

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

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Amboy District No.2 Schoolhouse

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 398 State Route 69

City or town: East Amboy State: NY County: Oswego

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B     C     D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

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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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: school

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MUSEUM

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood clapboard

### Narrative Description

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

#### Summary Paragraph

The Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse is a one-story, front-gabled building located on the north side of State Route 69 in the East Amboy area of Oswego County, New York. The nominated building is located one-quarter mile east of the Five Corners, an intersection where State Route 69, Turk Road and Mellon Road meet. Erected in 1895, the schoolhouse has a southern orientation and is set back from the highway. Deciduous trees shade the schoolhouse from the road when leafed out. A farmhouse and a large shed are located close to the building but outside of the nomination boundary. The farmhouse is situated to the west of the schoolhouse and is a side-gabled, one-and-one-half story building. The shed is located to the immediate east of the schoolhouse, at the end of a driveway, and is sited diagonally in relation to it. The shed is a one-story rectangular building with a low-pitched gabled roof and an overhead door located in the gable end. Neither building is historically associated with the schoolhouse.

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## Narrative Description

The one-story schoolhouse is of frame construction and has a rectangular plan with a steeply pitched, front-gabled roof. Straddling the roof ridge are a small cupola, at the south end, and a brick chimney, at the north end. The cupola has a gabled roof and louvered openings on the north and south sides. The roof eaves project beyond the wall planes and the cornices are boxed; a narrow fascia board is present on all elevations and follows the roof rake on the gable elevations. The exterior has wood novelty siding terminated by narrow vertical boards at the corners. Windows, most of which date to the original build, are hung with two-over-two wood sash with plain wood surrounds with a simple drip cap and aluminum triple track storms. There is a rear (north) wing that is a single bay in depth; it has a gabled roof set below the roofline of the main block, and its side walls are stepped back from the east and west elevations of the main block. The rear wing shares the same overall character-defining exterior features and materials as the main building. The building lacks a foundation and is instead set on shallow concrete-block footings.

The primary (south) elevation has asymmetrical fenestration; it has an offset entry astride of which is a single window, these forming a two-bay elevation. The entrance is fitted with a five-panel wood door, above which is a rectangular-shaped three-lite transom. A single-bay entry porch shields the doorway; it has a gabled roof the ridge of which is set well below the main block's roofline. The porch features an open pediment with cornice, returns, and a half-elliptical ceiling. Architraves and square posts with plain capitals support the sides of the porch roof. The window, situated to the east of the entry and porch, is hung with two-over-two wood sash.

The north elevation shares the overall treatments of the principal elevation, as do the east and west ones, excepting in terms of their fenestration. The north elevation has two evenly spaced windows hung with two-over-two sash on the main building and a single window of the same type on the rear wing. The east elevation features a bank of five windows in a ribbon configuration. The two southernmost windows have two-over-two sash; the balance of the windows are no longer extant and only the storms remain. The rear (north) elevation has three small windows corresponding with the wing. The center and westernmost windows are evenly spaced and hung with single-pane sash. The easternmost window is squarer in shape than the other two and is set lower in the wall; it is hung with two-over-two sash.

The interior plan of the school is divided into three principal areas: an entry foyer, a classroom, and a storage room (formerly bathrooms). The entry foyer constitutes a small area of the main block; it occupies the southwest corner of the plan, which is otherwise given over to the classroom. Entry from the foyer into the classroom is through a single doorway on the north

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side; the door has been removed but the hinges remain in place. A small recessed ceiling panel, just east of the foyer, provides access to an attic crawl space and the cupola. The bottom of the chimney, of the shelf type, is centered in the north wall of the classroom and is connected to a stove. West of the chimney, in the north wall, is a doorway hung with a five-panel wood door; it leads into the rear wing. Now used a storage room, the rear wing once housed pit toilets.

