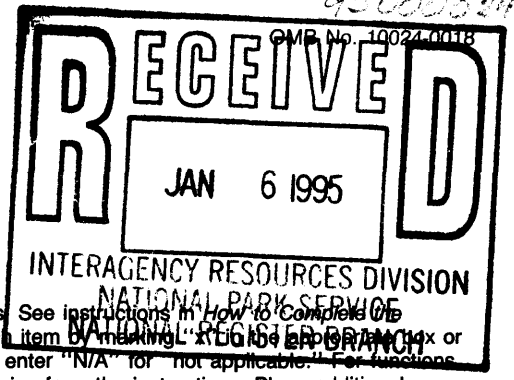


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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" to be entered or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for not applicable. For functions architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lee School

other names/site number Lee Adult Education Center

2. Location

street & number 207 North Lee Street N/A not for publication

city or town Leesburg N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Lake code 069 zip code 34748

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements 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.)
Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 1/3/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Beth Poland Date of Action 2/17/95

Lee School
Name of Property

Lake, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

) 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION:
Elementary School
High School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION:
Adult Education School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Brick: Porch

Narrative Description

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

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1915-1928

Significant Dates

1915

1923

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carr, W.H. (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Description

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Summary Paragraph

Historic Lee School, located at 207 North Lee Street in Leesburg, Florida, comprises two Colonial Revival style buildings constructed in 1915 and 1923. Both are two-story brick structures that front on Lee Street and share some similarities in style and decorative details. Both are basically rectangular plan, red brick buildings that rest on poured concrete foundations and have shallow-pitched hip roofs. The roofs have wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. Exterior decorative details are limited mainly to pilasters with concrete capitals and bases that flank the doorways and windows of the main facades of the buildings. Both buildings retain most of their original windows and interior finishes.

Supporting Narrative

South Building, Exterior

The main (east) facade of the south building (Photo 1) is divided into three major bays, with a central recessed block flanked by two wings. The central section of the facade consists of eight bays, two of which are occupied by a two-story entrance pavilion. The main entrance stands at the head of a flight of concrete steps, flanked by solid concrete balustrades. The doorway is recessed into the entrance pavilion and consists of a single leaf glass and aluminum door framed by plate glass sidelights and transom lights. The door and window bays in the central block of the main facade are separated by brick pilasters with cast concrete capitals and bases (Photo 2). Pilasters on the entrance pavilion are found on both stories, being separated by a frieze with a rectangular recessed panel in its center. The other pilasters on the facade are two stories high and rise from the level of the window sills of the first story to the cornice level of the windows of the second. The major original fenestration in the building consists of wood frame pivot windows with 1/2/1 lights.

The wings each have three-bay facades. The first and second stories are separated by a frieze band bordered by concrete string courses. There is a granite string course that marks the juncture of the basement with the brick structure above (Photo 3). The sills of the windows on the first story rest upon a continuous string course, and all three string courses continue to the other elevations of the building (Photos 4-5). The south elevation of the building (Photo 6) has a secondary entrance near its center that lies at the head of

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Description

Section number 7 Page 2

concrete steps similar to those found on the main facade. Above the entranceway on the second story is a metal emergency stairway. There is also an entranceway to the basement of the building located near the southwest corner of the elevation. The rear (west) elevation (Photos 7-8) has an entrance that is sheltered by a flat roofed porch and reached by transverse steps leading to a high stoop. An elevator tower (Photo 8) that provides access to both floors of the building is attached to the north elevation of the building. This elevation also features metal fire escape stairs, and there is a covered entranceway to the school basement similar to the one found on the south elevation (Photo 7).

