

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DRAFT

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 School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"  
other names/site number Brockway's School, Moe School, Clifton Park Nursery School  
name of related multiple property listing N/A

## Location

street & number 344 Moe Road ☐ not for publication  
city or town Clifton Park ☐ vicinity  
state New York code 36 county Saratoga code 091 zip code 12065

## 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

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

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/SCHOOL

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/SCHOOL

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: \_\_\_\_\_

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

---

**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 School No. 5 Schoolhouse, also known in the community as "The Little Red Schoolhouse," is a one-story, front-gabled building located in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga County, New York. The schoolhouse is on a corner 0.32-acre parcel between Moe Road and Grooms Road, which serve as Clifton Park's primary thoroughfares that also connect the city of Schenectady to Interstate 87. The schoolhouse is south facing and sits approximately ten feet away from the major intersection. The site originally had a wooden schoolhouse building constructed circa 1860; however, none of the nineteenth-century buildings or outbuildings are extant today. The 1860s schoolhouse was later replaced in 1903 with the current brick-and-mortar structure. While there have been several alterations to the School No. 5 building, many architectural features remain largely unchanged, including its original floor plan, materials, and its location and setting.

---

**Narrative Description**

**Location and Setting**

The School No. 5 schoolhouse sat alongside dirt roads (now paved) with large locust trees that bordered Grooms Road, and a fence that bordered farmland.<sup>1</sup> The current fence encloses the entire parcel, and there are trees along the fence line. Within the fenced property, there is a large playground, a swing set, playhouses, and a sandbox. There is a garden for the school children along the Grooms Road fence, and a small, open grassy area on a hill where children play games in the summer and sled in the winter. There are two non-contributing outbuildings on the property: a maintenance shed in the parking lot and a vinyl toy shed within the fenced-in area, both of which are non-contributing due to age. The surrounding areas along Moe Road and Grooms Road comprise residential and commercial buildings, as well as heavily wooded land. Directly adjacent to the property are some single-family homes, a wooded private land area, and a seasonal farm stand

**Exterior**

The School No. 5 schoolhouse exterior is characterized by brick walls that are painted red, prominent white eaves extending from the roof, white wood trim around the windows, and a large white metal entrance door [Photo 1]. It retains its traditional one-room floor plan, stone foundation, and is representative of the early twentieth-century one-room schoolhouse type. It is a one-story, front-gabled, three-bay by three-bay brick-and-mortar building with a stone foundation and asphalt shingle roof. Over the years, the school has made minor alterations for both logistical and safety reasons, including fire-safe exterior doors, new windows, and converting one of the windows into an egress window fire escape.

The original brickwork is present around the entire building, including the brick soldier course pattern above each arched window. There are eight, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The original windows were two-over-two with a vertical separation (Figure 2). There are three windows on both the east and west elevations, and two windows facing south, with a door in the center. The original center door and one of these windows are now enclosed in the cubby room of the vestibule addition, added ca. 1970. The remaining south-facing window is in the bathroom, which was added in the late 1940s.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Donald Carlson. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

<sup>2</sup>Town of Clifton Park. Pre-Shenendehowa Schools Collection, Series No. 5.1.1.5.21. Town of Clifton Park Historical Records, Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, (c. 1820-1953).

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

The vestibule was built off the original front entryway and used as additional cubby space, likely to accommodate more students [Photo 5].<sup>3</sup> The style of the vestibule and its materials match the original architecture and present a cohesive design. The arched windows and soldier course brick design over the schoolhouse windows were also incorporated in the vestibule addition. The vestibule roof also mirrors the same slope of the original roof. The original stone foundation is visible around the perimeter of the original structure, and its asphalt shingle roof was replaced in 2006.<sup>4</sup>

## Interior

Like the exterior, the interior of the School No. 5 schoolhouse retains many original features. The original window trim, wainscoting, baseboards, and chair rails are all intact and visible [Photo 10]. Indoor plumbing was added in the late 1940s, and electricity, modern heating, and a roof replacement were added in the 1960s.<sup>5</sup> A stained-glass window [Photo 11] created by Charles Hoerauf in 1993 was installed along the eastern wall. He dedicated the window to the memory of his daughter, Dolores, who attended the school.<sup>6</sup> Later, a new furnace was added in 2005<sup>7</sup> and the roof was replaced most recently in 2006.<sup>8</sup>

The main space of the interior has a large open classroom with neutral painted walls [Photo 9]. To further serve its purpose as a preschool, there are bright colored textiles, bookshelves, a dramatic play area, and a sensory-friendly loft. Much of the interior woodwork is original; however, it has been painted to ensure safety for the children. The current flooring is late twentieth-century linoleum, and the ceiling is painted drywall.

## Outbuildings

The property currently contains a ca. 1980 shed in the driveway, which houses maintenance supplies and storage of additional supplies necessary for the preschool. The shed is painted red to match the brick schoolhouse. There is also a small, vinyl utility shed on the playground, which houses toys for the preschool children. The vinyl shed was purchased in 2024 to replace a deteriorating metal structure. Until the 1940s, when plumbing was added to the schoolhouse, students used an outhouse located on the property.<sup>9</sup> When the indoor plumbing was added, the outhouse was demolished.<sup>10</sup> No historical outbuildings remain on the property, and both sheds are non-contributing due to age.

## Comparative Analysis

Currently, there are approximately nine of the original twenty-two schoolhouses extant from Clifton Park and the surrounding towns that combined in 1953 to form the Shenendehowa Central School District. Six of the nine schoolhouses are one-room schoolhouses located in Clifton Park, including School No. 5. Excluding the School No. 5 Schoolhouse, the remaining eight have since been converted into private residences or businesses. As such, the School No. 5 schoolhouse is the only one of the remaining nine that retains the most historic integrity and continues to function as

<sup>3</sup> The exact date is unknown. In the Clifton Park Nursery School Photo Archives, the vestibule is not in the photographs from the 1970s. The Town of Clifton Park has no building permit records on file, indicating that it was likely added before the mid-1990s.

<sup>4</sup> Town of Clifton Park, Department of Building and Development. Certificate of Compliance for Building Permit Application #46493 (Re-Roof Permit). March 24, 2006

<sup>5</sup> Clifton Park Nursery School Archives. Manuscript collection authored by Board Members, (c.1957 - Present).

<sup>6</sup> Cindy Chin, *Community News* 23 No. 43, (May 28, 1993): 1.

<sup>7</sup> Town of Clifton Park, Department of Building and Development. Certificate of Compliance for Building Permit Application #44895 (Furnace Install). March 22, 2005.

<sup>8</sup> Town of Clifton Park, Department of Building and Development. Certificate of Compliance for Building Permit Application #46493 (Re-Roof Permit). March 24, 2006

<sup>9</sup> John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

<sup>10</sup> Town of Clifton Park. Pre-Shenendehowa Schools Collection, Series No. 5.1.1.5.21. Town of Clifton Park Historical Records, Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, (c. 1820-1953).

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

a school.<sup>11</sup> The five other schoolhouses are: Rexford Flat's District No. 1, Vischer Ferry District No. 3, Waites' Corners No. 7, Jonesville No. 9, and Hubbs' No. 10.<sup>12</sup>

The Rexford Flat's School No. 1 schoolhouse (Figure 9) is located at 943 Riverview Road and is now a private home. The building was moved from its original site on the northeast corner of Route 146 and Riverview Road to make room for a new two-room schoolhouse, which is now demolished.<sup>13</sup> The current building is a single-family, two-story home with wood siding that is painted blue. There appear to be several additions made from the original structure, and it is not recognizable as a traditional one-room schoolhouse to an observer of the exterior.

