SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100001878

Property Name: Dauphin Island School

County: Mobile State: AL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6/28/18

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3. Applicable National Register Criteria:
After consultation with and concurrance by the Alabama SHPO, the nomination is hereby amended to list the property under Criterion A, for education. Criterion C is dropped.

Section 7, page 4.
The Architectural Classification now reads, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Bungalow. "Craftsmen" and Mid-19th Century/Classical are dropped.

Section 8, page 9. Criterion A only. Criterion C is dropped.

Section 10, page 21. Geographical Data
The Verbal Boundary Description is revised and now reads, "The boundary of the Dauphin Island School is shown by a heavy red line on the accompanying plat map."

Nomination Headers
The name of the property is the historic name, "Dauphin Island School."
The "Red Schoolhouse" is dropped.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

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NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dauphin Island School

Other names/site number: Dauphin Island Little Red Schoolhouse, Dauphin Island Elementary School

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1300 Bienville Blvd.

City or town: Dauphin Island State: AL County: Mobile

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** _x_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x_**A** ___**B** ___**C** ___**D**

Lee Anne Wolfson, Deputy SHPO March 5, 2018

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

6/28/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	x
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	☐
Site	☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsmen
MID-19th CENTURY/Classical

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
WOOD/Weatherboard
ASPHALT/Shingles
GLASS/Windows
Aluminum/Windows
CMU/Piers

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Little Red Schoolhouse, also known as the Dauphin Island Elementary School or the Dauphin Island School, is presently located on Bienville Blvd. across the street from the Dauphin Island Town Hall on Dauphin Island, Alabama. The structure fronts onto Bienville Blvd. and is surrounded by a buffer of vegetation. Residences exist to the north of the structure. The historic schoolhouse was constructed in 1931 as the only education based structure on Dauphin Island and remained in use until 2016, at which time it was vacated in preparation for the structure to be relocated and repurposed as a public meeting/event space. The architecture of the schoolhouse incorporates a traditional early 20th Century rural schoolhouse design and floor plan with exterior elements of the Craftsman style with Classical detailing. The structure is comprised of timber, resting on brick piers and a brick skirt, and featured aluminum windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Changes to the original structure include the current configuration of the entrance awning,

the Classical detailing surrounding the front entrance, and the removal of all the original wood windows and insertion of contemporary aluminum windows. A rear cafeteria addition was added in 1991, however this feature was removed in 2017 before the structure was relocated to the current site. Despite being relocated twice, the majority of the original character has been maintained, both in terms of the interior and exterior. The basic original character of the structure is evident, along with a style that reflects the functional purpose of the structure.

Narrative Description

The first Dauphin Island Schoolhouse, no longer extant, was constructed in 1898 and was located on the southeast corner of Olive Avenue and 14 Street. (Archival photograph 7) The structure was constructed of wood with a side gable roof and a columned porch over the front entrance. The window arrangement included 6/6 double hung wood windows, place individually and not a in a row, with wood shutters for protection. The school rested on brick piers, approximately a foot off the ground, and transom windows were present over the primary and side entrances. The side entrance maintained a wooden, four paneled door, while the primary entrance featured a set of wooden four paneled doors. A small addition was constructed in 1904, however it was destroyed in the Hurricane of 1906. The addition was added once again in 1912. To the knowledge of the author of this report, rear and interior descriptions and images do not exist. The structure was constructed on land donated by the Gulf Land and Harbor Company.[1] The structure burned in 1929, resulting in an impossibility for repurposing materials for the second structure. An article from the *Mobile Press-Register* acknowledged the fire and plans for the construction of the current building:

> "Resumption of school work at Dauphin Island in less than two months became unlikely at the meeting of the school board yesterday. The board authorized steps to promptly begin to prepare plans and obtain bids for the erection of a four-room frame building to replace that recently destroyed by fire. Efforts to arrange for reopening of the school in temporary quarters during the interval of construction had been unsuccessful."[2]

The second Dauphin Island School, presently known as the Little Red Schoolhouse, was constructed in 1931 on the corner of Cadillac Ave. and Iberville Dr. The exterior of the structure, dating from construction until it was moved to the present location in 1956, maintained a simple tone, relying on the American Craftsman movement of the 1930's. Representative details included the hipped roof, centered primary entrance, contiguous rows and groupings of operable 9/9 windows, and exposed rafter tails. Shutters have never been part of the design. The cantilevered overhang covering the front entrance also maintained Craftsman brackets. The roof singles were comprised of asbestos cement shingles with terracotta ridge caps.[3] (Archival photograph 9) The original design also included a brick chimney and the structure rested on brick piers with a brick skirt that included vents. The only entrance was on the front elevation and consisted of a set of double doors, each with 6 divided portions of glass, and a set of stairs, flanked with wooden railings and spindles, allowing for access to the raised structure.

The interior of the schoolhouse originally contained a single hallway with access to two rooms on each side of the hallway and two bathrooms (girls and boys) in the rear of the structure. The basic floor plan is still intact with the exception of the classrooms accessed to the right after entering the school. This classroom has been converted into a Principal's Office, staff restroom, testing room, and conference room. The central hallway maintains eight original wood six-light transom windows for interior ventilation. Prior to the relocation in 2017, the original exposed timber beam ceiling was covered throughout the structure and lowered with modern lights and paneling. A substantial amount of the original molding and ceiling roof beams remains intact underneath the panels. The wood for the exterior shiplap siding was imported to Dauphin Island from Mobile, and local legend contends the first shipment of lumber sank in 1930. The three remaining classrooms maintain the original coat closets accessible through two doors, although some of the original openings entering these spaces have been covered with wood. Each coatroom as one narrow window for natural light. Although one coatroom has been removed, the original window opening remains, viewable from both the interior and exterior.

Various small but notable exterior changes occurred to the schoolhouse at various points after it was relocated to the second location on Bienville Blvd. in 1956. An archival photograph shows that by 1982, the primary entrance had been altered to include a Classical detailing surrounding the door, a new multi-light transom above the double-door entrance, and a reconfiguration of the covering over the entrance (Archival photograph 10). The original Craftsman brackets and cantilevered condition of the covering had been replaced with a larger hipped roof, fascia boards and trim, and two cast-iron decorative support columns. Simple metal handrails and spindles replaced the original wood on the steps leading to the entrance. The original doors were still intact at this time. Another noticeable alteration by 1982 included the removal of the chimney and the addition of window air conditioner units. The school had also been painted red by this date. A series of ventilation/exhaust pipes had also been added to the roof (four visible).

The entrance surrounding the detailing was changed again at some point between 1982 and 1986 (Archival photograph 8). The decorative cast-iron columns and metal railing and spindles were all replaced. The new arrangement included a simple non-decorative wood arrangement that met the same utilitarian purpose but lacked any distinguishing style or period. The original doors had also bee replaced by this period with a set of double doors, each with a single pane of glass as opposed to the original true-divided multi-light doors. A metal walkway covering was added to the front entrance c. 2010, however it has since been removed (Archival photograph 11)

A rear addition was added in 1991, as the *Azalea City News* reported that the structure was completed without raising local taxes. The rear addition was dedicated on May 31, 1991, at a total cost of $60,000 and totaling 1,500 square feet. "The idea for the addition of an all-purpose room began to take shape during the '85-'86 school year," according to building committee chairperson Martha Caldwell, "when members of the school's PTO worked 'long, hard hour sanding, painting, and sewing curtains' to get ready for the accreditation review by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS)." SACS required the extension for the Dauphin Island Elementary School to remain accredited. Fundraising and a grant of $51,000 from the Dauphin Island Property Owners Association secured the success of the expansion. The addition was designed by Dauphin Island architect Bill Phillips. In response to fundraising for the

addition, Phillips noted, "We don't always need to raise taxes; we need to raise people's spirits."[4] This 1991 addition was removed in 2017 in preparation for the relocation.

At some point in the recent past, probably during the 1991 expansion, all original wooden windows in the Little Red Schoolhouse were replaced with thin aluminum windows, fitting within original openings. Some of these window openings were covered with plywood and holes were cut in the plywood for window air conditioner units.

The Little Red School has retained historic integrity, both in terms of exterior detailing and the interior floor plan. Even when considering that the structure was moved in 1956, the interior floor plan has been slightly altered, all original windows have been removed, the entrance has been altered, and an addition was added in 1991, the structure still maintains the original historic integrity and character intended in the original design. The Classical entrance alterations actually contribute to the historic integrity of the school when considering the architectural importance and the date of their inclusion. The classical detailing was added to the entrance at some point after the school was relocated to the beachfront lot in 1956. None of the aforementioned alterations presents a detrimental circumstance that would negate the historic integrity of the structure or compromise it from being listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

2017 Relocation:

The 1991 rear addition was removed prior to the 2017 relocation of the schoolhouse. The removal of the large multi-purpose room was undertaken without compromising the historic integrity and historic fabric of the original portions of the schoolhouse. Careful attention was paid to the rear openings, namely the rear elevation windows in the restrooms that have been covered, and the opening on the rear of the schoolhouse that was created to access the addition. Judging from archival photographs and existing architectural evidence (Archival photograph 6), the rear elevation originally maintained one window in each bathroom (allowing natural light above the sink) and at least one and no more than two windows between the bathroom windows. The bathroom windows openings and molding are still present, however the windows have been removed and replaced with drywall. The rear central windows are either covered with existing drywall or were removed to create interior access between the original schoolhouse and rear addition.

The method of relocating the structure required that the structure be disassembled into three sections at the conclusion of the removal of the rear 1991 addition. The three sections mirrored the divisions that were created when the schoolhouse was relocated in 1956, thus no additional or new cuts or alterations of the historic fabric were necessary. Exterior evidence of the cuts are noticeable by examining the trim above the windows and below the exposed roof rafter tails. Interior cuts are evident, either as open cuts in the wall or as trim, installed to hide the cuts. The cuts in the walls from 1956 are still visible and were easily accessed when the structure was disassembled.

Once the structure had been disassembled into three sections, each section was carefully transported on a flatbed truck from the previous location to the new site, a distance of approximately a mile. The structure was separated into three sections due to potential negative elements along the relocation route on Bienville Blvd. Elements included trees, power poles and power lines, and a narrow bridge. Attempting to relocate the schoolhouse as a single structure, or as two sections, would have created a potentially detrimental situation that could have had a permanent negative impact on the structure. The proximity of trees near Bienville Blvd. and the narrowness of the bridge on Bienville Blvd., located between Orleans Dr. and Omega St., prevented an option for relocating the structure as one building or in two pieces.

The 2017 relocation site for the Little Red Schoolhouse is located approximately one mile east from the previous location. The new site is currently an undeveloped green space, located between an undeveloped patch of woodlands to the north, Bienville Blvd. to the south, Lakeland St. to the west, and commercial development to the east. The size of the lot and lack of structures or encumbrances within the vicinity of the structure will allow the schoolhouse to return to a historic setting and context indicative of the period of construction in 1931. The original lot, located on the northwest corner of Cadillac Ave. and Iberville Dr., was more similar to the proposed location than the previous location of the schoolhouse near the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. By returning the school to the tradition commercial and residential center of Dauphin Island, the structure will return to a context complimentary of the original intent in 1931. Furthermore, the removal of the 1991 addition and reconstruction of the rear wall will compliment the original period of significance. No businesses, residences, or roads surrounding the proposed site present a situation where the historic structure will be negatively impacted, either by natural or manmade elements. The structure will actually be better protected from hurricanes in the new location as opposed to being located near the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico.

The new foundation for the schoolhouse differs slightly from the previous foundation. In accordance with the attached stipulations by Charles Johnson, dated March 11, 2016, the new foundation will meet required hurricane wind and flood requirements. The proposed height of the structure on the new foundation is more in keeping with the original structure before it was relocated and lowered in 1956 (Archival photographs 1, 2, and 9).

The executed method of relocation, method of reassembling the structure, new site, and the removal of the existing rear addition have all been taken into consideration within the historic context of the structure. It is the opinion of the author of this report that none of the aforementioned factors should have a negative or permanent impact on the historic integrity of the Little Red Schoolhouse, thus maintaining the eligibility for the structure to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. By removing the rear 1991 addition and relocating the schoolhouse closer to the commercial and residential center of Dauphin Island, the historic integrity of the structure is actually increased.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
_1931-1967_

Significant Dates
_1931_(School constructed)
_1956_(School moved, Classical features added soon thereafter)
_1991_(Rear cafeteria constructed)_
_2017_(Relocated to current site)_

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Little Red Schoolhouse, also known historically as the Dauphin Island School, should be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to the local historical significance related to the educational function of the schoolhouse during the period of significance. Dating from construction in 1931, the schoolhouse has served as a local landmark on the Island, representing the only means for local education and serving as the only source for systematic educational instruction for local children. The process for maintaining a local center for learning on Dauphin Island has been challenged for decades, both by manmade decisions by the Mobile Public School System in nearby Mobile and acts of nature, but the importance of the school to the local citizenry has not faltered and the school has remained open since first organized. Alumni of the elementary school often gather for re-unions and hundreds gathered to watch the structure as it was relocated in 2017. The schoolhouse stands as an architectural and cultural landmark on Dauphin Island, symbolizing their unique educational culture of being self-sustainable and providing education for local children in a remote location. The importance of the Dauphin Island School as a local institution cannot be stressed enough, when viewing the local importance of the operation for a remote and rural community. For all of these reasons, the structure will qualify under criteria A for the National Register of Historic Places.

It should be noted that this property underwent a Section 106 Review prior to relocation in 2016.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Local Historical Significance: Education

The town of Dauphin Island (incorporated in 1988) was a sleepy fishing, shrimping, and oystering village home to a population of a few hundred locals before the construction of the Gordon Person Bridge (now known as the Dauphin Island Bridge) in 1955. Prior to the completion of the bridge, the Island only contained a few vehicles (primarily for use by the military), the roads were grass, and the mail was delivered by boat. It was also home to one of Mobile County's last wooden schoolhouses. Dauphin Island took a giant leap forward into the Twentieth Century with the opening of the bridge on July 2, 1955. For the first time in history, traveling to Dauphin Island from south Mobile County no longer required boarding a boat or

ferry, allowing quick access from Mobile. This public works project was the undeniable catalyst that changed Dauphin Island from an isolated coastal hamlet to a bustling weekend retreat for those form the mainland.[5]

The Mobile Chamber of Commerce can be credited with taking the lead on the modern development of Dauphine Island. Their efforts to fund the paving of streets on the Island in preparation for the bridge, continuous lobbying to fund the bridge, and system of selling lots for weekend beach houses has forever changed the social and cultural landscape of the community. Efforts to construct a bridge were noted in the *Mobile Press-Register* as early at 1948, calling "the village of Dauphin Island" a "forgotten Eden" on the Gulf Coast, consisting of approximately 175 inhabitants surrounded by 60 foot high sand dunes.[6] Two years earlier while visiting Mobile, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, "declared…that Dauphin Island holds promise of development as a 'great' resort."[7] Perhaps the earliest reference to the development potential of Dauphin Island came in the form of a c. 1920 promotional map, describing the community as the future "Atlantic City of the South." The map showed locations for casinos, hotels, and restaurants, but was about thirty-five years ahead of the times. The advertisement was meant to encourage interest in development and assured investors, "Official records show that this island has never suffered damage from flood or storm and has the only pine forest in this country between dunes and beach."[8]

With the assurance of the future bridge construction, by 1953 interest in buying and developing parcels of sand in preparation for the boom reached a fever pitch. Local Mobile columnist Mike McEvoy described the selling of land and interest in developing Dauphin Island resembling that of Boomers and Sooners, racing on their pony pulled schooners, while grabbing cheap and available land across the Midwest. "The opening of a new frontier is a rare thing in our fast moving day," McEvoy explained, "but that's just what happened Monday morning at Dauphin Island as hundreds of prospective property buyers sampled the blue-green Gulf Shore and tiptoed through the virgin timberland of this fabulous place."[9] The article was referencing the 1,500 lots that went on sale at an average price of $2,000 on the morning of November 23, 1953.

