

**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 Lake City School
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 27586 Lake City Road not for publication N/A
city or town Spring Creek Township vicinity N/A
state Pennsylvania code PA county Elk code 047 zip code 15853

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

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.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_____ determined eligible for the National Register _____ See continuation sheet.		
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register		
_____ removed from the National Register		
_____ other (explain): _____		

Lake City School
Name of Property

Elk County, PA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

 X private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

 X building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	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
 none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/sandstone
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Refer to 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 person 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 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 a 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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1889-1942

Significant Dates

1889

distinguishable entity whose components lack

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	676866	4435749	3		
2				4		

N/A 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 David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.

date July, 2006

street & number 9 Walnut Street

telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 7 Page 1

Lake City School is a two-story wood frame vernacular¹ school building located on a .82-acre lot in the unincorporated village of Lake City, which lies along Pennsylvania Route 949 (Lake City Road) approximately 2.5 miles north of the Elk-Jefferson County line, in rural north-central Pennsylvania. The building sits on a gently sloping lot which measures 169' × 264' and is located at the southwest corner of Lake City Road and Swedetown Road (Spring Creek Township Road 305), across Lake City Road from the Lake City United Methodist Church (formerly the Methodist Episcopal Church). The nominated tract includes an 1889 former school and a non-contributing wood privy which dates from c. 1980 and stands north of the schoolhouse. The school retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, in that it remains on its historic rural site, retains its interior plan and materials, and reflects the basic appearance which it enjoyed throughout the period of significance.

Lake City School (Photo Nos. 1, 2) faces northwest and rests upon a foundation of coursed rock-faced sandstone. The building measures ± 22.5' × 42.5' and is of balloon frame construction clad in beveled shiplap siding. In the 1950s, as a community project, the original siding was clad in asphalt shingles; in 2004, the shingled finish was removed. Following investigation, it was determined that the original wood siding was deteriorated beyond repair and new wood siding was milled to match the original in material, form, profile, etc. The restored exterior was then painted, as it would have been prior to the installation of the shingles.² The siding matches the original and this work did not adversely effect the overall strong integrity of the building.

¹The term, "vernacular," as applied here, follows the definition found on page 512 of Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation** (New York: John Wiley, 1996) and refers to "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training."

²The school was determined eligible for the National Register by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office in 2000, as part of the Section 106 review associated with the use of Community Development Block Grant funds for its rehabilitation. The siding restoration was partially funded by a Keystone Historic Preservation Grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The project was reviewed and approved by the Bureau for Historic Preservation. The CDBG-funded treatment is discussed in Footnote 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 7 Page 2

The facade and the side elevations are three bays in width (Photo Nos. 1, 2). The main entrance to the school is centered on the facade, with access gained through a 2001 non-historic metal door capped with the original head and 3-light transom. Flanking the main entrance are symmetrically-spaced flat-topped windows, 31" in width, with replacement sash (also installed in 2001) which occupy the original openings and reflect the original 4/4 historic sash configuration. The windows and the main door have simple surrounds and are capped with modest pedimented heads. An L-shaped wood ramp, also a 2001 Department of Labor and Industry requirement, extends along a portion of the west elevation and along the facade to the front door.³ The ramp was installed without impact upon the historic fabric of the building.

Centered on the facade above the main door and on the rear elevation are small pent roofs which shield the ends of steel tie rods (Photo Nos. 1, 2). It is not known when the tie rods were installed, but their installation appears to date from within the period of significance.

The side elevations are penetrated by flat-topped replacement windows with surrounds matching those on the facade. The three windows on both floors of the west elevation are set singly, while those on the east elevation feature single windows, 31" in width, flanked by paired windows totaling 69" in width. The rear elevation contains a single metal door on the right side which opens outward onto a non-historic wood porch accessed by stairs; the door and the porch date to the 2001 CDBG-funded repairs to the building. The back porch is on a tertiary elevation and its installation does not impact upon the integrity of the building.

Lake City School is gable-roofed with a gable-end orientation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and an open belfry caps the roof over the main entrance on the facade. At an indeterminate time, the original belfry was removed and the bell stored inside the building. During the aforementioned 2004 rehabilitation of the exterior of the building, this feature was reconstructed from historic photos and the bell was re-installed.