Interior finishes are intact and generally consistent from room to room. These spaces are characterized by the extensive use of narrow wood beadboard on the ceiling and walls, in addition to floors laid with narrow wood flooring. The beadboard on the walls, above the molded chair rail, was fitted in a horizontal orientation. The chair rail and area above it, including the ceiling, are painted white. Below the chair rail, the beadboard was set vertically and has a darker, stained finish, except for in the storage room; there the chair rail is absent and the horizontally aligned beadboard continues downwards to the floor. Doors and windows have simple moldings which are either beveled, have a beaded edge, or are otherwise plain. The surrounds in the foyer and the classroom have corner blocks with a simple incised X-motif.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1895-1952

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1895; 1952

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Jenney, John H.; builder

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse meets NRHP Criterion A in the area of Education for its association with public education in the Town of Amboy, Oswego County, New York, prior to school district consolidation in 1963. School District No. 2 was one of seven school districts in Amboy in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and it evolved from the first school in the town, which was established in 1823. The current building, constructed in 1895, was the third and final schoolhouse constructed to meet the needs of District No. 2 prior to school consolidation. The schoolhouse remained in active educational use until declining attendance forced it to close in 1952; it merged with the Altmar-Parish-Williamstown Central School District in 1963. After the school closed in 1952, the owner of the adjacent farm, which held the lease to the schoolhouse property, acquired ownership of the building. It was moved a quarter-mile east, to a site adjacent to a farmhouse, when State Route 69 was widened in the 1970s. Despite the move, the school retains its spatial relationship with State Route 69, including its historic orientation, setback and rural location; it thus appears to satisfy Criterion Consideration B as a moved property that retains integrity of setting. The schoolhouse also meets NRHP Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as an intact and recognizable example of the one-room schoolhouse type common throughout most of the nineteenth century.

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

Historical Context

The earliest settler of the area that became the Town of Amboy was Joseph Perkins, a native of Connecticut; he arrived in that part of Oswego County in 1805 and soon thereafter opened an inn for travelers. However, it was not until the 1820s that settlers began to move into the area in substantial numbers. In 1822, Joseph Murray built the first sawmill in town, and the first regular hotel was opened in the fall of 1822, at the intersection known as the Five Corners, by Ephraim Mowrey; it was a large log building. In 1824, Sage Parke erected the first grist mill in town, the same year that the first Free-Will Baptist Society was organized, with services held in private buildings. On March 25, 1830, Township #6 separated from Williamstown to create the current Town of Amboy, named for the eponymously named town in New Jersey. As the town developed it was sustained by industries including lumbering, milling, the manufacture of wood shingles, and a cheese factory in West Amboy.<sup>1</sup>

The need for a dedicated building to support local education was recognized as the community grew. The public school system in New York was established by an act of the state legislature in

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<sup>1</sup> Crisfield Johnson, *History of Oswego County, New York with Illustrations: 1789–1877* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & co., 1877), 348-359.

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1812. Each town was to elect three school commissioners, who would in turn divide their community into school districts. Each district was in turn overseen by three elected district trustees. Common schools, which provided the equivalent to an elementary school education, were supported by a combination of state and local funds and the fees paid by students.<sup>2</sup>

The first school in the town, later to become Amboy District No. 2, was taught in summer 1823 by Cynthia Stoddard. A dedicated schoolhouse was built the following winter on lot no. 27, about one-quarter mile east of the Five Corners, in the hamlet of East Amboy. According to Crisfield Johnson's county history, the school "was constructed of four-inch planks, notched together much after the manner of constructing log houses. It was the only schoolhouse in that part of town for a great number of years."<sup>3</sup> At a town meeting held at the house of Ephraim Mowrey on April 20, 1830, three school commissioners were elected: Sage Park, who was also elected town supervisor; Ephraim Smith; and James Edmonds.<sup>4</sup> In 1838 the school moved to a quarter-acre plot of land leased from Amos Agard, located on the southwest corner of lot no. 12, on the north side of present-day State Route 69.<sup>5</sup> It is unclear whether a new school was constructed at that time or if the old school was simply relocated to the new site across the street. Regardless, the leased site on lot 12 became the permanent home of the District No. 2 school.

In 1867, the State of New York abolished the Rate Bill, which put an end to fees that were paid by the families of students to allow them to attend public school. Consequently, the state saw a growth in school attendance, and the number of public schools expanded.<sup>6</sup> Changes to the public school system corresponded with the growth of Amboy, which steadily increased in population from 669 in 1830 to 1,402 in 1860.<sup>7</sup> By the 1871, there were a total of seven school districts in the Town of Amboy: Carterville (District #1); East Amboy (District #2); North Amboy (District #3); Amboy Center (District #4); West Amboy (District #5); Stone Hill (District #6); and Mud Hill (District #7). Each schoolhouse was of wood frame construction and their value ranged from \$130 to \$800 in the 1860s and 1870s.<sup>8</sup>

In 1868, the District No. 2 school was taught for 28 weeks and three days, occasionally on Saturday. There were 52 children in the district and four outside of the district. Two teachers

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<sup>2</sup> Susanne R. Warren, *Context Study: The Schools of New York State Development of the School as a Building Type* (Albany, NY: OPRHP, August 1990), 2-42.