Aside from the hustle and excitement of developing the Island for weekend retreats and tourism, a local community continued to survive despite the threat of outside influences. Prior to the construction of the Dauphin Island Bridge, the community of Dauphin Island was a distinctly different place than today. Discussing the transition, one local commented to the *Mobile Press Register*, that Dauphin Island was a community "Where a door was rarely locked—until the summer of 1955."[10]

Prior to the modern development of the community, the Dauphin Island School was the only opportunity for education on the Island. Now iconic in appearance and firmly embed in the nostalgia of local Islanders, the historic schoolhouse represents a period of rural education in America prior to large campus developments and bussing after World War II. An undated article in the *Mobile Press-Register* addressed the school and how important it was to the community.

> "There are 33 pupils in the school, whose faculty is comprised of Mrs. Mallon and Mrs. Irma Collier. These teachers say they have no problems of discipline or of school

attendance. Practically all children on the island go through seventh grade and a number of them leave the area for high school. Now there are five students in high school at Bayou la Batre, while Beverly Mallon is a student at Murphy, in Mobile. And Beverly is doing so well that she was exempt from her mid-term exams. But the two teachers have their problems. Mrs. Mallon teaches the fourth grade through the seventh and Mrs. Collier, the first through the third. With such a load, it is necessary that they have class periods of 10, 15 and 20 minutes, as compared to 40 or 45 minutes in other schools."[11]

This article was probably published during the period of transition when the Dauphin Island Bridge was completed and potentially near 1956 when the school was relocated near the beach on Bienville Blvd. According to the same article, early settlers on Dauphin Island who benefited from the longevity of the school included "Ladnier, Mellon, Bosarge, Collier, Previto, Sprinkle, Steiner, Houston, Vaughan, White, Patronase," many of which immigrated from Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. The reason for relocating the school to a lot sandwiched between the Isle Dauphine Club and the Bienville Casino is not entirely clear, but the purpose more than likely relates to the speculation that the original lot would become more valuable as a residential investment property. One thing is clear, the importance of the school to the local community was and is founded in the self-reliant tone of local residents. As opposed to weekenders and vacationers who did not permanently reside on the Island, the schoolhouse represents the soul of a local community that does not want to send their children over 20 miles to the mainland of Mobile County for their elementary education.

The decision to relocate the school in 1956 is puzzling considering the proximity of the school to the Gulf of Mexico and distance from the residential center of the Island. When originally constructed, the school was located within a walkable residential neighborhood. By moving the school in 1956 to the beachfront, cars and busses would have been introduced to the daily routines of students as the distance was too far to walk with a sidewalk. Furthermore, the outdoor recreational facilities at the 1956 location would have been limited, including playgrounds and recreational fields. The site did not maintain a field or area for organized sports.

A c. 1945 handwritten document in the archives of Barton Academy in Mobile described the furnishings of the Dauphin Island Schoolhouse as "modern equipment" and noted that the library contained over 400 books, most of which were obtained between 1915 and 1940. Other "one room" schoolhouses listed in Mobile during the 1940's included Baker, Calvert, Saraland, and the Old Williams School. All of these other "one room" schools were much smaller than Dauphin Island and did not present the same architectural refinement, according to the description. Often these schools were constructed with logs and only maintained one or two windows. Most had few desks and did not maintain a library.[12]

The support of Barton Academy, the home offices of the Mobile County School board at the time, was remembered by those affiliated with the Dauphin Island School. Mrs. Joyce Collier Hovell, who attended the Dauphin Island School from 1941-1946, and later became a local teacher, stated, "Barton always took care of us here on the Island."[13] It was also common for administrators from Barton Academy to visit the school once a month or at least once a quarter.

Mrs. Calvin Akridge, principal and teacher at the Dauphin Island School during the 1970's, said "We had tremendous cooperation from Barton, the Board and our area superintendent."[14]

An article in the *Mobile Press-Register* in 1971 explained the importance of the school to the community by laying out the timeline of events that led to the closing of the school 1969. The school was closed by a district court order due to issues of desegregating public schools in Alabama. The school was reopened in 1970, "and the people of Dauphin Island are now determined the school will remain open and on Dauphin Island and will not go the way of the casino." The article continues, "The school is not truly a one-room school house, but it has the mood and feeling of one and the fact that all elementary grades, one through six, are taught there under the supervision of only one fulltime teacher makes it, in essence and concept, of the now vanishing one-room variety." At the time the total student population totaled 20 pupils, but the PTA maintained a substantial membership of parents but also concerned local citizens. PTA members held "square dances and dinners" to raise money for the school and for supplies. The Kiwanis club voluntarily raised money to install a basketball court. While some schools in Alabama were closed in 1969 because they refused to comply with the order of desegregation, the articles noted that this was not an issue on Dauphin Island as segregation was not enforced because "There were simply on Negro children on the Island" according to Mrs. Mellon, a retired teacher at the school for 17 years.[15]

In addition to local partnerships and fundraisers to keep the school open, Mrs. Mellon recalled having to cut her own firewood on site to heat the school in the winter. The heating system was later converted to coal burning units. At the school's peak, the student population reached 70 students. [16]

In addition to the threat of closing the Dauphin Island School, natural shifts of sand and hurricanes on Dauphin Island also posed a constant threat. In a 1973 *Mobile Press-Register* article entitled "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened," issues of the shifting natural landscape were addressed. "Each year sand drifts closer to the back door of Dauphin Island School," the article noted, "and portions of the back fence already are covered." Natural elements considered, the greater fear was the encroachment of "outside people" as the parents of the schoolchildren were "far more concerned about keeping open their school with 54 students that about the shifting sand." In an apt description, the article described the local interest in the school and campaigns to protect it "like a hen would her chicks."[17]

The same article continued with a historical note about the property and clarified that the "Little Red Schoolhouse" was painted red after it was relocated to the site near the Gulf of Mexico. The color was made at the request of Mrs. Tina Brown who was principal at this time. The school was described as "like no other in the school system" and "almost a remnant of the past." At the time of the article, the interior featured "two classrooms, a library, and a cafeteria" and teachers utilized the coat rooms as private offices. The cafeteria did not feature a kitchen.[18]

The historic schoolhouse remained an active facility as part of the Dauphin Island Elementary School campus until the end of the 2016 school year. Prior to closing, the interior featured a cafeteria (within the 1991 rear addition), three classrooms, and various office and administrative

spaces located within the space of an original classroom. Presently the Dauphin Island Elementary School maintains approximately 120 students.

In January 2017, the 1991 rear non-historic addition was removed from the schoolhouse in anticipation of relocating the schoolhouse. In February 2017, the schoolhouse was cut into three pieces, following the original cut lines of the previous relocation. The schoolhouse was then transported, one section at a time, on a flatbed truck to the new location on Bienville Blvd, approximately one mile from the previous location. Once on the site, the schoolhouse was placed on CMU piers to meet FEMA flood code and reassembled. The US Army Corps of Engineers prepared the new site prior to relocation. The property is currently owned and operated by the Town of Dauphin Island.

Fundraising efforts are underway to fully restore the property and open the facility as a community center and meeting hall. Traditionally, the school was not used as a gathering place for town hall meetings or civic organizations. These meetings would probably have taken place within the various military buildings on the Island or within the Town Hall.

The Dauphin Island School has traditionally maintained a student population reflective of the population of the Island, in the range of twenty to thirty students. As the population of Dauphin Island grew following the construction of the bridge in 1955, the population of the school also grew, reaching approximately one hundred students. The expansion of the student population led to the construction of a contemporary and larger facility, which led to the decision of the Mobile County Public School System to no longer operate within the "Little Red Schoolhouse."

Architectural Context of a building intended for Educational functions:

The architectural culture of Dauphin Island, dating from mid-19th century settlements until the construction of the Dauphin Island Bridge in 1955, was comprised of simple rural timber construction. Many of the earliest residences were constructed using driftwood that had been found on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This wood was particularly good for local construction because the saltwater preserved the wood, preventing insect damage and damage from the heat and exposure. One of the earliest extant example of domestic construction was featured in the Mobile Press-Register in 1968. Described as the "Home of Mr. and Mrs. Delmas Grafton of Mobile," two-story residence was built entirely of driftwood with no two planks in the attic being the same size. The house was located at what was the east end of the old village, known as "Sumplace." The residence, typical of the Creole Cottage and Gulf Coast cottage periods, maintained the typical plan of a side-gabled cottage, complete with a sizeable front and rear porch. The house rested on piers. (Archival photograph 3)

Another c. 1900 structure was the general store, "built atop the Indian mounds, facing north." The caption described the importance of the store to Island living and the use of the shell mounds for subsistence. "Behind the store in the bowl formed by the mounds," the article continued, "a storekeeper grew okra, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, green beans, cabbage, and other truck garden vegetables planted by most of the islanders. The timber frame general store was indicative of

rural commercial stores in Alabama during the period and featured a sizeable front porch for patrons to enjoy. (Archival photograph 4)

Another article from the Mobile Press-Register in 1953 featured a series on Dauphin Island. Perhaps featuring the Island in perpetration for the construction of the bridge, the article described a photograph of two "dwellings" as "typical" of "the homes in the quaint village on Dauphin Island. (Archival photograph 5) The two residences are constructed of timber, although they each represent different periods of construction. The house on the left is more typical of a Creole Cottage or Gulf Coast Cottage, typically constructed before the 20th century. The house on the right however maintains elements of a Bungalow, made popular during the 1930's.

The architectural tradition of timber frame construction on piers continued with the construction of the Dauphin Island schoolhouse in 1931. The schoolhouse incorporates a traditional early 20th Century rural schoolhouse design and floor plan with exterior elements of the Craftsman style with Classical detailing. The structure is comprised of timber, resting on brick piers and a brick skirt, and features aluminum windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Changes to the original structure include the current configuration of the entrance awning, the Classical detailing surrounding the front entrance, the removal of all the original wood windows and insertion of contemporary aluminum windows, and rear addition. The existing rear addition was added in 1991 and will not be included in the relocation of the schoolhouse.

Representative details of the Craftsman style include the hipped roof, shiplap siding, centered primary entrance, wooden brackets, contiguous rows and groupings of operable 9/9 windows, and exposed rafter tails. Shutters have never been part of the design. The cantilevered overhang covering the front entrance also maintained Craftsman brackets. The roof singles were comprised of asbestos cement shingles with terracotta ridge caps. (2) (Archival photograph 9) The original design also included a brick chimney and the structure rested on brick piers with a brick skirt that included vents. The only entrance was on the front elevation and consisted of a set of double doors, each with 6 divided portions of glass, and a set of stairs, flanked with wooden railings and spindles, allowing for access to the raised structure.

Classical detailing was added to the entrance at some point after the school was relocated to the beachfront lot. The detailing includes a multi-light transom window, fluted pilasters, and architrave above the transom. The removal of the simple cantilevered entrance covering with a heavy, detailed and columned replacement, also supports the Classical transition. The full-height entry porch, while lacking in detailing like column capitals, nevertheless supports the transition to Classical in form and taste. [19]

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 24, 1909
2. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
3. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
4. *Azalea City News and Review*, June 13, 1991
5. *Dauphin Island News.* "Club Builds Two Needed Additions," October 25, 1957.
6. *Mobile Press Register*, June 20, 1948.
7. *Mobile Press Register*. "Dauphin Island Seen as a resort," Dec 7, 1946.
8. Promotional Map, "Dauphin City on the Gulf. The 'Atlantic City' of the South". Mobile Public Library, History & Genealogical Division.
9. *Mobile Press-Register*. "Toastin' the Town, Mike McEvoy," November 24, 1953.
10. *Mobile Press-Register*, Sunday, May 12, 1968
11. Undated and unknown article found in the Archives of the Mobile Library. Probably *Mobile Press-Register*. Certainly prior to 1955 bridge.
12. *History of Our Schools*. C. 1945. Barton Academy Archives.
13. Interview with Joyce Collier Hovell, Dauphin Island, Alabama. May 11, 1988.
14. *Mobile County News*, August 14, 1980.
15. *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
16. *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
17. *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
18. *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
19. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2003. pp. 179-188

Archival Photographs:

1. Photo taken of all students on the front steps, 1932. Original location. Note the lack of detailing around the door. Archives of Mobile Library.
2. Photo taken of all students on the front steps, 1936. Original location. Note the lack of detailing around the door. Archives of Mobile Library.
3. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, May 12, 1968. Photo caption reads as follows: "TYPICAL OF EARLY ISLAND DWELLINGS: Is the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Delmas Grafton of Mobile. One of the oldest houses on the island, this two-story residence was built entirely of driftwood (defined by islanders as lumber washed ashore and found, naturally seasoned with salt, making the wood weather and insect resistant). No two planks in the attic are the same size. Located at what was the east end of the old village, "Sumplace" is being restored to resemble an authentic island home."

4. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, May 12, 1968. Photo caption reads as follows: "WHAT ISLANDERS HAD IN STORE: This two-story structure was built atop the Indian mounds, facing north. Behind the store in the bowl formed by the mounds, a storekeeper grew okra, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, green beans, cabbage, and other truck garden vegetables planted by most of the islanders.
5. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, November 15, 1953. Photo caption reads as follows: "TYPICAL OF HOMES in the quaint village on Dauphin Island are the dwellings pictured above."
6. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971.
7. Photograph of the original 1898 school. Photo taken prior to the construction of the second school in 1931. Archives of Mobile Library.
8. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 1986. Archives of Mobile Library.
9. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, dated between construction in 1931 and 1956. Located on the original location. Archives of Mobile Library.
10. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 1982. Archives of Mobile Library.
11. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 2014. Archives of Mobile Library.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.614 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.254611 Longitude: -88.114282
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Red Schoolhouse was relocated in 2017 to a site approximately one mile from the previous location on Bienville Blvd. The structure is now located across the street from the current Dauphin Island Town Hall with access to the schoolhouse entrance from Bienville Blvd. The boundaries include the following parameters:
North: Undeveloped woodlands
South: Bienville Blvd
East: Open green space
West: Residences

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based on the legal size of the lot. The Schoolhouse lot is less than an acre in size and fronts onto Bienville Blvd.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen McNair, Ph.D.
organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.
street & number: 2151 Government Street
city or town: Mobile state: AL
zip code: 36606
e-mail smcnair@mcnairhp.com
telephone: (334) 303-3029
date: January 25, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Dauphin Island Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity:	Dauphin Island
County:	Mobile County
State:	Alabama
Photographer:	Stephen McNair
Date Photographed:	March 31, 2017
Location of original digital file:	2151 Government Street, Mobile, AL, 36606

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse1)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Camera facing north.