³The new front door and the ramp were both installed using Community Development Block Grant funds and their installation was reviewed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 7 Page 3

The interior of Lake City School (Photo Nos. 3-11) includes a first-floor vestibule with stairs on the northwest corner accessing the second floor and a coat room at the northeast corner. Large classrooms are on each floor. The interior walls are finished in plasterboard with a c. 5' high original wood wainscot (Photo No. 5). The modestly-detailed baseboards and door and window surrounds are original features; the ceilings, which retain their original height, are of a composition material with wood battens covering the joints. Original paneled wood doors have been retained throughout. At the rear of the first floor classroom, the historic blackboard has been retained and approximately 7' from the rear wall a non-demising wall shields a small kitchen area; this feature was added in the 1950s after the building had ceased to function as a school and had been adapted for community use.

Access to the second story is gained by an enclosed double-run original wood stair which rises from the aforementioned vestibule (Photo No. 6). At the stair landing is an original operable door which leads to the second run of the stair which rises to the second story and extends approximately 6' into the second-story classroom.

The second story (Photo Nos. 9-11) includes a coatroom and storage area which extends approximately 7' from the north end of the building. The balance of the second story contains a single classroom, also with wainscot trim and retaining some historic blackboards. The entire north wall of the classroom is finished in beaded board finish. The ceiling of the second story matches that of the first story in its construction, but shows evidence of water penetration from a deteriorated asphalt shingle roof which was replaced by the present asphalt shingle roof in 2004.

As noted above, lake City School is built on a lot which slopes gently from front to rear. The slope of the lot is indicated by the building's foundation being nearly at grade at the north end and approximately 3.5' out of the ground at the rear. Historically the boys' privy was located east of the building, while that for the girls was to the northeast; neither are extant. But for the 8' x 10' non-contributing gable-roofed privy, built of wood frame and clad in T-111, no other resources are associated with the school. The school yard behind the building to the southeast served as the playground for the facility, although no playground equipment was used on the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 8 Page 1

Lake City School is locally significant under National Register Criterion A for *education*, for its place in the history of the public school system of Spring Creek Township, Elk County, Pennsylvania from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Under National Register Criterion C, it is locally significant for its *architecture*, as an intact example of a late nineteenth-century rural school house. The period of significance begins in 1889 with the relocation of the building to this site and ends in 1942 when it ceased to operate as a school.⁴ The church was used as a house of worship in the late nineteenth century and was owned by the local Methodist congregation from the 1940s until 1998. The school meets National Register Criterion Consideration A, due to its architectural character and association with the theme of education, without reference to its occasional use for religious purposes.

Spring Creek Township was partitioned from Ridgway Township in 1846 and was named for the Clarion River tributary which traverses the township. The area's first settler was Jacob Clover, who settled here in the early 1830s. Early industries revolved around water power and included saw mills, grist mills, and a shingle mill. The township has been sparsely populated throughout its entire existence; by 1850 fewer than one hundred inhabitants made their home in the township. At about that same time, deposits of coal were found near Spring Creek Village, followed by similar discoveries at Laurel Run Forks in 1871 and Irwintown two years later. So high were the citizens' hopes for the coal industry that plans were made (but never realized) to build a narrow gauge railroad to Sheffield, Warren County. Sporadic population influxes occurred locally during the north-central Pennsylvania lumber boom of the late nineteenth-century. A tannery was built at Arroyo and Portland Mills, settlements located approximately two miles east and west of Lake City, respectively, and the latter became one of the early lumber towns in Elk County. The growth of Portland Mills was due largely to the timbering interests of Joseph Smith Hyde,⁵

⁴The school was determined eligible for the National Register by the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office in 2000, as part of a Section 106 environmental review associated with the use of Community Development Block Grant funds. Its rehabilitation has been funded both by CDBG funds and by a Keystone Historic Preservation grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

⁵Hyde's family would become leaders in the lumber industry in these environs and the Hyde-Murphy Company of Ridgway, became a nationally-known producer of highly ornamental specialty millwork.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 8 Page 2

whose Portland Lumber Company operated a succession of mills there from the early 1850s until the dawn of the twentieth century.