South Building, Interior

The interior of south building contains most of its original hardware and finishes. However, a dropped ceiling has been added to allow the installation of air conditioning, and the original light fixtures have been replaced by florescent lighting units. The main entrance opens onto a short hall (Photo 9) flanked by rest rooms and storage areas. This hall terminates at a transverse hallway (Photo 10) near the school offices. The first floor contains four classrooms. These are found at the four corners of the building at the ends of the transverse hallway. Small foyers at both ends of the hallway contain secondary entrances and stairways to the second floor (Photo 11). These foyers are separated from the hall by glass brick walls. The second floor contains five classrooms, a library, teachers' lounge, and rest rooms (Photos 12-13).

North Building, Exterior

Despite some similarities to the south building, the north building is distinctively different in many ways. The main (east) facade (Photos 14-15) is asymmetrical, and the main entrance is not centrally located. A projecting entrance pavilion is flanked by two wings, the south one of which is two bays wide, whereas the north wing has four window bays. The structure rests on a low concrete foundation, so the main entrance stands at the top of a low stoop recessed in the entrance pavilion. The pavilion rises three stories, terminating in a hip roof dormer. Like the south building, the entrance is flanked by pilasters with concrete caps and bases (Photo 16), and there is also a frieze separating the first and second stories. A third set of pilasters frames the windows in the dormer on the main facade. The building has a hip roof with three hip dormers.

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Continuation SheetLee School
Leesburg, Lake County
DescriptionSection number 7 Page 3

The main entrance has a double leaf wood and glass panel door surrounded by mullioned side lights and a transom (Photo 14). The major windows in the building are 12/1 light double hung wooden sashes. The windows in the facade dormer are 8/1 light sashes, while those in the dormers on the side elevations have 20 light pivot windows. The secondary entrances in the side elevations are set in shallow one-story pavilions. The one on the north elevation has a hip roof (Photo 17) while the one on the south features a gable roof. A one-story ell is found at the northwest corner of the building. There is a metal stairway in the middle of the rear elevation that is sheltered by an extension of the eaves of the main roof (Photo 18). The bay arrangement of the rear elevation is irregular, and a large area of the wall surface has been stuccoed. The appearance of this area reflects the removal in 1974 of the twelve room addition that had been constructed in 1926.

North Building, Interior

The north building contains even more of its original interior finishes than does the south building. Still evident is the richly decorated pressed metal ceiling, which features coffer panels and an ornate wall cornice (Photo 19). The building does contain modern florescent light fixtures, but these have been attached to the original ceiling. The main entrance opens onto a hallway that runs the length of the building (Photos 19-20). This is met beyond the midpoint by a shorter hallway, leading to the south exit of the building. A single stairway located just inside the main entrance connects the first and second floors (Photo 21). It is constructed of wood and has turned balusters.

The first floor contains three classrooms, two large ones on the north side of the main hall and a small one on the south. Entrance to the small classroom is gained via the shorter hallway, which also provides access to one of the two rest rooms at the rear of the building. The second floor contains four classrooms (Photo 22), an office, and a rest room. One large classroom and the office lie on the south side of the main hall. The other three classrooms are accessed by a short transverse hallway running north from the stair landing area (Photo 23). The upper floor also has a rest room at the rear of the building.

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Description

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Major Alterations to the Buildings

Most of the alterations to the school property have been touched on in the above narrative. An elevator tower was added to the north elevation of the south building to provide handicapped access (Photo 8), and dropped ceilings were installed to provide space for centralized air conditioning ductwork. The twelve rooms that were added to the rear of the north building in 1926 were declared structurally unsound and demolished in 1974 when the building became an adult education center. The separate auditorium that had been erected behind the south building was torn down in 1962 to make way for the cafetorium (combination cafeteria and auditorium) that still stands on the school property.

Noncontributing Buildings

There are three noncontributing buildings on the school property that are not contained within the boundaries that encompass the historic school buildings. One is the cafetorium, a one-story concrete block building with a flat roof and awning windows (Photo 24). The other two are portable wooden buildings (Photo 25) that were set up on the property in 1990. Both have gable roofs and rest upon concrete block foundations. They are plain, rectangular structures with wall board siding that have few defining details.

