

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Hyde School

other names/site number Lee Central School

2. Location

street & number 100 High Street not for publication

city or town Lee vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01238

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg National Register Director, 4/20/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrus

Date of Action

6/4/2004

Hyde School
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing Noncontributing
1 building
sites
structures
objects
1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Marble, limestone, concrete, cinderblock, brick,
Angel Stone (synthetic)

roof Fiberglass Shingles, rubber membrane

other Glass block

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

**Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA**

Architectural Description

Dramatically sited on a rise in the topography and constructed of white Lee Marble, the Richardsonian Romanesque-style Hyde School provides a focal point at the head of Academy Street, a short tree-lined road leading from Main Street (US Route 20) to the school on High Street (photo #1). Facing west on a 3.5-acre parcel of land, the school stands in a residential neighborhood abutting downtown Lee, a small Massachusetts town with a population 5,849. Located 122 miles west of Boston, Lee is in the Housatonic River Valley. A street known as The Crossway runs along the south boundary of the school property. To the east rises Ferncliff, a town-owned landscape of steep rocky cliffs, caves and woods that was given to the town by Albert Hyde. While there are two churches in the area, both High and Academy Streets are primarily residential, and characterized by mid-19th century single-family houses.

With 300 feet of frontage on High Street, the school stands on an irregularly shaped parcel that includes a playground in the northeast section. Set back about fifty feet from High Street, the Hyde School is reached by a macadam sidewalk bordered on both sides by lawn (photo #2). A flagpole stands in the front yard to the south of the building, and the entrance to the playground is on the north. The prominent façade (west) and north and south elevations of the building retain their original features, but the east (rear) elevation was altered, first in 1936 when a gym and classroom complex were added at the southwest corner, and again in 1976 when a two-story corridor was added. Spanning three-quarters of the rear elevation, the corridor connects to the 1936 addition. In 1977, a classroom and cafeteria block was added at the south end of the campus, fronting on High Street and connecting to the 1936 addition. Today the three components—the original Hyde building, 1936 addition, and 1977 addition—form a courtyard complex along High Street. The siting of the original building, on axis with Academy Street, and the presence of mature trees along High Street diminish the visual impact of the later additions, allowing the original portion of the Hyde School to retain its commanding presence in the overall streetscape.

The Hyde School's character-defining features include its rough-cut ashlar stonework, its broad round arch framing a recessed entry bay (photos #3-4), its long rectangular triple-arch window groupings in the belfry, and its tower. The latter provides the chief decorative interest, and is the focal point of the composition. Earlier examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque-style were typically asymmetrical and constructed of a colored stone, such as granite or brownstone, often displaying a combination of light and dark stonework. The use of marble along with symmetrical massing and modest trim reflects the influence of the Classical Revival style which began to appear in the 1890s, and was codified as the fashionable style for important public buildings at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1894, the year that the Hyde school was being constructed.

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Section number 7 Page 2

**Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA**

Built of coursed white rough-cut marble ashlar quarried at Lee Marble Works, the original Hyde school building is generally cross-shaped in plan (photo #5). It has a rectangular seven-bay core with projecting three-bay sections centered on the façade and rear elevations. Rising two stories from a full basement to a hip roof, the building is dominated by a square (20' by 20'), four-story, projecting tower centered on the façade.

A broad Romanesque arch defines the main entrance and anchors the first floor of the tower. Above it at the second and third stories are paired windows. The fourth story terminates in a belfry with triple round arches on each elevation. Capped by a pyramidal roof and weathervane, the tower features six-inch wide continuous sill courses of honed marble beneath the second, third and fourth story windows. A date block with raised numerals, reading 1894, is centered on the façade beneath the third story windows.

Symmetrically organized, the façade features three sets of paired windows flanking the tower, except for single windows on either side of the entry bay at the first story. Seven concrete steps with a central wooden railing lead to a porch recessed beneath the Romanesque arch. The original steps were of Lee marble that became worn with age and slippery when wet. A second stone arch frames the doorway, which retains its original double doors topped by a fanlight with sunburst muntin pattern. The original recessed wooden panels of the doors have been replaced by glazed insets. Sidelights flank the archway at the entry.

The principal window openings are approximately 6'9" wide by 8' tall (photo #6). Each is divided in two by a marble mullion that creates paired windows containing three stacked sash (1/1/1 replacements) in each vertical opening. A wide marble belt course above the windows serves as a lintel, and a narrow marble belt course beneath the windows serves as the sill. The original wood-frame windows have been replaced with aluminum units, but size of the openings is original. Basement windows, originally fitted with operable sash, are now filled with glass block. Other notable trim details include a 13"-wide marble watertable above the basement windows and marble brackets beneath the eaves of the main cornice and the tower.

The original slate roofing on the building was replaced with Fiberglas roof shingles in 1994. At the same time, the building was equipped with dark bronze-colored aluminum gutters and downspouts, and the original chimney (in the northeast section of the building) was removed. The marble exterior has never required repair, a testament to the quality Lee Marble, which is among the finest in the nation.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

**Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA**

Interior:

The interior of the Hyde School building is remarkably intact. A central corridor leads to six classrooms on each floor – four large rooms in the core of the building, and two smaller classrooms in the rear projecting section. The classrooms retain their blackboards. The boys' and girls' lavatories on either side of the central corridor at the east end of the basement retain their high partitions of Lee marble dividing the toilets (photo #14). Walls in the halls and classrooms are generally finished with a four or five foot high wainscoting that is stained in the hallways and painted to match the walls in the classrooms (photo #16). Originally all of the wainscoting was stained. Interior doors are hard pine, typically with five horizontal panels. Original wood flooring is covered with vinyl floor tiles. The one remaining original stairway to the left (north) of the front entry has six turned newel posts with ball finials (photo #17). A second front stairway to the right of the entrance was removed to comply with State fire safety regulations.