Lake City lies on one of the largest plateaus in Elk County and benefitted only indirectly from the riverside lumbering activity and from coal mining. While Portland Mills grew into a definable community, Lake City remained a scattered settlement of a few farms, houses, a church, and a school. It is said that the settlement was named for a lake (whose actual dimensions are shrouded in mystery) on the William Geer property southwest of the school. The lake drained when Geer began to extract limestone from the landscape, but the widely accepted name of the village was retained even though the post office was designated "Hartman." Ethnically, the settlement became something of a melting pot, with English settlers joined by Swedes, Swiss, Germans, and Scots-Irish.

The first school in the township (not extant) was built at the mouth of Spring Creek in 1840 and operated until 1922. In 1846, a Miss Clements opened a subscription school at the home of George Rhines on Maxwell Run and in 1852 plans were made to build a school at the village of Arroyo on the Clarion River; this building is not extant.

By the early 1860s, a formal school system had been organized in Spring Creek Township. It is not known specifically when each of Spring Creek Township's various schools opened. The schools included those at the settlements of Big Run (closed 1917), Barger (operated 1915-1920), Carman (closed 1898), Croyland⁶ (closed 1910), Ellmont (closed 1900), Frost (operated 1921-1922), Rainestown (operated 1901-1905), Spring Run (operated 1918-1922), Paine (closed 1901), Perrin (operated c. 1890-1910), and Horns (closed 1920). Among the schools of longest duration was that at Hallton (also known as Spring Creek School) which operated from 1840 to 1922. Portland Mills, the township's largest settlement, also had the largest school which operated until 1963.⁷ Most of these schools employed one or two teachers and the short duration of some schools suggests that they may have functioned only as long as the localized extraction of natural resources--coal or lumber, primarily--was ongoing. In the 1950s, the township school districts merged to form a jointure as the

⁶Carman and Croyland were both lumber train switching settlements.

⁷D. R. Thompson and C. M Skellington, *History of Elk County Schools 1821-1964*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 8 Page 3

Ridgway Area School District. Lake City School is the only surviving Spring Creek Township school.

In July, 1863 an acre of land was sold to the School District of Spring Creek Township by William Delworth, Jr. and Andrew S. Rhines. It is not known when the school was erected, but local sources indicate that a one-room school was eventually built near the intersection of Middletown Road and present-day Route 949.⁸ This site was apparently prone to lightning strikes and in July, 1889, the school directors offered the building for sale. No offers were forthcoming and in September, 1889, John K. and Rachel Moore traded land to the school district⁹ and according to local sources, the one-room school was moved to its present site, along the road known then as the Brookville to Beech Bottom Road.¹⁰ The deed transferring the property noted that at that time the school district "is now erecting a school" on the lot. Within one month a second story was added, and the re-located, expanded schoolhouse opened in the fall of 1889,¹¹ the date which establishes the beginning of the period of significance of the property.

J. H. Beers' Elk County history noted that in 1888 County Superintendent C. J. Swift reported that the educational system included eighty-one separate school houses containing a total of ninety-nine rooms. Ten of the schools had graded programs. A student population of 3,535 was reported that year, of which 1,890 were male and 1,645 were female.¹² Lake City School, erected the year after Superintendent Swift's published report, became one of Elk County's two-room schools. It is not know if any of the rural schools reported at that time contained more than two rooms.

⁸"Lake City School History and Restoration," typewritten MS provided by present owner.

⁹Elk County Deed Book 82, Page 225, dated September 21, 1889 but not recorded until 1924.

¹⁰"Lake City School History and Restoration," Op. Cit.

¹¹Neither physical nor documentary evidence has been found regarding the addition of the second story. However, it is undisputed that the school as it presently exists opened in 1889.

¹²J. H. Beers, *History of McKean, Elk, Cameron, and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania*. (Philadelphia: J. H. Beers, 1890), p. 616.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 8 Page 4

Lake City School was in continuous operation from 1889 until 1942, and served grades one through eight in this rural, sparsely-populated township. Depending upon the student population from term to term, one or both of the classrooms were used for instruction. Students seeking further study went to Portland Mills where two teachers taught three years of high school and three-year diplomas were awarded; the fourth year of study with a four-year diploma was available only at the county seat of Ridgway.