<sup>3</sup> Johnson, *History of Oswego County*, 348.

<sup>4</sup> Johnson, *History of Oswego County*, 349.

<sup>5</sup> Quitclaim Deed of Amos Agard to School District No. 2, September 29, 1838 recorded February 15, 1841, Book #32 of Deeds, Oswego County Clerk's Office.

<sup>6</sup> Warren, *Context Study*, 2-42.

<sup>7</sup> Johnson, *History of Oswego County*, 348.

<sup>8</sup> *Amboy School District Trustee Meeting Minutes*, September 30, 1868, Amboy Historical Society.; *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1871.

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were employed, one for the winter and one for the summer. In 1870, school was taught for 29 weeks and one day with 37 children in the district and three out of district. Teachers earned \$10.00 a week for the winter session and \$6.00 a week for the summer session.<sup>9</sup> These numbers appear to be typical of the Amboy schools. For example, children in each district ranged from a low of 36 to a high of 96 during the period of 1868-1871.<sup>10</sup> Like many rural school districts throughout New York State, school attendance in the town appears to have been variable. In 1877, the District No. 2 school was in session for 29 weeks with only 63 percent attendance. By 1902, summer school sessions were eliminated. School was taught for 150 days with 26 students and with an average daily attendance of 12.<sup>11</sup>

Education in sparsely settled rural school districts such as Amboy centered on a single teacher with a classroom of students ranging in age from five to 17 years old. Instruction focused on the “three Rs” of reading, writing and arithmetic, with students either individually or in small groups reciting their lessons with the teacher while the rest of the class engaged in quiet study at their desks. School architecture reflected this system in its basic design, typified by the one-room schoolhouse. School building guides from the time illustrated standard plans that frequently consisted of a single classroom with windows on two or three sides. Educational wisdom of the time advocated for proper ventilation and lighting in order to create an environment that was conducive to learning. Windows, for example, were never to be placed behind the teacher or students in order to prevent glare from the sun which would hamper learning.<sup>12</sup>

The District No. 2 schoolhouse was replaced in 1895 with the current building. To erect the new schoolhouse, \$441.50 was raised by taxes. The foundation was built by B.E. Butler for \$18.75; Claude Davey provided hemlock lumber for the frame for \$57.49; John H. Jenney executed the carpentry work for \$60.50; John Brown did the painting for \$28.50; Joseph Clelland provided timber, furniture, and windows for \$257.13; Fred Jamison paid for the freight on seats, drawing lumber and brick for \$13.15; and John Tenney conveyed the load from Camden for \$2.00.

School trustee notes provide a glimpse of the maintenance expenses for the school during the period. In August of 1895, insurance on the schoolhouse cost \$6.00; shingling and repairing cost \$10.99; drawing and grading gravel cost \$3.00 (possibly for the school yard); building fires and cleaning the schoolhouse cost \$3.00; while chalk and broom cost \$.70, wood \$9.23, and flagpole and setting \$16.40.<sup>13</sup> In 1929, William Bryant was to buy new shingles for the schoolhouse and

<sup>9</sup> *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1868.; *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1870.

<sup>10</sup> *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1868.; *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1871.

<sup>11</sup> *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1877.; *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1902.

<sup>12</sup> Warren, *Context Study*, 43-105.

<sup>13</sup> *Trustee Minutes*, 1895.

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see to putting them on. A motion was made at the time and carried to paint the schoolhouse the color of lilac.<sup>14</sup>

By the 1890s, urban schools increasingly divided students into grades and constructed schools with specialized use to accommodate a growing curriculum and changing instructional methodologies. Many rural schools, however, lacked both the financial resources and the number of students needed to adopt many of these changes. Instruction remained largely unchanged in places like Amboy at the end of the nineteenth century and, consequently, the schoolhouse itself remained in a form familiar to half a century earlier.<sup>15</sup> For example, in 1887, the District No. 2 trustees stated that reading, writing, and arithmetic were still the main emphasis for local education.<sup>16</sup>

