after the project was completed, the school was occasionally used for school programs and local history events. In 1979, the parcel with the school building was sold back to the school district; the southern, open parcel temporarily remained in private hands.[13]

Unlike the other rural schools in the town, which were converted for residential use, moved, or demolished, the Attlebury School remained intact even as it fell into a second period of underutilization. In 2013, the Stanford Historical Society purchased the school from the Pine Plains School District; the society obtained the southern parcel associated with the school the following year and merged the two parcels in 2015. The Historical Society has completed a few minor projects to stabilize the building, including the addition of a metal roof, and plans to revive the building's use for historic programming, education, and community events.

[11] Folts, "History."
[12] *Register-Herald* (Pine Plains), May 24, 1945.
[13] Creswell, et. al, *Attlebury School*, 4-8.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Creswell, Marion S., Elinor C. Beckwith, and Jeanette C. Lawson. *Attlebury School, Dedicated July 4, 1976*. Stanford: Attlebury Restoration Committee, 1976.

Cutler, William W. "Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice since 1820." *History of Education Quarterly* 29 (1989): 1-40.

Folts, James D. "History of the University of the State of New York and the State Education Department, 1786-1996." 1996. Available online at: <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/edocs/education/sedhist.htm#free>.

Edsall, Richard and Judge Ter Bos. "The Great Nine Partners Map No. 4." 1877 rendering. Available at <http://www.bostonraremaps.com/catalogues/BRM1713.HTM>.

Federal Census, New York, 1900, 1910.

New York. *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York One Hundred and Fortieth Session* XVII. Albany, N.Y.: J.B. Lyon Company, 1917.

Pine Plains Register, August 14, 1908.

Pine Plains Register, December 18, 1909.

Register-Herald (Pine Plains), May 24, 1945.

Smith, Philip H. *General History of Dutchess County from 1609 to 1876, inclusive*. Pawling, N.Y., 1877.

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):_____

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .37
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	610450	4641668	3			
2				4			

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

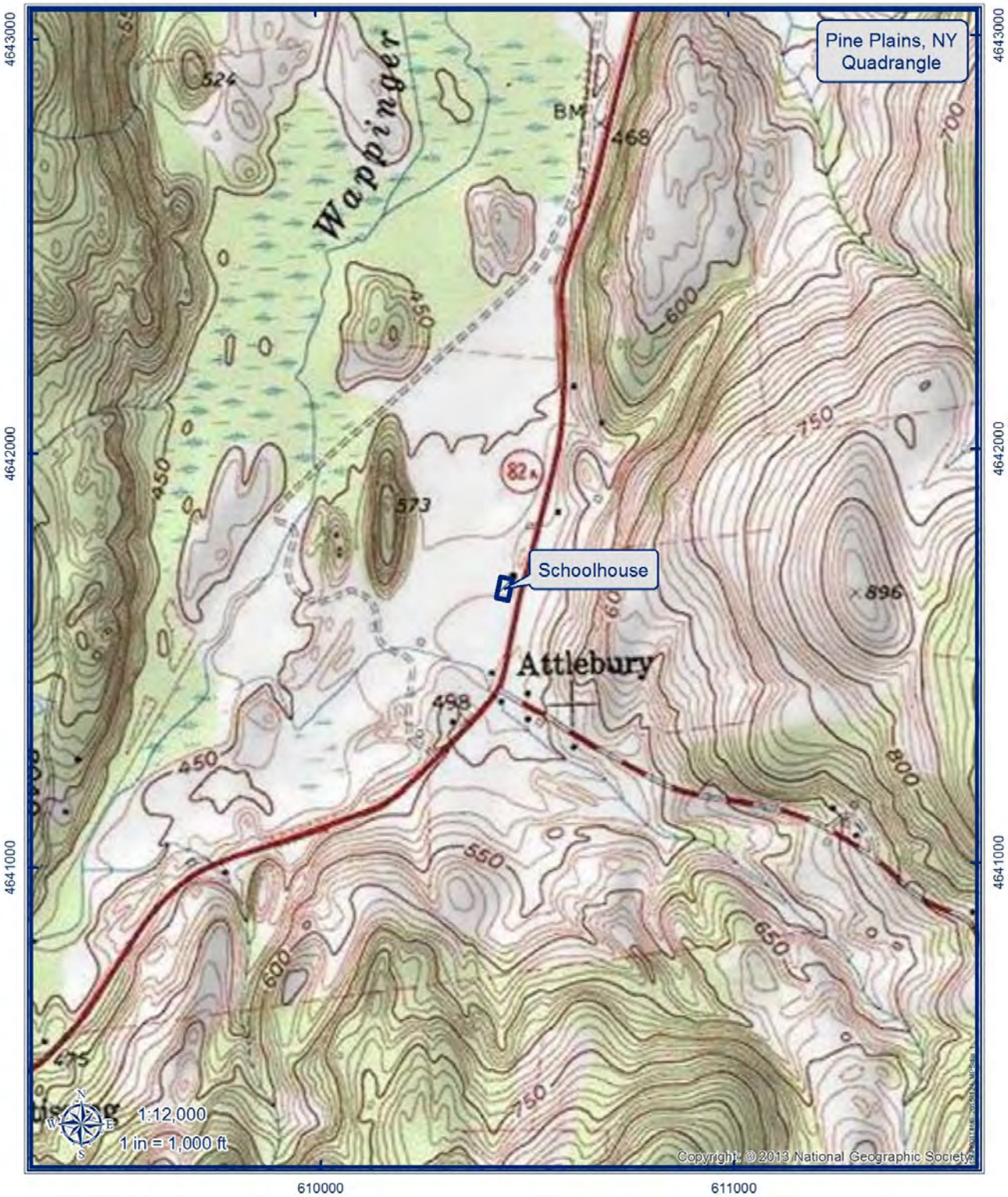
The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn to include the parcels historically associated with the Attlebury Schoolhouse.