In addition to its role as an educational institution for nearly sixty years, Lake City School was also the community social center, hosting box socials, ice cream socials, spelling bees, and community gatherings. Occasionally, church services were held at the Lake City School as well. The local Methodist Episcopal congregation organized in the early 1890s to serve the spiritual needs of the families living in the various settlements along the waterways and on the plateau. Until 1897, when the Methodist congregation was able to build a house of worship across the road to the north, worship services took place at the school.

After the school district abandoned the Lake City School in the 1940s, the building was transferred to the Lake City Methodist Episcopal Church. It became a church-owned community center, served as the local polling place, and continued to be used for public and private community events, religious and secular alike. The church retained ownership until 1998 when the historic school was transferred to the present owner, the Village of Lake City Community Association, a local nonprofit organization which undertook the rehabilitation of the school which is now used for community gatherings.

With respect to Criterion A, the significance of the nominated property derives from its association with local education for more than a half-century. The school was built at a time when township, borough, and city school systems operated autonomously and the "three Rs" constituted the bulk of the curriculum for grades one through eight. One-room rural schools dotted townships across the country and Lake City School, larger than most, represents the growth of education in rural Elk County throughout the period of significance. Incorporated Elk County boroughs such as Ridgway, St. Mary's, and Johnsonburg had larger public school systems and thriving parochial programs as well, all with buildings of considerably more pretentious design, but Lake City School served as the seat of education in agrarian southwestern Elk County and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 8 Page 5

clearly represents the heritage of rural education in this part of Elk County from the 1880s to the 1940s.

Architecturally, Lake City School's Criterion C significance is derived from its position as a modest, vernacular school building dating from 1889 and as a two-room, two-story school in a county characterized during the period of significance of this building by one-room, one-story school houses. Lake City School is the only historic school extant in Spring Creek Township, is the best-preserved historic rural school in Elk County, and is clearly among the best preserved in the entire region. The vast majority of township schools--here and elsewhere--have been lost following their abandonment; many had reversion clauses in their deeds and when they ceased to operate as schools the property reverted back to the previous owner. Among rural township schools which can be compared to Lake City School is the Munderf School, approximately ten miles south of Lake City in northern Jefferson County. Long abandoned, it is of wood construction, one story in height and built on a raised basement, with a hipped roof with the belfry intact. Its facade and rear elevation are dominated by a series of double-hung, multi-light windows. It appears to date from the early decades of the twentieth century, at least twenty years younger than Lake City School. The high school at Portland Mills, north of Lake City, (not extant) dated from the early twentieth century. Of wood construction, it was two stories in height, and considerably larger than Lake City School. The Portland Mills School served as a community center before its eventual demolition. The fate of many of the rural schools was similar to that of Perrin School, which operated from c. 1890-1910; the caption of an undated class photo in the collection of the Elk County Historical Society notes that Perrin School had become a tool shed on the Shanley farm near Hallton.

Lake City School is clearly the best-preserved rural school in Elk County, retains integrity, and meets National Register Criterion A for *education* and Criterion C for *architecture*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Beers, J. H. *History of McKean, Elk, Cameron, and Potter Counties, Pennsylvania*.
Philadelphia: J. H. Beers, 1890.

"Lake City School History and Restoration," typewritten MS in the possession of the
present owner, the Village of Lake City Community Association.

Public Land Records, Elk County, Elk County Court House, Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

Thompson, D. R. and Skellington, C. M. *History of Elk County Schools 1821-1964*.
[formerly in the collection of the Elk County Historical Society but now lost]

Wessman, Alice. *History of Elk County, Pennsylvania 1981*. Ridgway: Elk County
Historical Society, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Being that property depicted as Parcel 10-17008-3777, as recorded on the Tax Assessment Map for Spring Creek Township and filed at the Elk County Assessment Office, Elk County Court House, Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated tract incorporate only that property which includes and historically incorporated the Lake City School.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 1

Photography Log

All Photographs:

Lake City School

Elk County, PA

David L. Taylor, 2007

Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc., Brookville, PA

1. Northwest perspective, looking southeast
2. Northeast perspective, looking southwest
3. Southwest perspective, looking northeast, showing fenestration on west elevation and rear (south) elevation including non-historic rear porch
4. Privy (non-contributing), looking southeast
5. First story, interior, looking from classroom into coat room at northeast corner, showing wainscot, door and trim, looking northeast
6. First story, interior, classroom, looking from southeast to northwest, showing north wall with left-side door opening into vestibule and right-side door opening into coat room
7. First story, interior, classroom, looking from north to south, showing non-demising wall between kitchen area and former classroom area
8. First story, interior, looking from vestibule to stair leading to second story, looking west
9. First story, interior, looking from stair landing up stair to second story, looking south
10. Second story, interior, looking from north to south in classroom
11. Second story, interior, looking from south to north, with wall between classroom and coat room in background

