

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 Lenox High School

other names/site number Cameron, Marguerite E., Elementary School; Lenox Elementary School

2. Location

street & number 109 Housatonic Street not for publication

city or town Lenox vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Berkshire code 003 zip code 01240

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 7/13/04
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

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8/25/04

Lenox High School
Name of Property

Berkshire County, Massachusetts
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(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ 1 _____ building

_____ sites

_____ 2 _____ structures

_____ objects

_____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 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

_____ N/A _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ EDUCATION/ school _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ Colonial Revival _____

_____ Italian Renaissance _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ granite _____

walls _____ brick _____

roof _____ slate _____

other _____ terra cotta, wood _____

Narrative Description

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

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Lenox (Berkshire), MA

*** In 2002, the Lenox High School was converted to an assisted living residence. At that time, the floor levels were renamed from a Basement/First Floor/Second Floor nomenclature to a First Floor/Second Floor/Third Floor nomenclature, as noted in the accompanying floor plans. For the following description, the three floors are designated in the First Floor/Second Floor/Third Floor format, with the First Floor being the floor below ground and the Second and Third Floors being above grade. ***

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Lenox High School is located on the outskirts of Lenox Center in a neighborhood of modest, single-family, wood-frame homes. The building is imposingly sited on a hill facing southwest overlooking Housatonic Street. A red brick structure with terra cotta and buff brick trim, Lenox High School is designed in an eclectic style that combines a strong Colonial Revival vocabulary with Second Renaissance Revival detail. The building rises three stories from a high basement to a slate gable roof with two end cross gables. The ridgepole is capped with an Italianate wooden cupola. Viewed from the southwest, the building terminates at two gable-fronted, three-bay, projecting end pavilions. A single-bay, gable-fronted entrance pavilion with broken pediment is centered on the principal (southwest) facade. Now approximately T-shaped in plan, the building consists of the original 1908 structure, which formed a shallow U in plan, and the 1948 rectangular wing, which is centered and projects north from the rear of the building. A rectangular, wood-frame **gazebo** located southeast of the school and constructed as part of the 2002 rehabilitation is noted on the coversheet as a non-contributing structure, as is a modern **playground**.

The building sits on a large triangular-shaped lot of 3.86 acres. It is bounded to the west by High Street, to the south by High and Housatonic streets and to the north by Barberry Lane. The building is set back approximately 80 feet from the sidewalk on a terraced hill that runs along Housatonic Street. A row of three large maple trees are planted on the lower terrace of the hill in front of the school. The site slopes up just beyond the drive on the west side of the building, and it slopes down toward Barberry Lane along the north boundary. The hill to the west of the building is planted with grass and bushes and numerous mature trees, which provide a buffer between the school and High Street beyond. A paved level lot at the rear of the building continues around to the east side of the rear ell. East of the building, beyond the paved area, there is a large open field with a playground enclosed by a chain link fence at the northwest corner of the field. A chain link fence also rims the edge of the level portion of the field along Housatonic Street and Barberry Lane. Mature trees line the slope along Barberry Lane. A driveway leads up from High Street along the west side of the building to the paved lot at the rear of the parcel and exits out onto High Street near the intersection with Barberry Lane.

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Original 1908 Building

The building is approached from the sidewalk along Housatonic Street by a set of concrete steps with landings that is centered on the main entrance. **(photo #2)** The original main building is 13 bays at the facade and eight bays along the side elevations. The original building consisted of two stories (including basement) in an H-shaped plan and a two-story (including basement) section centered in the middle of the H and projecting slightly at the rear. The two-story section contained the boiler room, probably in the basement.

Rising from a granite foundation, the brick walls below the water table are constructed of red brick laid in common bond with a pink tinted mortar. Above the water table, the masonry changes. The brick walls are enlivened with Flemish bond with burnt headers at the second and third stories and are highlighted with polychrome detail in terra cotta and buff brick. Second story windows of the central bays are set in blind round brick arches with raised rectangular spandrel panels below the windows. Quoins at the corners of the building and at the projecting pavilions, the sidewalls of the entry porches at the east and west entries, and a frieze above the third story windows are executed in a buff brick. Slightly ribbed terra cotta ornament includes the water table, window sills, keystones and impost blocks at the second story arches, keystones at the third story windows, swags set below the third story windows on the facade and an ornamented surround at the main entrance. The brick walls rise to a wood cornice enriched with pierced dentils and modillions. The side gable roof has cross gables at the west and east ends forming the wings of the U. An open wooden cupola is centered at the ridge above the main entry. The cupola is boldly executed with Ionic colonettes supporting a classical dentil cornice. The copper roof of the cupola rises to a tall finial. Five brick ventilation stacks with hipped metal caps rise from the different slopes of the roof. An exterior brick chimney with a square stack rises above the roof at the north elevation of the west wing.