Major Additions

1936–GYMNASIUM/AUDITORIUM AND CLASSROOMS. Attached to the southeast corner of the Hyde School, the addition is composed of a two-story classroom section with walk out basement level and a lower two-story gymnasium/auditorium. The steel frame building is generally T-shaped in plan with a slightly pitched roof covered by J.P. Stevens Membrane (originally tar and gravel). It extends to the south and east of the Hyde Building, terminating in a gym/auditorium, which is articulated by six columns of windows. The façade of the complex faces west on High Street, where it is set deeply back from the Hyde Building, which it is designed to complement (photo #10). Faced with ashlar blocks of rough-cut Lee marble and trimmed with smooth Indiana Limestone, it has a central entrance flanked by paired windows at each story. The entry is framed by a colossal Art Deco frontispiece of Indiana limestone blocks with Lee Central School carved into the face. Above the frontispiece is a bank of three windows, and above that is a framed block carved with the date 1936. A compound segmental and flat arch frames the doorway, which is reached by two sets of concrete steps. Double doors with multi-light glazing in the upper 2/3rds lead into the building. Smooth limestone lintels and sills frame windows, were originally fitted with large multi-light, wood frame "Austral" sash. The present sash are "Kalwal." At the second story of the façade they are composed of multi-paned panels over a single awning-style horizontal light. At the first story, sash are 1/1. The other elevations of the building are faced with buff colored brick and have large slightly recessed window bays lighting each classroom (photo #11). Sash are composed of five vertical panels divided into four horizontal rows. The lowest horizontal row contains a single transparent sash, as do two openings in the upper row. All others have opaque multi-pane panels. At the

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Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA

north elevation of the gym is a one-story projecting section that contains the stage (photo #13). Attached to it is a cinderblock, one car garage with shed roof and overhead door that opens to the west.

1976—CORRIDOR. Rising two stories above a high basement to a flat roof, this fourteen-foot wide gray cinderblock structure spans three-quarters of the rear elevation of the Hyde school. Running north to south, the corridor leads from the rear entry of the Hyde Building into the 1936 addition (photo #7). It was constructed to comply with State regulations mandating the removal of two interior wooden staircases of the Hyde Building, which were considered fire hazards. The spare structure features three, four-pane windows along the corridor of each story (photo #8).

1977—CLASSROOM AND CAFETERIA ADDITION. Four bays wide and generally rectangular in plan, the addition rises three stories along High Street and The Crossway. It has a relatively flat roof covered with J.P. Stevens Membrane (originally tar and gravel) The surface of the building is "Angel Stone," a synthetic product manufactured to resemble marble. The textured surface provides the decorative interest and harmonizes with the rough-cut marble exterior of the Hyde building and the 1936 addition. The spare design reflects the principals of the modern movement in architecture, which eschewed architectural detail that did not have a specific function. Accordingly, a flat roof and banks of five windows that light the classrooms characterize the building. Aluminum-frame windows are arranged to emphasize strong horizontal lines. A narrow projecting stairwell faced with glass block to light the interior connects the 1977 addition to the south end of the façade of the 1936 structure.

Archaeological Description

Although no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the school property or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics in the area indicate some locational criteria (soil drainage, slope, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The Hyde School is located on a well drained, level to moderately sloping terrace, both favorable locational criteria. The school is, however, located slightly over 1,000 feet from the Housatonic River, a distance from wetlands that exceeds most high sensitivity designations in ancient settlement models. Given the above information, regional settlement studies, the size of the parcel (3.5 acres), and construction impacts associated with building the original Lee Academy (1837) and the existing school, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the school property. Predictive models for the property indicate a low to moderate potential for the presence of ancient Native American resources and any potential resources that were present were destroyed by school construction.

(continued)

Hyde School

Name of Property

Berkshire, MA

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 religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1894 to 1954

Significant Dates

1894- construction of Hyde School

1936 - construction of gym and classroom addition

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

James Bryning, Hyde building

Woodbury and Leighton, builder

Morris W. Maloney, 1936 addition

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Town of Lee

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**Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA**

A moderate to high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Hyde School property. Documentary research indicates the property was used as farmland prior to construction of the Lee Academy in 1837. Field trash deposits and post-holes may exist associated with that land use. Structural evidence may also exist from the Lee Academy, a wood frame building originally constructed on High Street, destroyed by fire in 1894. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the Lee Academy might also be present.

(end)

Statement of Significance

Built in 1894, the Hyde School is a fine example of a late Richardsonian Romanesque-style building. In continuous use as a school until January of 2003, it is historically significant for its role in the educational development of Lee. It stands on the site of the first high school in Lee, which was erected on farmland in 1837. The Hyde School is architecturally significant as the only Richardsonian Romanesque-style building in Lee. In addition, its dramatic siting at the head of Academy Street makes it a focal point and visual landmark that is a major contribution to the streetscape. Constructed of marble quarried in Lee, the school is notable for incorporating local building materials. The Hyde School retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association; and fulfills National Register criteria A and C at the local level. The period of significance begins with the completion of the building in 1894 and ends in 1954, or fifty years from the present to allow for historical perspective. The school has three extant additions, one of which was completed in 1936, and thus falls within the period of significance.