Photo #2 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse2)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse and west elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #3 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse8)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse and east elevation. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #4 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse17)
Exterior. Lot in front of the schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view and Dauphin Island Town Hall. Camera facing south.

Photo #5 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse19)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Classical detailing and porch in view. Double windows. Camera facing north.

Photo #6 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse23)
Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #7 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse24)
Exterior. CMU piers and wood bracing underneath the structure. Camera facing east.

Photo #8 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse30)
Exterior. North and West elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #9 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse33)
Exterior. North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #10 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse36)
Exterior. Side lot to the east of the structure and residence to the rear of the property. Camera facing north.

Photo #11 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse38)
Exterior. East elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #12 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse49)
Exterior. South elevation of schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing north.

Photo #13 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse52)
Interior. Boys bathroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #14 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse54)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #15 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse59)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #16 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse60)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #17 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse61)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #18 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse62)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #19 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse63)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #20 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse65)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #21 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse66)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #22 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse67)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #23 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse68)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #24 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse69)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #25 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse70)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing east.

Photo #26 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse71)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #27 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse72)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #28 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse73)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #29 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse74)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #30 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse75)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing north.

Photo #31 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse79)
Interior. Classroom. Coat Closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #32 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse80)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #33 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse81)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #34 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse82)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #35 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse95)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing south.

Photo #36 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse100)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #37 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse103)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing east.

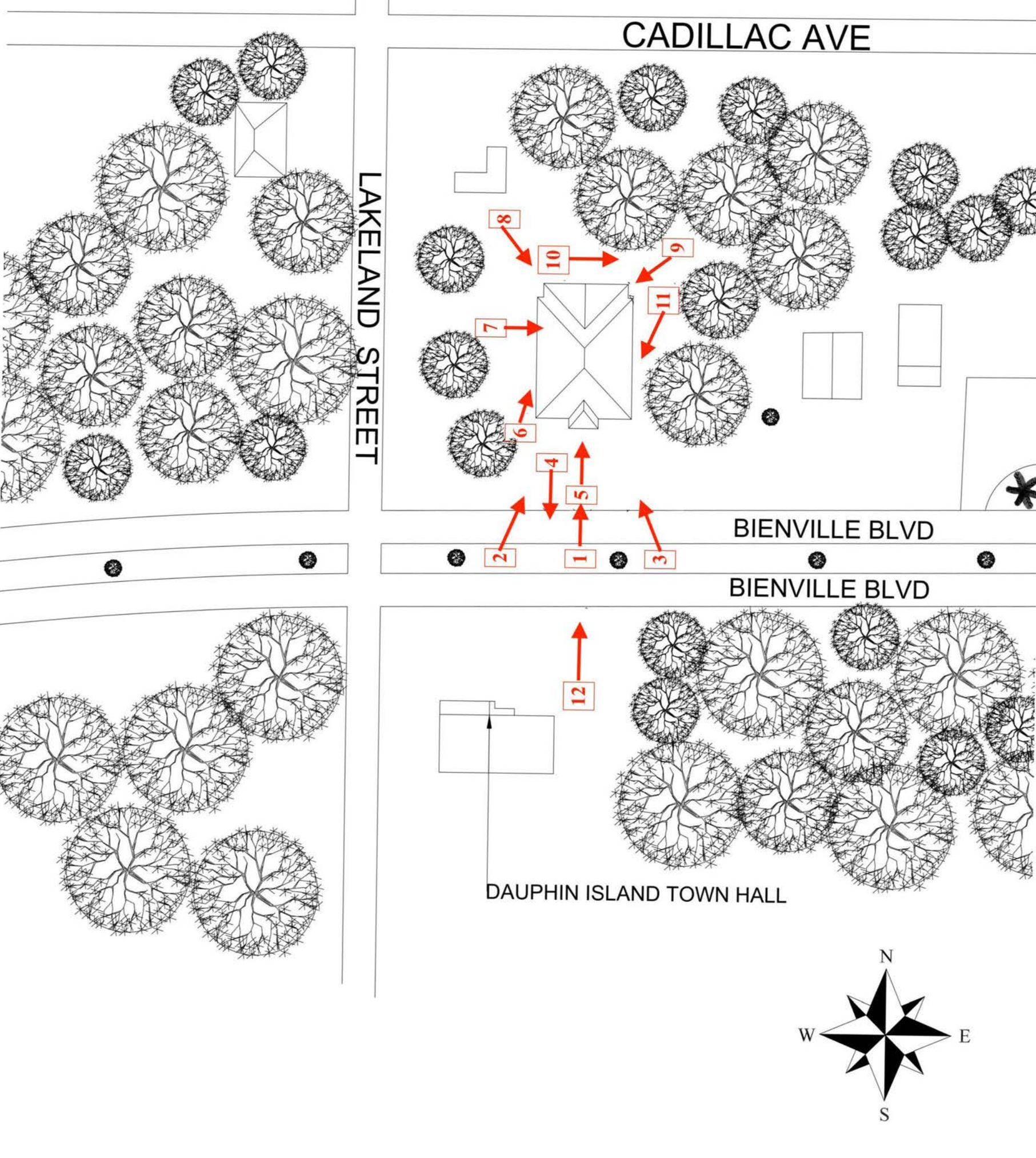
Photo #38 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse111)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #39 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse112)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #40 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse113)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing south.

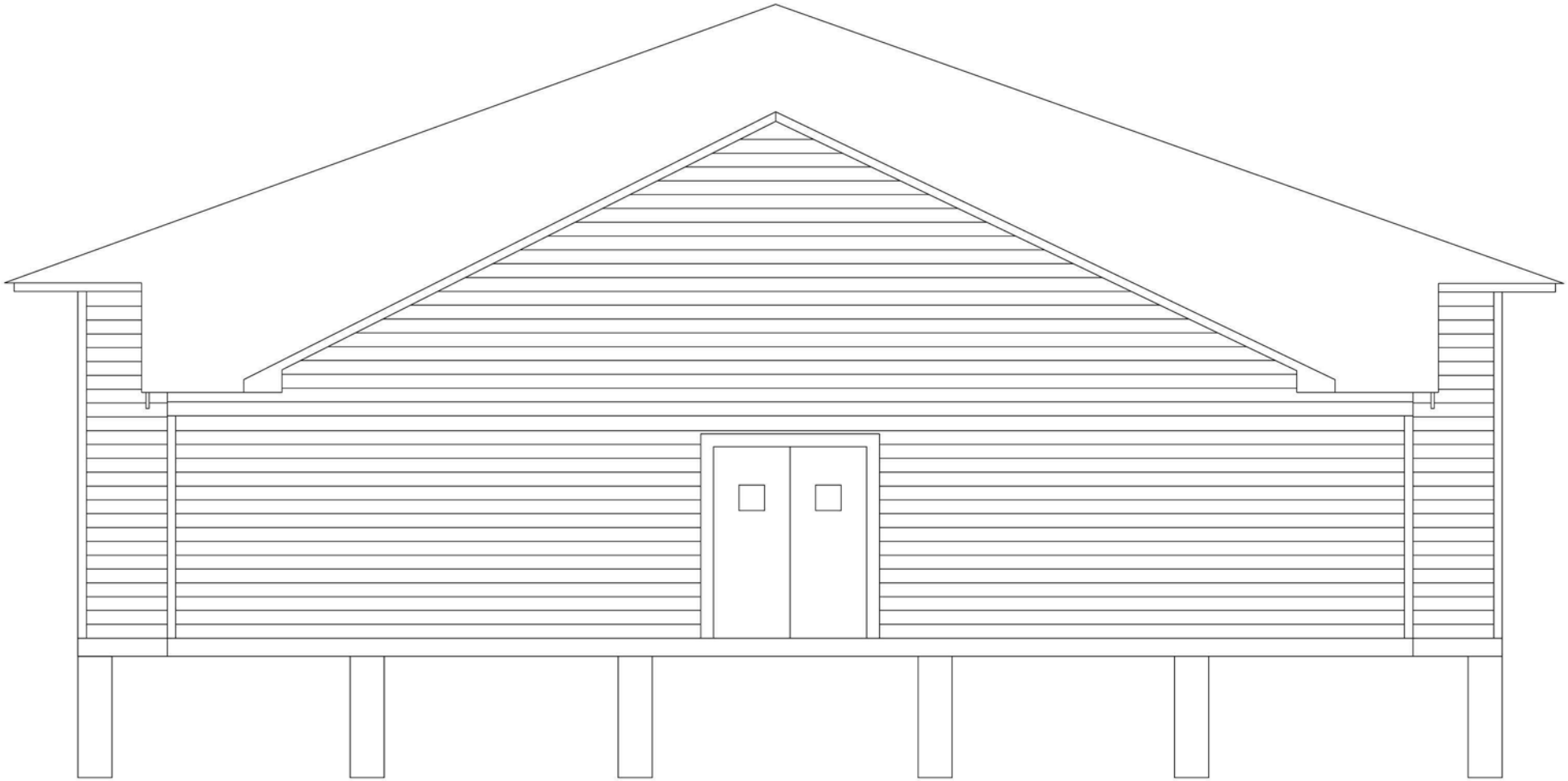
Photo #41 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse114)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing southeast.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.


CADILLAC AVE
LAKELAND STREET
BIENVILLE BLVD
BIENVILLE BLVD
DAUPHIN ISLAND TOWN HALL
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
N
W
E
S

DAUPHIN ISLAND SCHOOL HOUSE
EAST ELEVATION

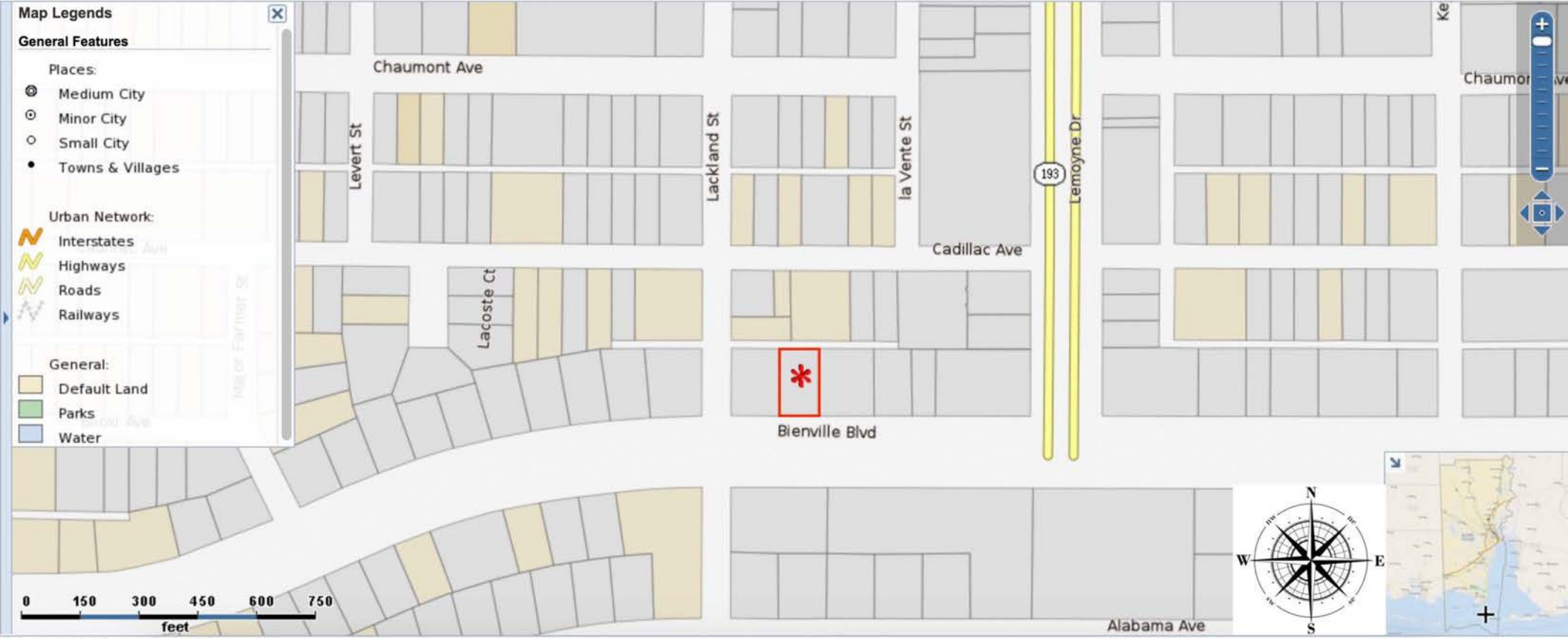
DAUPHIN ISLAND SCHOOL HOUSE
PLAN VIEW



DAUPHIN ISLAND SCHOOL HOUSE
NORTH ELEVATION

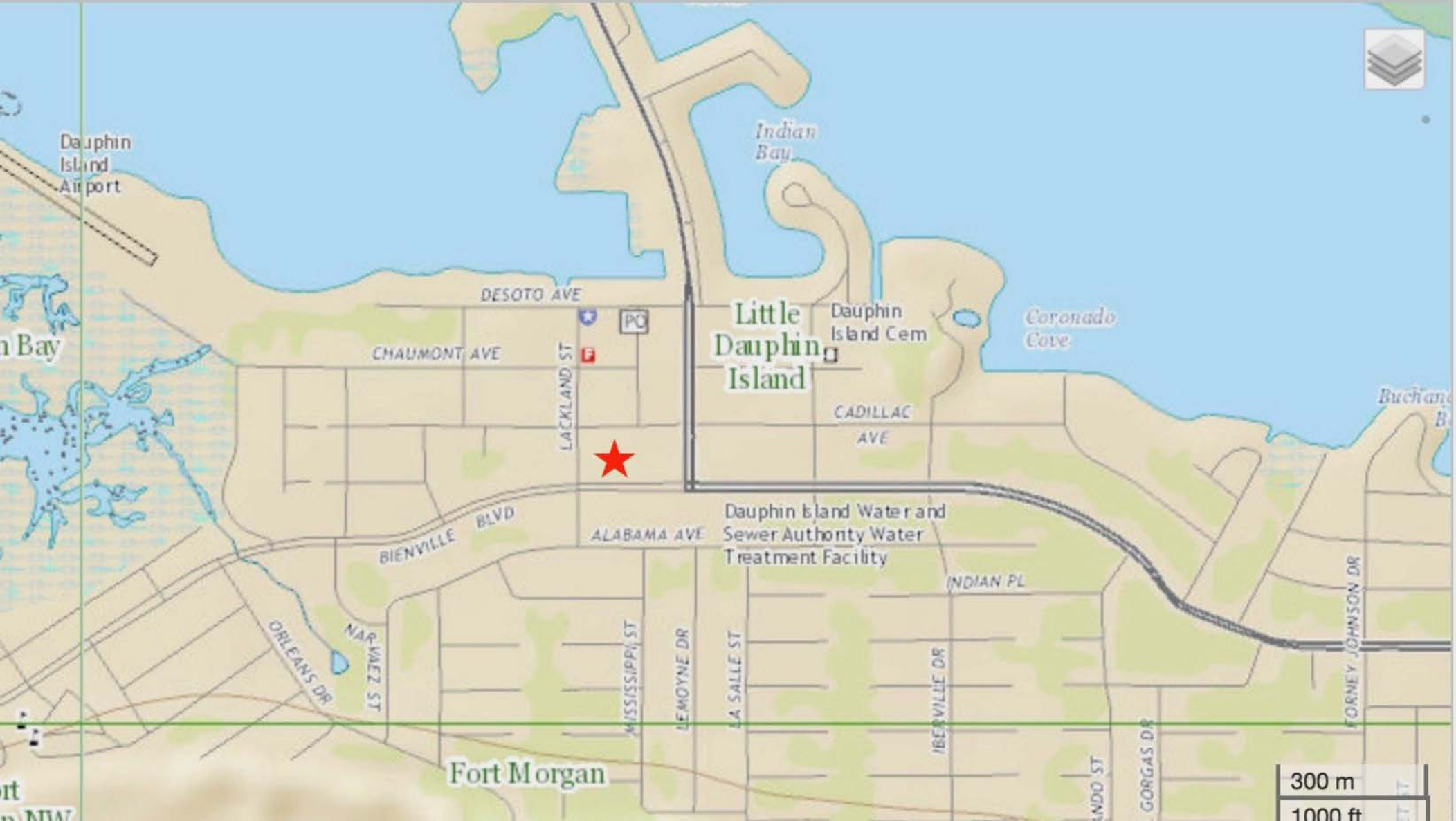
DAUPHIN ISLAND SCHOOL HOUSE
SOUTH ELEVATION

