NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUN 0 9 2005

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 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 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

**Historic name** Long Island School

**Other name/site number** Northern Valley Middle School

## 2. Location

Street & number Washington Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Long Island ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Phillips Code 147 Zip code 67647

## 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.)

Christy Davis 3/10/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

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 commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action

☐ 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:)

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**
(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 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | 0 | total |

**Name of related multiple property listing**
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Kansas Public Schools

**Number of contributing resources previously listed on the National Register**
0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter Categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Roof: Asbestos

Other:

**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

☒ **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 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 it 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.)

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1917 - 1955

**Significant Dates**

1917

1925 and 1955

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Architect Unknown; GLEN J. PEARCY, Builder

## 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:

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property:** less than one acre

**UTM References**
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14 | 454346 | 4421953 |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

☐ 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: Brenda R. Spencer

Organization: Preservation Planning and Design  Date: 10 September, 2004

Street & number: 10150 Onaga Road  Telephone: 785-456-9857

City or town: Wamego  State: Kansas  Zip code: 66547

## 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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

name: USD 212 Northern Valley, Mr. Roger Lowry, Superintendent

street & number: 512 W. Bryant, P.O. Box 212  telephone: 785-669-2445

city or town: Almena  state: Kansas  zip code: 67622

**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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

**Narrative Description**

Built in 1917, the Long Island School is a traditional Progressive Era school. The 2-1/2 story building has a basic rectangular plan form and low-pitched roof with a parapet. A brick chimney projects from the structure at the west end of the north facade. The building is a masonry, brick and hollow tile, structure with a concrete foundation and interior wood framing. The exterior is running bond, wire-cut, dark red brick with subtle detailing provided by contrasting brown wire-cut brick ("X" pattern) and small square stone panels. The building faces east and has a simple, symmetrical facade with a central entry. The main building entrance is one-half story above grade with a set of double doors. A rear gymnasium was added eight years after the original building was constructed, and a cafeteria/shop addition was built in 1955.

The school site spans an entire block and is located at the southwest corner of Washington and Curtis Streets in downtown Long Island, one block south of the business district. The building is located on the northeast corner of the block. A gym addition on the rear of the building extends to the west and a cafeteria/shop addition extends to the south. The school faces Washington Street, setback from the streets on the east and north. Large mature trees along these streets define the front of the school. A concrete sidewalk runs along Washington and a walk extends from Washington to the central main entrance. A low steel pipe fence runs along the sidewalks defining the front of the site and main building entrance. Brick kneewalls frame the steps to the main entrance. A small parking area is provided off Curtis Street on the north side of the school. The football field is located on the south side of the school and a fence backdrop frames a small ball diamond in the rear. A dirt alley runs along the rear (west side) of the site. The original playground is in place, across Curtis Street to the north.

Architecturally, the school is a Commercial Style structure, representative of the Progressive Era known for its simple red brick rectangular structures with sparse ornamentation. The Long Island School is a classic example of the style with a symmetrical facade and central entry. The front facade is comprised of three bays. The central entry is defined by a stepped parapet. A pair of double-hung windows is located over the entry on the 2nd floor and a brown brick rectangular panel is located on the third floor over the central entrance. The center entry bay is flanked by two sets of double-hung windows on each floor. There are full-height windows on the ground level. The north and south side facades are nearly identical. Distinctions include an original coal shed (no longer extant) and a ground level entrance to the boiler room on the north side and the placement of exterior fire escapes on the east end of the south facade and center of the north facade. The side facades have two bays with two sets of double-hung windows on each floor on the west half and a projecting course of bricks that form a rectangle on the east half. The rear facade of the original building is obscured by the rear gymnasium addition.

The only ornamentation is the subtle contrasting brick detailing and small square stone panels. There is a simple brown brick corbelled cornice at the parapet and a vertical stretcher course topped by two running bond courses project to form a horizontal band between the ground floor and upper floors. The contrasting brick is also used for window sills and lintels and on the rectangle forms on the front and side facades.

There have been two alterations to the building's exterior, the installation of new steel fire escapes and the replacement of doors and windows. Steel pipe fire escapes replaced the original wood fire escapes on the north and south facades in the late 1960s. The windows were replaced in the early 1970s. The original windows were 1/1 double-hung wood windows with sets of two windows on the front facade and sets of three windows on the side facades. The replacement aluminum windows are three pane windows with an opaque panel in the top pane. The replacement windows vary in configuration; there are sets of three windows on the front facade and sets of four windows on the sides. The original masonry openings have been maintained. The concrete foundation forms the sill for ground level windows and the horizontal band of brown brick forms the lintels. The upper windows have brown brick sills and lintels. The original front doors were paneled wood doors with six small lights on the top quarter of the door. A three light transom was located over the pair of double doors. The doors were replaced with paneled wood doors with a single light on the top quarter and later replaced with the existing, contemporary metal framed glass doors.