The main entrance, set within a central projecting pedimented pavilion at the facade, is approached by six steps constructed of cast stone with what appears to be a marble aggregate. A wooden Doric portico set on a brick base projects from the base of the pavilion sheltering the round arched opening, which is framed in terra cotta. The double wood and glass panel entry doors are set within a shallow recess behind the round arch. The doors are framed by sidelights and engaged colonettes, which support an elliptical arched fan. The sidelights and a round arched fanlight centered over the doors are glazed with leaded glass.

At the east and west elevations, the secondary entries are located at the base of a projecting pedimented pavilion, which is set off-center. An enclosed one-story entrance porch at the base of the pavilion has buff brick side walls and a red brick facade set in Flemish bond similar to the main building. Each porch

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has a front gable and a slate roof. The eaves and raking cornice are ornamented with pierced dentils. The entrance is set in an elliptical arched opening and consists of a set of metal double doors with a filled narrow transom and a fan. Two steps leading up to the entrance are cast stone with marble aggregate. **(photo #1)**

Windows are typically 1/1 double-hung wood sash. The second story windows have round arched sash and the windows at the third story are all flat arched. Above the main portico, a tri-part window topped by a solid fan is set in an elliptical arched opening. Windows at the east and west stairs are double-height tri-part windows with 2/2 double hung sash containing horizontal muntins. An oculus with tracery is set below the gable in each of the gable ends on the north and south elevations and a smaller oculus is set in the gabled pavilions on the east and west elevations. First story windows are of a shorter 1/1 double-hung sash.

1948 Rear Addition

The rear addition is a three-story red brick structure with a flat roof. **(photo #3)** The first story is raised. Rectangular in plan, the addition is five bays in length with a three-story projecting pavilion on the north elevation. The east and west elevations have windows set in each of the five bays, and a flat-roofed entrance portico is centered on the east elevation. The brick walls are unadorned save for the recessed bays with concrete lintels. The oversize glazed openings within each bay consist of single-light casement windows at the second and third stories with spandrel glass located between levels. Basement windows are 1/1 sash with horizontal muntins. The projecting pavilion on the north elevation is built of red brick and the lower two stories and third story was added during the 2001 rehabilitation. Three entry doors centered at the second story of the north elevation remain, but are not used and the stairs beneath them have been removed.

Interior

The primary circulation in the main building consists of a main corridor running east/west between the two side entries with a stair at either end. A simple wood wainscot topped by a chair rail adorns the walls of the corridors and the exterior walls inside the units. The corridor floors and tall baseboards are terrazzo. The entry porches feature floors of square mosaic tiles.

The central main entrance at the second floor had been closed off as part of earlier alterations to the building. **(photo #4)** That space has been reopened, rendering the main entrance operable once again and revealing the original vestibule partition with oak and glass panel doors, fanlight, and sidelights with leaded glass. The carved Ionic columns in antis, which were intact behind the infill partition, are again visible. The east and west stair halls, located at either end of the main corridor, feature the original metal

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stairs with paneled newels, wood railings and stringers ornamented with rosettes. The fire enclosures at the stairs are framed in a metal panning painted to look like wood and are filled with wire glass.

While the building's use has changed, and former classrooms have been converted to residential units, the overall spatial relationship in the 1908 building between classrooms and circulation space remains unaltered. The main east-west corridor still serves as a primary circulation route, and the small alcoves leading to the southeast and southwest classrooms are intact. Access to the rear addition is provided through small lounges, located on each floor at the juncture of the two buildings. Existing openings in the corridors remain, as do the ornamental moldings framing the openings and service doors. Classroom doors were replaced, however the new doors into the residential units were recessed, leaving the original door frames intact.

All rooms retain their original vertical wood wainscoting on the exterior walls and molded surrounds at the doors and windows. Rooms on the south side of the corridor were repartitioned to create studio units. Each dwelling unit contains a small kitchenette, bathroom, and closet. Flooring in the classrooms, which was rubber or vinyl tile, has been replaced by carpeting.

Documentation exists for certain of the previous alterations to the building. At the third floor, the lower sashes of paired clerestory windows set above the lockers on the north side of the corridor were filled with plywood during construction of the 1948 addition. Some of the lockers at this level have been retained. The first floor (basement) of the main building had been converted to classroom use at an unknown date. As part of the current rehabilitation, this area has been subdivided into residential units.

Rear Addition

The rear addition is reached from the north side of the main corridor at the second floor and first floors. A new metal stair at the north end of the addition runs from the first floor to the third floor of the original building.

The rear addition houses residential units on all three floors. Additionally, administrative offices are located on the first floor, while dining and kitchen space are found on the second floor. The rear addition received new finishes throughout as part of the rehabilitation. The existing first floor corridor was maintained, and new corresponding corridors were inserted at the second and third floors. New partition walls were created at the first and second floors.