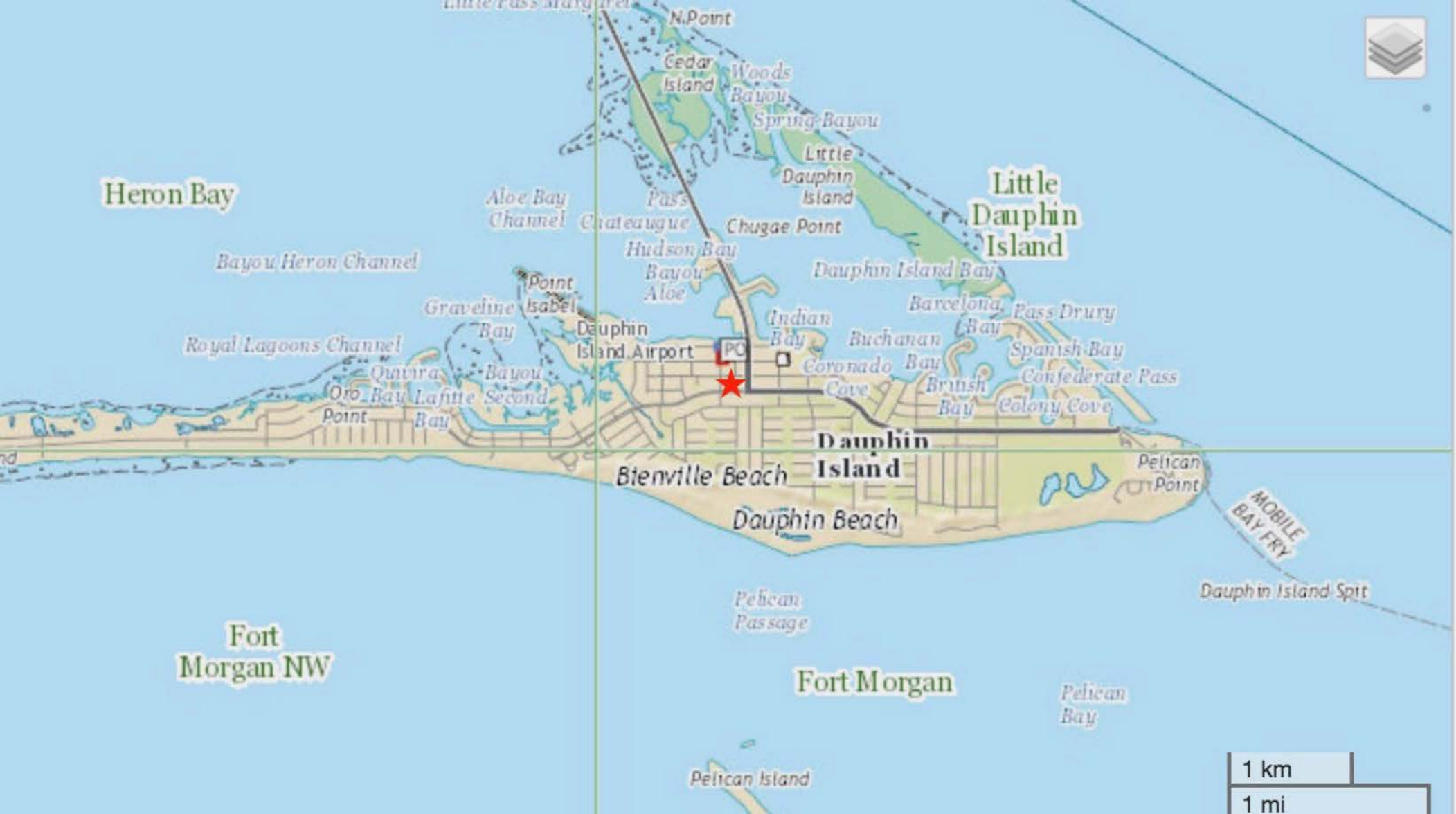
DAUPHIN ISLAND SCHOOL HOUSE
WEST ELEVATION

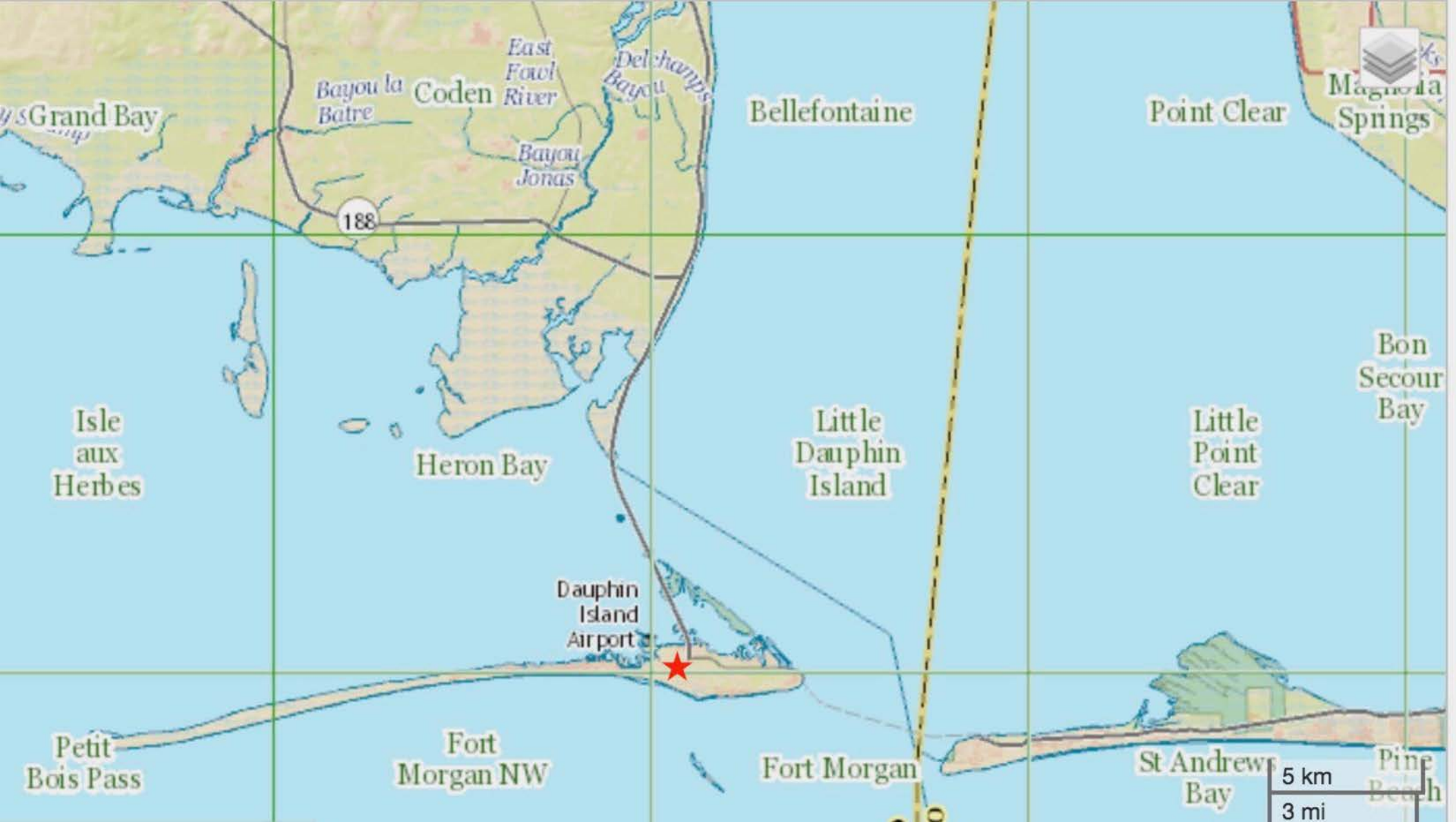


Copyright 2018 Property Research Partners LLC.

1. 1931 Location
2. 1956 Location
3. 2017 Location
193
LEMOYNE DR
Dauphin Island Airport
CADILLAC AVE
BIENVILLE BLVD
BIENVILLE BLVD
1
2
3
GULF OF MEXICO
Lat/Lng
30.2433, -88.1128
1000 m
2000 ft


Dauphin Island Airport
Indian Bay
DESOTO AVE
CHAUMONT AVE
LACKLAND ST
Little Dauphin Island
Dauphin Island Cem
Coronado Cove
CADILLAC AVE
BIENVILLE BLVD
ALABAMA AVE
Dauphin Island Water and Sewer Authority Water Treatment Facility
INDIAN PL
ORLEANS DR
NARVAEZ ST
MISSISSIPPI ST
LEMOYNE DR
LA SALLE ST
IBERVILLE DR
GORGAS DR
FORNEY JOHNSON DR
Fort Morgan
300 m
1000 ft


N.Point
Cedar Island
Woods Bayou
Spring Bayou
Little Dauphin Island
Little Dauphin Island
Heron Bay
Aloe Bay Channel
Pass Chateaugue
Chugae Point
Hudson Bay
Bayou Aloe
Bayou Heron Channel
Dauphin Island Bay
Point Isabel
Graveline Bay
Dauphin Island Airport
Indian Bay
Barcelona Bay
Pass Drury
Royal Lagoons Channel
Buchanan Bay
Spanish Bay
Coronado Cove
Confederate Pass
Quivira
Bayou
Oro Bay
Lafitte
Second Bay
Point
British Bay
Colony Cove
Dauphin Island
Bienville Beach
Pelican Point
Dauphin Beach
MOBILE BAY FRY
Dauphin Island Spit
Pelican Passage
Fort Morgan NW
Fort Morgan
Pelican Bay
Pelican Island
1 km
1 mi


Grand Bay
Bayou la Batre
Coden
East Fowl River
Delchamps Bayou
Bayou Jonas
188
Bellefontaine
Point Clear
Magnolia Springs
Bon Secour Bay
Isle aux Herbes
Heron Bay
Little Dauphin Island
Little Point Clear
Dauphin Island Airport
Petit Bois Pass
Fort Morgan NW
Fort Morgan
St Andrews Bay
Pine Beach
5 km
3 mi

Little Red
Schoolhouse

Little Red
Schoolhouse

Little Red
Schoolhouse

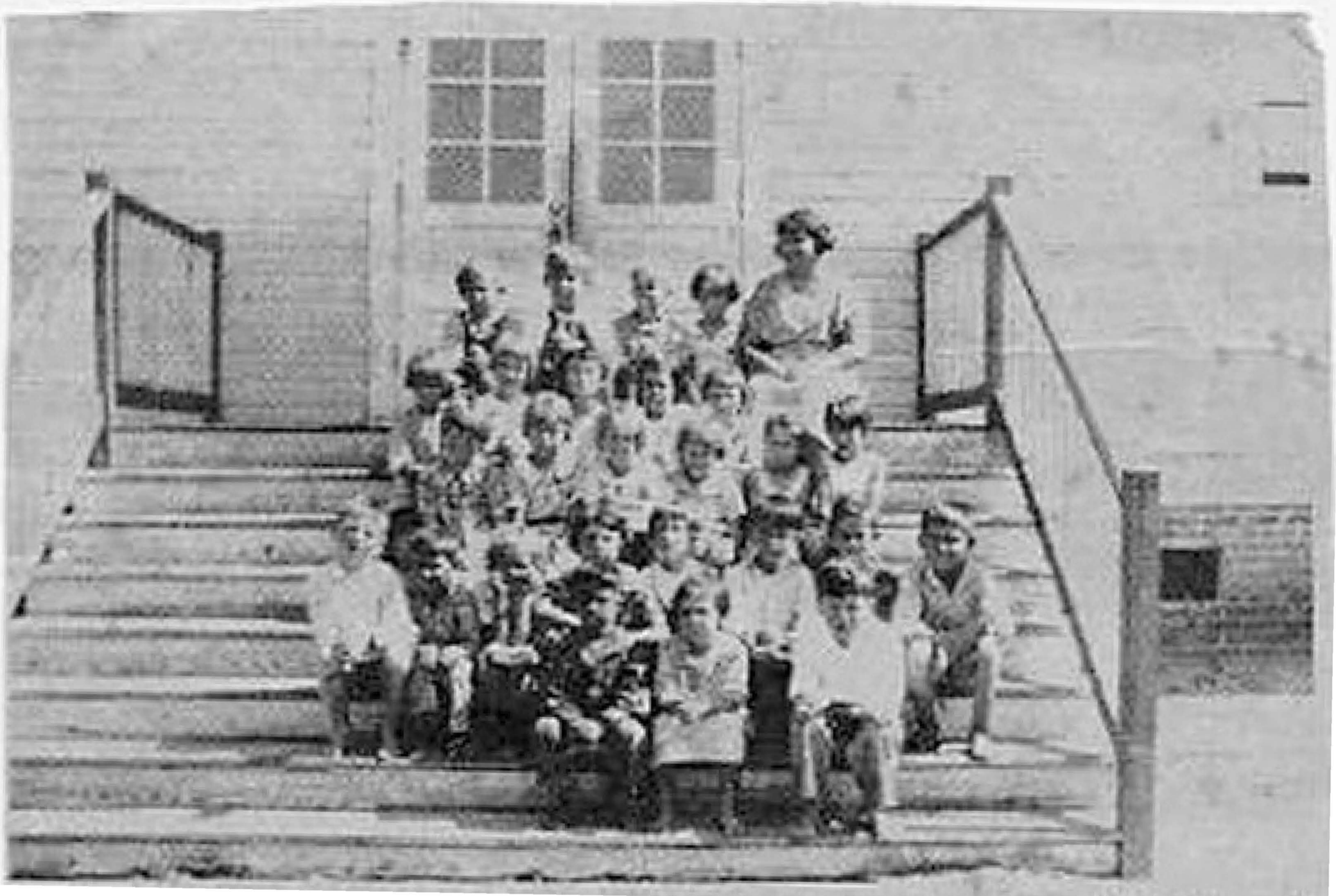
Future Home of
Dauphin Island
Little Red
Schoolhouse
COMMUNITY COMPLEX