The Vischer Ferry District No. 3 Schoolhouse (Figure 10) is located at 343 Riverview Road and is now privately owned. The structure was built in 1848 and features a recessed porch with two entry doors, characteristic of the Greek Revival style.<sup>14</sup> The schoolhouse has wooden siding currently painted light blue. Similar to School No. 5, Vischer Ferry District No. 3 is a small, rectangular building with three windows along each elevation of the building. The original footprint of the schoolhouse has been preserved, but School No. 5 differs in that it is of brick construction rather than timber frame.

The Waites' Corners No. 7 schoolhouse (Figure 11) is located at 1355 NY-146, on the corner of Waite Rd. and Route 146. Like School No. 5, it was also constructed of brick but has fallen into disrepair. This building is also part of a privately-owned property. The vegetation surrounding the property makes assessing the integrity of the structure difficult, although several additions, including a two-story garage expansion, are visible from the street.

The Jonesville School No. 9 schoolhouse (Figure 12) is located at 965 Main Street, Jonesville, near the Methodist Church, now a private home. While the original schoolhouse footprint can be seen in the current structure, there was a large two-story addition added to the back, which includes a garage. The original structure has a modern porch added onto it, and the building has been resided with vinyl, a new roof, and other modern design elements, thereby removing its historical features and making the former school nearly unrecognizable.

The Hubbs School No. 10 schoolhouse (Figure 13) is located on Route 146A, opposite the intersection of Kinns Road and Route 146A, and is also a private residence today. About twenty years ago, the schoolhouse was moved closer to the road and placed on a new foundation.<sup>15</sup> The exterior retains its historic integrity and is easily identifiable as a one-room schoolhouse, but the interior has been completely renovated to accommodate a modern residence.

While there are six of the original one-room schoolhouses still standing, the School No. 5 schoolhouse is the only one whose original purpose is evident on the interior. All six of the Clifton Park schoolhouses were designated by the Town of Clifton Park for inclusion on the Clifton Park Register of Historic Places, and the community has taken great care to ensure that School No. 5 schoolhouse retains its historical integrity both inside and out.

<sup>11</sup> John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

<sup>12</sup> John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History*, 83.

<sup>13</sup> John Scherer, Excerpt from Clifton Park Register of Historic Places.

<sup>14</sup> John Scherer, Excerpt from Clifton Park Register of Historic Places.

<sup>15</sup> John Scherer, Excerpt from Clifton Park Register of Historic Places.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

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 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**

1903-1953

**Significant Dates**

1903: CONSTRUCTION OF THE  
BUILDING/SCHOOLHOUSE OPENING

1953: CONSOLIDATION OF THE SCHOOL  
DISTRICT/SCHOOLHOUSE CLOSING

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance spans from 1903, the year the building was constructed and opened, through 1953, when School No. 5 was closed, and the school district was consolidated.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The School No. 5 "Little Red Schoolhouse," constructed in 1903, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education for its association with rural education in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga County. The school was operational for fifty years and served the small agricultural community of Clifton Park from its opening in 1903 to its closure in 1953. The Town of Clifton Park chartered and presided over sixteen school districts, including District No. 5. The Commissioner of Common Schools initially established thirteen schools at a meeting held at the Grooms Tavern on April 29, 1828.<sup>16</sup> Later, the town added three additional schoolhouses to serve the growing community.<sup>17</sup> Each one-room school had its own board of trustees responsible for taking care of the building, hiring and paying the teacher, and providing wood for heating.<sup>18</sup> Local teachers were hired from within the community or nearby to educate the student population, which generally ranged from ten to thirty students. The closure of the school in 1953 was a direct result of the movement toward consolidation of rural districts to improve efficiency, facilities, and elevate educational standards. After the schoolhouse closed, children from School District No. 5 attended school at the Shenendehowa Central School District. The School No. 5 schoolhouse is one of the only built resources that retains historic integrity of the pre-development period of Clifton Park before the opening of Interstate 87 in the 1960s. It also continues to serve the community's children as a school today.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Settlement of Clifton Park**

Present-day Clifton Park was home to the Mohican, Mohawk, and Abenaki tribes during the Woodland period. These groups raised corn and squash along the Mohawk River plain and called the area Canastigione, meaning "corn flats."<sup>19</sup> They established large villages which consisted of longhouses and were also an agricultural society.<sup>20</sup> The Dutch were the first European settlers to arrive in this area in 1624 and settled on the northern banks of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers.<sup>21</sup> When the colony of New Netherland was eventually seized by the English in 1664 and became the royal colony of New York, most of the Dutch who had settled remained, and many moved to Saratoga County.<sup>22</sup>

In the mid-seventeenth century, early European settlers migrated north from the city centers of Albany and Schenectady to establish farms and homes in this area.<sup>23</sup> After the French and Indian War, newly available farmland attracted more settlers from populated areas to the region.<sup>24</sup> The local tribes also participated in the American Revolution, and many were forced to ally with either the British or the Patriots. As American settlement after the war became more rampant through the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, indigenous peoples in Saratoga County and surrounding

<sup>16</sup> John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History*, 83.

<sup>17</sup> John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History*, 83.

<sup>18</sup> Each district's board had its own minutes. The trustees met several times a year to discuss maintenance of the building. The Clifton Park Halfmoon Library has all of the minute books and records for the one-room schoolhouses.

<sup>19</sup> A Brief History of Our Two Towns," *CPH Library Local History*. <https://cphlibrarylocalhistory.omeka.net/exhibits/show/a-brief-history-of-our-towns>.

<sup>20</sup> "People," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

<sup>21</sup> "People," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

<sup>22</sup> "People," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

<sup>23</sup> A Brief History of Our Two Towns," *CPH Library Local History*. <https://cphlibrarylocalhistory.omeka.net/exhibits/show/a-brief-history-of-our-towns>.

<sup>24</sup> A Brief History of Our Two Towns," *CPH Library Local History*. <https://cphlibrarylocalhistory.omeka.net/exhibits/show/a-brief-history-of-our-towns>.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

areas were eventually either pushed westward to places like Wisconsin or assimilated into the new society.<sup>25</sup> Many did not understand the European concept of permanent land ownership, resulting in the loss of the area necessary to sustain them. While many were forced to leave their ancestral homelands, Native peoples and their culture remain present and vital to Saratoga County today.

The town of Halfmoon was originally part of Albany County and became a town in Saratoga County in 1791. Clifton Park was later split off from Halfmoon in 1828, retaining the name of the early Clifton Park Land Patent (Figure 6).<sup>26</sup> When the Erie Canal opened in 1825, aqueducts at Crescent and Rexford brought the canal across the Mohawk River through thirteen miles of Saratoga County, further developing the region. In the twentieth century, State Route 9 and Interstate 87, with their bridges that span the Mohawk, took the place of canals and rivers as the main transportation routes. As in earlier days, these transportation routes led to the further development of the surrounding areas, including Clifton Park.<sup>27</sup>

### History of Public Education in New York State

For the first several decades after the Revolutionary War, New York State did very little to encourage or support public education. In 1792, Governor Clinton called for the "establishment of Common Schools throughout the State," and, beginning in 1795, \$50,000 was appropriated for the next five years to encourage and fund newly created common schools. The funds were divided among the towns where residents had raised matching funds through taxation and created school districts. Within a few years, over 1,300 schools, with almost 60,000 pupils, had qualified for state support, but in 1800, this program of support for common schools lapsed.<sup>28</sup>

To revive support for common schools, the Common School Fund was created in 1805, and it was initially funded with proceeds from the sale of state lands. When the annual proceeds from the fund approached \$50,000, the Common School Law was passed in 1812, and this reestablished a system of state oversight and locally administered school districts, which were supported by state and local matching funds.<sup>29</sup> This led to an explosion in the number of school districts created and, by the mid-nineteenth century, 11,400 common school districts were serving 750,000 students throughout the state.<sup>30</sup>

The state's first real initiative to improve and enlarge common schools occurred in 1853, when it passed a law that authorized one or more common school districts to form a "Union Free" school district, managed by local boards of education and local school superintendents. This allowed and encouraged districts to improve their facilities and their educational offerings, and to create new academic departments and high schools. It also eliminated any tuition requirements. The rise of Union Free Schools that followed meant that private (tuition-based) academies became less competitive, and many of them merged with the local Union Free districts or closed.<sup>31</sup>

The state's continued interest in improving its public schools was part of a national movement to improve rural school education. It saw ungraded, one-room, one-teacher country schools as insufficient to meet the growing need for

25 "People," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

26 A Brief History of Our Two Towns," *CPH Library Local History*. <https://cphlibrarylocalhistory.omeka.net/exhibits/show/a-brief-history-of-our-towns>.