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Archaeological Description

No ancient Native American or historic sites have been identified on the school property or in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property, especially its distance of over 1000 feet from the nearest wetlands, do not represent locational criteria that indicate a high potential for locating ancient Native American sites. Historical research to date has also failed to identify landuse that predates construction of the existing school in 1909. Given the above information, landscaping the terraced hillside, construction of the school, parking areas and installation of utilities, a low potential exists for the recovery of both ancient Native American and historic resources.

(end)

Lenox High School

Name of Property

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): HPCA #5215

- ☐ 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 # _____

Berkshire County, Massachusetts

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Education

Period of Significance

1908-1954

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Donohue, Johnathan William

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Archives

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The Lenox High School served local students for 89 years and reflects significant changes in educational theory and programming. The building is a unique example of Springfield architect Jonathon William Donohue's early work and one of only two known buildings by him not to have been commissioned by the Springfield Roman Catholic Diocese. Lenox High School meets National Register criterion A due to its almost ninety year history of association with the education of the town's students, and National Register criterion C for its significance within J.W. Donohue's architectural career. Lenox High School retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association. The period of significance is from the date of construction in 1908 to 1954, the standard fifty-year cut off established to allow for historical perspective.

First colonized by the Hinsdale family in 1750, portions of Lenox had previously been designated a reservation for the Mahican tribe in 1736. Increased settlement by Europeans after the close of the French and Indian Wars led to the forced relocation of the Mahicans to New York State. Throughout the Colonial Period, the Lenox economy was based on farming, timber, and small industry. The town remained little changed until its discovery by New York artists, writers, and intellectuals as early as the 1830s. With the post-Civil War economic boom, a new class of tourists discovered the Berkshires. Some of America's wealthiest families began building elaborate "cottages" on large tracts of land in the area. As local industry faltered in the face of Midwestern competitors and Lenox farmers found it more lucrative to sell off land than to continue farming, trade and service of seasonal residents became the basis of the local economy. Lenox was ensconced within the seasonal circuit of fashionable New York society and became known as the "inland Newport." With its increased popularity, the number of mansions built in Lenox and Stockbridge more than doubled between 1880 and 1900. However, a year-round population of local students continued to be served by the town's schools; a history of education that stretches back to the hiring of the town's first schoolmaster in 1770.

The precursor to the Lenox High School was the Berkshire Academy, which was located on Main Street and founded by an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature in February 1803. A mere four months later the name of the school was changed to Lenox Academy. Tuition was \$2.25 per quarter for students that were not residents of the school district. In 1866, the Legislature approved an Act to devote the use of the real estate and the funds of the Lenox Academy toward maintaining a public high school in Lenox. The High School occupied the Lenox Academy building until 1880 when it moved to a new four-room building on School Street. In 1892, the high school moved back into the Academy Building, leaving the 1880 structure available for lower grades. The 1880 school building was then renamed the Center School and destroyed by fire on June 9, 1935.

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In their 1907 annual report, the Lenox School Committee strongly advocated for a new high school building. Members' concerns regarding continued use of the 1803 Academy Building focused on such health issues as inadequate ventilation, overcrowded classrooms, and insufficient toilet facilities. A review by the State Board of Education declared the school to be "wholly unhygienic"(sic) and the School Committee determined that alterations to the existing building would not solve the problems. The 1907 School Committee Report also projected a growth in the number high school students; indication that conditions of overcrowding and substandard facilities would only worsen. The increase was due in part to the creation of a ninth grade in 1905. Expansion to a four-year course of study required that an entire additional class of pupils be housed at the already overcrowded high school.

In the Town Annual Report dated February 1908, the School Committee continued to insist on the need for a larger building to house the new ninth graders stating: "If anything affords to the people of the town of Lenox a better object lesson for the necessity of a new high school, your committee is not aware of it." Due to the large incoming class, the ninth grade was moved from the Academy Building to the Town Building (presumably the town hall). Also that year, the Superintendent of Schools commented about the Academy Building, "I can only add that the present building is in such an unsanitary condition that I should never allow a child of mine to go to school there."

In response to the School Committee's advocacy, the design for a new building was commissioned in 1908. The recommendations of the school building committee were apparently followed in selection of the building site. It was their suggestion "... that a site be selected affording ample room for playground and that the Town erect thereon a building suitable in every way to the demand of modern educational methods." The property selected for the school building had been conveyed to the town in 1908 by George Hale Morgan and J. P. Morgan, who served as executors for the estate of Sarah Spencer Morgan. The Morgan family maintained a Lenox summer home, Bent Fork Hall, and Sarah was John Pierpont Morgan's sister. Many prominent seasonal residents either established or supported local institutions and the Spencer Morgan bequest may be an example of such philanthropy. John Pierpont Morgan was one of the most powerful American capitalists of the Gilded Age. Building on his enormous success as a banker, he formed United States Steel in 1901 and was also involved in such corporations as General Electric (a company with a long presence in the Berkshires), International Harvester, and International Mercantile Maritime. His financial interests were synonymous with the industrial trusts targeted by reformers during the Progressive Era.