Brief History of Lee

Settlement of what became the Town of Lee began in the mid-18th century when Isaac Davis of Tyngham (MA) built a house in South Lee (720 Meadow Street). Others soon followed, and the town was incorporated in 1777. It takes its name from General Charles Lee, who was second in command under George Washington as the Revolutionary War raged on. Throughout the 18th century, the economy was based on farming, but in the 19th century Lee became an industrial town. Early industrialists harnessed the waterpower of the Housatonic River to manufacture paper and textiles. By 1857, there were

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Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA

twenty-five paper mills in Lee; among them Platner and Smith, which became The Smith Paper Company, Lee's premier paper manufacturer. The Smith Paper Company grew into the largest paper maker in the world, eventually merging into the Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Until 1850, Lee was the largest producer of paper in the country.

While paper manufacturing reigned supreme, another highly significant Lee industry was marble quarrying. Marble had been cut locally and used for foundation stones and front steps since the early days of settlement, but the first large-scale operation was begun in 1852 by Charles Heebner, who arrived from Philadelphia. Along with Heebner, such names as Gross and Deely were associated with Lee marble. In 1882, government engineers tested all marble in the country, searching for the strongest. Finding that Lee Marble had the greatest resistance to crushing, they ranked it among the hardest and finest in the nation. Heebner was awarded the contract to provide the marble for both wing additions to the U.S. Capitol. Other important public buildings constructed of or incorporating Lee Marble include the Boston Public Library, Philadelphia City Hall, Gerard College in Philadelphia, and the wings of the Massachusetts State House.

The School System

In 1784, as mandated by State law, Lee established twelve school districts, each of which was responsible for building, furnishing, and financing its own school. In the early 19th century as the economy improved due to the transition from agriculture to industry, residents began to request a high school so that their children could be prepared for college. The first person to address the need was Lee resident Alexander Hyde, who upon graduation from Williams College, taught high school subjects in the Center District School for two years. He then opened a private boarding school for boys in an addition to his house (**The Hyde House, 144 West Park Street, NR-1976**).

Inspired by Hyde's efforts, several prominent citizens formed a stock company to build Lee Academy, a private, tuition-based high school. The wooden building was erected on High Street in 1837 on what had previously been farmland owned by Mrs. Tamma Adams. While the Lee Academy met the needs of families who could afford the tuition, a high school education remained beyond the means of many residents. In the mid-19th century, under pressure from State law requiring towns with at least 500 families to provide a public high school, the Town of Lee rented the Lee Academy, making it available to all scholars free of charge. Gradually, the stockholders transferred their certificates to the town, and by

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Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA

1866, the Lee Academy was a town owned public high school. In 1876, Lee Academy also began to serve as a grammar school, which prepared students for high school. Lee Academy served as the town high school until it was destroyed by fire in February of 1894.

The Hyde School, which stands on the site of the Lee Academy, was dedicated on January 1, 1895. Named for Alexander Hyde, it was the first school building in town paid for by the property taxes of all residents. It was also Lee's first substantial school building, construction of which was made possible by the town's prosperous mills and quarries. Designed by James W. Bryning, the Hyde School was constructed under the supervision of Dewitt S. Smith, of the Smith Paper Company, and Dr. J.J. Hassett, at a cost of \$30,000. The contractor, Woodbury and Leighton of Boston, also built the Boston Public Library, in which Lee Marble was used.

Little is known about James W. Bryning. He does not appear to have been born in Lee, but did reside and own property in town during the period of 1893 to 1898. The 1895 map of Lee shows that he had a house on Franklin Street at the corner of High Street, just five doors south of the Hyde School. Deed research on that property indicates that he sold it in 1899. He sold another property on Franklin Street in 1901, by which time he was living in Philadelphia with his wife Belle. No other buildings known to have been designed by Bryning have been identified in Lee or the surrounding area, nor are any listed in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's maker index.

The combination of several devastating fires in downtown Lee and the abundance of local marble convinced developers and builders that marble was the material of choice for important buildings. The Hyde School--the first public building in Lee to be constructed of Lee marble--was followed by Lee's Central Fire Station (**195 Main Street**) and its public library (**100 Main Street**).

The Richardsonian Romanesque style is named for Henry Hobson Richardson, the most influential American architect of the late-19th century, and the only one to have an architectural style named for him. His masterpiece, Trinity Church in Boston (1872-1877), established the style, which became a favorite for public buildings in the 1880s and 1890s. Large textured stone blocks lend the building a sense of solidity, safety and seriousness that were considered appropriate to its educational mission. Richardson died in 1886, but his successor firm continued to design in the Richardsonian Romanesque-style as did many other architects of the late-19th century.

Containing twelve classrooms, the Hyde School served as Lee's high school as well as the district elementary school for children living in the center of town. For the first time in Lee's history, there were

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**Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA**

rooms specially equipped for chemistry and science. Every classroom had blackboards and a storage closet.

In 1916, a separate building, called the Rice High School or Rice building (not extant), was constructed approximately one hundred feet south of the Hyde School on a house lot at the corner of High Street and The Crossway. (The house was torn down.) Designed by William T. Towner and Constantine Schubert of New York City, the rectangular-plan Rice building rose two stories from a high basement and was clad with Lee marble to match the Hyde School. It had fourteen classrooms and a small auditorium. With the opening of the Rice building, the Hyde school became an elementary school.

In the 1920, in an effort to assimilate the steady stream of immigrants arriving to work in Massachusetts industries, the State offered free instruction to teachers who wished to teach "Americanization" classes. Because of its industrial base, Lee had a significant population of Irish and Italian immigrants who did not speak, read, or write English. In 1921, the Hyde school began offering evening classes to immigrants with forty students attending. The evening classes were incorporated into the school year until 1930.