There have been two major additions to the original 1917 building. A rear gymnasium was added in 1925. It is a simple rectangular plan form and has a gable roof with parapet and scuppers with downspouts. The exterior walls are wire-cut red brick with evenly spaced pairs of 6/6 double-hung wood windows on the north and south sides. The original windows are in place. Aluminum storms have been installed on most windows but the original wood framed storm with hail screen is in place on the rear facade. The roof is composition shingles. Aluminum downspouts have been installed and brick around the downspouts has been noticeably repointed. There are small wood hip enclosures at the gym entrances on the north and south facades which appear to be later additions. The original gym doors are extant, inside of the hip enclosures. The doors on the north and south facades are a pair of six-light paneled wood doors. There is a single replacement metal door, two 6/6 double-hung windows, and a single four-light window in the gable end on the rear of the gymnasium.

A shop and cafeteria addition was built on the south side of the building in 1955, designed by Wichita architects, Benedick and Hines. The addition is comprised of three rooms: a large vocational agriculture shop on the south end, classroom and kitchen in the center, and the cafeteria on the north end. The addition is connected to the original building by a small corridor off the center of the south façade. The addition is a one story red brick structure with horizontal steel windows, characteristic of the Modern Movement. The shop extends above the rest of the building with clerestory windows along the north side.

The interior of the building has undergone only minor modification. The plan form of the original building is a rectangle and the configuration is a wide central corridor that runs east/west from the main central entry with open stairways at each end of the corridor. The original stairs were wood but fire safety dictated replacement with concrete stairs and metal railings. The existing stairs are in the same location and configuration as the original wood stairs.

The ground floor is one-half story below grade. The south half of the ground floor was originally a small gym used for physical education classes. The original gym was approximately four feet below the existing ground floor and the corridor was used as a standing place for spectators during a game. The floor was raised to accommodate restrooms when the rear gym addition was built in 1925. The boiler room is located in the northwest corner of the ground floor. Manual and domestic training rooms were on the north side of the ground floor. The domestic training classroom also served as the school kitchen/cafeteria. The rear gym is accessed from the west end of the ground floor and the cafeteria addition is accessed from a corridor that extends from the center of the south side. The second floor was comprised of the central corridor with four classrooms, one in each corner. This floor housed the primary and grammar classes when the school was built. The room is the northwest corner has been used as the music room for years. Acoustic tile panels were installed on the wall and ceiling to reduce noise transmission. The balcony of the rear gym is now accessed on the west end of the second floor. Only the west stairway extends to the third floor. The central corridor leads to a large classroom located in the center of the east side of the building. This room originally spanned the entire east half of the school and was designed as the auditorium. It is distinguished with an ornate pressed metal ceiling. Small corner rooms have been partitioned off but a large center classroom remains, with the pressed metal ceiling intact. The high school was originally located on the third floor. The classroom in the southwest corner was later converted to the science room, complete with built-in tables.

The interior of the original building retains significant original finishes and features. The original plaster walls and ceilings are in place throughout the building, and the original pressed tin ceiling is extant in the east classroom on the third floor. The original ceiling height is retained in the central corridor and stairways. Suspended acoustic tile ceilings have been installed in most classrooms. Florescent light fixtures have been installed and there is exposed conduit on the walls and ceilings throughout. The original cast-iron radiators are in place throughout the building. Following consolidation in 1966, the interior of the school was remodeled. The wood stairs were replaced with concrete stairs and interior finishes were updated. Carpet was installed over the original wood floors in the corridors and most classrooms and vinyl flooring was installed in the science room. The ground floor restrooms have a concrete floor, resulting from the 1925 alterations when the basement gym was filled in and the restrooms built. The original interior doors are in place; they are single light over three panel wood doors. The original wood trim is in place including baseboards and door and window surrounds. The interior trim was painted in the 1966 remodeling.

Distinguishing interior features include the original school clocks and bell system, chalkboards, shelves that serve as student lockers, an offset wood partition/chalk board that encloses a cloak room in each classroom, cast-iron radiators, and built-in cabinets and desks in the home economics and science classrooms.