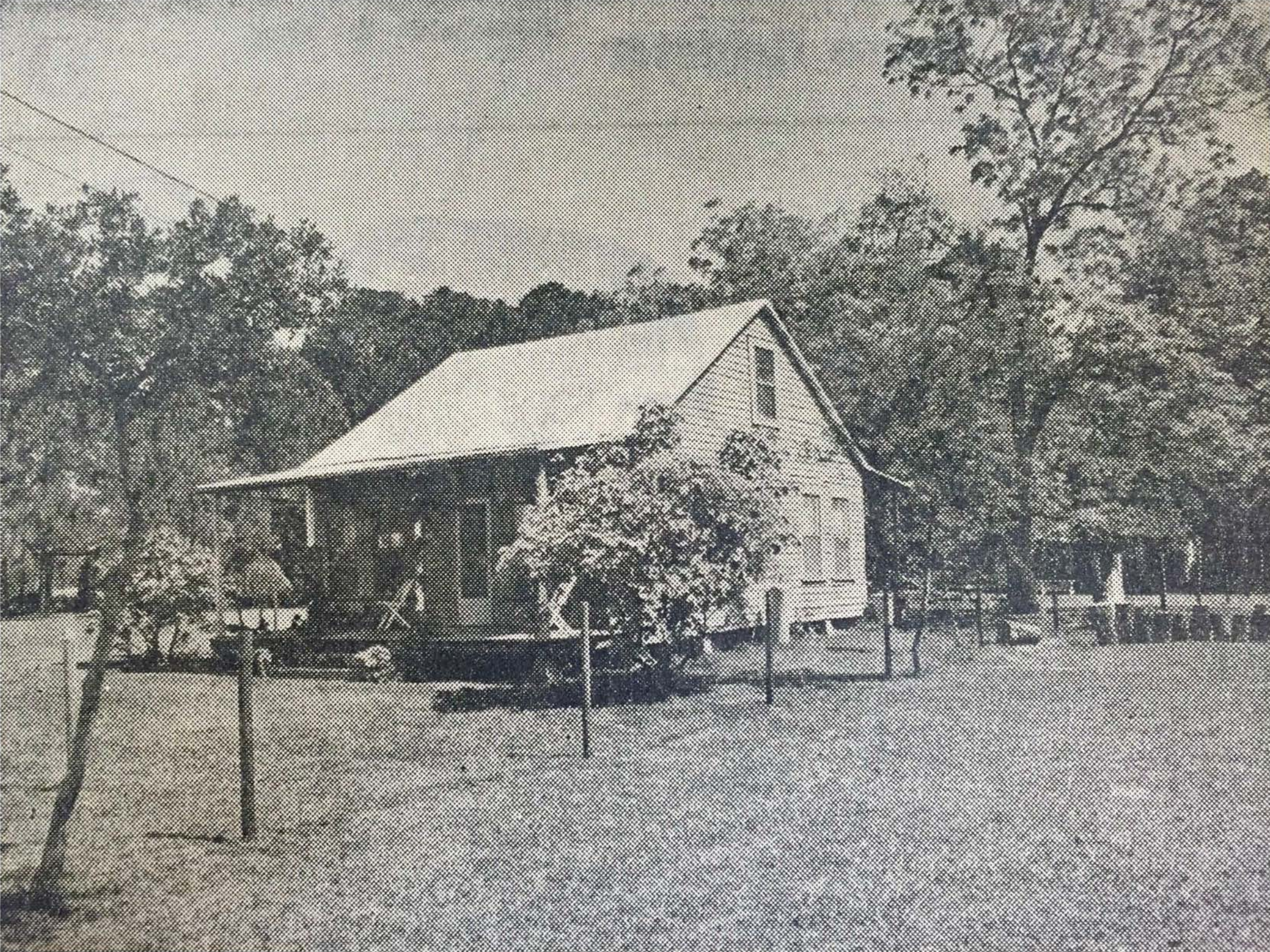
4020

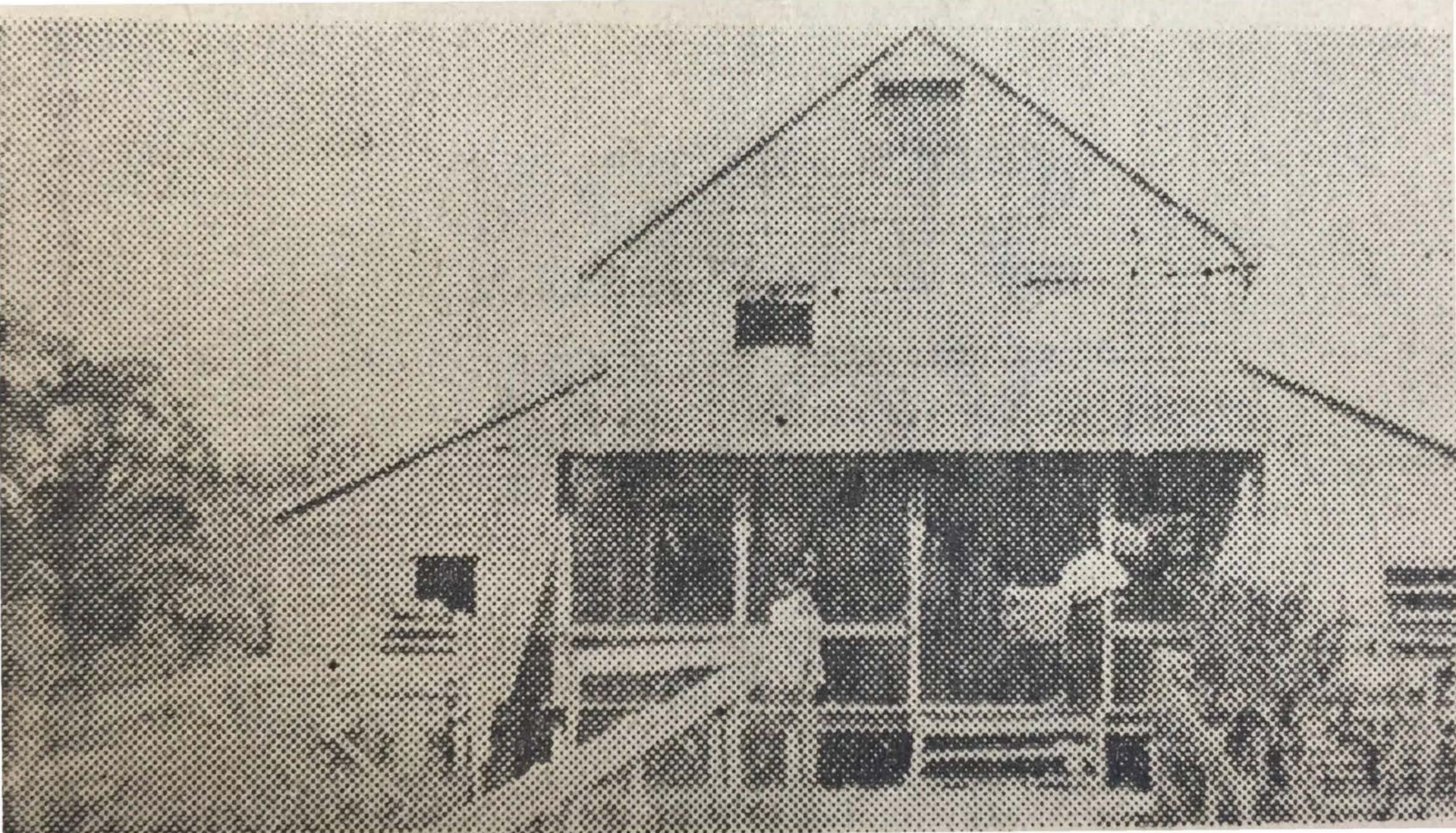
4020

Bathroom Rules
Behavioral Expectations
Be Respectful
• Wait your turn
• Keep your eyes in your stall
• Aim for the target
Bathroom Rules
Behavioral Expectations
Be Responsible
• Wash hands
• Put paper towels in the trash can
• Keep bathroom clean
TORK

EXIT







DOLPHIN ISLAND
ELEMENTARY

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.
Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission #2

Property Name: Dauphin Island School

Multiple Name:

State & County: ALABAMA, Mobile

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
~~3/26/2018~~ 6/22/18				

Reference number: RS100001878

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

X Accept ____ Return ____ Reject 6/28/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: POS: 1931-1967, AOS: Education, Local level.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Criterion A.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 6/28/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 2 2017
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 24, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Dauphin Island School
Dauphin Island, Mobile County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures

NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

SG-1878

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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.

RECEIVED
OCT 27 2017
Nat'l Reg. of Historic Places
Nat'l Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dauphin Island School

Other names/site number: Dauphin Island Little Red Schoolhouse, Dauphin Island Elementary School

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1300 Bienville Blvd.

City or town: Dauphin Island State: AL County: Mobile

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

Returned

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D**

Lee Anne Wofford /Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 10/24/2017

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Alabama Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Returned

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1		Total

Returned

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Returned

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsmen
MID-19th CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
WOOD/Weatherboard
ASPHALT/Shingles
GLASS/Windows
Aluminum/Windows
CMU/Piers

Returned

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Little Red Schoolhouse, also known as the Dauphin Island Elementary School or the Dauphin Island School, is presently located on Bienville Blvd. across the street from the Dauphin Island Town Hall on Dauphin Island, Alabama. The structure fronts onto Bienville Blvd. and is surrounded by a buffer of vegetation. Residences exist to the north of the structure. The historic schoolhouse remained an active portion of the public school campus from the date of construction in 1931 to 2016, at which time it was vacated in preparation for the structure to be relocated and repurposed as a public meeting/event space. The architecture of the schoolhouse incorporates a traditional early 20th Century rural schoolhouse design and floor plan with exterior elements of the Craftsman style with Greek Revival detailing. The structure is comprised of timber, resting on brick piers and a brick skirt, and featured aluminum windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Changes to the original structure include the current configuration of the entrance

awning, the Greek Revival detailing surrounding the front entrance, and the removal of all the original wood windows and insertion of contemporary aluminum windows. A rear cafeteria addition was added in 1991, however this feature was removed in 2017 before the structure was relocated to the current site. Despite being relocated twice, the majority of the original character has been maintained, both in terms of the interior and exterior. The basic original character of the structure is evident, along with a style that reflects the functional purpose of the structure.

Narrative Description

The first Dauphin Island Schoolhouse, no longer extant, was constructed in 1898 and was located on the southeast corner of Olive Avenue and 14 Street. (Archival photograph 7) The structure was constructed of wood with a side gable roof and a columned porch over the front entrance. The window arrangement included 6/6 double hung wood windows, place individually and not a in a row, with wood shutters for protection. The school rested on brick piers, approximately a foot off the ground, and transom windows were present over the primary and side entrances. The side entrance maintained a wooden, four paneled door, while the primary entrance featured a set of wooden four paneled doors. A small addition was constructed in 1904, however it was destroyed in the Hurricane of 1906. The addition was added once again in 1912. To the knowledge of the author of this report, rear and interior descriptions and images do not exist. The structure was constructed on land donated by the Gulf Land and Harbor Company.[1] The structure burned in 1929, making repurposing material impossible for the second structure. An article from the *Mobile Press-Register* acknowledged the fire and plans for the construction of the current building:

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> "Resumption of school work at Dauphin Island in less than two months became unlikely at the meeting of the school board yesterday. The board authorized steps to promptly begin to prepare plans and obtain bids for the erection of a four-room frame building to replace that recently destroyed by fire. Efforts to arrange for reopening of the school in temporary quarters during the interval of construction had been unsuccessful."[2]

The second Dauphin Island School, presently known as the Little Red Schoolhouse, was constructed in 1931 on the corner of Cadillac Ave. and Iberville Dr. The exterior of the structure, dating from construction until it was moved to the present location in 1956, maintained a simple tone, relying on the American Craftsman movement of the 1930's. Representative details included the hipped roof, centered primary entrance, contiguous rows and groupings of operable 9/9 windows, and exposed rafter tails. Shutters have never been part of the design. The cantilevered overhang covering the front entrance also maintained Craftsman brackets. The roof singles were comprised of asbestos cement shingles with terracotta ridge caps.[3] (Archival photograph 9) The original design also included a brick chimney and the structure rested on brick piers with a brick skirt that included vents. The only entrance was on the front elevation and consisted of a set of double doors, each with 6 divided portions of glass, and a set of stairs, flanked with wooden railings and spindles, allowing for access to the raised structure.

The interior of the schoolhouse originally contained a single hallway with access to two rooms on each side of the hallway and two bathrooms (girls and boys) in the rear of the structure. The basic floor plan is still intact with the exception of the classrooms accessed to the right after entering the school. This classroom has been converted into a Principal's Office, staff restroom, testing room, and conference room. The central hallway maintains eight original wood six-light transom windows for interior ventilation. The original ceiling has been covered throughout the structure and lowered with modern lights and paneling. While it is no known if all of the original ceiling and molding remains intact underneath the panels, portions of the original ceiling and molding are present in portions where tiles have been removed. The wood for the exterior shiplap siding was imported to Dauphin Island from Mobile, and local legend contends the first shipment of lumber sank in 1930. The three remaining classrooms maintain the original coat closets accessible through two doors, although some of the original openings entering these spaces have been covered with wood. Each coatroom as one narrow window for natural light. Although one coatroom has been removed, the original window opening remains, viewable from both the interior and exterior.

Exterior changes that occurred to the schoolhouse at various points after it was relocated to the second location on Bienville Blvd. in 1956. An archival photograph shows that by 1982, the primary entrance had been altered to include a Greek Revival detailing surrounding the door, a new multi-light transom above the double-door entrance, and a reconfiguration of the covering over the entrance (Archival photograph 10). The original Craftsman brackets and cantilevered condition of the covering had been replaced with a larger hipped roof, fascia boards and trim, and two cast-iron decorative support columns. Simple metal handrails and spindles replaced the original wood on the steps leading to the entrance. The original doors were still intact at this time. Another noticeable alteration by 1982 included the removal of the chimney and the addition of window air conditioner units. The school had also been painted red by this date. A series of ventilation/exhaust pipes had also been added to the roof (four visible).

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The entrance surrounding the detailing was changed again at some point between 1982 and 1986 (Archival photograph 8). The decorative cast-iron columns and metal railing and spindles were all replaced. The new arrangement included a simple non-decorative wood arrangement that met the same utilitarian purpose but lacked any distinguishing style or period. The original doors had also bee replaced by this period with a set of double doors, each with a single pane of glass as opposed to the original true-divided multi-light doors. A metal walkway covering was added to the front entrance c. 2010, however it has since been removed (Archival photograph 11)

A rear addition was added in 1991, as the *Azalea City News* reported that the structure was completed without raising local taxes. The rear addition was dedicated on May 31, 1991, at a total cost of $60,000 and totaling 1,500 square feet. "The idea for the addition of an all-purpose room began to take shape during the '85-'86 school year," according to building committee chairperson Martha Caldwell, "when members of the school's PTO worked 'long, hard hour sanding, painting, and sewing curtains' to get ready for the accreditation review by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS)." SACS required the extension for the Dauphin Island Elementary School to remain accredited. Fundraising and a grant of $51,000 from the Dauphin Island Property Owners Association secured the success of the expansion. The addition

was designed by Dauphin Island architect Bill Phillips. In response to fundraising for the addition, Phillips noted, "We don't always need to raise taxes; we need to raise people's spirits."[4] This 1991 addition was removed in 2017 in preparation for the relocation.