27 "People," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

28 New York State Archives/Archives Partnership Trust. "Consider the Source New York: The Development of Elementary and Secondary Education in New York State, 2. <https://considerthesourcenyc.org/using-primary-sources/researching-history-yourschool/development-elementary-and-secondary-education-new-york#:~:text=Responding%20to%20this%20and%20similar,schools%20did%20not%20necessarily%20close>.

29 New York State Archives/Archives Partnership Trust.

29 New York State Archives/Archives Partnership Trust. "Consider the Source New York: The Development of Elementary and Secondary Education in New York," 2.

30 Charles Fitch. *The Public School: History of Common School Education in New York State, Public Education from 1603 to 1904*. (Albany, NY: J.B. Lyon Company, 1904), 15.

31 Michael Gendron. "Bleecker School Districts." (Private research, unpublished, 2023), 2.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

a better-educated workforce and populace. To further encourage the enlargement and efficiency of school districts, the state passed the Central Rural School Act of 1913 and the Central School Act in 1924.<sup>32</sup> They encouraged small districts to consolidate to provide better opportunities for their students, and the latter act required that every child in the state have access to a high school education through its local school district.

A few decades later, in 1956, the *Master Plan for School District Reorganization in New York State* was enacted, and it proposed sweeping changes to how districts were organized. In 1958, the *Master Plan* was amended to lay out more precisely how hundreds of school districts would be consolidated.<sup>33</sup> The implementation of the Master Plan took at least a decade to accomplish, but by about 1970, it had largely been put into effect. This resulted in the closing of most small one-room schoolhouses across the state.<sup>34</sup>

### **Regional One-Room Schoolhouse Design**

Clifton Park was primarily agricultural until the mid-twentieth century. Typically, one-room schools were established at crossroads and in hamlets to serve their rural communities.<sup>35</sup> Until the late eighteenth century, most children were taught by family members in their homes or small groups by "volunteer, informal teachers."<sup>36</sup> The earliest schoolhouses were built from readily available materials like wood, sod, or fieldstone.<sup>37</sup> Saratoga County's increase in population and new attitudes toward education led to a more formalized education system with accompanying architectural design.<sup>38</sup> One-room schoolhouses were designed to accommodate the function of this formalized education system, and the schoolhouses shared many similarities. Dale Allen Gyure describes the basic form and function of schoolhouses as follows:

Throughout most of the nineteenth century...children who attended school did so in circumstances and built environments that differed little from previous generations. From the beginnings of human education until the 1800s, few of the buildings housing the education of children were purposefully designed. Most school buildings were converted—or appropriated without alteration—from other uses. Because traditional learning methods placed few demands on the educational process, any shelter from the elements large enough to hold the desired number of pupils sufficed. Up to that time, most pedagogies involved some version of the "mental discipline" approach whereby students were expected to memorize large amounts of material and recite it upon command. Curricula were narrow: for younger children, a focus on reading, writing, and mathematics; for teenagers, the addition of classical languages, history and geography, science, and moral philosophy. None of these subjects demanded any special accommodations beyond a meeting space that allowed the teacher to maintain physical and psychological control over the students. Because physical education and vocational training were nonexistent, and schools didn't offer meals to their students, school buildings could be relatively simple. Because physical education and vocational training were nonexistent, and schools didn't offer meals to their students, school buildings could be relatively simple.<sup>39</sup>

32 Gendron, "Bleecker School Districts": 2.

33 University of the State of New York, State Education Department. *Master Plan for School District Reorganization in New York State* (Revised). (Albany, NY: State Education Department, 1958): 289.

34 Gendron, "Bleecker School Districts," 5.

35 A Brief History of Our Two Towns," *CPH Library Local History*. <https://cphlibrarylocalhistory.omeka.net/exhibits/show/a-brief-history-of-our-towns>.

36 "Education," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

37 Phillis McIntosh, "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition" *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 43.

38 "Education," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

39 Dale Allen Gyure, "The Transformation of the Schoolhouse: Modernizing School Architecture in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," *McGill University* (2016): 6.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

One-room schoolhouses opened all over the county to serve less populated rural communities. Smaller class sizes meant the students were not divided by age or grade levels. The one-room schoolhouses in Clifton Park were very similar to those that Gyure described.

In early schoolhouse classrooms, children sat on backless benches and had tables placed around the perimeter of the room.<sup>40</sup> During the late eighteenth century, schoolhouse interiors took on a new appearance. As children got older, they moved further back in the classroom, leaving younger children to sit in the front, closer to the teacher.<sup>41</sup> Phillis McIntosh describes the classroom arrangement as follows:

The classic double-seated school desks were now commercially available, and at the urging of reformers, school districts installed them in rows in the center of the room. In many schools, the teacher's desk sat on an elevated platform at the front, which gave the teacher an air of authority over the students and provided a stage for plays, recitation, and spelling bees. The turn of the century brought a few more classroom refinements. By the early 1900s, most students were writing on slate blackboards and saluting a (hanging) American flag.<sup>42</sup>

Similarly, children of all ages attended School No. 5 and sat in the same classroom. The teacher would call them up individually for their lessons.<sup>43</sup> Former student Judith Kazen, who attended the school from 1950-53 (Figure 3), recalled how the classroom was arranged and stated, "The front of the classroom had a large blackboard mounted on the wall, and there was a bench in front where each grade sat in turn while the remainder of the students worked at their desks."<sup>44</sup> This practice was beneficial for the younger children as they could listen in and learn some of the advanced material taught to the older grades.<sup>45</sup> Donald Carlson, who attended the school from 1945-1950, recalled the interior of the classroom as follows:

The teacher's desk sat in front of the room, a coal furnace to the left, benches to the right, and a large blackboard on the front wall. In the back was a shelf with a basin, soap, and towels. There was a small cloakroom just inside the back door for the boots and coats we students needed in the Upstate New York weather. An American flag stood in the front of the classroom and on the wall was a picture of George Washington. There were desks for nearly two dozen students. Our desks were antiques: functional and interesting. They were able to be hooked together front to back. Whether that was to save space or keep students from moving them around, I don't know. The wooden desktops held markings from students many years past.<sup>46</sup>

The curriculum and subjects learned at School No. 5 were similar to those of other one-room schools of the time. The early grades focused mostly on reading using the classic "Dick and Jane" books.<sup>47</sup> Carlson stated that the students did

---

40 Phillis McIntosh, "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition" *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 43.

41 Phillis McIntosh, "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition" *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 47.

42 Phillis McIntosh, "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition" *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 43.

43 Judith Kazen, Donald Carlson, and Steven Jarose to Clifton Park Nursery School, "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students," Scrapbook of Printed Personal Accounts, October 2024.