The gymnasium was built on the rear of the original building in 1925. It is a classic configuration with a stage on the west end and narrow balconies on three sides supported by round steel columns. The vaulted roof has applied acoustic tile panels. The stage has a wood floor and there are small corner dressing rooms with original five panel wood doors. All of the wood features and trim in the stage area retains its original varnished finished. There are two rows of fixed folding wood seats in the side balconies and three rows in the rear balcony; a short curtain hangs from the balcony railing. The original doors and windows are in place in the gymnasium. The windows are 6/6 double-hung wood windows with opaque, patterned glass. The windows were recently painted. The doors are a pair of multi-light paneled wood doors. Cast-iron radiators are in place around the perimeter of the floor and balcony. Original perimeter seating has been removed and paneling installed as wainscoting on the ground floor and around the balcony. The gym floor has been replaced with a traditional maple floor like the original. The original plaster walls are in place. The gymnasium is in need of fire-escapes on the west end to provide a second means of egress and assure continued use. The State Fire Marshall has limited occupancy to 49 individuals.

The 1955 addition is characteristic of the Modern Movement in architecture, with concrete block walls, Vinyl composition tile flooring, and acoustic tile ceilings. The windows are horizontal pane steel windows and the doors are flat, hollow metal doors. The former vocational agriculture shop is now used as the band room and has exposed steel trusses. Vocational Agriculture students built wood benches for the cafeteria when the addition was built and the benches are still used today.

The school has undergone very limited alteration. The original gymnasium on the south half of the ground floor was removed and the floor was raised when the rear gymnasium was built in 1925. The concrete stairs and contemporary finishes such as the painted trim and carpet, were installed following consolidation and conversion to a grade school Steel fire escapes were installed and enclosures built at the gym entrances. Replacement windows were installed on the original building in the 1970s and the original windows remain in place in the gymnasium and cafeteria addition. There have been no major alterations since that time and the building retains a high degree of integrity.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Long Island School is significant on a state and local level under Criterion A as the public school in Long Island, an important component in the development of the town, and under Criterion C as a traditional example of a Progressive Era (Commercial Style) public school. The structure is representative of the Town Graded School property type and meets the registration requirements set forth in the multiple property documentation form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*. The period of significance spans from 1917 to 1955, incorporating the original date of construction and the two subsequent additions when the building took its current form. The school is significant as a representative of Progressive Era schools in Kansas and the first graded school in Long Island that offered an expanded curriculum and four years of high school instruction. Architecturally, the school is a traditional example of the Commercial Style, a 2-1/2 story red brick building distinguished by its simple rectangular form and subtle ornamentation.

The Town of Long Island

Long Island is a small, rural community located in the northwest corner of Phillips County. Phillips County is in the northern tier of counties along the Nebraska border, located on the western edge of north central Kansas. The town of Long Island got its name based on its location. It is situated on a "long island," a valley stretching nine miles between Prairie Dog Creek on the south and Elk Creek on the north. The town of Long Island, located in the center of the valley, was incorporated as a city of the third class in 1904 with a petition signed by 57 residents.

Long Island actually reached its peak in prosperity and population in the 1870s-1880s. The first settlers in Phillips County arrived in 1869. Early sod and log structures were built in the area of Long Island in 1872. The year of 1873 saw the first wave of settlement with groups of families arriving in the area. The first schoolhouse was built and the first township elections were held the same year. The tide of emigration was interrupted by the grasshopper plague of 1874 that ravaged crops. Several successful seasons followed and by 1880 Phillips County had a population of 12,617. However, the drought of 1881 led to a significant decrease in population.

In 1875 Long Island reached its peak population of 800 residents. A saw and grist mill was established in 1876 and the original town was laid out. The name Long Island was decided on by local residents in 1880. By this time the population had dropped to 533 but the town boasted a post office, hotel, black smith and general store, in addition to the grist mill. The first newspaper, *The Long Island Argus*, was established in 1884. The first brick school was built in 1887 with native brick baked in a kiln south of town on the Prairie Dog Creek. Rural mail service began in 1900 and the first telephone came into operation in 1903.

Following several devastating losses to fire, in 1907 the town passed a law that required all buildings to be constructed of brick, cement, or stone. The town was prone to repeated floods given its location between the two creeks. Town buildings had been devastated by flooding on numerous occasions. Combined with the fact that the railroad had bypassed the town, local residents decided to move the town. The move to its current location on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad did alleviate the flood problem but the new town never regained its early population.