In the summer of 1928, the Hyde school became a quarantine hospital for a short period in order to cope with what became known as the Septic Sore Throat Epidemic. In July, hundreds of people suddenly fell ill, and sixty-five died. Not knowing the cause, the hospital refused to admit the patients. Beds replaced the desks and chairs in the Hyde School, and nurses arrived from other towns to tend them. In August, the cause was discovered to be contaminated milk, leading immediately to a law requiring that milk be pasteurized. Given that the disease was not contagious, patients were admitted to the hospital, allowing the Hyde School to resume its educational purpose in September when the school season began.

In 1936, the town constructed a gymnasium/auditorium/classroom addition between the Hyde building and the Rice building. Extending to the east from the southeast corner of the Hyde Building, the addition created one large school complex. The architect was Morris W. Maloney of Springfield. The cost of construction was \$131,250, of which the Federal Government paid \$56,250 under a Works Project Administration grant. In addition to eight classrooms and a gymnasium, the new building provided a library, domestic science room, administrative offices, and showers for the students. It was dedicated January 26, 1937, and opened for classes on February 8, 1937.

In 1962, Lee constructed new high school on Greylock Street (extant). In 1977, the Rice Building was demolished due to structural problems, and was replaced by a two-story classroom/cafeteria addition on the same site. The entire complex of connected buildings was renamed the Lee Central School as part of

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**Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA**

an overall plan to consolidate the Lee School system. With the consolidation came the closing of the Bradley Street School (moved to 650 Cape Street as a dwelling), The East Lee School (90 Silver Street) and the South Lee School (1440 Pleasant Street). Students from those school districts were transported by bus to the Central School, which served grades one to eight. Recently, a new building for pre-school through sixth grade was constructed on Greylock Street, next to the high school, and the high school was renovated to accommodate grades seven and eight. The Hyde/Lee Central School closed on January 1, 2003, ending 108.5 years of service as a school in the town of Lee.

In 1972, the Center for Environmental Studies at Williams College named Lee's three marble buildings (Hyde School, Public Library, and Central Fire Station) Berkshire County Landmarks. The address of the school is 100 High Street, which changed from 130 High Street when the town revised its street addresses to comply with the 911 emergency response system. The future of the Hyde School depends on its designation as a National Register Property, which will allow it to take advantage of matching grant programs or the historic preservation tax credit program. It is hoped that rooms in the original Hyde School building will be available as an archive and exhibit space for the collections of the Lee Historical Society. The 1936 and 1977 additions are slated to become housing for the elderly.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute may contribute important information relating to the social, cultural, and economic aspects of Lee's general population from the 18th through 20th centuries and more detailed information pertaining to the town's economy, educational system, and health care. Field trash deposits may contribute information relating to general agricultural techniques and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the inhabitants of the Adams Farm, however, the research potential of these resources is limited. Post-holes may also contribute information relating to land/field divisions, however, these resources would also contribute only marginally to the significance of this nomination.

Structural evidence associated with the Lee Academy, outbuildings and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute important information that bears directly on the significance of this nomination. Structural features from the Lee Academy building, outbuildings, and the location of occupational related features may document the facilities and architectural features associated with the first high school in Lee constructed in 1837. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may also contribute important information relating to the architectural features of the school building, furnishings, and educational methods related to students.

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Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA

student activities, and the overall social, cultural, and economic aspects of the student population and by extrapolation the population of Lee. Occupational related features may also contain important information related to the schools use as a quarantine hospital in 1928 during the Septic Sore Throat Epidemic.

(end)

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Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA

Major Bibliographical References

Clarke, William A., M.D. "Lee Early School Houses." 1996.

Consolati, Florence. See All The People. Dalton (MA): Studley Press. 1977. Pp. 72, 268-278.

Hyde, Rev.C.M. and Alexander Hyde (compiled). The Centennial Celebration and Centennial History of the Town of Lee, Mass. Springfield (MA): Clark W. Bryan & Co., printers. 1878.

Lee Town Reports: 1895-1900; 1936, 1937.

"Lee, Massachusetts: A Brief History." (Undated and unattributed transcript in the files of the Massachusetts Historical Commission)

Plans and Elevations on file at the Massachusetts State Archive (includes additions, but not the plans for the Hyde Building)

School Committee Reports: Various Years 1865 forward.

The Valley Gleaner (a Lee weekly newspaper): February 21, April 4, 11, June 6, 13, September 26, December 19, 1894

Historic Photos (Lee Historical Society files and personal collection of Charlotte Davis)

Historic Maps: 1876 (White), ca.1895 (Beirne), 1904 (Barnes & Farnham).

(end)

Hyde School
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.5 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	644440	4685220		3.	
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charlotte P. Davis, Lee Historical Commission, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 16, 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Town of Lee

street & number 32 Main Street telephone 413-243-5505

city or town Lee state MA zip code 01238

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Hyde School
Lee (Berkshire), MA

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property in the Town of Lee, Massachusetts is shown on the attached assessors map as parcel 214 on map 12A.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the entire parcel on which the building stands.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Charlotte Davis

Date: 1999

Location of negatives: 35 Navin Avenue, Lee, MA

1. View of Hyde School from Main Street, facing E, showing tree-lined allee.
2. Front entrance, facing E
3. Detail front archway, facing E
4. Detail front façade and archway, facing E
5. Side façade, facing SE
6. North façade, facing S
7. 1976 addition, facing SW
8. 1936 gymnasium addition, 1976 corridor, facing SW
9. Front façade, facing NE
10. 1936 gymnasium addition, 1977 classroom addition, facing E
11. 1977 classroom addition, facing NE
12. 1977 classroom addition, portable class rooms, Hyde School tower, facing NW
13. Facing SW
14. Interior, marble bathroom partitions, facing S
15. Interior, first floor hallway, facing W
16. Classroom, facing N
17. Stairway, facing S

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hyde School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 4/23/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/12/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/27/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/06/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000566

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT___RETURN___REJECT___DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant late 19th century
School building.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept AEC

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 6/4/2004

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PAGE 5. 1B

#1 22A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA 01238

FROM
MAIN ST.