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 2

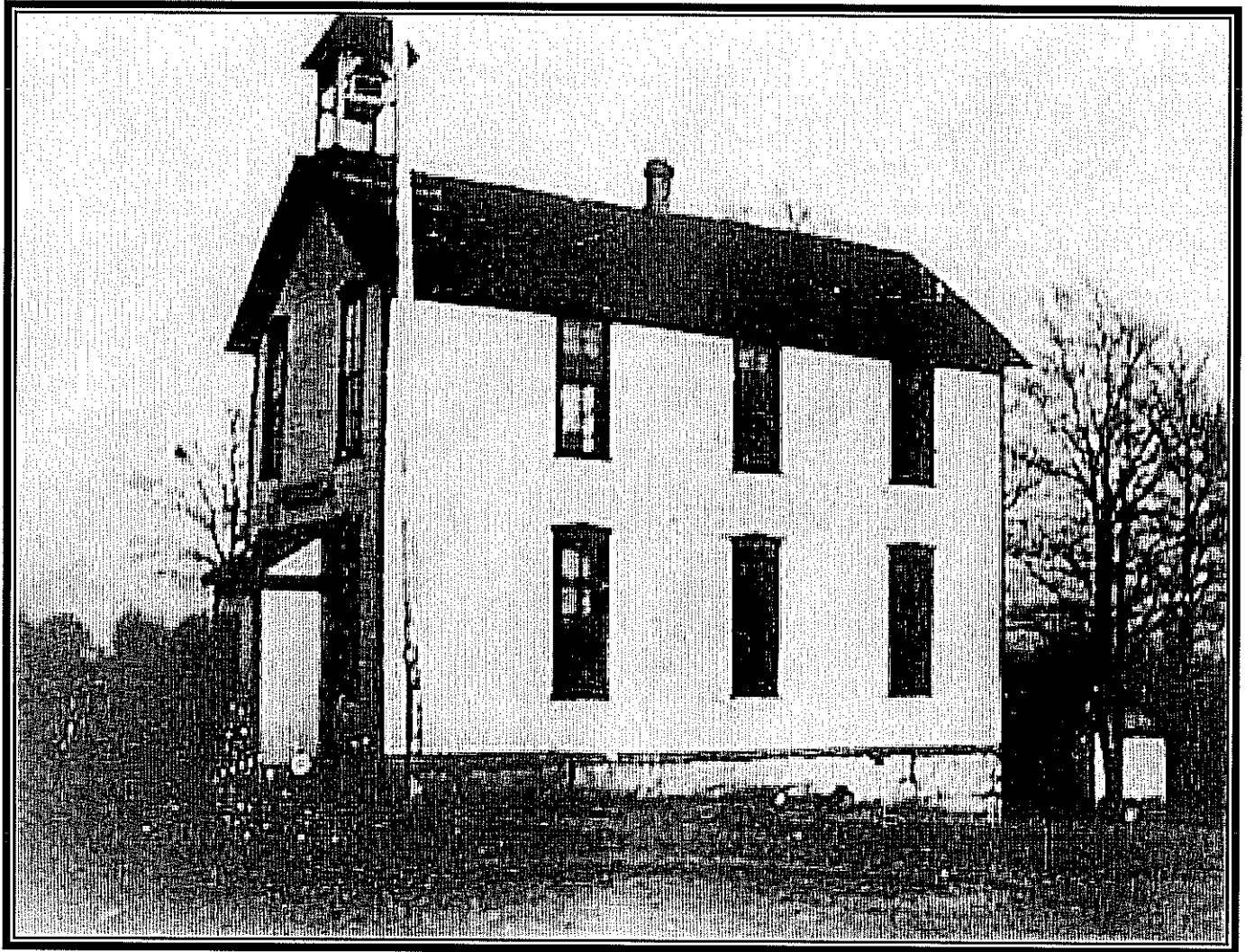


Fig. 1 This early photo of Lake City School, undated but likely dating from the early twentieth century, illustrates the condition of the school for the first half-century of its existence. North of the building is the boys' privy which is not extant. The bell tower was removed and has been reconstructed. The shed-roofed "dog house" entrance was removed at an indeterminate time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lake City School
Elk County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 3