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Leesburg, Lake County
Photographs

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List of Photographs

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, East Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 1 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, Detail, East Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 2 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, Detail, East Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo No. 3 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, South Elevation & East Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo No. 4 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, South & West Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo No. 5 of 25

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1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo No. 6 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, West & North Elevations, Looking Southeast
7. Photo No. 7 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, East Facade & North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 8 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, Main Entrance Hall, Looking West
7. Photo No. 9 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, 1st Floor Transverse Hallway, Looking North
7. Photo No. 10 of 25

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1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, 1st Floor North Stairs, Looking North
7. Photo No. 11 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, 2nd Floor Hall, Looking North
7. Photo No. 12 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. South Building, 2nd Floor Library, Looking West
7. Photo No. 13 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 14 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, East Facade & South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo No. 15 of 25

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1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, Window Detail, East Facade
7. Photo No. 16 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, North Elevation, Looking South
7. Photo No. 17 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, West & South Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo No. 18 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, 1st Floor Hall, Looking East
7. Photo No. 19 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, 1st Floor Hall, Looking East
7. Photo No. 20 of 25

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1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, Stairway & Hall, Looking West
7. Photo No. 21 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, 2nd Floor Classroom, Looking East
7. Photo No. 22 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. North Building, 2nd Floor Hall, Looking East
7. Photo No. 23 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. Cafetorium, North Elevation
7. Photo No. 24 of 25

1. Lee School, 207 North Lee Street
2. Leesburg (Lake County), Florida
3. Bob Burke
4. 1994
5. Lee Adult Education Center
6. Portable Buildings, East Elevations
7. Photo No. 25 of 25

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Significance

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary Paragraph

Lee School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C in the areas of architecture and education. Opened in 1915, it was the first "modern" educational facility erected in Leesburg. Under criterion A, the school has significance as the community's oldest educational institution. It is tied closely with the historical development of Leesburg and continues to make a contribution to the educational life of the city. Designed by architect W.H. Carr, both buildings reflect the influence of the Colonial Revival style which gained favor in the design of educational buildings in the early part of the twentieth century.

Historical Background

In 1849, Arthur Lee brought his family from Alabama to homestead an area near Adamsville in Sumter County. His large family would form the nucleus of Leesburg, the oldest and largest city in Lake County. Other family members soon followed. In 1866, his relatives Evander and Calvin Lee opened a store on what was to become the main street of Leesburg. Evander's son, L.B. Lee, worked as a clerk in his father's store and built the first residence in the community, a log cabin that stood about a block east of the store. The lack of adequate transportation proved a problem in getting goods for the store. A boat line came down as far as Silver Springs, and Josiah Lee, another family member, who had established a cotton gin and grist mill at his place on Lake Griffin, trucked all goods from Silver Springs by mule drawn wagons.

Calvin Lee met Colonel H.L. Hart in Palatka, a port community on the St. Johns River, and induced him to start a boat line from Palatka to Leesburg. A barge channel was cleared in the Oklawaha River, a tributary of the St. Johns, to Lake Griffin. The first boat docked at the newly named settlement of Leesburg on November 10, 1867. Soon boats were carrying passengers and freight between Jacksonville, at the mouth of the St. Johns, and Leesburg.

Josiah Lee, who had been elected as a representative to the Florida Legislature, proposed that Sumter County should build a courthouse in Leesburg. In 1868, the commissioners authorized the purchase of a tract of land to be sold as town lots, retaining a site for the courthouse. In May, 1874, L.B. Lee sold 80 acres to the county for \$500 cash, and Leesburg became the county seat. A wood frame

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Significance

Section number 8 Page 2

courthouse was erected on a lot later occupied by a commercial building. In 1882, the county seat was returned to its original site of Sumterville.