+

ACADEMY ST.

E
N + S
W
X

C. DAVIS - 7/7/1999

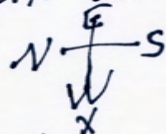
35 NAUW RUE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA } HERE



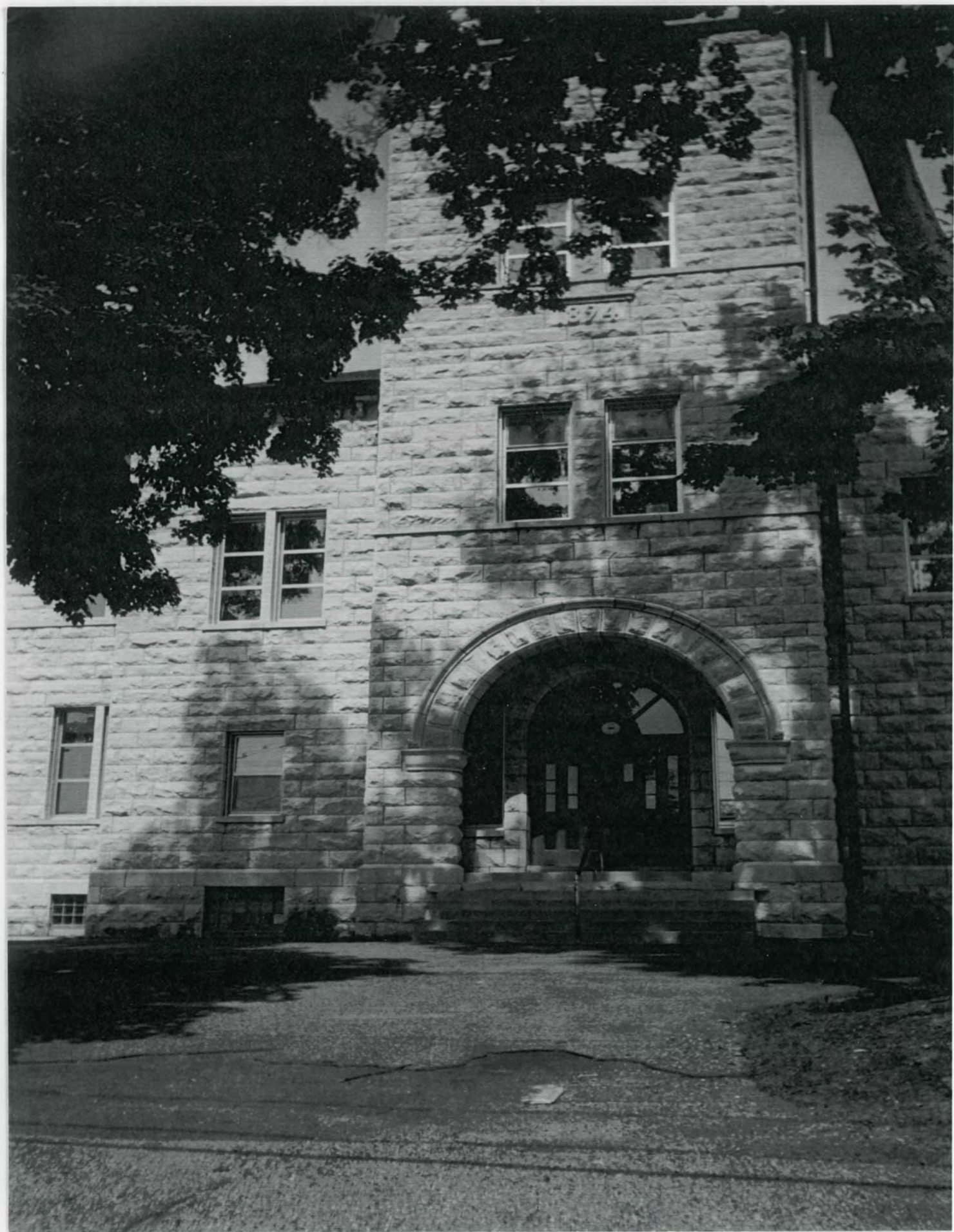
PAGE 8. G

(#1) 2A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA 01238
FRONT ENTRANCE