44 Judith Kazen, Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

45 Judith Kazen, Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

46 Donald Carlson. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

47 Donald Carlson. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

not receive "formal lessons in physical education, art, or music."<sup>48</sup> There was a large bookshelf in the back of the classroom where the students accessed and read from encyclopedias and books on history, geography, and science.<sup>49</sup>

The students also made use of the exterior space surrounding the schoolhouse. The primary teacher, Mrs. Edith Adsit Allen (Figure 1), often accompanied the students outdoors during recess and ensured that everyone could participate in dodgeball or kickball.<sup>50</sup> Steven Jarose, who attended the school from 1951-53 (Figure 3), stated, "The lessons we learned indoors about civic responsibility were carried out on the playground as well. Older students helped the younger ones on the swing, and everyone was included... the gifted, the athletic, the slow, and the fast."<sup>51</sup> Kazen also stated that some of the older children helped with the school's maintenance by "shoveling snow off the walkways and stoking the pot-bellied wood-burning stove."<sup>52</sup> Also outside, there was a privy in a woodshed, and a toilet was finally installed in a closet located in the back of the classroom for the female students.<sup>53</sup>

Both the interior and exterior of the School No. 5 schoolhouse played a direct role in the daily lives and routines of the students and teachers. One-room schoolhouse design accommodated the needs of the rural education system and School No.5 exemplifies how this design functioned.

## History of the School No.5 Schoolhouse

School No. 5 was one of the first schools operating in the nineteenth century in Saratoga County after the establishment of a localized school district within the towns of Clifton Park, Halfmoon, Malta, Waterford, Ballston, and Stillwater. These districts were largely comprised of one-room schoolhouses. Due to the rural nature of Saratoga County, the directive wasn't enacted in the Clifton Park area until 1828.<sup>54</sup> As the area's population grew throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the number of school districts and schoolhouses followed.

The district wherein the School No. 5 schoolhouse is located was originally formed in 1832, which may indicate that a school building was on this property during that time. Records only show that there was a wooden structure on the site serving as the school from 1860 to 1903. This school was first named as Brockway's No. 5 School when it opened in 1860.<sup>55</sup> During this period, if part of a family's property was donated to serve as a school, the school was then named after that family.<sup>56</sup> In this case, the Brockway family owned the surrounding property where the schoolhouse currently sits.<sup>57</sup>

In May 1903, the School No. 5 board of trustees called a meeting to address the deteriorating condition of the wood school building. A motion was made and carried that a new schoolhouse was to be built, and brick was voted as the

48Donald Carlson. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

49Donald Carlson. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

50Donald Carlson. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

51 Steven Jarose. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

52Judith Kazen. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

53 Judith Kazen. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

54 John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History* (Town of Clifton Park, 2003): 83.

55 Howard I. Becker, *Early Schools of Half Moon and Clifton Park* (Clifton Park, New York: Published by the Author, 1974): 11.

56 John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

57 John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Saratoga, New York

Name of Property

County and State

material instead of building a new frame structure.<sup>58</sup> By the end of the year, the wooden building was demolished and replaced by the current brick schoolhouse.<sup>59</sup>

From 1903-1953, School No.5 served between 25 to 30 students at any given time.<sup>60</sup> The students were children of local farming families and descendants of early Dutch settlers who arrived in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, including the Van Vranken, Bradt, and Pearse families. Other farm families were descendants of those who settled in Clifton Park shortly after the American Revolution, many of whom came from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and especially Dutchess County, New York. These were the Garnseys, Brockways, Clarks, and Peck families.<sup>61</sup>

By the late nineteenth century, there was an educational and architectural reform among school districts. School districts adopted the eight-grade system and started requiring that students pass an exam upon completion to graduate.<sup>62</sup> The students in Clifton Park attended one-room schools for grades one through eight.<sup>63</sup> If they wanted to continue their education, they would need to travel much farther to attend a nearby high school in Mechanicville, Cohoes, Niskayuna, or Troy.<sup>64</sup> Attending school ten to twenty miles away was not a viable option for many families in the community during that time.<sup>65</sup> As a result, most children in Clifton Park finished their schooling after completing grade eight.<sup>66</sup> For many generations of Clifton Park families, their time at a one-room schoolhouse was the only education they ever received.<sup>67</sup>

One-room schoolhouses started to phase out due to postwar prosperity and the rise in vehicular transportation during the early to mid-twentieth century, along with new education laws.<sup>68</sup> Schools were able to transport students via buses and cars to larger school buildings that served several communities with separate classrooms divided by ages or grades.<sup>69</sup> The newly centralized Shenendehowa School District was formed July 1, 1950, consolidating the twenty-two school districts in Clifton Park, Halfmoon, Malta, Waterford, Ballston and Stillwater. The new district was given the Mohawk name for the Clifton Park area, Shenendehowa, meaning a grassy or great plain.<sup>70</sup> In March 1951, the new district purchased 118 acres on Route 146 from private property owners.<sup>71</sup> They later purchased 49 acres from Saratoga County and 71 acres from private property owners to form the present main campus.

School No. 5 served as a one-room schoolhouse from its construction in 1903 until the Shenendehowa Central Schools opened in 1953, when all remaining one-room schoolhouses closed.<sup>72</sup> Not only did the students move to the centralized schools in 1953, but their teacher did too. Mrs. Allen attended School No. 5 herself as a child and her teaching career spanned 50 years, first teaching at School No. 5, and then the new district. After a brief period of disuse, a local group of parents purchased the School No. 5 Schoolhouse in 1960 and formed the Clifton Park Nursery School Cooperative Preschool, which continues to occupy the building today. The exterior was painted yellow at some point in the 1940s, but the paint was badly chipping, so the nursery school repainted the building red (Figure 4). Under the Cooperative's ownership, the schoolhouse was also retrofitted with modern plumbing, electrical, and a new roof during the 1960s; an

58 Town of Clifton Park, Trustees' Minute Book for School No. 5. Town of Clifton Park Historical Records. Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, entry dated August 5, 1902, page M95.

59 Town of Clifton Park, Trustees' Minute Book for School No. 5. Town of Clifton Park Historical Records. Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, entry dated August 5, 1902, page M95.

60 John Scherer, *More Bits of Clifton Park History* (Town of Clifton Park, 2020), p. 108.

61 John Scherer, electronic mail to author, August 17, 2025.

62 Phillis McIntosh, "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition" *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 43.

63 John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History* (Town of Clifton Park, 2003): 84.

64 John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History* (Town of Clifton Park, 2003): 84.

65 John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

66 John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

67 William R. Washington and Patricia S. Smith, *Crossroads and Canals: The History of Clifton Park, Saratoga County, New York* (Ballston Spa, New York: The Journal Press, 1975): 115.

68 Phillis McIntosh, "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition" *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 42.

69 "Education," Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project, 2018.

70 John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History* (Town of Clifton Park, 2003): 83.

71 John Scherer, *Bits of Clifton Park History* (Town of Clifton Park, 2003): 84.

72 John Scherer, *History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road*, interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

enclosed entryway vestibule on the building's façade in the 1980s; a new furnace in 2005; and a replacement asphalt roof in 2006 to accommodate its continued use as a school.

Many of the former students at School No. 5 remain in contact with each other to this day. The schoolhouse is not only important to the former students but to the larger community as well. It serves as a symbol and reminder of Clifton Park's educational history as well as a place for children to learn today. Due to the cooperative nature of the nursery school, it also serves as a community space where families gather.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

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

Becker, Howard I. Early Schools of Half Moon and Clifton Park. Clifton Park, New York: Published by the Author, 1974. Clifton Park Nursery School Archives. Manuscript collection authored by past Board Members, c.1957 - Present.

Chin, Cindy. *Community News* 23 no. 43, (May 28, 1993): 1.