At some point in the recent past, probably during the 1991 expansion, all original wooden windows in the Little Red Schoolhouse were replaced with thin aluminum windows, fitting within original openings. Some of these window openings were covered with plywood and holes were cut in the plywood for window air conditioner units.

The Little Red School has retained historic integrity, both in terms of exterior detailing and the interior floor plan. Even when considering that the structure was moved in 1956, the interior floor plan has been slightly altered, all original windows have been removed, the entrance has been altered, and an addition was added in 1991, the structure still maintains the original historic integrity and character intended in the original design. The Greek Revival entrance alterations actually contribute to the historic integrity of the school when considering the architectural importance and the date of their inclusion. None of the aforementioned alterations presents a detrimental circumstance that would negate the historic integrity of the structure of compromise it from being listed as a contributing historic structure on the National Register of Historic Places.

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2017 Relocation:

The 1991 rear addition was removed prior to the 2017 relocation of the schoolhouse. The removal of the large multi-purpose room was undertaken without compromising the historic integrity and historic fabric of the original portions of the schoolhouse. Careful attention was paid to the rear openings, namely the rear elevation windows in the restrooms that have been covered, and the opening on the rear of the schoolhouse that was created to access the addition. Judging from archival photographs and existing architectural evidence (Archival photograph 6), the rear elevation originally maintained one window in each bathroom (allowing natural light above the sink) and at least one and no more than two windows between the bathroom windows. The bathroom windows openings and molding are still present, however the windows have been removed and replaced with drywall. The rear central windows are either covered with existing drywall or were removed to create interior access between the original schoolhouse and rear addition.

The method of relocating the structure required that the structure be disassembled into three sections at the conclusion of the removal of the rear 1991 addition. The three sections mirrored the divisions that were created when the schoolhouse was relocated in 1956, thus no additional or new cuts or alterations of the historic fabric were necessary. Exterior evidence of the cuts are noticeable by examining the trim above the windows and below the exposed roof rafter tails. Interior cuts are evident, either as open cuts in the wall or as trim, installed to hide the cuts. The cuts in the walls from 1956 are still visible and were easily accessed when the structure was disassembled.

Once the structure had been disassembled into three sections, each section was carefully transported on a flatbed truck from the previous location to the new site, a distance of approximately a mile. The structure was separated into three sections due to potential negative elements along the relocation route on Bienville Blvd. Elements included trees, power poles and power lines, and a narrow bridge. Attempting to relocate the schoolhouse as a single structure, or as two sections, would have created a potentially detrimental situation that could have had a permanent negative impact on the structure. The proximity of trees near Bienville Blvd. and the narrowness of the bridge on Bienville Blvd., located between Orleans Dr. and Omega St., prevented an option for relocating the structure as one building or in two pieces.

The 2017 relocation site for the Little Red Schoolhouse is located approximately one mile east from the previous location. The new site is currently an undeveloped green space, located between an undeveloped patch of woodlands to the north, Bienville Blvd. to the south, Lakeland St. to the west, and commercial development to the east. The size of the lot and lack of structures or encumbrances within the vicinity of the structure will allow the schoolhouse to return to a historic setting and context indicative of the period of construction in 1931. The original lot, located on the northwest corner of Cadillac Ave. and Iberville Dr., was more similar to the proposed location than the previous location of the schoolhouse near the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. By returning the school to the tradition commercial and residential center of Dauphin Island, the structure will return to a context complimentary of the original intent in 1931. Furthermore, the removal of the 1991 addition and reconstruction of the rear wall will compliment the original period of significance. No businesses, residences, or roads surrounding the proposed site present a situation where the historic structure will be negatively impacted, either by natural or manmade elements. The structure will actually be better protected from hurricanes in the new location as opposed to being located near the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico.

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The new foundation for the schoolhouse differs slightly from the previous foundation. In accordance with the attached stipulations by Charles Johnson, dated March 11, 2016, the new foundation will meet required hurricane wind and flood requirements. The proposed height of the structure on the new foundation is more in keeping with the original structure before it was relocated and lowered in 1956 (Archival photographs 1, 2, and 9).

The executed method of relocation, method of reassembling the structure, new site, and the removal of the existing rear addition have all been taken into consideration within the historic context of the structure. It is the opinion of the author of this report that none of the aforementioned factors should have a negative or permanent impact on the historic integrity of the Little Red Schoolhouse, thus maintaining the eligibility for the structure to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. By removing the rear 1991 addition and relocating the schoolhouse closer to the commercial and residential center of Dauphin Island, the historic integrity of the structure is actually increased.

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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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.

Returned

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
_1931-1967_

Significant Dates
_1931_(School constructed)
_1956_(School moved, Greek Revival features added soon thereafter)
_1991_(Rear cafeteria constructed)_
_2017_(Relocated to current site)_

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Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Bill Phillips (1991 rear addition)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Little Red Schoolhouse, also known historically as the Dauphin Island School, should be included on the National Register of Historic Places due to the local historical significance related to the function of the schoolhouse and the architectural periods of significance. Dating from construction in 1931, the schoolhouse has served as a local landmark on the Island, representing the only means for local education. The importance of maintaining a local center of learning has been challenged and threated for decades, both by manmade decisions and acts of nature, but the importance of the school to the local citizenry has not faltered. Furthermore, the Craftsman and Greek Revival detailing of the structure represents two distinct periods of architectural influence and significance. The schoolhouse stands as an architectural landmark on the Island. For all of these reasons, the structure will qualify under criteria A and C for the National Register of Historic Places.

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It should be noted that this property underwent a Section 106 Review prior to relocation in 2016.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Local Historical Significance

The town of Dauphin Island (incorporated in 1988) was a sleepy fishing, shrimping, and oystering village home to a population of a few hundred locals before the construction of the Gordon Person Bridge (now known as the Dauphin Island Bridge) in 1955. Prior to the completion of the bridge, the Island only contained a few vehicles (primarily for use by the military), the roads were grass, and the mail was delivered by boat. It was also home to one of Mobile County's last wooden schoolhouses. Dauphin Island took a giant leap forward into the Twentieth Century with the opening of the bridge on July 2, 1955. For the first time in history, traveling to Dauphin Island from south Mobile County no longer required boarding a boat or ferry, allowing quick access from Mobile. This public works project was the undeniable catalyst that changed Dauphin Island from an isolated coastal hamlet to a bustling weekend retreat for those form the mainland.[5]

The Mobile Chamber of Commerce can be credited with taking the lead on the modern development of Dauphine Island. Their efforts to fund the paving of streets on the Island in preparation for the bridge, continuous lobbying to fund the bridge, and system of selling lots for weekend beach houses has forever changed the social and cultural landscape of the community. Efforts to construct a bridge were noted in the *Mobile Press-Register* as early at 1948, calling "the village of Dauphin Island" a "forgotten Eden" on the Gulf Coast, consisting of approximately 175 inhabitants surrounded by 60 foot high sand dunes.[6] Two years earlier while visiting Mobile, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, "declared…that Dauphin Island holds promise of development as a 'great' resort."[7] Perhaps the earliest reference to the development potential of Dauphin Island came in the form of a c. 1920 promotional map, describing the community as the future "Atlantic City of the South." The map showed locations for casinos, hotels, and restaurants, but was about thirty-five years ahead of the times. The advertisement was meant to encourage interest in development and assured investors, "Official records show that this island has never suffered damage from flood or storm and has the only pine forest in this country between dunes and beach."[8]

With the assurance of the future bridge construction, by 1953 interest in buying and developing parcels of sand in preparation for the boom reached a fever pitch. Local Mobile columnist Mike McEvoy described the selling of land and interest in developing Dauphin Island resembling that of Boomers and Sooners, racing on their pony pulled schooners, while grabbing cheap and available land across the Midwest. "The opening of a new frontier is a rare thing in our fast moving day," McEvoy explained, "but that's just what happened Monday morning at Dauphin Island as hundreds of prospective property buyers sampled the blue-green Gulf Shore and tiptoed through the virgin timberland of this fabulous place." The article was referencing the 1,500 lots that went on sale at an average price of $2,000 on the morning of November 23, 1953.

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Aside from the hustle and excitement of developing the Island for weekend retreats and tourism, a local community continued to survive despite the threat of outside influences. Prior to the construction of the Dauphin Island Bridge, the community of Dauphin Island was a distinctly different place than today. Discussing the transition, one local commented to the *Mobile Press Register*, that Dauphin Island was a community "Where a door was rarely locked—until the summer of 1955."[10]

Prior to the modern development of the community, the Dauphin Island School was the only opportunity for education on the Island. Now iconic in appearance and firmly embed in the nostalgia of local Islanders, the historic schoolhouse represents a period of rural education in America prior to large campus developments and bussing after World War II. An undated article in the *Mobile Press-Register* addressed the school and how important it was to the community.

> "There are 33 pupils in the school, whose faculty is comprised of Mrs. Mallon and Mrs. Irma Collier. These teachers say they have no problems of discipline or of school attendance. Practically all children on the island go through seventh grade and a number of them leave the area for high school. Now there are five students in high school at Bayou la Batre, while Beverly Mallon is a student at Murphy, in Mobile. And Beverly is doing so well that she was exempt from her mid-term exams. But the two teachers have

their problems. Mrs. Mallon teaches the fourth grade through the seventh and Mrs. Collier, the first through the third. With such a load, it is necessary that they have class periods of 10, 15 and 20 minutes, as compared to 40 or 45 minutes in other schools."[11]

This article was probably published during the period of transition when the Dauphin Island Bridge was completed and potentially near 1956 when the school was relocated near the beach on Bienville Blvd. According to the same article, early settlers on Dauphin Island who benefited from the longevity of the school included "Ladnier, Mellon, Bosarge, Collier, Previto, Sprinkle, Steiner, Houston, Vaughan, White, Patronase," many of which immigrated from Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. The reason for relocating the school to a lot sandwiched between the Isle Dauphine Club and the Bienville Casino is not entirely clear, but the purpose more than likely relates to the speculation that the original lot would become more valuable as a residential investment property. One thing is clear, the importance of the school to the local community was and is founded in the self-reliant tone of local residents. As opposed to weekenders and vacationers who did not permanently reside on the Island, the schoolhouse represents the soul of a local community that does not want to send their children over 20 miles to the mainland of Mobile County for their elementary education.

A c. 1945 handwritten document in the archives of Barton Academy in Mobile described the furnishings of the Dauphin Island Schoolhouse as "modern equipment" and noted that the library contained over 400 books, most of which were obtained between 1915 and 1940. Other "one room" schoolhouses listed in Mobile during the 1940's included Baker, Calvert, Saraland, and the Old Williams School. All of these other "one room" schools were much smaller than Dauphin Island and did not present the same architectural refinement, according to the description. Often these schools were constructed with logs and only maintained one or two windows. Most had few desks and did not maintain a library.[12]

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The support of Barton Academy, the home offices of the Mobile County School board at the time, was remembered by those affiliated with the Dauphin Island School. Mrs. Joyce Collier Hovell, who attended the Dauphin Island School from 1941-1946, and later became a local teacher, stated, "Barton always took care of us here on the Island."[13] It was also common for administrators from Barton Academy to visit the school once a month or at least once a quarter. Mrs. Calvin Akridge, principal and teacher at the Dauphin Island School during the 1970's, said "We had tremendous cooperation from Barton, the Board and our area superintendent."[14]

An article in the *Mobile Press-Register* in 1971 explained the importance of the school to the community by laying out the timeline of events that led to the closing of the school 1969. The school was closed by a district court order due to issues of desegregating public schools in Alabama. The school was reopened in 1970, "and the people of Dauphin Island are now determined the school will remain open and on Dauphin Island and will not go the way of the casino." The article continues, "The school is not truly a one-room school house, but it has the mood and feeling of one and the fact that all elementary grades, one through six, are taught there under the supervision of only one fulltime teacher makes it, in essence and concept, of the now vanishing one-room variety." At the time the total student population totaled 20 pupils, but the PTA maintained a substantial membership of parents but also concerned local citizens. PTA

members held "square dances and dinners" to raise money for the school and for supplies. The Kiwanis club voluntarily raised money to install a basketball court. While some schools in Alabama were closed in 1969 because they refused to comply with the order of desegregation, the articles noted that this was not an issue on Dauphin Island as segregation was not enforced because "There were simply on Negro children on the Island" according to Mrs. Mellon, a retired teacher at the school for 17 years.[15]

In addition to local partnerships and fundraisers to keep the school open, Mrs. Mellon recalled having to cut her own firewood on site to heat the school in the winter. The heating system was later converted to coal burning units. At the school's peak, the student population reached 70 students. [16]

In addition to the threat of closing the Dauphin Island School, natural shifts of sand and hurricanes on Dauphin Island also posed a constant threat. In a 1973 *Mobile Press-Register* article entitled "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened," issues of the shifting natural landscape were addressed. "Each year sand drifts closer to the back door of Dauphin Island School," the article noted, "and portions of the back fence already are covered." Natural elements considered, the greater fear was the encroachment of "outside people" as the parents of the schoolchildren were "far more concerned about keeping open their school with 54 students that about the shifting sand." In an apt description, the article described the local interest in the school and campaigns to protect it "like a hen would her chicks."[17]

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The same article continued with a historical note about the property and clarified that the "Little Red Schoolhouse" was painted red after it was relocated to the site near the Gulf of Mexico. The color was made at the request of Mrs. Tina Brown who was principal at this time. The school was described as "like no other in the school system" and "almost a remnant of the past." At the time of the article, the interior featured "two classrooms, a library, and a cafeteria" and teachers utilized the coat rooms as private offices. The cafeteria did not feature a kitchen.[18]

The historic schoolhouse remained an active facility as part of the Dauphin Island Elementary School campus until the end of the 2016 school year. Prior to closing, the interior featured a cafeteria (within the 1991 rear addition), three classrooms, and various office and administrative spaces located within the space of an original classroom. Presently the Dauphin Island Elementary School maintains approximately 120 students.

In January 2017, the 1991 rear non-historic addition was removed from the schoolhouse in anticipation of relocating the schoolhouse. In February 2017, the schoolhouse was cut into three pieces, following the original cut lines of the previous relocation. The schoolhouse was then transported, one section at a time, on a flatbed truck to the new location on Bienville Blvd, approximately one mile from the previous location. Once on the site, the schoolhouse was placed on CMU piers to meet FEMA flood code, and reassembled. The US Army Corps of Engineers prepared the new site prior to relocation. The property is currently owned and operated by the Town of Dauphin Island. Fundraising efforts are underway to fully restore the property and open the facility as a community center and meeting hall.