C. DAVIS . 7/7/1999
35 NAVIH AVE } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA 01238 } HERE



PAGE 5 1.B

(#1) 4A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA 01238

FRONT WALK

TO STEPS

N — E — S

W

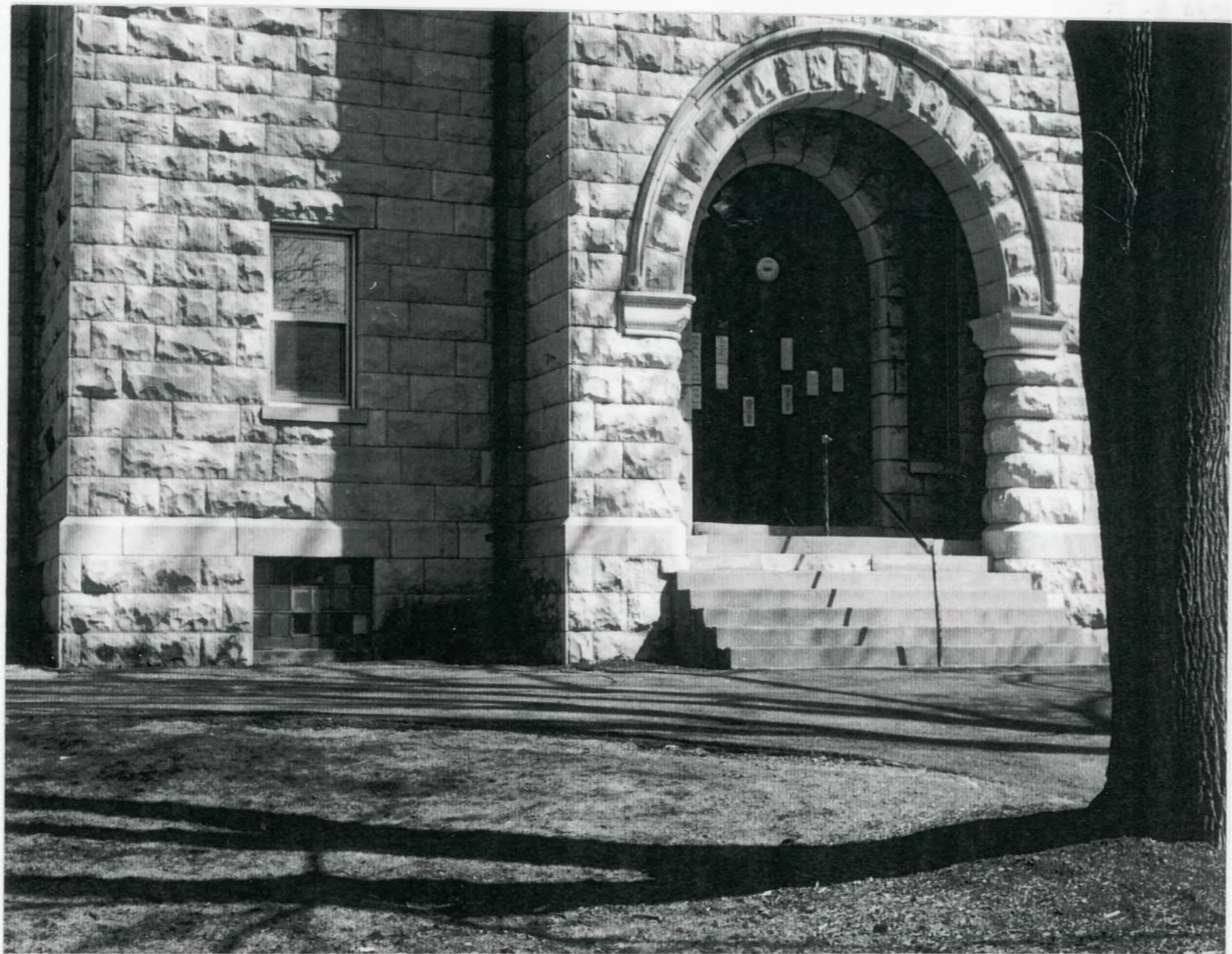
X

C. DAVIS, 7-7/1999

35 NORTH AVE. } NEG.

LEE, MA

} HERE



PAGE 8. F.

(#4) 1-

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA

ROMAN ARCH

N + S

W
X

C. DAVIS 3/30/2000

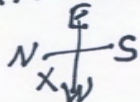
35 NAVIN AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA } HERE



PAGE 8. G

#18A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST, LEE, MA 01238
NORTH-WEST SIDE



C. DAVIS 7/7/1999

35 NAVY AVE. 2 NEGATIVES
LEE, MA 01238 } HERE

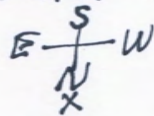


PAGE 8. G

#5 1A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA 01238

NORTH SIDE



C. DAVIS OCT. 2000
35 NAVY AVE } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA 01238 } HERE.



PAGE 7, D.E.

#1 9A
HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA
1976-2 STORY HALL ADDITION
ORIGINAL WALL FABRIC
HATCHWAY TO BASEMENT

S
E—W
X N

C. DAVIS 7/7/1999
35 NAVIA AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA } HERE



PAGE 8 G.

#2 22A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA

1976 CORRIDOR

1936 GYM ADDITION

E $\frac{S}{X}$ W
N

C. DAVIS. 10/13/1999

35 NAVIN AVE. { NEGATIVES
LEE, MA. 01238 } HERE



PAGE 8 F.

#42

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA

BRACKETS

BELTS 6", 13"

N—+—S
W—X

C. DAVIS 3/30/2000

85 NAVIN AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA. } HERE



PAGE 8. G.

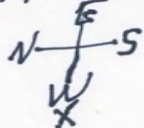
#6 8A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA. 01238

"LEE CENTRAL".

1936 GYM ADDITION

1977 CLASS ROOM ADDITION



C. DAVIS 3/3/2001

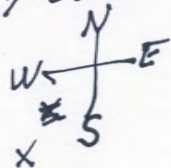
35 NAVIN AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA 01238 } HERE



PAGE 8. G

#6 2A

HYDE SCHOOL
1977 CLASS ROOM ADDITION } LEE CENTRAL SCHOOL
(LEFT TO RIGHT)



3/3/2001
C. DAVIS } NEGATIVES
35 NAVIN AVE }
LEE/MA 01238-1209 } HERE



PAGE 8 G.