Completed in November 1909, the Lenox High School not only provided ample classroom and playground space for the students, it also relieved the concerns regarding air quality previously voiced by the Superintendent and the School Committee. The School Committee reported in 1910:

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The building fulfills our highest expectation in every detail. The ventilating system works well and seems to be as nearly perfect as possible. The large volume of pure air coming into the rooms every minute has a marked influence upon the pupils. There is an absence of the restlessness and languor which was so apparent in the old building with its low walls and stuffy atmosphere. . .

Pleasant surroundings such as are provided in the new building cannot fail to have a refining influence upon the pupils. The town has reason to be proud of this building.

The building was completed after the opening of the school year but ultimately accommodated all four high school classes as well as the eighth grade; a total of 170 pupils. The high school principal also praised the new building, ". . . with the most conveniently arranged rooms, inundated with light, and with a system of heating and ventilation which has been impervious to the intense cold of the past winter." Similarly, the drawing teacher noticed the effects of the new environment on the drawing class held in one of the new first floor rooms. "The excellent light and other improved conditions have been productive of very good results."

With creation of the federal income tax in 1913 great changes came to Lenox. The new tax made it difficult for wealthy "cottagers" to build and maintain their pleasure homes. Local estates were either subdivided or converted to institutional uses. However, the reputation of Lenox and the surrounding Berkshires as a natural and cultural retreat had been established. With increased automobile ownership, the local tourist economy would continue to grow through the 20th century. Artists and intellectuals, as well as vacationers, continued to flock to the region. The population of Lenox kept apace and heightened spatial demands at Lenox High School.

In 1935, the Center School was destroyed by fire and Lenox High School temporarily accommodated both its own and elementary-level students. Between 1935 and 1936, high school classes were held at the School in the mornings and Center School students attended classes there in the afternoons.

As a result of an inspection by the State Fire Marshall, the town was notified early in 1947 that the school could not open in September unless certain improvements were completed. These were completed in time for the beginning of school in the fall. At the same time, several improvements were made to classrooms and fluorescent lighting was installed in many rooms. Changes were also made to the existing property in 1947 including an outdoor basketball court, volleyball, softball, and football fields that were intended to compensate for the absence of a gymnasium.

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At the 1946 town meeting, Lenox citizens passed an appropriation of \$85,000 to construct an addition to the Lenox High School, which was designed by the Town's architect, Mr. Morris W. Maloney of Springfield, Massachusetts. Plans for an addition to the Lenox High School were prompted by the lack of space in the existing building for a gymnasium and vocational room. In anticipation of the new facilities, the school committee proposed adding a compulsory course in Physical Education and Health. A two-year Vocational Course in Household Arts for girls was also recommended.

The economic environment following World War II caused complications that delayed construction. It was reported that "general business conditions and unsettled labor and material markets" made it impossible to get a firm bid from contractors. In January 1948, the Building Committee in their report requested an additional appropriation of \$55,000 to construct the addition and purchase necessary equipment. The new addition was to contain "a modern science laboratory, a vocational room, a gymnasium with bleachers seating approximately 450 persons (also to be used as an auditorium seating 600), a stage, a basketball court 40 x 65 feet or two cross courts 30 x 53 feet, also girls' and boys' locker and shower rooms." The project was completed in the summer of 1948.

In 1963, the School Committee voted to construct a new high school. In support of its decision, the Committee cited an increase in the number of students and corresponding increase in teaching staff, the spatial demands of new curricular programs, and the complexity and cost of operating four school buildings on separate sites. With this in mind, grades 7 - 12 were consolidated at the newly constructed Lenox Memorial High School on September 7, 1966. Subsequently, the former Lenox High School was converted to the Lenox Elementary School housing grades 4, 5, and 6. When a middle school was created at Lenox Memorial High School in the 1970s, grades 2 - 5 were relocated to the former Lenox High School on Housatonic Street. Lenox schools were again reorganized in 1996. The former Lenox High School (by then renamed the Cameron School) continued to serve as an elementary school for two more years until it was closed in 1998. It then stood vacant until 2001, when it was acquired for rehabilitation as an assisted living facility.

Lenox High School was re-dedicated the Marguerite E. Cameron Elementary School in June of 1983 in acknowledgment of Marguerite Cameron, the school's principal. Born in Lenox and a 1939 graduate of Lenox High School, Ms. Cameron was employed in the Lenox schools since 1952. Ms. Cameron was supervising principal of the elementary schools from 1963 until her retirement in August of 1983. In 1972, she also served as acting superintendent of schools prior to the hiring of the current superintendent, Roland M. Miller. When asked to comment on her service in the Lenox schools, Marguerite Cameron said, "We (the teachers) all did the best job we could to make the school a better place for the children."