When the existing school was built in 1917, Long Island had a population of about 300. Long Island just had a new electrical light system completed and streetlights installed. Local businesses included three general stores, a butcher shop, hardware store, drug store, millinery shop, two barbers, a harness shop, blacksmith, lumber yard, implement dealer, two garages, two grain elevators, a bank, and restaurant.

As with most small rural communities, as the automobile gained favor, local businesses had difficulty competing with the bigger towns. By the 1950s, most merchants had moved to larger communities in the county. Today, there are approximately 150 residents in the town. A downtown cafe serves as a community gathering place. Long Island is a tight-knit community with residents committed to a rural way of life and small-town education for their kids.

The Schools of Long Island

The first school house was built in 1873. A subscription school, the structure was built of logs, located one-half mile west of Long Island. As was standard for schools of the era, the teachers lived with local families and the school term lasted three-four months. School District No. 12 was organized in March of 1873. Around 1881, it was divided and District No. 106 was organized on the west. The log schoolhouse burned in 1883 and a one-room frame building was constructed. The first brick schoolhouse was built in 1887, comprised of four rooms. The first high school graduation exercises were in 1902 at the Baptist Church. Ten students graduated from the tenth grade. After the existing school was built, the former (1887) brick school was torn down and the bricks used to build the implement building in downtown Long Island (no longer extant).

The existing school was built in 1917. At a cost of $18,000, the school was designed to accommodate both grade and high school students. An article in the March 7, 1918 *Long Island New Leaf*, described the new school noting its fire proof brick and tile construction and the inclusion of fire escapes – "every precaution taken for the safety of the pupils." The school is typical of those built in the Progressive Era, influenced by the standardization movement that attempted to equalize instruction in all schools and emphasized safety and sanitation. The new school was the first school to offer a four-year course of high school. The high school classroom was located on the top floor with the auditorium spanning the east half of the building. The primary and grammar grades were located on the second floor. The ground floor had manual and domestic training classrooms and a gymnasium on the south side. The school has experienced three major alterations: the addition of rear gymnasium in 1925, the addition of a Vocational Agriculture shop and cafeteria in 1955, and interior remodeling following consolidation when the school converted to a grade school.

Consolidation in the 1950s and 1960s resulted in the current configuration Northern Valley schools. Woodruff is a small town located northeast of Long Island near the Nebraska border. The school in Woodruff (1-12) closed in the early 1950s and the students attended school in Long Island. The town of Almena is located ten miles southwest of Long Island in Norton County. Calvert, a small community with numerous country schools consolidated with Almena around the same time. Following state mandated consolidation in the mid 1960s, a unification board was formed including representatives from Almena and Long Island. At the time Long Island offered 1-12 instruction, Almena offered K-12. In 1966, Long Island became a unified school district with Almena. The new district was named Northern Valley, Unified School District No. 212. Local residents voted to change the attendance centers in 1967. Almena became the district high school, and retained a K-6 grade school. Long Island became a K-8 grade school. The last high school graduating class from Long Island was the class of 1967 with sixteen graduates.

Long Island was a pioneer of the all day kindergarten in 1971. Their unique system, based on all day kindergarten, every other day in the two towns, proved to be a model for other schools. This system was more convenient for teachers and parents, and reduced transportation costs by eliminating the mid-day route. The schools ran an exchange bus that drove the bus route to the county line and changed drivers to complete the route in adjoining Norton County. Due to declining population in the district, the attendance centers were revised again in 1980. The Almena Elementary School became a K-5 school and Long Island offered kindergarten, and grades 4-8. Students in kindergarten and grades 4 and 5 had the option of attending school in Almena or Long Island. On paper, this is still the formal grade distribution that remains in effect today. By retaining six grades at each school, the schools can not be closed without a vote of local residents. In reality, Long Island now serves grades 5-8; the school is called Northern Valley Middle School. The varying configurations and distribution of grades between the schools illustrates the communities' effort and commitment to keep the local schools. Although parents initially opposed busing to neighboring towns, the current system has proved effective and allows both communities to retain operating schools. One reason for the school's continued operation is that the elementary student population is too large to fit entirely within either school. There are currently 62 students enrolled. A pre-school course will be offered this fall with an enrollment of over 20 children, suggesting a promising future for the two communities' schools.