Architectural Importance

The architectural culture of Dauphin Island, dating from mid-19th century settlements until the construction of the Dauphin Island Bridge in 1955, was comprised of simple rural timber construction. Many of the earliest residences were constructed using driftwood that had been found on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This wood was particularly good for local construction because the saltwater preserved the wood, preventing insect damage and damage from the heat and exposure. One of the earliest extant example of domestic construction was featured in the Mobile Press-Register in 1968. Described as the "Home of Mr. and Mrs. Delmas Grafton of Mobile," two-story residence was built entirely of driftwood with no two planks in the attic being the same size. The house was located at what was the east end of the old village, known as "Sumplace." The residence, typical of the Creole Cottage and Gulf Coast cottage periods, maintained the typical plan of a side-gabled cottage, complete with a sizeable front and rear porch. The house rested on piers. (Archival photograph 3)

Another c. 1900 structure was the general store, "built atop the Indian mounds, facing north." The caption described the importance of the store to Island living and the use of the shell mounds for subsistence. "Behind the store in the bowl formed by the mounds," the article continued, "a storekeeper grew okra, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, green beans, cabbage, and other truck garden vegetables planted by most of the islanders. The timber frame general store was indicative of rural commercial stores in Alabama during the period and featured a sizeable front porch for patrons to enjoy. (Archival photograph 4)

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Another article from the Mobile Press-Register in 1[illegible] featured a series on Dauphin Island. Perhaps featuring the Island in perpetration for the construction of the bridge, the article described a photograph of two "dwellings" as "typical" of "the homes in the quaint village on Dauphin Island. (Archival photograph 5) The two residences are constructed of timber, although they each represent different periods of construction. The house on the left is more typical of a Creole Cottage or Gulf Coast Cottage, typically constructed before the 20th century. The house on the right however maintains elements of a Craftsman era bungalow, made popular during the 1930's.

The architectural tradition of timber frame construction on piers continued with the construction of the Dauphin Island schoolhouse in 1931. The schoolhouse incorporates a traditional early 20th Century rural schoolhouse design and floor plan with exterior elements of the Craftsman style with Greek Revival detailing. The structure is comprised of timber, resting on brick piers and a brick skirt, and features aluminum windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Changes to the original structure include the current configuration of the entrance awning, the Greek Revival detailing surrounding the front entrance, the removal of all the original wood windows and insertion of contemporary aluminum windows, and rear addition. The existing rear addition was added in 1991 and will not be included in the relocation of the schoolhouse.

Representative details of the Craftsman style include the hipped roof, shiplap siding, centered primary entrance, wooden brackets, contiguous rows and groupings of operable 9/9 windows, and exposed rafter tails. Shutters have never been part of the design. The cantilevered overhang

covering the front entrance also maintained Craftsman brackets. The roof singles were comprised of asbestos cement shingles with terracotta ridge caps. (2) (Archival photograph 9) The original design also included a brick chimney and the structure rested on brick piers with a brick skirt that included vents. The only entrance was on the front elevation and consisted of a set of double doors, each with 6 divided portions of glass, and a set of stairs, flanked with wooden railings and spindles, allowing for access to the raised structure.

Greek Revival detailing was added to the entrance at some point after the school was relocated to the beachfront lot. The detailing includes a multi-light transom window, fluted pilasters, and architrave above the transom. The removal of the simple cantilevered entrance covering with a heavy, detailed and columned replacement, also supports the Greek Revival transition. The full-height entry porch, while lacking in detailing like column capitals, nevertheless supports the transition to Greek Revival in form and taste. [19]

Returned

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 24, 1909
2. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
3. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
4. *Azalea City News and Review*, June 13, 1991
5. *Dauphin Island News*. "Club Builds Two Needed Additions," October 25, 1957.
6. *Mobile Press Register*, June 20, 1948.
7. *Mobile Press Register*. "Dauphin Island Seen as a resort," Dec 7, 1946.
8. Promotional Map, "Dauphin City on the Gulf. The 'Atlantic City' of the South". Mobile Public Library, History & Genealogical Division.
9. *Mobile Press-Register*. "Toastin' the Town, Mike McEvoy," November 24, 1953.
10. *Mobile Press-Register*, Sunday, May 12, 1968
11. Undated and unknown article found in the Archives of the Mobile Library. Probably *Mobile Press-Register*. Certainly prior to 1955 bridge.
12. *History of Our Schools*. C. 1945. Benton Academy Archives.
13. Interview with Joyce Collier Hovell, Dauphin Island, Alabama. May 11, 1988.
14. *Mobile County News*, August 14, 1980.
15. *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
16. *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
17. *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
18. *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
19. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2003. pp. 179-188

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Archival Photographs:

1. Photo taken of all students on the front steps, 1932. Original location. Note the lack of detailing around the door. Archives of Mobile Library.
2. Photo taken of all students on the front steps, 1936. Original location. Note the lack of detailing around the door. Archives of Mobile Library.
3. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, May 12, 1968. Photo caption reads as follows: "TYPICAL OF EARLY ISLAND DWELLINGS: Is the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Delmas Grafton of Mobile. One of the oldest houses on the island, this two-story residence was built entirely of driftwood (defined by islanders as lumber washed ashore and found, naturally seasoned with salt, making the wood weather and insect resistant). No two planks in the attic are the same size. Located at what was the east end of the old village, "Sumplace" is being restored to resemble an authentic island home."

4. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, May 12, 1968. Photo caption reads as follows: "WHAT ISLANDERS HAD IN STORE: This two-story structure was built atop the Indian mounds, facing north. Behind the store in the bowl formed by the mounds, a storekeeper grew okra, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, green beans, cabbage, and other truck garden vegetables planted by most of the islanders.
5. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, November 15, 1953. Photo caption reads as follows: "TYPICAL OF HOMES in the quaint village on Dauphin Island are the dwellings pictured above."
6. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971.
7. Photograph of the original 1898 school. Photo taken prior to the construction of the second school in 1931. Archives of Mobile Library.
8. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 1986. Archives of Mobile Library.
9. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, dated between construction in 1931 and 1956. Located on the original location. Archives of Mobile Library.
10. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 1982. Archives of Mobile Library.
11. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 2014. Archives of Mobile Library.

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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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.614 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.254611 Longitude: -88.114282
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Returned

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Red Schoolhouse was relocated in 2017 to a site approximately one mile from the previous location on Bienville Blvd. The structure is now located across the street from the current Dauphin Island Town Hall with access to the schoolhouse entrance from Bienville Blvd. The boundaries include the following parameters:
North: Undeveloped woodlands
South: Bienville Blvd
East: Open green space
West: Residences

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based on the legal size of the lot. The Schoolhouse lot is less than an acre in size and fronts onto Bienville Blvd.

Returned

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen McNair, Ph.D.
organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.
street & number: 2151 Government Street
city or town: Mobile state: AL
zip code: 36606
e-mail smcnair@mcnairhp.com
telephone: (334) 303-3029
date: June 5, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Returned

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Dauphin Island Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity:	Dauphin Island
County:	Mobile County
State:	Alabama
Photographer:	Stephen McNair
Date Photographed:	March 31, 2017
Location of original digital file:	2151 Government Street, Mobile, AL, 36606

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse1)
Exterior. Primary entrance. Greek Revival detailing. Camera facing north.

Photo #2 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse2)
Exterior. Primary entrance, double doors. Greek Revival detailing. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #3 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse3)
Exterior. Primary entrance, ceiling of porch. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #4 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse4)
Exterior. Primary entrance, ceiling of porch. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #5 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse5)
Exterior. Primary entrance, wood stairs leading from ground to porch. Camera facing west.

Photo #6 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse6)
Exterior. Porch supports and portion of façade. Side lot in view. Camera facing east.

Photo #7 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse7)
Exterior. Lot in front of the schoolhouse and to the east. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing southeast.

Returned

Photo #8 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse8)
Exterior. Lot in front of the schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view and Dauphin Island Town Hall. Camera facing south.

Photo #9 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse9)
Exterior. Lot in front of the schoolhouse and to the west. Bienville Blvd. in view and Dauphin Island Town Hall. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #10 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse10)
Exterior. Lot to the west of the schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing west.

Photo #11 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse11)
Exterior. Lot to the west of the schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing west.

Photo #12 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse12)
Exterior. Lot to the east of the schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing east.

Photo #13 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse13)
Exterior. Lot to the east of the schoolhouse. Camera facing east.

Photo #14 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse14)
Exterior. Lot to the west of the schoolhouse. Camera facing west.

Photo #15 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse15)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Camera facing north.

Photo #16 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse16)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse and west elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #17 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse17)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse and east elevation. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #18 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse18)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Greek Revival detailing and porch in view. Camera facing north.

Photo #19 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse19)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Greek Revival detailing and porch in view. Double windows. Camera facing north.

Photo #20 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse20)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse, double windows. Camera facing north.

Photo #21 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse21)
Exterior. Front CMU piers of schoolhouse. Camera facing north.

Returned

Photo #22 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse22)
Exterior. Front CMU piers of schoolhouse and new stairs leading to primary entrance. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #23 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse23)
Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #24 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse24)
Exterior. CMU piers and wood bracing underneath the structure. Camera facing east.

Photo #25 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse25)
Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #26 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse26)
Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #27 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse27)
Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #28 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse28)
Exterior. West elevation, rear portion of building. Camera facing east.

Photo #29 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse29)
Exterior. West elevation CMU piers. Camera facing east.

Photo #30 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse30)
Exterior. North and West elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #31 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse31)
Exterior. North elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo #32 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse32)
Exterior. North elevation and CMU piers. Camera facing south.

Photo #33 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse33)
Exterior. North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #34 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse34)
Exterior. North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #35 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse35)
Exterior. East elevation, rear of building. Camera facing west.

Photo #36 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse36)
Exterior. Side lot to the east of the structure and residence to the rear of the property. Camera facing north.

Returned

Photo #37 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse37)
Exterior. Side lot to the east of the structure. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #38 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse38)
Exterior. East elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #39 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse39)
Exterior. Side lot to the east of the structure. Camera facing east.

Photo #40 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse40)
Exterior. East elevation. Evidence of where the schoolhouse was cut to be moved. Camera facing west.

Photo #41 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse41)
Exterior. East elevation. Evidence of where the schoolhouse was cut to be moved. Camera facing west.

Photo #42 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse42)
Exterior. East elevation windows. Camera facing west.

Photo #43 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse43)
Exterior. CMU piers and wood bracing underneath the structure. Camera facing west.

Photo #44 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse44)
Exterior. East elevation windows. Camera facing west.

Photo #45 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse45)
Exterior. East elevation windows. Camera facing west.

Photo #46 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse46)
Exterior. South and east elevations and lot to the east of the schoolhouse. Camera facing north.

Photo #47 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse47)
Exterior. South and east elevations. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #48 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse48)
Exterior. Front façade and lot between Bienville Blvd and schoolhouse. Lot to the west of the schoolhouse in view. Camera facing west.

Photo #49 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse49)
Exterior. South elevation of schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing north.

Photo #50 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse50)
Exterior. South elevation of schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing north.

Photo #51 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse51)
Interior. Boys bathroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #52 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse52)
Interior. Boys bathroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #53 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse53)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #54 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse54)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #55 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse55)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #56 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse56)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing north.

Photo #57 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse57)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing east.

Returned

Photo #58 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse58)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Tile floor. Camera facing east.

Photo #59 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse59)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #60 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse60)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #61 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse61)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #62 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse62)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #63 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse63)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #64 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse64)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #65 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse65)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #66 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse66)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #67 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse67)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #68 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse68)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #69 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse69)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #70 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse70)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing east.

Photo #71 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse71)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #72 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse72)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Returned

Photo #73 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse73)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #74 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse74)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #75 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse75)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing north.

Photo #76 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse76)
Interior. Classroom. Cut where the schoolhouse was placed into pieces for the relocation. Camera facing east.

Photo #77 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse77)
Interior. Classroom. Cut where the schoolhouse was placed into pieces for the relocation. Camera facing east.

Photo #78 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse78)
Interior. Classroom. Cut where the schoolhouse was placed into pieces for the relocation. Camera facing west.

Returned

Photo #79 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse79)
Interior. Classroom. Coat Closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #80 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse80)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #81 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse81)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #82 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse82)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #83 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse83)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing west.

Photo #84 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse84)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #85 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse85)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #86 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse86)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #87 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse87)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing east.

Photo #88 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse88)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #89 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse89)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #90 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse90)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing east.

Photo #91 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse91)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing west.

Photo #92 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse92)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #93 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse93)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing west.

Photo #94 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse94)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #95 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse95)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing south.

Photo #96 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse96)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing south.

Photo #97 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse97)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing south.

Photo #98 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse98)
Interior. Hallway. Cut. Camera facing east.

Photo #99 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse99)
Interior. Hallway. Cut. Camera facing south.

Photo #100 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse100)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #101 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse101)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing south.

Returned

Photo #102 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse102)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing south.

Photo #103 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse103)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #104 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse104)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing south.

Photo #105 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse105)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #106 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse106)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #107 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse107)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Cut where schoolhouse was moved in pieces. Camera facing east.

Photo #108 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse108)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Cut where schoolhouse was moved in pieces. Camera facing east.

Returned

Photo #109 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse109)
Interior. Storage closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #110 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse110)
Interior. Storage closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #111 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse111)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #112 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse112)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #113 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse113)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing south.

Photo #114 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse114)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #115 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse115)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing west.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Returned

[1] *Mobile Press-Register*, October 24, 1909
[2] *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
[3] *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
[4] *Azalea City News and Review*, June 13, 1991
[5] *Dauphin Island News*. "Club Builds Two Needed Additions," October 25, 1957.
[6] *Mobile Press Register*, June 20, 1948.
[7] *Mobile Press Register*. "Dauphin Island Seen as a resort," Dec 7, 1946.
[8] Promotional Map, "Dauphin City on the Gulf. The 'Atlantic City' of the South". Mobile Public Library, History & Genealogical Division.
[9] *Mobile Press-Register*. "Toastin' the Town, Mike McEvoy," November 24, 1953.
[10] *Mobile Press-Register*, Sunday, May 12, 1968
[11] Undated and unknown article found in the Archives of the Mobile Library. Probably *Mobile Press-Register*. Certainly prior to 1955 bridge.
[12] *History of Our Schools*. C. 1945. Barton Academy Archives.
[13] Interview with Joyce Collier Hovell, Dauphin Island, Alabama. May 11, 1988.
[14] *Mobile County News*, August 14, 1980.
[15] *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
[16] *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
[17] *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
[18] *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
[19] McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2003. pp. 179-188

Returned

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Dauphin Island School

Multiple Name:

State & County: ALABAMA, Mobile

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
10/27/2017	11/14/2017	11/29/2017	12/11/2017	

Reference number: SG100001878

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

__ Appeal	__ PDIL	X Text/Data Issue
__ SHPO Request	__ Landscape	X Photo
__ Waiver	__ National	__ Map/Boundary
__ Resubmission	__ Mobile Resource	__ Period
__ Other	__ TCP	__ Less than 50 years
	__ CLG	

_____ Accept __X__ Return _____ Reject __12/11/2017__ Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/11/17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : ~~No~~ yes see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Dauphin Island School

Property Location: Mobile Co., AL

Reference Number: SG-1878

Date of Return: December 15, 2017

Reasons for Return

The nomination is being returned for substantive and technical corrections.

The school is being individually nominated at the local level under Criteria A, for the area of significance of education. The period of significance is 1931-1967. The property has been moved twice on Dauphin Island, once in 1956 and most recently in 2017.

Issues

Section 7.