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The former principal's community involvement extended beyond her dedication to the school children. Among her other roles, Marguerite Cameron was elected the first woman trustee of Lenox Savings Bank in 1973 and served as vice president of the Lenox Visiting Nurse Association.

Jonathan William Donohue, the architect for the Lenox High School in 1908-09, spent the majority of his career as the chief architect for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Springfield. A native of Springfield, Donohue attended local schools and joined the civil engineering department of the Boston & Albany Railroad in 1887. He was quickly promoted to chief of masonry construction, a post previously held by his father. In 1898 Donohue entered the office of Springfield architect F. R. Richmond and remained there until establishing his own office in 1906. Donohue maintained an office in downtown Springfield over three decades and worked almost exclusively in the western part of the state. In addition to over thirty churches, Donohue designed numerous convents, schools, and hospitals for the Diocese. Donohue was published extensively in the national architectural press, with eighteen buildings illustrated in The American Architect in fifteen years. Three of his churches were included in the 1915 compilation American Churches, including Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church in Springfield (1911, MHC SPR.190) ; which -- with Saint Brigid's Church in Amherst (MHC AMH.238)-- is considered a notable example of his Italian Romanesque ecclesiastical style.

The Lenox High School is an early example of Donohue's built work. Locally, Donohue completed the Craftsman style, English Gothic-inspired Saint Vincent de Paul Catholic Church in Lenox in 1904 (MHC LEN.327). Two other buildings that predate the Cameron School are the Saint Charles Church in Pittsfield dating from 1894 (MHC PIT.182) and Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Worcester, 1905 (MHC WOR.2063). The majority of Donohue's scholastic commissions are concentrated in the 1910s and 1920s and are designed in a utilitarian style with a Jacobethan or Gothic-inflected facade. Lenox High School is therefore stylistically unique within Donohue's school architecture. With the Indian Orchard Branch of the Springfield Public Library (MHC SPR.3165), it is one of only two known buildings designed by the architect for a client other than the Diocese.

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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— "Miss Cameron 'Overwhelmed' at School Dedication Ceremony," *Berkshire Eagle*. June 7, 1983.

"Plan Record," Building Inspection Department District Police. December 2, 1908.
Massachusetts Archives, Index of Drawings from the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety. Plans missing.

"Plan Record," Department of Public Safety, Division of Inspection. November 26, 1947.
Massachusetts Archives, Index of Drawings from the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety. Plans missing.

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10

Page 1

**Lenox High School
Lenox (Berkshire), MA**

Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Lenox, Massachusetts*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, October

1911, May 1945 (corrected April 1946), and July 1961.

Townes, John "225 Years, The Lenox of Today is a Product of Its Colorful History,"

© http://www.townoflenox.com/Public_Documents/LenoxMA_WebDocs/about ⑦
accessed October 23, 2003.

(end)

Lenox High School
Name of Property

Berkshire County, Massachusetts
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.86 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 18 641075 469055
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

UTM Quadrangle: Stockbridge MA/New York

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. 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 Leslie Donovan, T.R. Harris with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard 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 Paul A. Ferreira, Cameron House Associates, L.P.

street & number c/o The BARAN Companies, 451 D Street, Suite 304 telephone (617) 464-3444

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02210

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 Reduction 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

Lenox High School
Lenox (Berkshire), MA

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

"Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Housatonic Street, which point is one hundred and eighty feet and six inches northwesterly from the Southwesterly corner of Ellen Johnson's house lot, thence North 82° 50' west eighteen feet and six inches along said line to an angle in the same, thence North 68° West one hundred feet and three inches along said line to another angle in the same, thence North 43° 30' West one hundred feet and four inches along said line to another angle in the same, thence North 36° West two hundred and sixty two feet and nine inches, partly along said line and partly along the easterly line of a new street, to an angle in said line of said new street, thence North 13° 45' West two hundred and ninety feet along said line to the northwesterly corner of the land being described and to the southerly line of another new street; thence South 78° 30' East four hundred and sixty seven feet along said line to the northeasterly corner of the land being described and to the westerly line of another new street; once called Pleasant Avenue, thence South 5° 45' West five hundred and sixteen feet and nine inches along said line to the point of beginning and containing about three acres and thirty seven thousand seven hundred and thirteen square feet of land."

Intending to describe the Lenox High School site in the Town of Lenox, Assessor parcel #7, containing three acres plus 37,713 square feet (or 3.86 acres). The parcel is located in the Stockbridge, Massachusetts USGS quadrangle.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the original Lenox High School.