Starting in the 1890s, the state began putting pressure on rural school districts to consolidate. Education authorities generally viewed the old district system of one-room schoolhouses as inefficient and of poor quality, and they sought to improve rural education in the state by gradually pushing rural towns toward pooling resources. In 1924, the state passed the Central School Act, which required each school district to provide access to high school education. While this forced many rural school districts to consolidate to provide the financial resources needed to support a high school, Amboy appears to have retained the earlier seven districts.<sup>17</sup> In 1933, the Department of Education ordered School District No. 2 to provide transportation for its students to the high school in Camden, in order to fulfill its obligations under the Central School Act.<sup>18</sup>

After the Second World War, the Amboy schools struggled to maintain full classrooms as the town's population decreased. Declining school attendance forced the seven Amboy school districts to dissolve, one by one, between 1945 and 1961.<sup>19</sup> In order to maintain attendance and remain open, School District No. 2 accepted four-year-old Cary Fassler in 1951. Cary's father, Frank Fassler, owned the farm adjacent to the schoolhouse and leased some of his land to the district. Cary Fassler did not last long at the school, however. The teacher told him to "get on the ball" and Cary responded that he would if he had a ball to get on. The teacher thought he was

<sup>14</sup>*Trustee Minutes*, 1929.

<sup>15</sup>Warren, *Context Study*, 43-105.

<sup>16</sup>*Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1887.

<sup>17</sup>Warren, *Context Study*, 2-42.

<sup>18</sup>The State Department of Education, *Before the Commissioner: In the matter of the appeal from the action of the annual school meeting held in District No. 2, Town of Amboy, County of Oswego, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May, 1933*, Amboy Historical Society.

<sup>19</sup>*Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1868.; *Trustee Minutes*, September 30, 1871.

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misbehaving and chased him with a broom; the child ran home and never returned. The school closed in 1952 and the district was dissolved.<sup>20</sup>

The deed of September 29, 1838, which leased the original quarter-acre of school property to District No. 2 states, “after it shall cease to be so occupied as a site for a schoolhouse it is to be conveyed back to the party of the first part [Amos Agard] or their heirs or assign, etc.”<sup>21</sup> In October 1965, an article in the *Camden Advance Journal* reported that the Altmar-Parish-Williamstown School Board attorney and the Board approved the transfer of the School District No. 2 property to Frank Fassler, who owned land north, east, and south of the school, and who leased 50 feet of land to the school in the 1930s as extra land was needed to install two large septic tanks.<sup>22</sup>

In March 1969, the New York State Department of Transportation took steps to acquire the schoolhouse property as part of the widening and raising of State Route 69, and it did so on October 30 of that year. The state offered \$2,450 for the expense of moving the schoolhouse. In June 1972, Frank Fassler received \$1,016 compensation in association with the Route 69 reconstruction project; however, he did not receive compensation for moving the schoolhouse. In an October 1970 letter from Fassler to New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Fassler requested the former’s assistance in obtaining the \$2,450 payment he had not received. He explained that the schoolhouse had been moved, at a cost of \$1,000, to preserve it—it was in the way of the State Route 69 project—and he also mentioned that the community had wanted the building preserved. Fassler also noted that the Department of Law has been holding up payment, as it believed some of the proceeds should be directed elsewhere. A 1974 letter from the Department of Law indicated that no payment would be made to Fassler, as the 1838 deed stated that the heirs of Amos Agard should instead receive the proceeds. Fassler could not prove that he was an heir and thus was forced to cover the expense of moving the building himself.

The building was moved a quarter mile east to a site adjacent to the Fassler farmhouse, where Fassler was careful to retain the schoolhouse’s relationship with State Route 69, including its historic orientation, setback, and rural location. Cary Fassler, the former four-year-old student, opened a gift shop in the building, which operated from 1980 to 1984.

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<sup>20</sup>Deborah Kahkejian (wife of Cary Fassler), email message, May 27, 2020; Certification of Aura A. Cole, Former District Superintendent of Schools, Oswego County, NY, July 1, 1970, private collection.

<sup>21</sup>Quitclaim Deed of Amos Agard to School District No. 2, September 29, 1838 recorded February 15, 1841, Book #32 of Deeds, Oswego County Clerk’s Office.

<sup>22</sup>Department of Transportation to Frank Fassler, July 1974, private collection.