A meeting of the entire population of 150 people in Leesburg was held on July 12, 1875, where they voted for the incorporation of the community as a town. On May 27, 1887, Lake County was created by the Florida Legislature from portions of Sumter and Orange counties. The town of Bloomfield was made the temporary county seat until an election could be held later in the year to choose a permanent site of the county government. The competition between Leesburg and Tavares was strong, but in the closely contested election Tavares came out the winner.

The earliest railroad in Lake County was the St. Johns and Lake Eustis which ran only from Astor to Fort Mason. In 1883, the Florida Southern Railroad Company began work to extend its line from Ocala to Leesburg, and on January 20, 1884, the first train pulled into town. The company was taken over by the Plant System in 1895, and the line was extended to Tampa. The Atlantic Coast Line took control of the company after a few years and built a passenger station on Main Street. A second station was constructed on Palmetto Street a short time later by the Seaboard Air Line.

The old courthouse building in Leesburg was purchased by Dr. Josephus Anderson and moved to what is now South Fifth Street. The land on which it had stood was given to E.H. Mote in exchange for agreeing to build a hotel upon the property. The wooden building was the first boarding house in the town and eventually became an annex to a brick hotel.

The economic foundation of Leesburg in the late nineteenth century was--as it is today--the citrus industry. The growth of the community had been steady since its first days until the winter of 1894-1895 when two disastrous freezes destroyed the ripening crop of fruit and killed most of the trees. Thousands of trees were lost throughout the Florida citrus belt. Large numbers of residents in the affected communities, including Leesburg, abandoned their groves and businesses to seek employment elsewhere.

Some of the residents of Leesburg who decided to "tough it out" turned to the growing of other crops, creating truck farms producing lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, and watermelons. Citrus trees were

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Leesburg, Lake County
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replanted, and within a decade citrus once again became a mainstay of the economy. The recovery was slow in coming but prompted a new round of construction in Leesburg by c. 1910. Both of Leesburg's banks had failed as a result of the freeze, but a new bank was organized in 1906, and in 1917 the Citizen's Bank of Leesburg became the first national bank to be formed in Lake County. Before World War I, Leesburg had acquired a centralized water system, an electric power plant, and some paved streets.

Historic Significance

The first schools in Leesburg were private institutions. A little log cabin at the site of Lone Oak cemetery was used at first, with a Miss Nellie Livingston and a Mr. Garrett as the first teachers. A later building was located where the present city hall now stands. The first floor was used as a school and for church services, while the second floor served as a Masonic lodge meeting hall. The first public school in Leesburg was established in 1889. There was no county or state money for building schools at that time. The citizens of the town purchased a brick building on 13th Street from the Florida Methodist Conference for \$4,000.

Renewed prosperity in Lake County at the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century prompted the County Board of Public Instruction to construct a series of centralized "modern" schools. Between 1914 and 1916 the building program produced schools in Clermont, Umatilla, Tavares, and Leesburg. Pupils in rural districts were transported to the larger schools where they could benefit from better facilities. Approximately \$100,000 was expended by the county for the building and operation of schools during this period. The consolidation of schools meant that more money could be spent on fewer and more efficient facilities. In 1914, the old school on 13th Street in Leesburg was condemned, and \$40,000 was appropriated to acquire a six acre site in town on which to build a classroom building and a separate auditorium. The building, designed to hold grades 1 through 12, was complete by the spring of 1915.

The south building housed all the grades until 1918, when further consolidation activity by the Board of Public Instruction prompted the construction of the north building. The structure was completed in 1923 and became the high school. More space was needed by 1926, so twelve rooms were added to the newer structure. Enrollment at Lee School, however, continued to grow so rapidly that overcrowding made

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Significance

Section number 8 Page 4

it necessary to hold some classes in nearby churches. A new building to house the junior and senior high school students was constructed on 14th Street and opened in 1928. Until 1974, when the remainder of its students were moved to other schools in the community, Lee School operated as an elementary school. The school also served as a community center and a hurricane shelter. During World War II ration books were issued at the school, and the facility served as a day care center for children of mothers working in the war effort.