(end)

Photographs

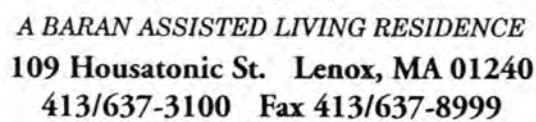
Photographer: Leslie Donovan

Date: May 2004

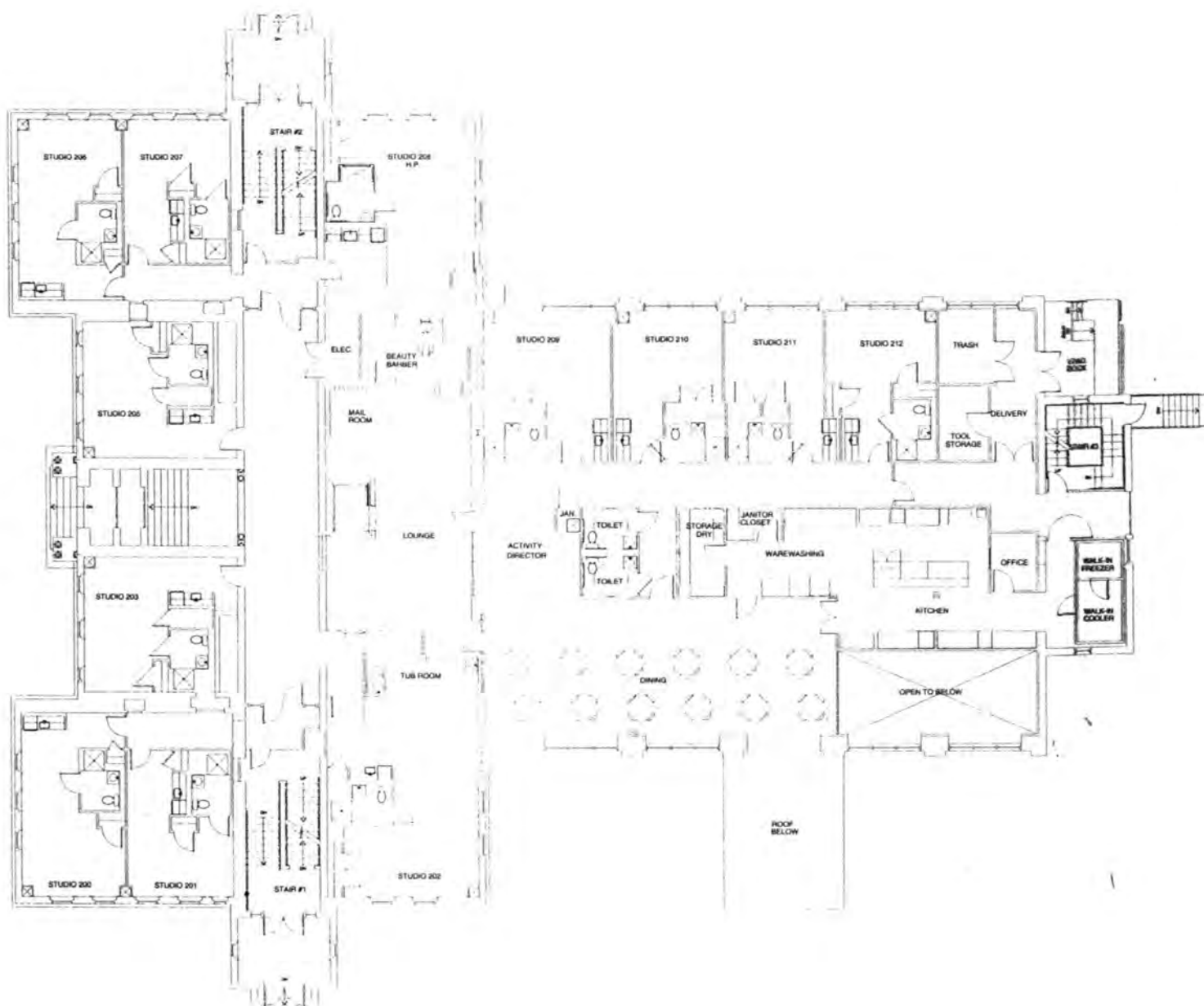
Location of Negatives: Tremont Preservation Services, 123 South Street – 4th floor, Boston, MA 02111

1. West and south elevation
2. View looking north, south elevation
3. View looking west, east elevation, open field and gazebo
4. Interior view, first floor, looking southeast at main entrance

Architectural floor plan of the second floor of the New York Public Library. The plan shows a central corridor with various rooms on either side. On the left, there are studios (106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113), an electric room, a lounge, and a multi-purpose room. On the right, there are offices, a general room, a card room, a library, a great room, a vestibule, and a porte cochere. The plan also includes stairs, restrooms, and storage areas.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