*CPH Library Local History*. "A Brief History of Our Two Towns."  
<https://cphlibrarylocalhistory.omeka.net/exhibits/show/a-brief-history-of-our-towns>

Fitch, Charles. *The Public School: History of Common School Education in New York State, Public Education from 1603 to 1904*. Albany, NY: J.B. Lyon Company, 1904.

Gendron, Michael. "A Brief History of Education in New York State." Broadalbin Kenneyto Historical Society article. Unpublished, undated.

Gyure, Dale Allen. "The Transformation of the Schoolhouse: Modernizing School Architecture in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries." *McGill University* (2016): 1-22, <https://school-time.conference.mcgill.ca/Gyure.pdf>.

Johnstone, Jan. "Saratoga County Communities: An Historic Perspective." 1980.

Kazen, Judith, Donald Carlson, and Steven Jarose. Letter to Clifton Park Nursery School. "Compilation of Stories, Reflections, and Photos by Former Students." Scrapbook of typescript Personal Accounts, October 2024.

McIntosh, Phyllis. "One-Room Schools: An American Tradition." *English Teaching Forum* 43, no 2 (2005): 42-47.

New York State Archives/Archives Partnership Trust. "Consider the Source *New York: The Development of Elementary and Secondary Education in New York*." Online at <https://considerthesourcenyc.org/usingprimary-sources/researching-history-your-school/development-elementary-and-secondary-educationnew-york>.

New York State Department of Education. "Guide to the Reorganization of School Districts in New York State." Online at: [https://www.p12.nysed.gov/mgtserv/sch\\_dist\\_org/GuideToReorganizationOfSchoolDistricts.htm#:~:text=The%20establishment%](https://www.p12.nysed.gov/mgtserv/sch_dist_org/GuideToReorganizationOfSchoolDistricts.htm#:~:text=The%20establishment%20).

"Record of school districts creation in Clifton, 1828." Town of Half Moon.

Scherer, John. *Images of America Clifton Park*. Arcadia Press, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. "History of Schoolhouse on Moe Road." Interview by Amelia Rome, November 21, 2024.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Further Background on the History of the Schoolhouse on Moe Road." Interview by Amelia Rome, February 5, 2025.

Scherer, John L. *Bits of Clifton Park History*. Town of Clifton Park, 2003.

\_\_\_\_\_. More Bits of Clifton Park History. Town of Clifton Park, 2020.

Shepard, Douglas H. "The Common School System in New York State." 2000.

*Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project*. "People." 2018. .

*Skidmore Saratoga Memory Project*. "Everyday Life." 2018.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

[https://ssmp.skidmore.edu/exhibits/show/saratoga\\_county/everyday\\_life](https://ssmp.skidmore.edu/exhibits/show/saratoga_county/everyday_life).

Town of Clifton Park, Department of Building and Development. Certificate of Compliance for Building Permit Application #44895 (Furnace Install). March 22, 2005.

Town of Clifton Park, Department of Building and Development. Certificate of Compliance for Building Permit Application #46493 (Re-Roof Permit). March, 24, 2006. Town of Clifton Park. Pre-Shenendehowa Schools Collection, Series No. 5.1.1.5.21.

Town of Clifton Park Historical Records, Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, c. 1820-1953.

Town of Clifton Park, Trustees' Minute Book for School No. 5. Town of Clifton Park Historical Records. Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, August 5, 1902: M95.

Town of Clifton Park Historical Records. Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library, 1902-1903.

US Census Bureau. "QuickFacts: Clifton Park Town, Saratoga County, New York." Census Bureau QuickFacts. United States Census Bureau, 2024. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/cliftonparktownsaratogacountynewyork/BZA010222>.

Washington, William R., and Patricia S. Smith. Crossroads and Canals: The History of Clifton Park, Saratoga County, New York. Ballston Spa, New York: The Journal Press, 1975.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Saratoga, New York

Name of Property

County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☒ Other  
Name of repository: Clifton Park-Halfmoon Public Library

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

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.32

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.840241	Longitude: -73.794231
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

**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 encompass the current parcel associated with this schoolhouse.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Amelia Rome, Treasurer/Executive Board and Julie Maresco, NY SHPO

organization Clifton Park Nursery School date February 18, 2025

street & number 344 Moe Rd telephone 3125204657

city or town Clifton Park State NY zip code 12065

e-mail info@cliftonparknurseryschool.org and rome.amelia@gmail.com



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

**Saratoga, New York**

County and State

---

**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.)

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



1:1,200

0 50 100 ft



Nomination Boundary (0.32 ac)



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

New York State Orthoimagery Year: 2023

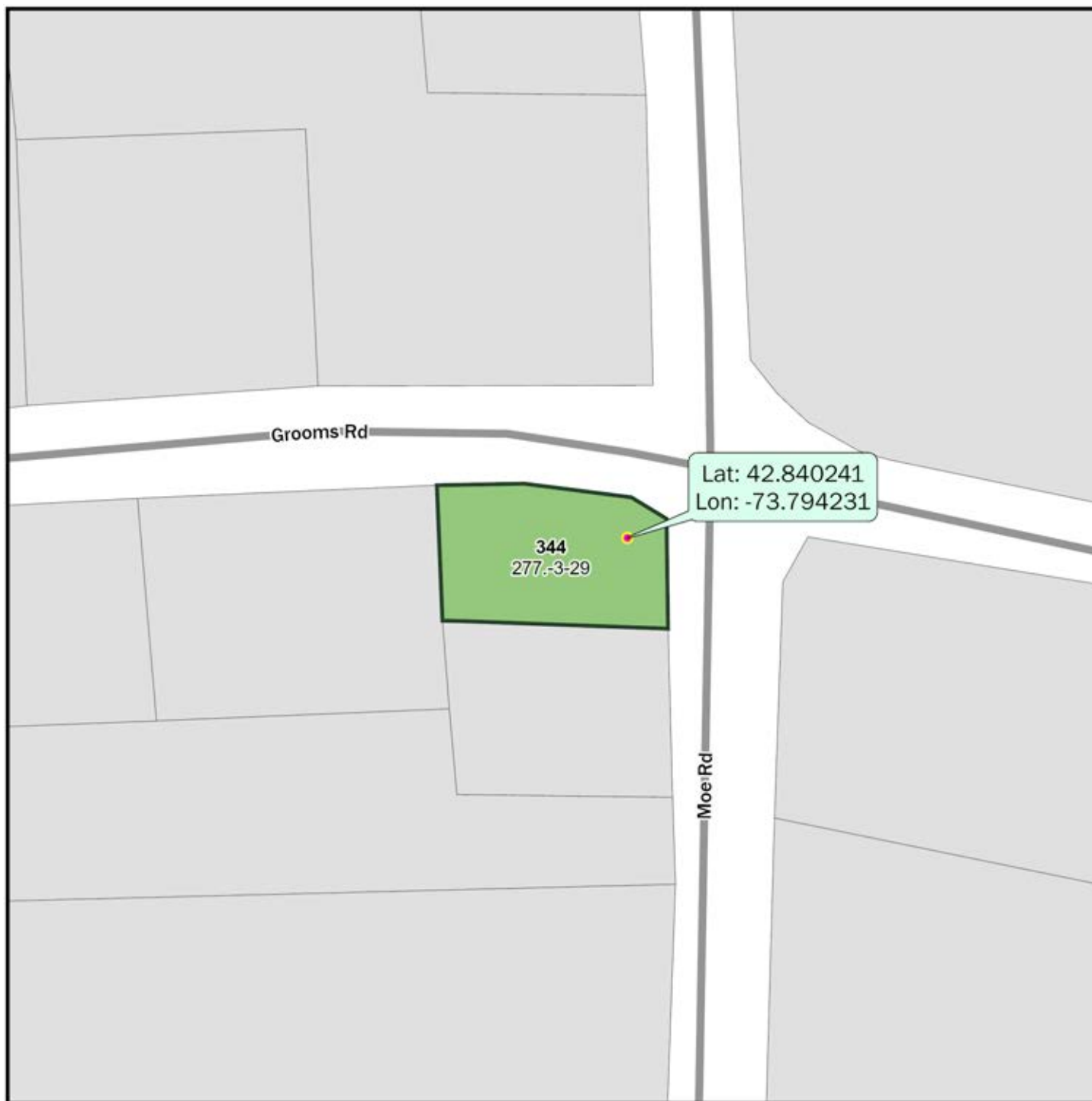
Mapped 07/24/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