The erection of new schools in Leesburg during the 1950s and 60s permitted the transfer of the students at Lee School to newer facilities. For a time the buildings stood vacant, but in 1974, the complex became the home of the Lee Adult Education Center. The center provides citizens of Lake County who have not finished high school with the opportunity to obtain a diploma.

Architectural Significance

Lee School is a significant visual and architectural landmark in Leesburg. The Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival styles gained favor for the design of educational institutions in America during the early part of the twentieth century as being emblematic of the classical and scholastic traditions in learning. The Colonial Revival style was also linked with America's national traditions derived in part from the architectural character of such early institutions as the University of Virginia, designed by Thomas Jefferson.

Schools constitute a building type of which few historic models remain in many parts of the country. In Florida most communities initially built primitive wood frame schoolhouses, of which few have survived. As the importance of primary and secondary education became more apparent to the citizens of the state, most of these early buildings were demolished to make way for more permanent and efficient structures. Lee School shares the characteristics of many schools constructed throughout Florida during the 1920s. Usually they were masonry buildings, two stories in height that displayed Gothic or Classical detailing.

There were also a substantial number of Mediterranean Revival style schools, owing to the popularity of the style during the real estate boom period of the 1920s. The interior designs of the new schools reflected the latest and most "progressive" views on the proper designs for schools. The rooms were spacious and designed to

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
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admit generous amounts of natural light and fresh air. Central heating was installed, and the facilities had cafeterias, libraries, and auditoriums to provide an atmosphere conducive to learning and to insure the overall health and welfare of the children.

Lee School embodied at least some of these principles. It had separate classrooms for the different grades, an auditorium, a library, and offices for school administrators. Both natural and artificial lighting illuminated the major interior spaces, and large windows provided fresh air and helped cool the interiors of the buildings during warmer months. Both buildings had central heating, and all the classrooms had school desks, blackboards, and storage areas for school supplies and equipment. The original auditorium may also have done double duty as an assembly hall and school lunchroom, as did the cafetorium erected in 1962.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Lee School
Leesburg, Lake County
Boundary Description and
Justification

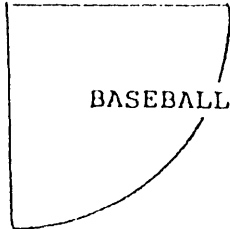
Boundary Description

Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Lee Street and Herndon Street, run west along the north curb line of Herndon Street approximately 150 feet, then run north between the building known as the cafetorium and the historic south and north school buildings approximately 375 feet to the south boundary of the parking lot located north of the north school building, then run east along said boundary line to the west curb line of Lee Street, then run south along said curb line to the point of beginning.

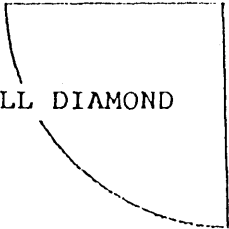
Boundary Justification

The above boundaries encompass all of the remaining historical resources that were associated with Lee School during the period 1915-1928.