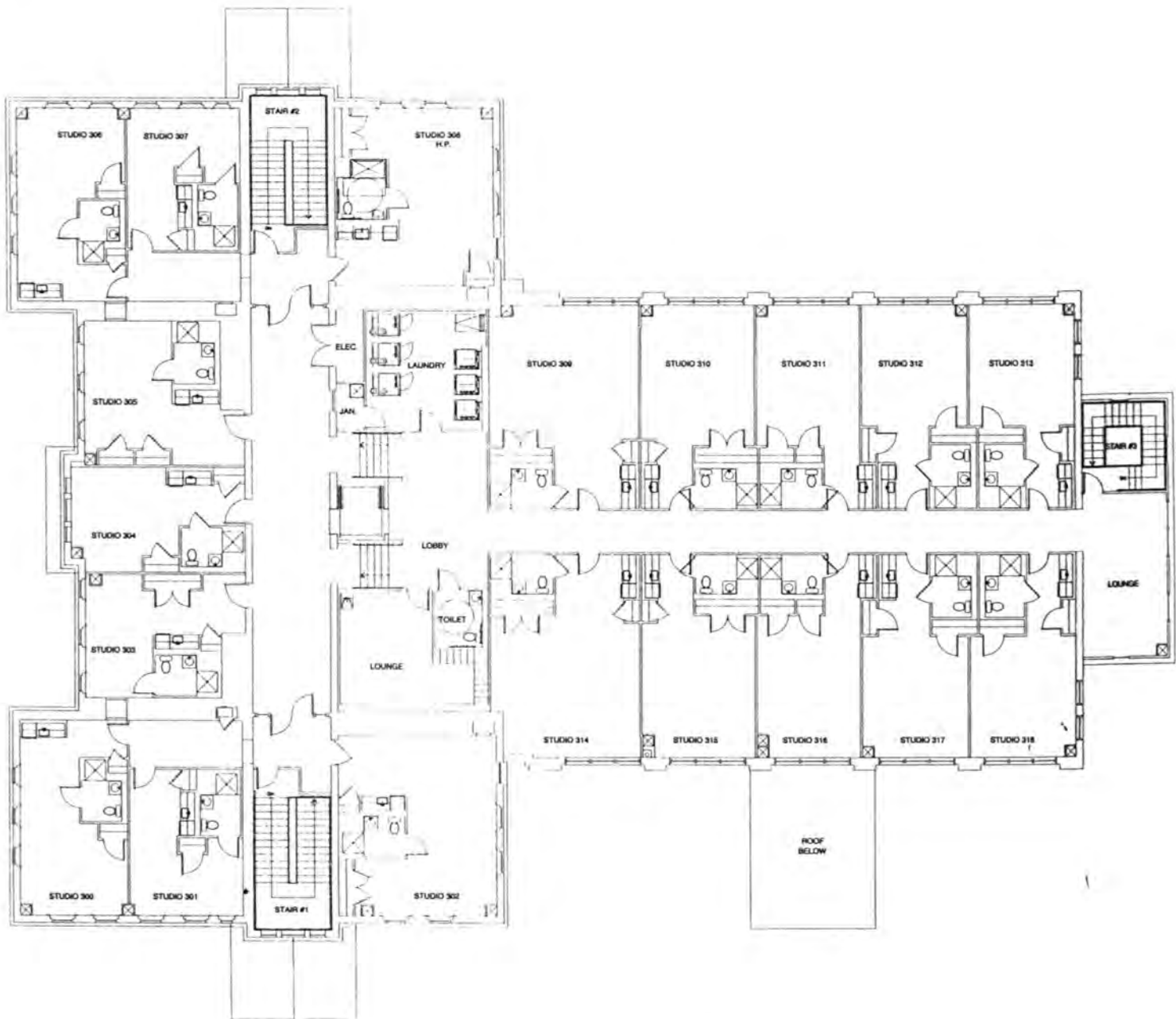


A BARAN ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENCE

109 Housatonic St. Lenox, MA 01240

413/637-3100 Fax 413/637-8999

THIRD FLOOR PLAN



A BARAN ASSISTED LIVING RESIDENCE

109 Housatonic St. Lenox, MA 01240

413/637-3100 Fax 413/637-8999

www.cameronhouse.org

JAMES W STWICK
B-14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lenox High School

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/27/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/11/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/28/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000903

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8/25/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