1:1,200

0 50 100 ft

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N



Nomination Boundary (0.32 ac)



Tax Parcels

Saratoga County Parcel Year: 2024



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Mapped 07/24/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

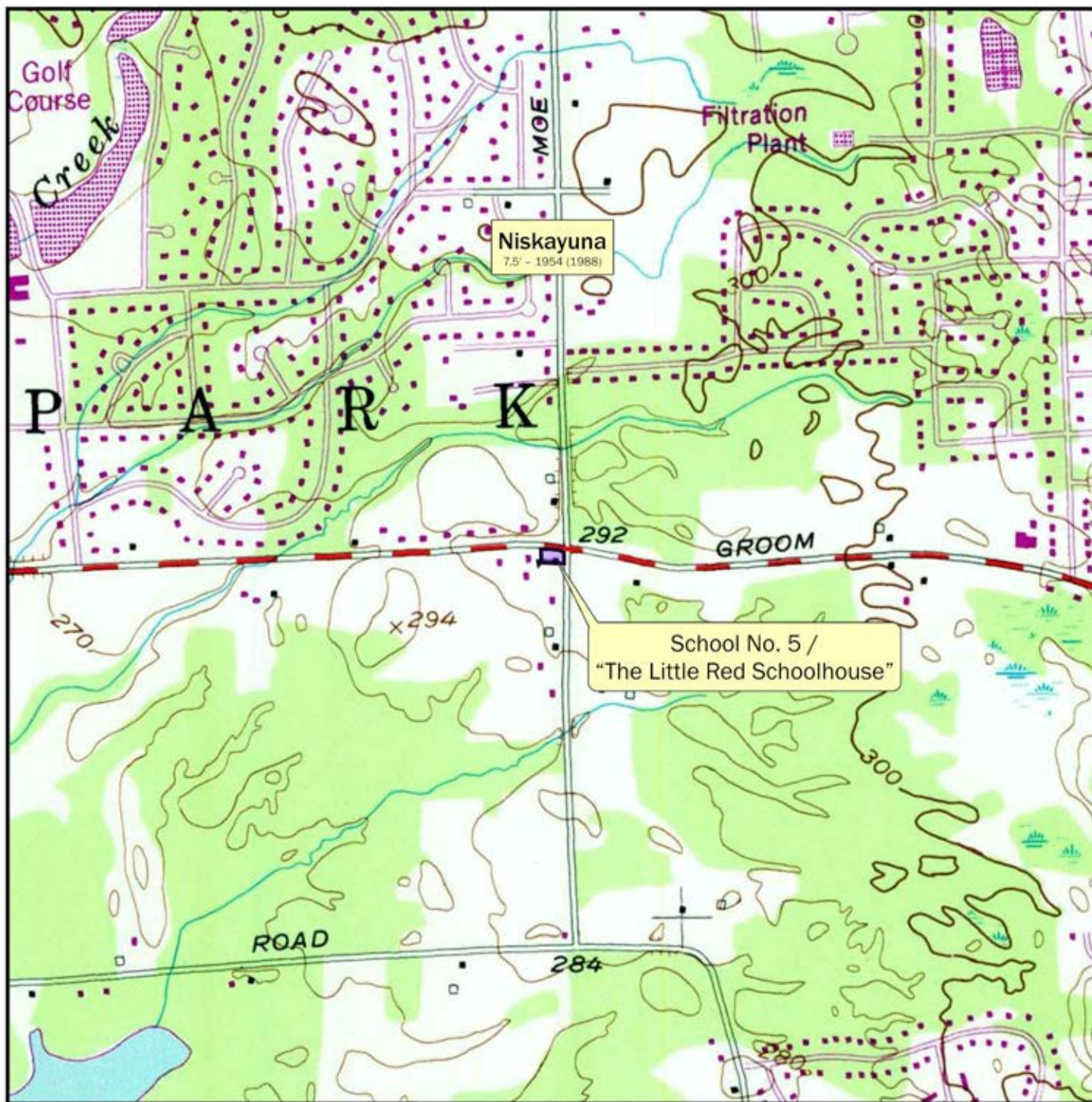


**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



1:12,000

0 500 1000 ft



School No. 5 / "The Little Red Schoolhouse"



New York State  
Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Mapped 07/24/2025 by Matthew W. Shepherd, NYSHPO

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

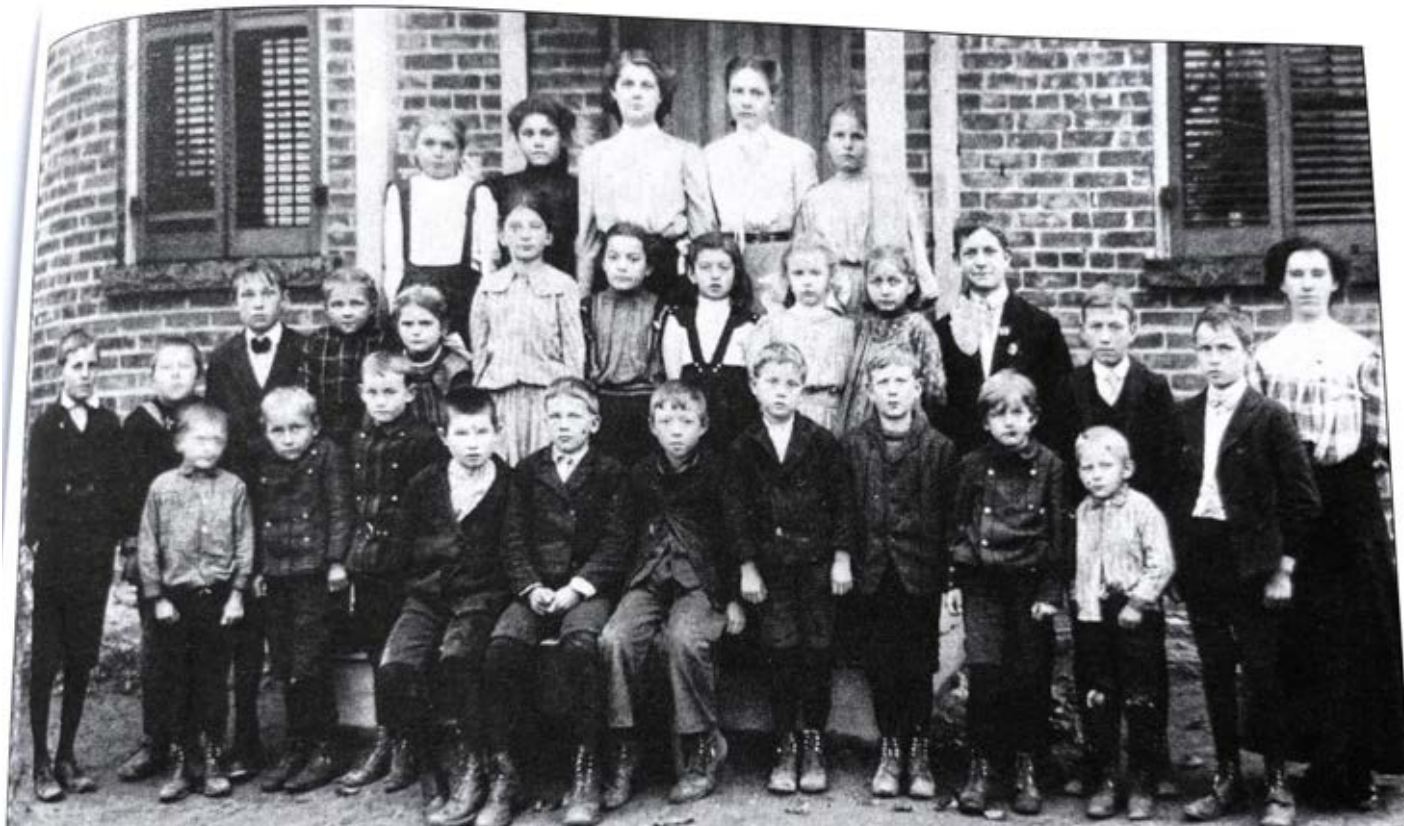


Figure 1: School No. 5 Class Photograph, 1910. *Images of America, Clifton Park. Arcadia Press.*