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Stanford, Dutchess Co., NY

6917 Route 82
Stanford, NY 12506



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 330 660 1,320

Schoolhouse

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Stanford, Dutchess Co., NY

6917 Route 82
Stanford, NY 12506

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 110 220 440 Feet

Schoolhouse

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carol Hanlon (edited by Jennifer Betsworth, NY SHPO)

organization Stanford Historical Society date February 2016

street & number P.O. Box 552 telephone

city or town Bangall state NY zip code 12506

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Attlebury Schoolhouse

City or Vicinity: Stanford

County: Dutchess State: NY

Photographer: Jennifer Betsworth

Date Photographed: September 22, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0001
Façade and north elevation, facing southwest

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0002
Façade, facing west

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0003
North elevation, facing southeast

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0004
South elevation, facing northeast

Attlebury Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Dutchess County, NY
County and State

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0005
Interior, Cloakroom vestibule, facing south

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0006
Interior, schoolroom, facing east

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0007
Interior, schoolroom, facing northeast

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0008
Interior, schoolroom, facing northwest

NY_Dutchess Co_Attlebury Schoolhouse_0009
Interior, schoolroom, facing south

Property Owner:

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

name Stanford Historical Society

street & number P.O. Box 552 telephone

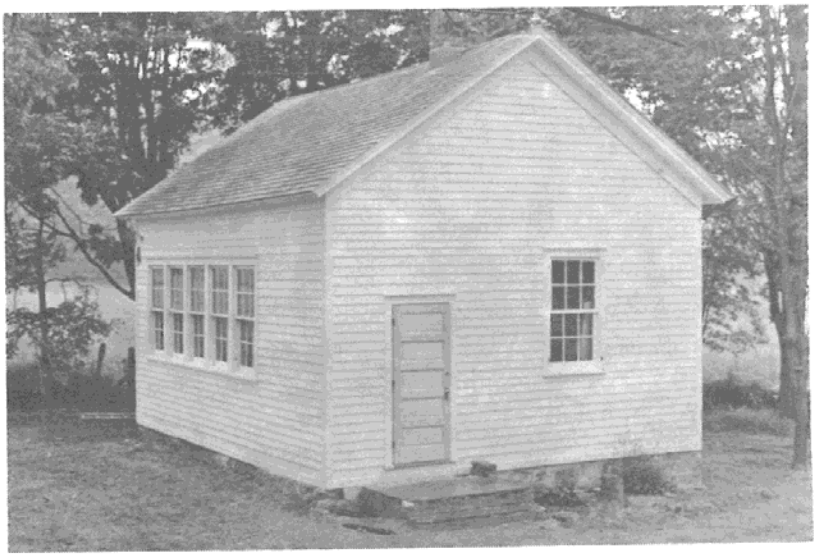
city or town Bangall state NY zip code 12506

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.

Students at Attlebury Schoolhouse, ca. 1915, from *Attlebury School* (1976)

Before



and after.

1975-1976 Restoration of Attlebury School. From *Attlebury School* (1976)

NO SMOKING
Group 1-2-3
Reading p. 10, 11, 12
p. 18
Group 1 Math p. 23-25
Group 2 Math p. 24-25
Group 3 Math p. 27-25
Group 3
Lesson
Century
Chelsea