Lenox High School
Lenox (Berkshire County), MA

Photo No. 1



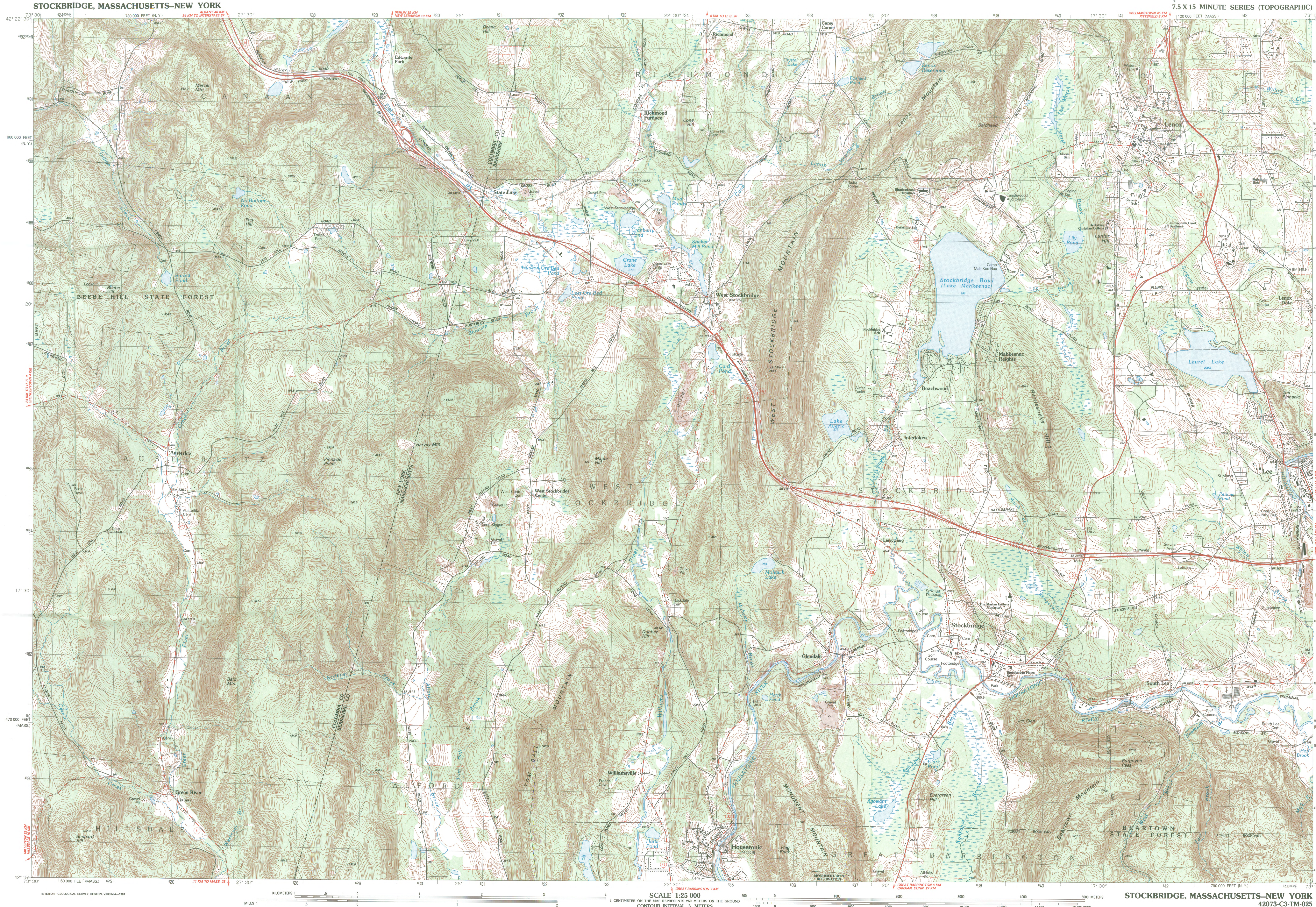
Lenox High School
Lenox, Berkshire County, MA
Photo No. 2



Lenox High School
Lenox, Berkshire County, MA
Photo No. 3



Lenox High School
Lenox, Berkshire County, MA
Photo No. 4



42073-C3-TM-025

Stockbridge

MASSACHUSETTS-NEW YORK

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

Lenox High School
Carnegie School
104 Housatonic Street
Lenox, MA

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
The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:25,000-scale map: State Line dated 1973
The east half of this area supersedes Stockbridge 1:25,000-scale map dated 1973
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone and New York coordinate system, east zone 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 36 meters east 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 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet			1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617			6	7	8
3	9.8425					
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 180° magnetic declination at center of map		1 East Chatham 1:24 000 2 Pittsfield East 3 Pittsfield East 4 East Lee 5 West Lee 6 West Lee 7 Great Barrington 8 Lee		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048		Diagram is approximate				

ISBN 0-607-00902-0
9 780607 009020

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	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Build-up areas: 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; round section center	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	
Range, township, section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, isolated tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery: grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Well: water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, 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	
Scrub; meadow	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



July 15, 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:

Lenox High School, 109 Housatonic Street, Lenox (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: Leslie Donovan, consultant
Paul Ferreira, Baran Partners
Cameron House Associates
Marcia Brown, Lenox Historical Commission
Timothy Doherty, Lenox Board of Selectmen
Linda Messina, Lenox Planning Board