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 2: School No. 5 Painted Yellow. Ca. 1950. Courtesy of Judith Kazen.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 3: School No. 5 "Moe School" Class Photograph, 1952. *Images of America, Clifton Park*. Arcadia Press  
Former students Judith Kazen (seventh from left standing) and Steven Jarose (third from the right standing).



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

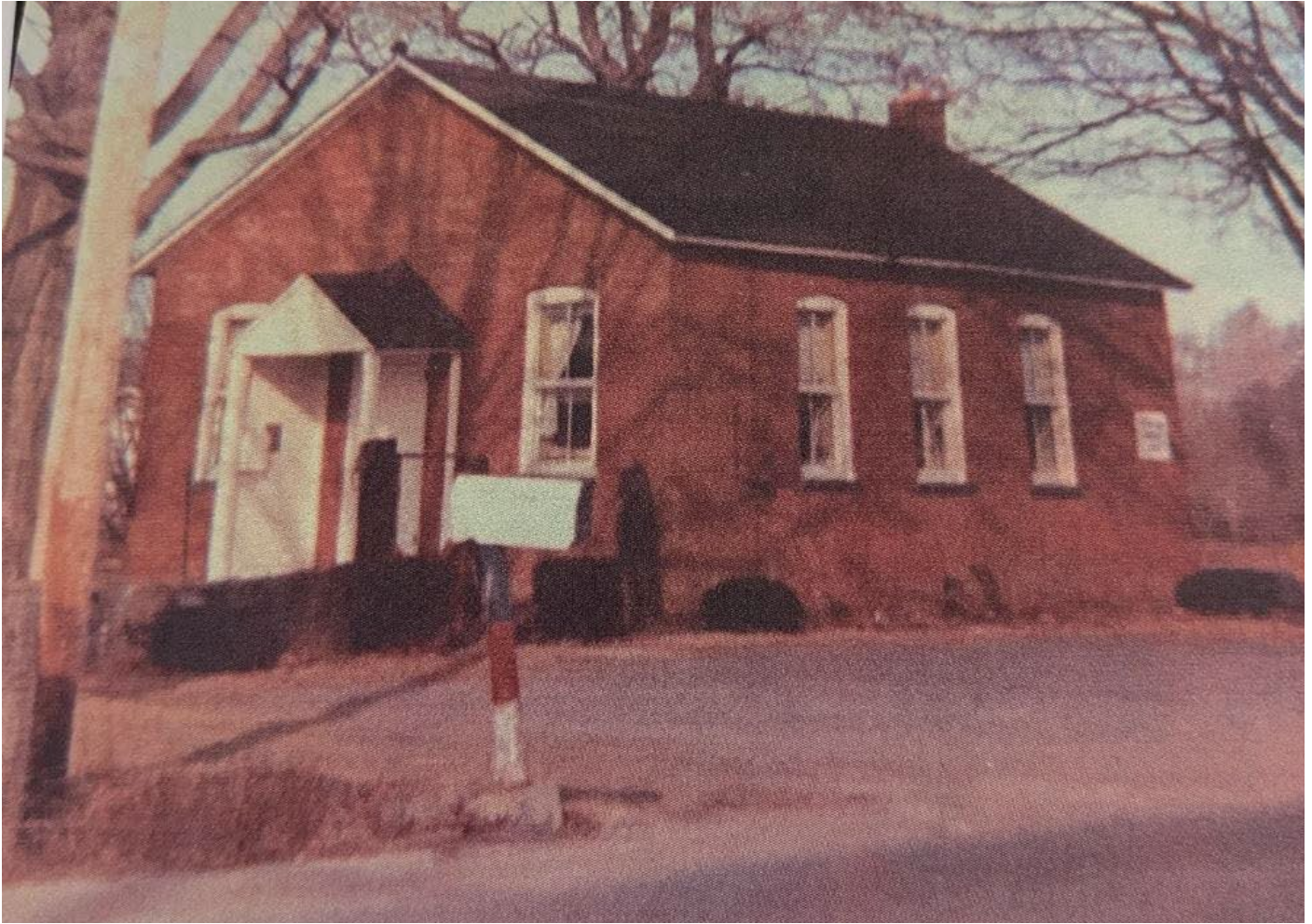


Figure 4: Clifton Park Nursery School Painted Red, Ca. 1970. Courtesy of Judith Kazen.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 5: School No. 5 "Moe School" Class Photograph, Ca. 1950. Courtesy of Donald Carlson.  
Former student Donald Carlson (first row, second from the left).