Summary

The Long Island School was constructed after the town of Long Island was moved. The former brick schoolhouse was a small four-room school. This school was built to accommodate curriculum developments resulting from the standardization movement. It is a typical representative of the Town Graded School property type, as the single (K-12) school built to serve the residents of Long Island, a city of the third class. The school was the first to offer manual and domestic training, a gymnasium, auditorium, and a full four-year course of high school instruction. The three-story red brick school is characteristic of the period, with its basic rectangular form and lack of ornamentation.

The property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. The school retains the general characteristics of the property type including: its original site and setting, the original building form as seen from the front facade, the original roof form with parapet, the exterior brick and pattern or window and door openings, original ornamentation in the brick detailing, and basic interior configuration.

The alterations to the schools are a reflection of the trends in school design. The original gymnasium was not of regulation size for organized sports and lacking in spectator accommodations. The addition of the rear gymnasium addressed the growing popularity of school sports and the need for more adequate facilities. Likewise, the original manual training classroom and small kitchen was inadequate to meet the school's needs. A Vocational Agriculture shop and cafeteria/kitchen were added in 1955. Both additions are located on secondary facades and are representative of the periods in which they were built, clearly distinguished from the original building.

The interior had undergone minor alteration of the interior spaces but retains the basic plan configuration with the central corridor and stairs on each end. The interior was remodeled following consolidation in 1966 including replacement of the original wood stairs and new finishes. The windows on the original building were replaced in the 1970s. Although the replacement windows do not match the original style or configuration, the windows do retain the original masonry openings. The modifications are within the parameters defined in the multiple property submission and do not sufficiently impact the integrity of the building.

The Long Island School is significant under Criterion A as the public school, built to serve the residents of Long Island. It continues operation as a public school today. The building is also significant under Criterion C as a traditional example of a Progressive Era, Commercial style, public school. The Long Island School is nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property documentation form, *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*, as a representative of the Town Graded School property type.

## Bibliography

Cutler, William C. "Phillips County," History of the State of Kansas (first published by A.T. Andreas, Chicago, 1883). Accessed on-line at www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/phillips

"Historical Edition 1872-1917," Phillips County Post. 1917.

Kappen, Martha. "Long Island Was Really an Island in Pioneer Days," Historical & Progress Edition of the Phillips County Review. May, 1952: Section 5, 7.

Kingery, Cecil. Phillipsburg-Phillips County Centennial, 1872-1972. Phillipsburg: Huck Boyd and family, 1972.

Long Island Argus. 17 January, 1885.

The Long Island Leopard (school yearbook). Kansas City: Intercollegiate Press, 1951, 1954, 1957, and 1959-1967.

Long Island New Leaf. 24 January, 18 March, and 25 March, 1918.

Phillips County Democrat. 2 October, 1886.

Ross, Melissa. "Portrait of the Midwestern Small Town: Long Island, Kansas," unpublished paper for class in the Department of History, Washburn University. December, 2000.

"Souvenir Edition," The Phillips County Post. No date: 45.

Spencer, Brenda R. *Historic Public Schools of Kansas*, National Register Multiple Property Nomination, 2004.

Spencer, Brenda R. Long Island School Reconnaissance Inventory Form, April, 2004.

Additional information was provided by Principal Duane Vallin and Secretary Ann Griffin at Northern Valley Middle School in Long Island.

## Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description – All of Block 8 and vacated alley and vacated Topeka Street between Blocks 8 and 9 South of said block, Long Island Original. The site is bordered on the east by Washington Street, on the north by Curtis Street, by an alley on the west, and the football field on the south. It also includes the playground across Curtis Street to the north of the school.

Boundary Justification – The site is comprised of the school building and grounds and is clearly defined by geographic features.

## Additional Documentation

Maps
USGS map attached
Figure 1 – Site Plan Sketch (Spencer, 2004)

Historic Views
Figure 2 – Historic Views of Long Island School Buildings

Photographs

Photos were taken by Brenda Spencer August 18, 2004. KSHS holds the original negatives.