PERKINS STREET



BASEBALL DIAMOND



BASEBALL DIAMOND

W. LINE STREET

HERNDON STREET

CAFETORIUM



PORTABLE

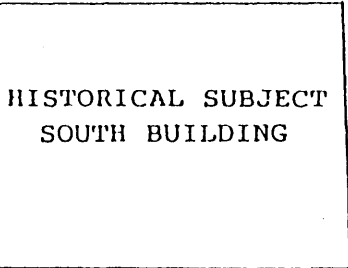
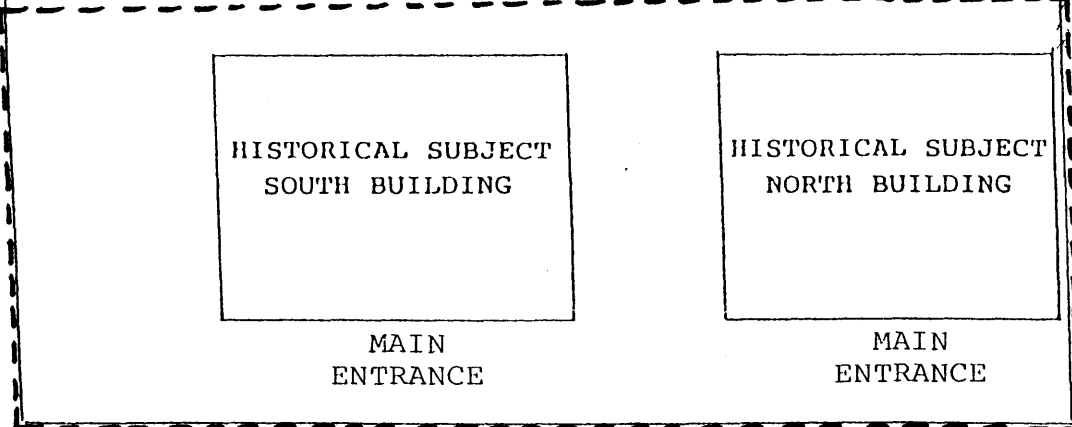