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### Architectural Context

Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse offers itself as a representative example of a later nineteenth century one-room school. Simple in form and straightforward in internal layout, the gable-roofed one-room school was at one time a prevailing building type in the rural landscape of Oswego County and New York State. The type was well-established by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, during which time it was popularized by Henry Barnard in his 1848 book *School Architecture, or Contributions to the Improvement of School-houses in the United States*, which built upon his pioneering work of the previous decade. Born in Hartford, Connecticut, Barnard (1811-1900) was an educator who had previously studied law and served in Connecticut's state legislature, where he took an avid interest in matters of public education. Barnard later served as Rhode Island's first commissioner of education and as chancellor of the University of Wisconsin. Elements of Barnard's *School Architecture* had already been disseminated by the early 1840s and addressed subjects such as the overall design of schoolhouses, their interior layout, appropriate furnishings, and overall setting.

The plan of the Amboy school was characteristic of the rural one-room educational building of the nineteenth century, consisting of a single school room located in a main block, in this instance with a small area partitioned off to form a foyer, and with a rear wing accommodating indoor toilets. A wood-burning stove provided heat in the winter months; the shelf chimney which received the stove pipe remains centered against the rear interior wall. Natural lighting was provided for by windows along the north, east, west and south walls. As for interior finishes, they were simply conceived and executed, and featured the extensive use of wood bead-board for walls and ceilings, a treatment typical of the later nineteenth century.

The nominated building lacks any significant pretense to architectural style, outside of its steeply pitched roof, which suggests Gothic sources in the vaguest of terms. Any number of the school's features confirm its mid-1890s date of construction, among them the beadboard interior finish; the use of wood novelty siding, which came into general use by the 1880s; relatively narrow flooring, and not wide-board plank; and two-over-two wood window sash. The nominated school survives with many intact features dating to the late nineteenth century, along with its original form and with its classroom volume intact within. As such it remains an important and significant example of Amboy's former district school educational system.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

*Amboy School District Trustee Meeting Minutes.* Amboy Historical Society.

Johnson, Crisfield. *History of Oswego County, New York with Illustrations: 1789–1877.* Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & co., 1877

Quitclaim Deed of Amos Agard to School District No. 2, September 29, 1838 recorded February 15, 1841, Book #32 of Deeds, Oswego County Clerk's Office.

The State Department of Education. *Before the Commissioner: In the matter of the appeal from the action of the annual school meeting held in District No. 2, Town of Amboy, County of Oswego, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May, 1933.* Amboy Historic Society.

Warren, Susanne R. *Context Study: The Schools of New York State Development of the School as a Building Type.* Albany, NY: OPRHP, August 1990.

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### 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

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Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** \_\_\_\_\_

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Zone:

Easting :

Northing:

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

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Deborah Kahkejian

organization: \_\_\_\_\_

street & number: 398 State Route 69

city or town: Williamstown state: NY zip code: 13498

e-mail kahkei398@gmail.com

telephone: 315-243-3057

date: June 18, 2020

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse  
Name of Property

Oswego, New York  
County and State

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse

City or Vicinity: Amboy

County: Oswego

State: New York

Photographer: Deborah Kahkejian

Date Photographed: August 2018 and June 2020

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

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0001  
Looking north at the façade

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0002  
Looking east at the west elevation

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0003  
Looking northwest at the façade and east elevation

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0004  
Looking south at the rear wing

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0005  
Looking into the foyer from inside the classroom

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0006  
Looking from the northwest corner of the classroom to the southeast corner

Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse

Oswego, New York

Name of Property

County and State

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0007

Looking from the southeast corner of the classroom to the northwest corner

NY\_OswegoCounty\_AmboyDistNo2Schoolhouse\_0008

View of the storage room inside the rear wing

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

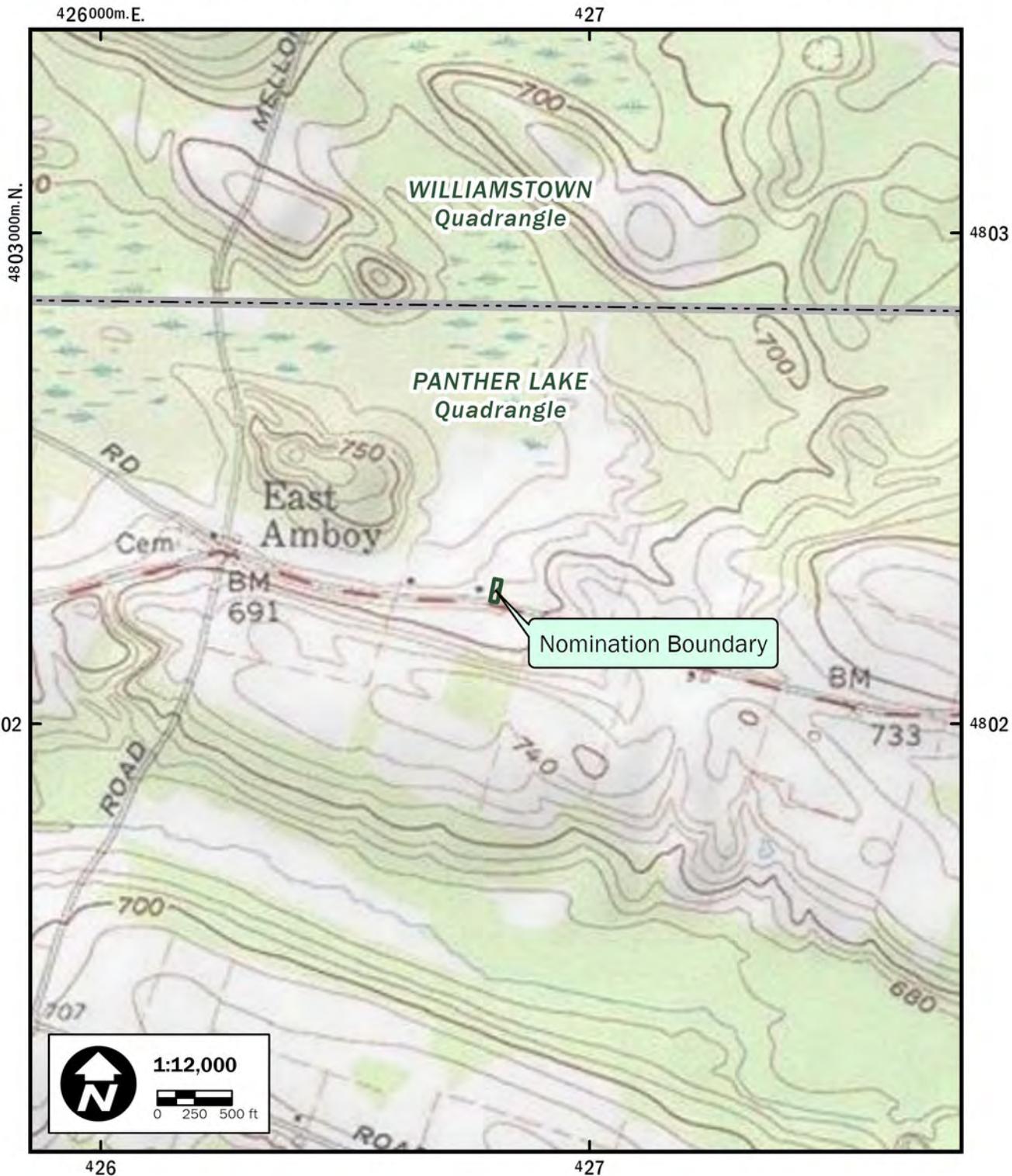
Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Amboy District No. 2 Schoolhouse  
Town of Amboy, Oswego County, New York

398 State Route 69  
East Amboy, NY 13493



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

 Nomination Boundary



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation

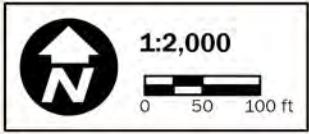


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E 426810 N 4802279

NY 69

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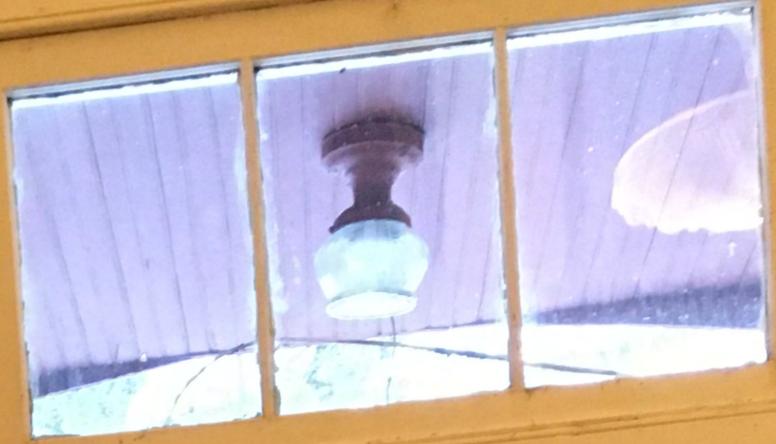
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SUSAN CARRIE FASSLER  
Susan Carrie Fassler  
Luke Peter Anthony Fagnant Fassler





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