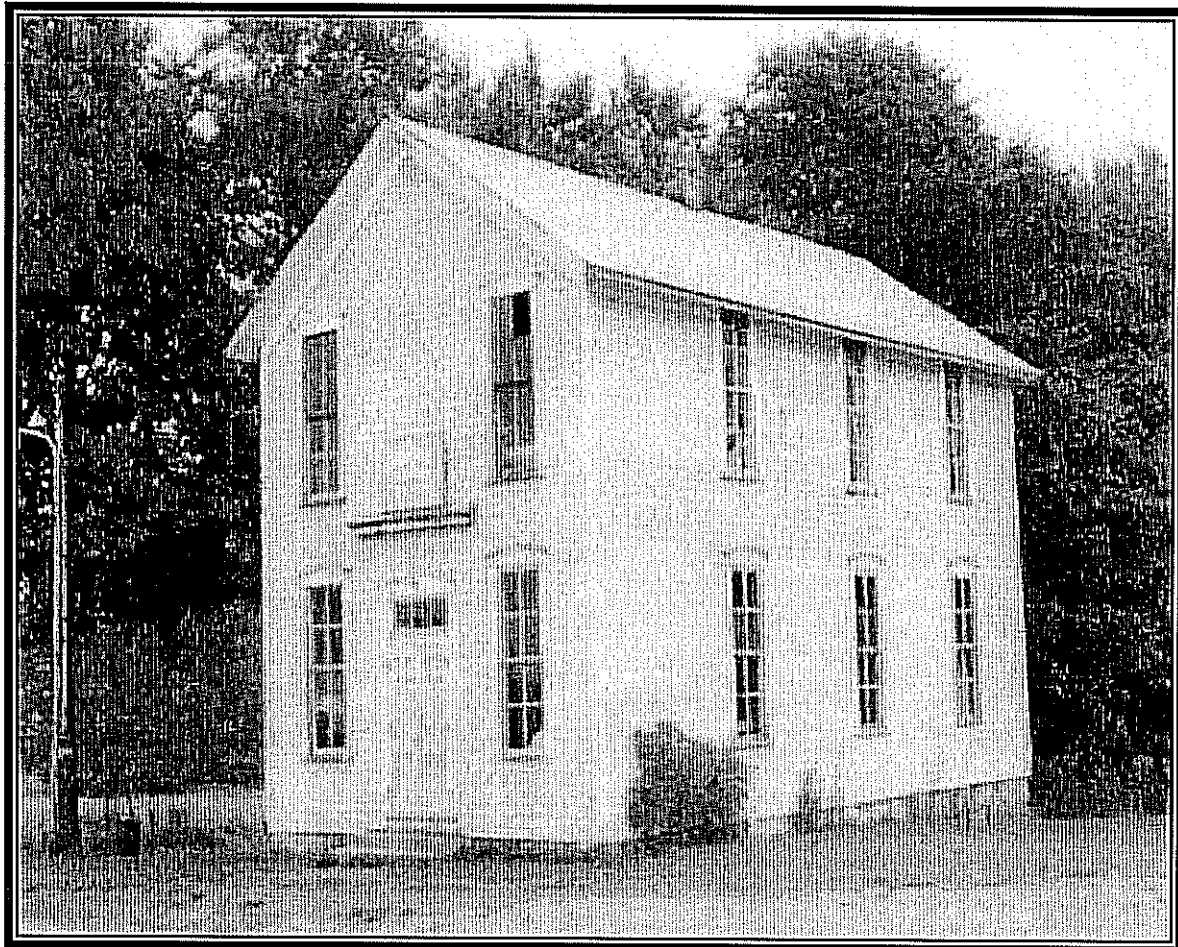


Fig. 2 This photo of the school, likely dating from the 1940s, illustrates the asphalt shingle siding which was installed over the original beveled shiplap wood siding. By the time this photo was taken, the belfry had been removed as well. In 2004, the asphalt shingles were removed and damaged siding was replaced with new material matching the original. The belfry was reconstructed at the same time.