#6) 1A

1977 CLASS ROOM ADDITION

PORTABLE CLASS ROOMS

1936 GYM ADDITION

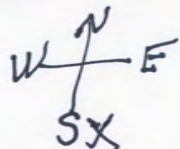
HYDE SCHOOL TOWER

LEE CENTRAL SCHOOL

100 HIGH ST.

LEE, MA

(LEFT TO RIGHT)

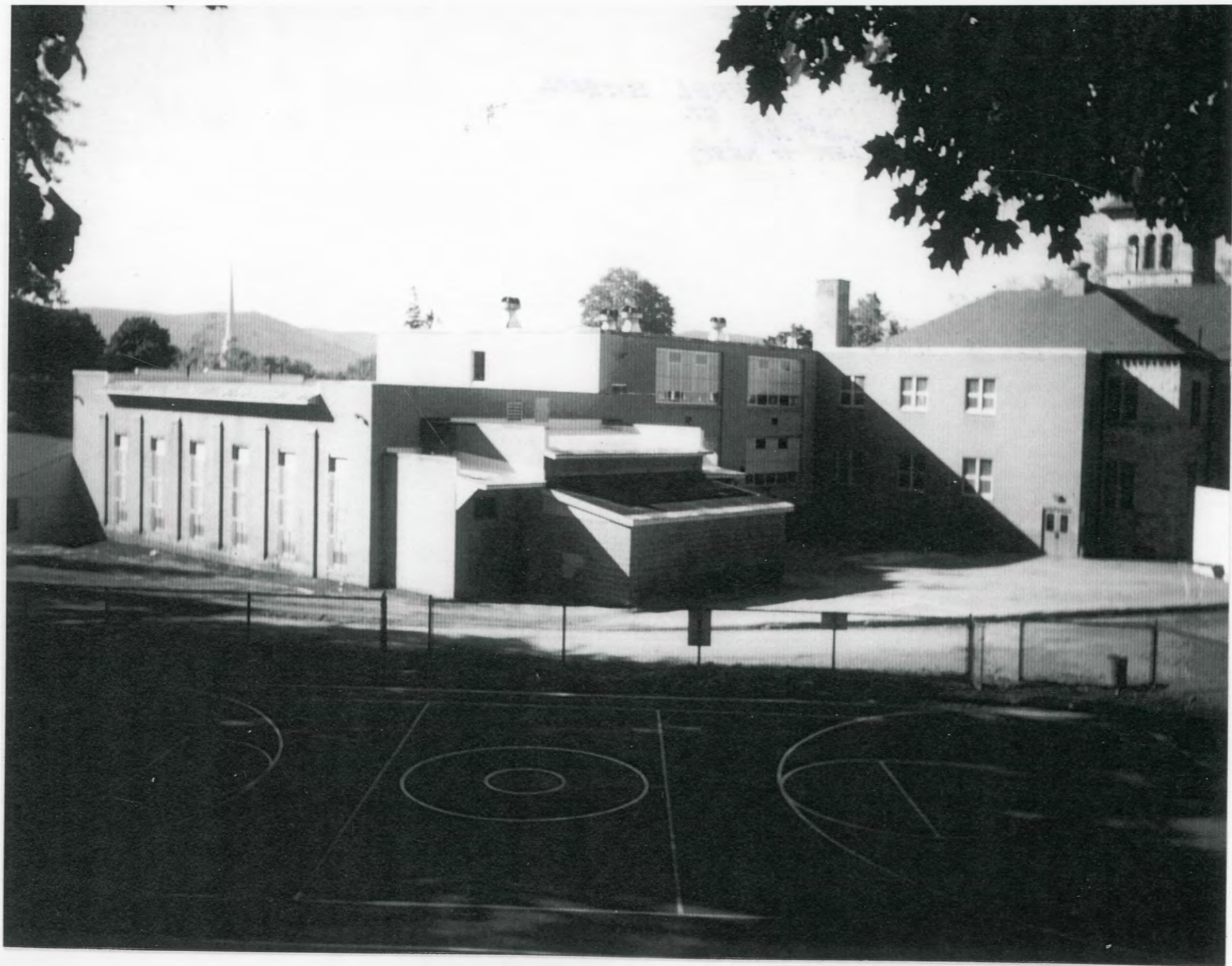


C. DAVIS. 3/3/2001

35 NAVIA AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA. 01238 } HERE

+

1976 addition

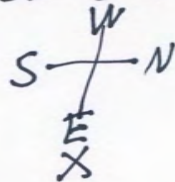


PAGE 8. G

#5 13A

PORTABLE CLASS ROOMS
1936 GYM ADDITION
1996 CORRIDOR
HYDE SCHOOL

} LEE CENTRAL SCHOOL
100 HIGH ST.
LEE, MA
(LEFT TO RIGHT)



C. DAVIS 10/2000
35 NAVIN AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA 01238 } HERE



PAGE 8 F.

(#3) 17A

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST, LEE, MA

GIRLS BASEMENT

LEE MARBLE
PARTITIONS

N
W—*—E
S

C. DAVIS. 2/9/2000

35 NAVIN AVE } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA. } HERE



PAGE 9. 4.