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

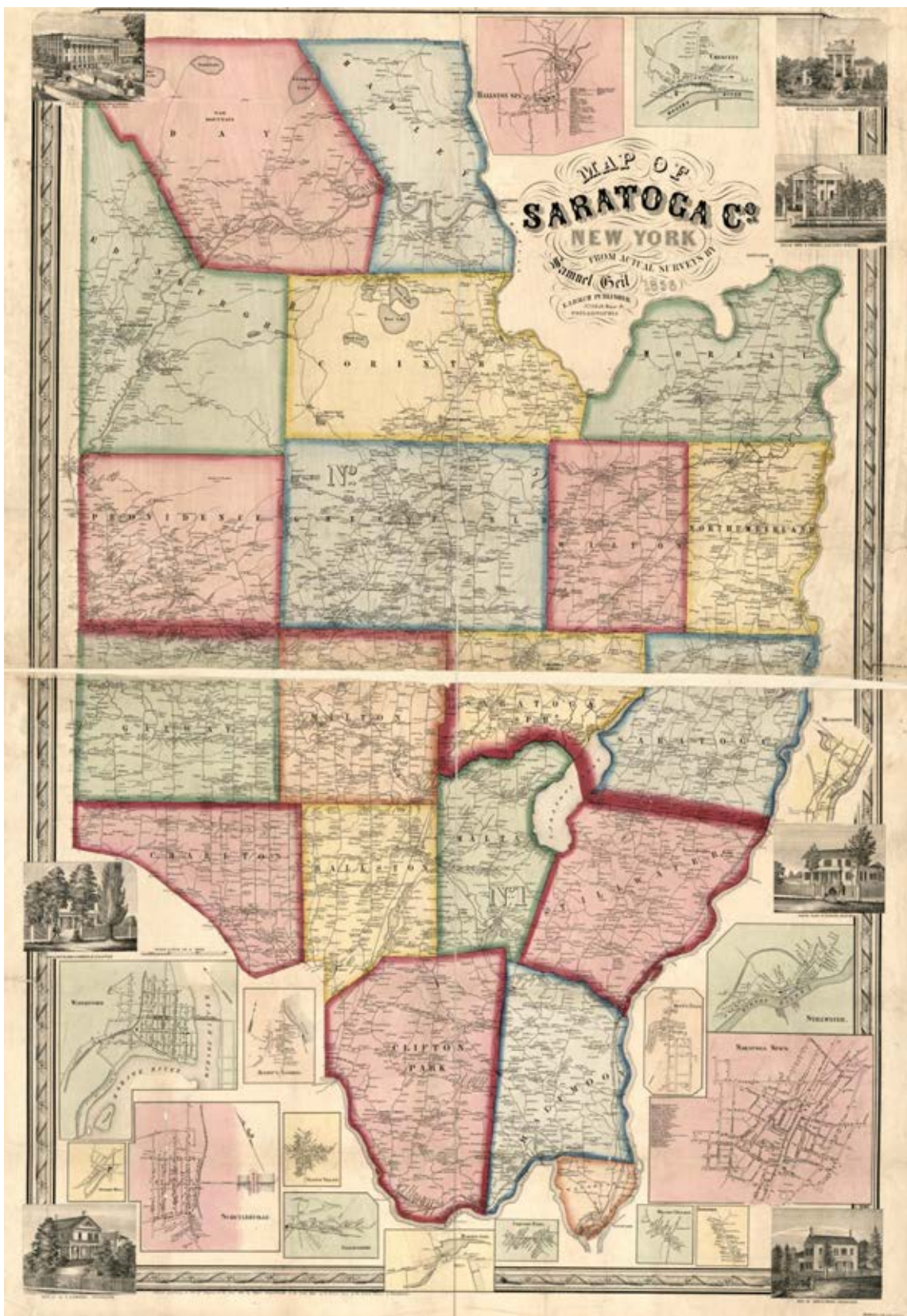


Figure 6. Map of Saratoga County, New York, E.A. Balch Publisher, 1856. Courtesy of Library of Congress.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 7. Detail, Map of Saratoga County, New York, E.A. Balch Publisher, 1856. Courtesy of Library of Congress.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

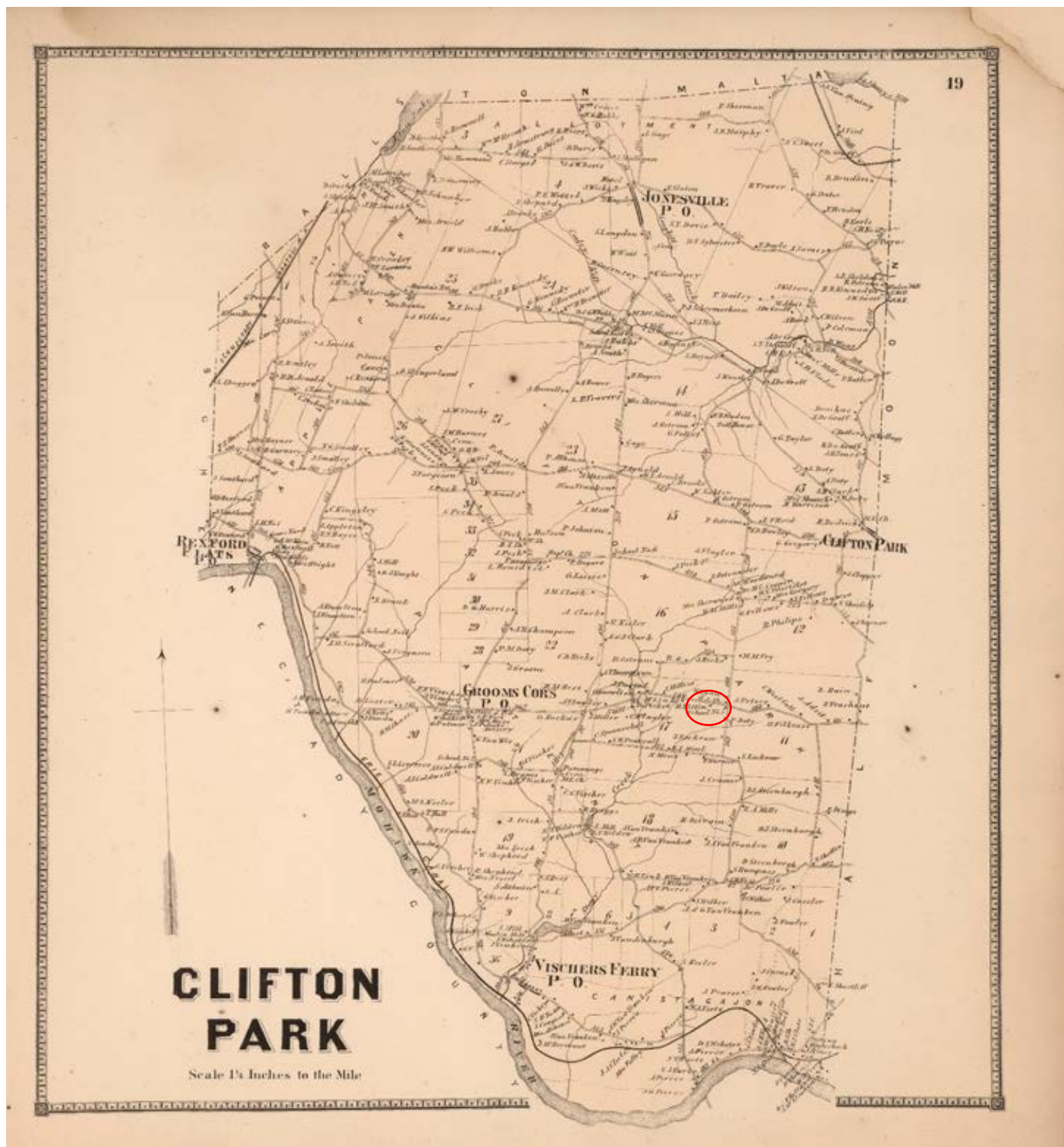


Figure 8. Atlas Map of Clifton Park. S.N. Beers and B.G. Beers, 1866. Courtesy of David Rumsey Map Collection.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 9: School No. 1. Photographed by Amelia Rome, 2025.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 10: School No. 3. Photographed by Amelia Rome, 2025.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 11: School No. 7. Google Streetview, 2022.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



Figure 12: School No. 9. Photographed by Amelia Rome, 2025.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

**Saratoga, New York**

County and State



Figure 13: School No. 10. Photographed by Amelia Rome, 2025.

**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

---

**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: School No. 5, "The Little Red Schoolhouse"

City or Vicinity: Clifton Park

County: Saratoga

State: New York

Photographer: Amelia Rome

Date Photographed: August 1, 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 of 0013: View from parking lot, School No. 5, looking north
- 0002 of 0013: View from Moe Road, East facade, School No. 5, looking west
- 0003 of 0013: View from Grooms Road, North elevation, School No. 5, view looking south
- 0004 of 0013: View from the playground, West Elevation, School No. 5, view looking east
- 0005 of 0013: Cubby Room, original South-facing exterior wall and front door
- 0006 of 0013: Cubby Room, new front door, south-facing exterior door
- 0007 of 0013: Cubby Room, new front door, and window, facing southeast
- 0008 of 0013: Original exterior South-facing wall, School No. 5
- 0009 of 0013: Interior of main school room, School No. 5, looking south
- 0010 of 0013: Wall detail showing original wainscoting, trim, chair rail, and baseboards, School No. 5, Eastern wall
- 0011 of 0013: Full Detail of Stained-Glass Window, School No. 5, Eastern wall, center window
- 0012 of 0013: Interior of main school room, School No. 5, looking north
- 0013 of 0013: Opposite view looking into the cubby room showing the interior side of the wall. School No. 5

**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.



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State





**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State





**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State





**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

**Saratoga, New York**

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State





**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State



**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State





**School No. 5 "The Little Red Schoolhouse"**

Name of Property

Saratoga, New York

County and State