| # | Description of View [direction of camera] |
|---|---|
| 1 | Front (east) facade [west] |
| 2 | Front (east) facade and south facade from SE corner (northwest] |
| 3 | Detail of contrasting, patterned brick, front facade [west] |
| 4 | 1955 cafeteria/shop addition east and north facades [southwest] |
| 5 | South facade [north] |
| 6 | North and west (rear) facades [southeast] |
| 7 | Original 6/6 wood window with hail screen storm, on west (rear) gymnasium facade [east] |
| 8 | Playground north of school [southwest] |
| 9 | Interior view of central corridor and stairway, from 2nd floor landing [east] |
| 10 | Original auditorium on east end (front) of 3rd floor; now a classroom [northwest] |
| 11 | Original single light paneled wood door, original door surround and baseboard, 3rd floor classroom, [northeast] |
| 12 | Original chalkboard partition wall/cloak room, extant in most classrooms, 2nd floor [north] |
| 13 | Original school clock and bell system, 3rd floor [south] |
| 14 | 1925 rear gymnasium from 2nd floor rear balcony [west] |

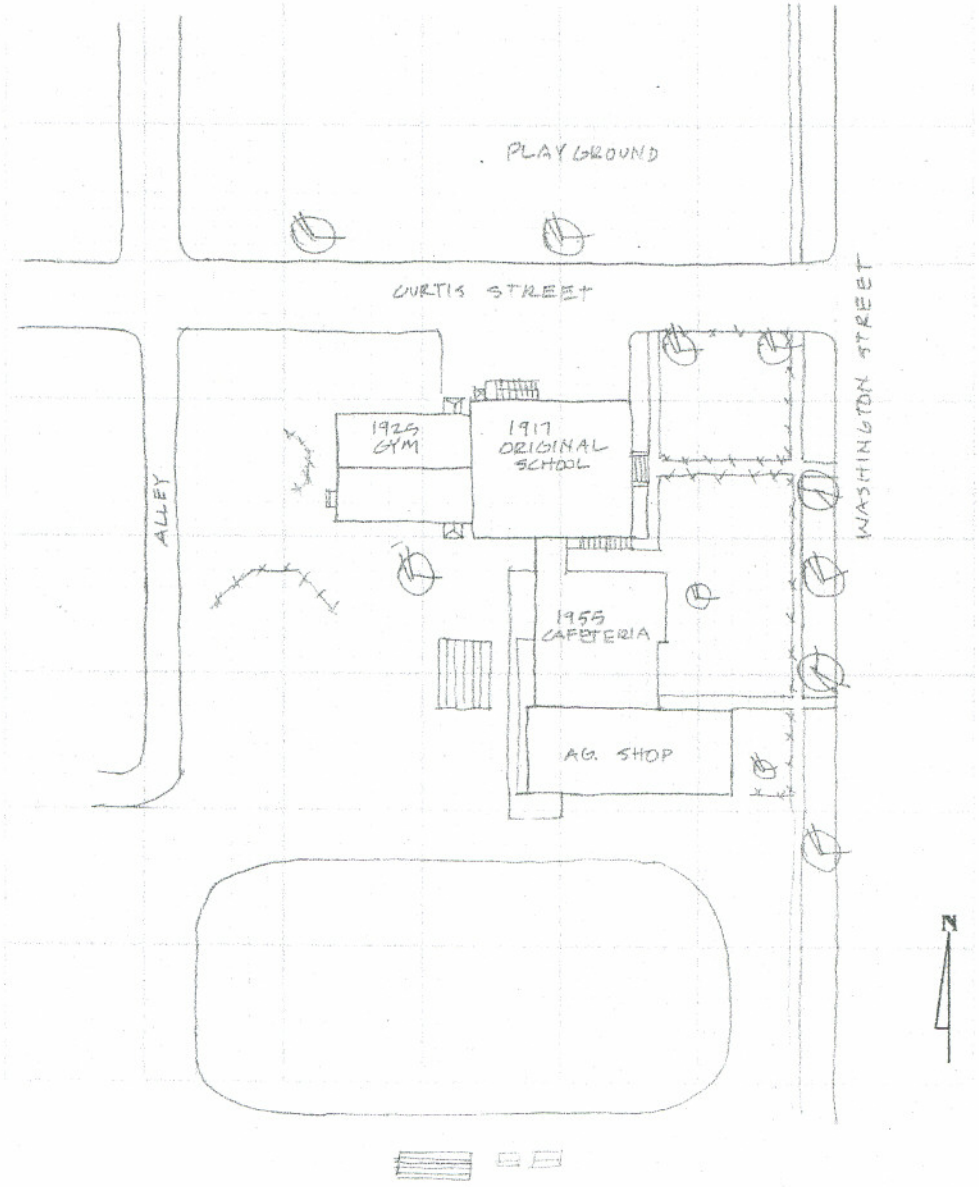


*Figure 1 – Site Plan (Spencer, 2004)*