#16

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST; LEE, MA

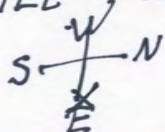
1ST FLOOR HALL

FRONT DOOR

BOARD WALL (CODE)

GLASS WALL (FIRE)

TILE FLOOR



C. DAVIS 3/30/2000

35 NAVIN AVE.

LEE MA 01238

} NEGATIVES
HERE



PAGE 9. 4

#4 9

HIDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA

CLASS ROOM

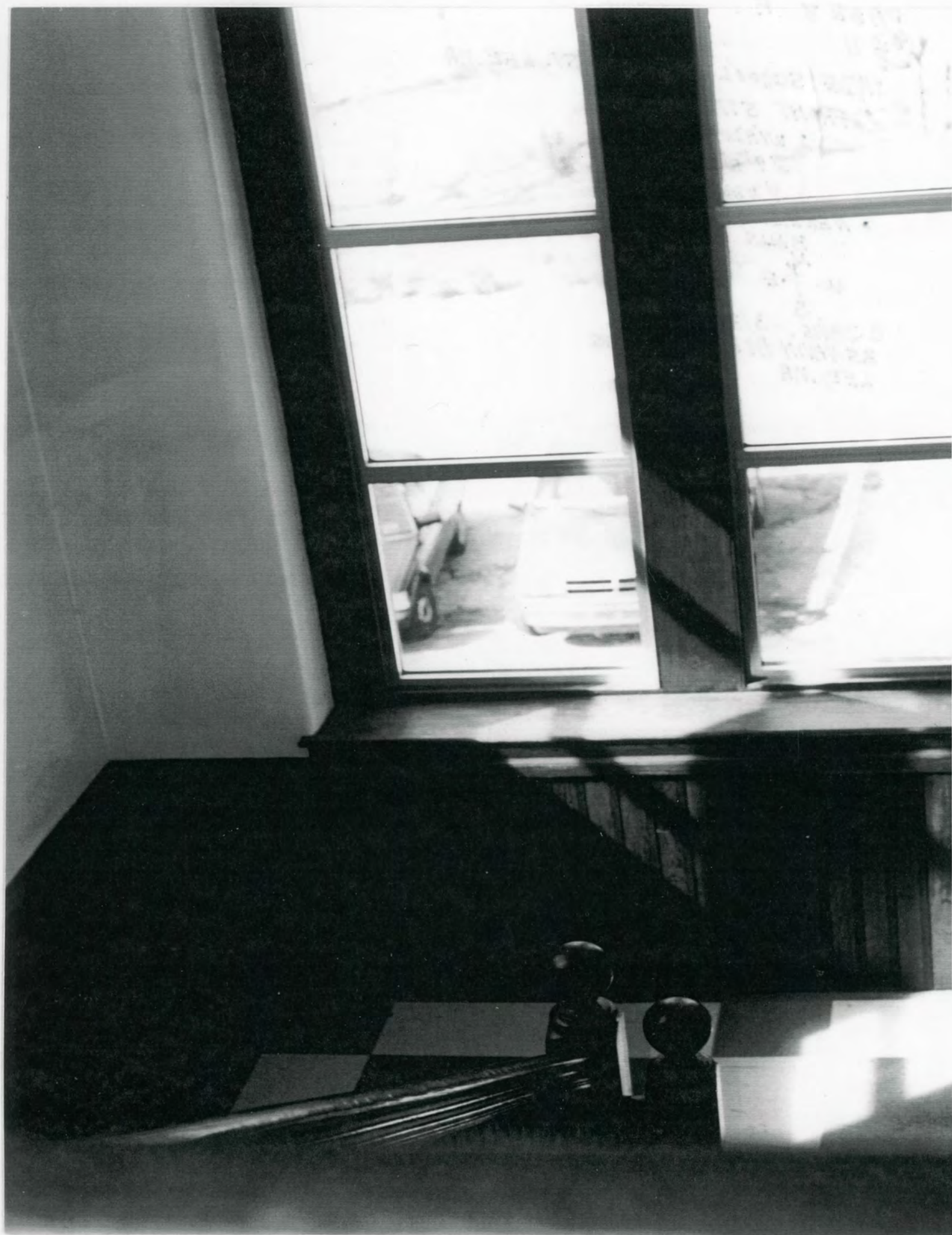
(45' X 26')

(4 MORE WINDOWS)
ON RIGHT

S
E — N — W

C. DAVIS 3/30/2000

35 NAVIN AVE. } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA. } HERE



PAGE 8 F.

#4 11

HYDE SCHOOL, 100 HIGH ST., LEE, MA

- FRONT STAIRS

2 WINDOWS

(6'9" SILL
1' DEEP)

- NEWELL POST

BALLS

N
W — E

S
C. DAVIS - 3/30/2000

35 NAVIN AVE } NEGATIVES
LEE, MA } HERE



HYDE SCHOOL
LEE (BERKSHIRE), MA

East Lee

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1987

Supersedes East Lee and Becket 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1973.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18

Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained since 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 37 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Miles		1	2	3
1	3.2808	141° 11'		1	2	3
2	6.5617	171° 23'		4	5	
3	9.8425	191° 35'		6	7	8
4	13.1234	211° 47'				
5	16.4042	231° 59'				
6	19.6850	252° 11'				
7	22.9659	272° 23'				
8	26.2467	292° 35'				
9	29.5275	312° 47'				
10	32.8084	332° 59'				

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergency (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination at center of map

Diagram is approximate

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate U.S.; State	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....
Bridge; drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
Boundary:	.....
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U.S. public lands survey; range, township; section	.....
Range, township; section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Gravestone; stone area; U.S. location monument	.....
Well; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: 1000' min. line; sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Swamp; marsh	.....
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	.....
Woodland; scattered trees	.....
Sand; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 22, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Hyde School, 100 High Street, Lee (Berkshire), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Charlotte Davis, Lee Historical Commission
Patricia Carlino, Lee Board of Selectmen
Stuart Dalheim, Lee Planning Board