PORTABLE



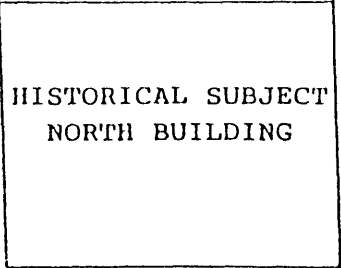
PARKING

Boundary Line



HISTORICAL SUBJECT
SOUTH BUILDING

MAIN
ENTRANCE



HISTORICAL SUBJECT
NORTH BUILDING

MAIN
ENTRANCE

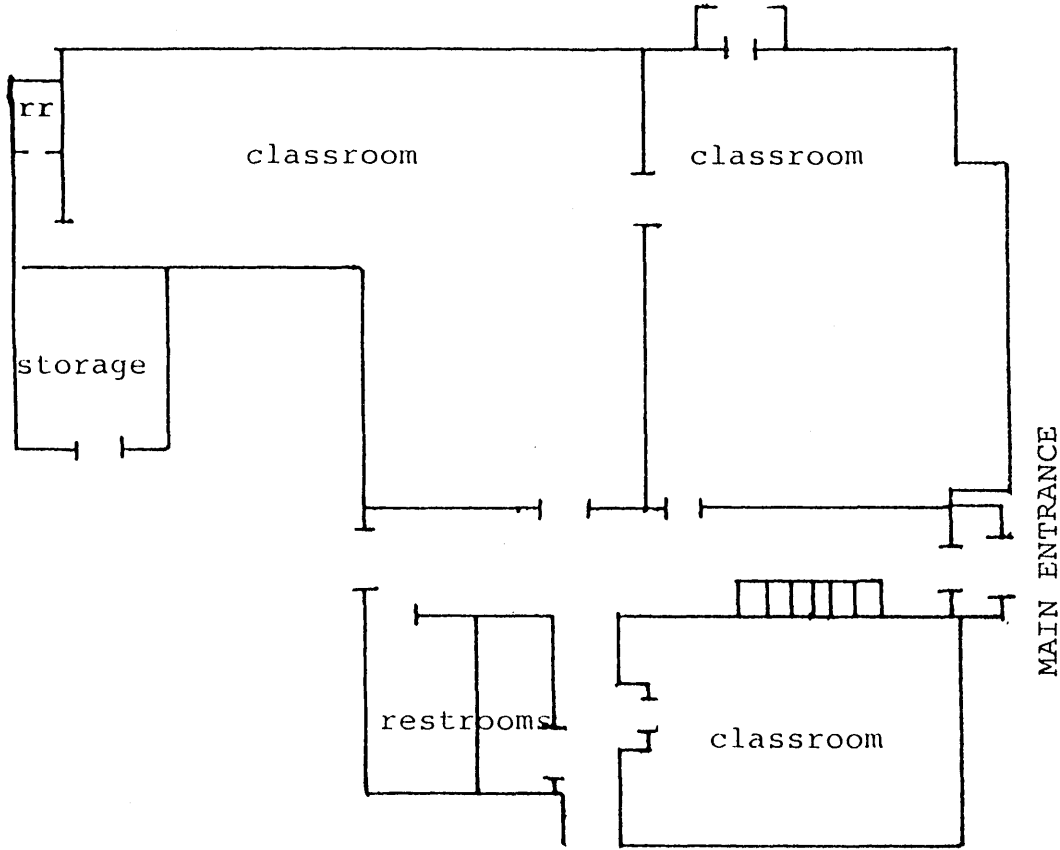


scale
3/4" = 50'
approximate

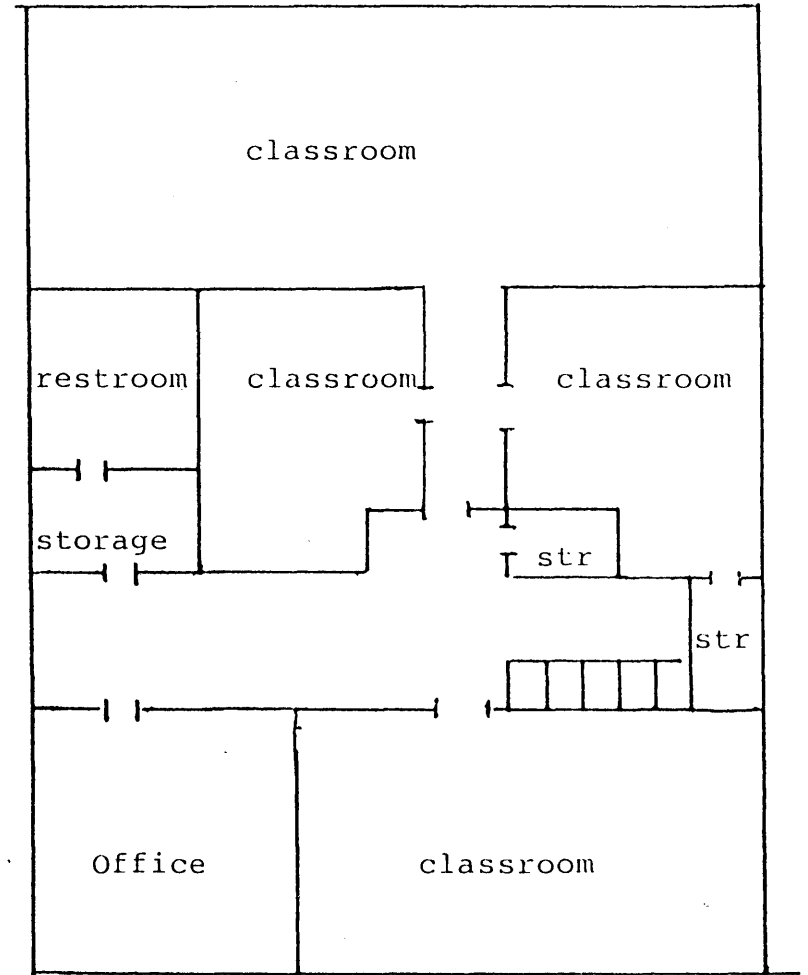
N. LEE STREET

LEE EDUCATION CENTER

Lee Education Center
207 N. Lee Street
Leesburg, Florida



NORTH BUILDING
First Floor



NORTH BUILDING
Second Floor

.045" = 1 ft. North ↑