The narrative description would benefit from editing to provide better clarity. The school is considered a 1931 bungalow with a central-hall plan. The narrative provides a detail description of the property and changes that have been made; however, none of the archival photographs referenced were included with the submitted documentation. There are also too many current photographs of the property showing redundant details or that are not useful in providing a visual representation of the property (e.g. Photo #109). Please limit the photographs to those that best illustrate the current condition of the school and support the historic qualities that are discussed in Section 7 and Section 8. Renumber the photographs that are selected and start with a photo showing the school from the street on its current site (e.g. photograph 15 or 16). Arrange representative photos and create a new photo log.

The architectural classification is simply "Bungalow" and not "Craftsman." Drop "Craftsman" from the classification section on page 5 and in the summary paragraph.

The period of significance for this property is 1931-1967. Note that any changes and alterations made after this period are nonhistoric. Describe the changes to the front entrance as "classical" and drop "Greek Revival" from the classification and description. On page 8, it is unclear exactly when the front entrance alterations occurred. The fact that school has been moved and historic fabric lost or replaced does have a negative impact on the school's historic integrity. The purpose of the description is to highlight what aspects still remain and support the significance of this property as an elementary school. The remaining exterior and interior historic materials, the floor plan, workmanship, feeling, and association should be emphasized. On page 8, in the third paragraph, the property is not considered "a contributing historic structure" rather, this is a nomination for an *individual* listing of a building in the National Register.

Section 8.

The focus of Section 8 is to make the case for significance of this school under Criterion A, for education during the period 1931-1967. The summary paragraph and subsequent supporting paragraphs should focus on the role this school played in public education on Dauphin Island and its "significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history…". The summary paragraph should also point out that it was the only elementary school on the island and was in use up until 2016.

Please refer to the National Register Bulletin, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," pages 45-51, on how to write a statement of significance narrative. In the area of education, the bulletin guidance describes this subject as, "The process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study." Therefore, with the Dauphin Island School, throughout its historic period of significance, how was this accomplished? While an educational argument is partially made on page 13, the narrative needs further elaboration. Explain how it was a "local center of learning" and provide a general idea of the educational curriculum. What was the general student population throughout the period of significance? Was the school always located within walking distance to everyone on the island, and what if anything was made available to students for playgrounds at its previous locations? What other public buildings were on the island during this time period and/or did the school have a multipurpose use for the community?

Technical Issues

The historic name should be used in the headers of the nomination. Please correct.

Section 8, pages 10-11, drop "Criterion C" from the form. Significant dates need to fall within the period of significance. Drop "Bill Phillips" as the Architect/Builder.

In Section 8, page 13, it notes, "an undated article in the *Mobile Press-Register…*"; however, the bibliography uses "*probably* the Mobile Press-Register." Which is it?

Please provide the archival photographs and reduce the number of current photographs to those that are most useful. Some of the current photographs are also missing. It would also be helpful to key the current photographs to a site plan and interior floor plan to better understand the Section 7 narrative description.

Supporting documentation is missing. Please provide a 2017 photo of the school before it was moved to its current location. Provide a geographical map showing the property's new location and a Google aerial map showing the two former locations of the school.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Lisa Deline
Historian, National Register of Historic Places
Lisa_Deline@nps.gov

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

RECEIVED 2280
MAR 26 2018
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 8, 2018

Ms. Lisa Deline
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Deline:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Dauphin Island School
Dauphin Island, Mobile County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Returned

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsmen
MID-19th CENTURY/Classical

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
WOOD/Weatherboard
ASPHALT/Shingles
GLASS/Windows
Aluminum/Windows
CMU/Piers

Returned

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Little Red Schoolhouse, also known as the Dauphin Island Elementary School or the Dauphin Island School, is presently located on Bienville Blvd. across the street from the Dauphin Island Town Hall on Dauphin Island, Alabama. The structure fronts onto Bienville Blvd. and is surrounded by a buffer of vegetation. Residences exist to the north of the structure. The historic schoolhouse was constructed in 1931 as the only education based structure on Dauphin Island and remained in use until 2016, at which time it was vacated in preparation for the structure to be relocated and repurposed as a public meeting/event space. The architecture of the schoolhouse incorporates a traditional early 20th Century rural schoolhouse design and floor plan with exterior elements of the Craftsman style with Classical detailing. The structure is comprised of timber, resting on brick piers and a brick skirt, and featured aluminum windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Changes to the original structure include the current configuration of the entrance awning,

the Classical detailing surrounding the front entrance, and the removal of all the original wood windows and insertion of contemporary aluminum windows. A rear cafeteria addition was added in 1991, however this feature was removed in 2017 before the structure was relocated to the current site. Despite being relocated twice, the majority of the original character has been maintained, both in terms of the interior and exterior. The basic original character of the structure is evident, along with a style that reflects the functional purpose of the structure.

Narrative Description

The first Dauphin Island Schoolhouse, no longer extant, was constructed in 1898 and was located on the southeast corner of Olive Avenue and 14 Street. (Archival photograph 7) The structure was constructed of wood with a side gable roof and a columned porch over the front entrance. The window arrangement included 6/6 double hung wood windows, place individually and not a in a row, with wood shutters for protection. The school rested on brick piers, approximately a foot off the ground, and transom windows were present over the primary and side entrances. The side entrance maintained a wooden, four paneled door, while the primary entrance featured a set of wooden four paneled doors. A small addition was constructed in 1904, however it was destroyed in the Hurricane of 1906. The addition was added once again in 1912. To the knowledge of the author of this report, rear and interior descriptions and images do not exist. The structure was constructed on land donated by the Gulf Land and Harbor Company.[1] The structure burned in 1929, resulting in an impossibility for repurposing materials for the second structure. An article from the *Mobile Press-Register* acknowledged the fire and plans for the construction of the current building:

> "Resumption of school work at Dauphin Island in less than two months became unlikely at the meeting of the school board yesterday. The board authorized steps to promptly begin to prepare plans and obtain bids for the erection of a four-room frame building to replace that recently destroyed by fire. Efforts to arrange for reopening of the school in temporary quarters during the interval of construction had been unsuccessful."[2]

The second Dauphin Island School, presently known as the Little Red Schoolhouse, was constructed in 1931 on the corner of Cadillac Ave. and Iberville Dr. The exterior of the structure, dating from construction until it was moved to the present location in 1956, maintained a simple tone, relying on the American Craftsman movement of the 1930's. Representative details included the hipped roof, centered primary entrance, contiguous rows and groupings of operable 9/9 windows, and exposed rafter tails. Shutters have never been part of the design. The cantilevered overhang covering the front entrance also maintained Craftsman brackets. The roof singles were comprised of asbestos cement shingles with terracotta ridge caps.[3] (Archival photograph 9) The original design also included a brick chimney and the structure rested on brick piers with a brick skirt that included vents. The only entrance was on the front elevation and consisted of a set of double doors, each with 6 divided portions of glass, and a set of stairs, flanked with wooden railings and spindles, allowing for access to the raised structure.

Returned

The interior of the schoolhouse originally contained a single hallway with access to two rooms on each side of the hallway and two bathrooms (girls and boys) in the rear of the structure. The basic floor plan is still intact with the exception of the classrooms accessed to the right after entering the school. This classroom has been converted into a Principal's Office, staff restroom, testing room, and conference room. The central hallway maintains eight original wood six-light transom windows for interior ventilation. Prior to the relocation in 2017, the original exposed timber beam ceiling was covered throughout the structure and lowered with modern lights and paneling. A substantial amount of the original molding and ceiling roof beams remains intact underneath the panels. The wood for the exterior shiplap siding was imported to Dauphin Island from Mobile, and local legend contends the first shipment of lumber sank in 1930. The three remaining classrooms maintain the original coat closets accessible through two doors, although some of the original openings entering these spaces have been covered with wood. Each coatroom as one narrow window for natural light. Although one coatroom has been removed, the original window opening remains, viewable from both the interior and exterior.

Various small but notable exterior changes occurred to the schoolhouse at various points after it was relocated to the second location on Bienville Blvd. in 1956. An archival photograph shows that by 1982, the primary entrance had been altered to include a Classical detailing surrounding the door, a new multi-light transom above the double-door entrance, and a reconfiguration of the covering over the entrance (Archival photograph 10). The original Craftsman brackets and cantilevered condition of the covering had been replaced with a larger hipped roof, fascia boards and trim, and two cast-iron decorative support columns. Simple metal handrails and spindles replaced the original wood on the steps leading to the entrance. The original doors were still intact at this time. Another noticeable alteration by 1982 included the removal of the chimney and the addition of window air conditioner units. The school had also been painted red by this date. A series of ventilation/exhaust pipes had also been added to the roof (four visible).

Returned

The entrance surrounding the detailing was changed again at some point between 1982 and 1986 (Archival photograph 8). The decorative cast-iron columns and metal railing and spindles were all replaced. The new arrangement included a simple non-decorative wood arrangement that met the same utilitarian purpose but lacked any distinguishing style or period. The original doors had also bee replaced by this period with a set of double doors, each with a single pane of glass as opposed to the original true-divided multi-light doors. A metal walkway covering was added to the front entrance c. 2010, however it has since been removed (Archival photograph 11)

A rear addition was added in 1991, as the *Azalea City News* reported that the structure was completed without raising local taxes. The rear addition was dedicated on May 31, 1991, at a total cost of $60,000 and totaling 1,500 square feet. "The idea for the addition of an all-purpose room began to take shape during the '85-'86 school year," according to building committee chairperson Martha Caldwell, "when members of the school's PTO worked 'long, hard hour sanding, painting, and sewing curtains' to get ready for the accreditation review by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS)." SACS required the extension for the Dauphin Island Elementary School to remain accredited. Fundraising and a grant of $51,000 from the Dauphin Island Property Owners Association secured the success of the expansion. The addition was designed by Dauphin Island architect Bill Phillips. In response to fundraising for the

addition, Phillips noted, "We don't always need to raise taxes; we need to raise people's spirits."[4] This 1991 addition was removed in 2017 in preparation for the relocation.

At some point in the recent past, probably during the 1991 expansion, all original wooden windows in the Little Red Schoolhouse were replaced with thin aluminum windows, fitting within original openings. Some of these window openings were covered with plywood and holes were cut in the plywood for window air conditioner units.

The Little Red School has retained historic integrity, both in terms of exterior detailing and the interior floor plan. Even when considering that the structure was moved in 1956, the interior floor plan has been slightly altered, all original windows have been removed, the entrance has been altered, and an addition was added in 1991, the structure still maintains the original historic integrity and character intended in the original design. The Classical entrance alterations actually contribute to the historic integrity of the school when considering the architectural importance and the date of their inclusion. The classical detailing was added to the entrance at some point after the school was relocated to the beachfront lot in 1956. None of the aforementioned alterations presents a detrimental circumstance that would negate the historic integrity of the structure or compromise it from being listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Returned

2017 Relocation:

The 1991 rear addition was removed prior to the 2017 relocation of the schoolhouse. The removal of the large multi-purpose room was undertaken without compromising the historic integrity and historic fabric of the original portions of the schoolhouse. Careful attention was paid to the rear openings, namely the rear elevation windows in the restrooms that have been covered, and the opening on the rear of the schoolhouse that was created to access the addition. Judging from archival photographs and existing architectural evidence (Archival photograph 6), the rear elevation originally maintained one window in each bathroom (allowing natural light above the sink) and at least one and no more than two windows between the bathroom windows. The bathroom windows openings and molding are still present, however the windows have been removed and replaced with drywall. The rear central windows are either covered with existing drywall or were removed to create interior access between the original schoolhouse and rear addition.

The method of relocating the structure required that the structure be disassembled into three sections at the conclusion of the removal of the rear 1991 addition. The three sections mirrored the divisions that were created when the schoolhouse was relocated in 1956, thus no additional or new cuts or alterations of the historic fabric were necessary. Exterior evidence of the cuts are noticeable by examining the trim above the windows and below the exposed roof rafter tails. Interior cuts are evident, either as open cuts in the wall or as trim, installed to hide the cuts. The cuts in the walls from 1956 are still visible and were easily accessed when the structure was disassembled.

Once the structure had been disassembled into three sections, each section was carefully transported on a flatbed truck from the previous location to the new site, a distance of approximately a mile. The structure was separated into three sections due to potential negative elements along the relocation route on Bienville Blvd. Elements included trees, power poles and power lines, and a narrow bridge. Attempting to relocate the schoolhouse as a single structure, or as two sections, would have created a potentially detrimental situation that could have had a permanent negative impact on the structure. The proximity of trees near Bienville Blvd. and the narrowness of the bridge on Bienville Blvd., located between Orleans Dr. and Omega St., prevented an option for relocating the structure as one building or in two pieces.

The 2017 relocation site for the Little Red Schoolhouse is located approximately one mile east from the previous location. The new site is currently an undeveloped green space, located between an undeveloped patch of woodlands to the north, Bienville Blvd. to the south, Lakeland St. to the west, and commercial development to the east. The size of the lot and lack of structures or encumbrances within the vicinity of the structure will allow the schoolhouse to return to a historic setting and context indicative of the period of construction in 1931. The original lot, located on the northwest corner of Cadillac Ave. and Iberville Dr., was more similar to the proposed location than the previous location of the schoolhouse near the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. By returning the school to the traditional commercial and residential center of Dauphin Island, the structure will return to a context complimentary of the original intent in 1931. Furthermore, the removal of the 1991 addition and reconstruction of the rear wall will compliment the original period of significance. No businesses, residences, or roads surrounding the proposed site present a situation where the historic structure will be negatively impacted, either by natural or manmade elements. The structure will actually be better protected from hurricanes in the new location as opposed to being located near the coastline of the Gulf of Mexico.

Returned

The new foundation for the schoolhouse differs slightly from the previous foundation. In accordance with the attached stipulations by Charles Johnson, dated March 11, 2016, the new foundation will meet required hurricane wind and flood requirements. The proposed height of the structure on the new foundation is more in keeping with the original structure before it was relocated and lowered in 1956 (Archival photographs 1, 2, and 9).

The executed method of relocation, method of reassembling the structure, new site, and the removal of the existing rear addition have all been taken into consideration within the historic context of the structure. It is the opinion of the author of this report that none of the aforementioned factors should have a negative or permanent impact on the historic integrity of the Little Red Schoolhouse, thus maintaining the eligibility for the structure to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. By removing the rear 1991 addition and relocating the schoolhouse closer to the commercial and residential center of Dauphin Island, the historic integrity of the structure is actually increased.

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.)

[x] 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.

[x] 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.

Returned

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
1931-1967

Significant Dates
1931 (School constructed)
1956 (School moved, Classical features added soon thereafter)
1991 (Rear cafeteria constructed)
2017 (Relocated to current site)

Returned

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Little Red Schoolhouse, also known historically as the Dauphin Island School, should be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places due to the local historical significance related to the educational function of the schoolhouse during the period of significance. Dating from construction in 1931, the schoolhouse has served as a local landmark on the Island, representing the only means for local education and serving as the only source for systematic educational instruction for local children. The process for maintaining a local center for learning on Dauphin Island has been challenged for decades, both by manmade decisions by the Mobile Public School System in nearby Mobile and acts of nature, but the importance of the school to the local citizenry has not faltered and the school has remained open since first organized. Alumni of the elementary school often gather for re-unions and hundreds gathered to watch the structure as it was relocated in 2017. The schoolhouse stands as an architectural and cultural landmark on Dauphin Island, symbolizing their unique educational culture of being self-sustainable and providing education for local children in a remote location. The importance of the Dauphin Island School as a local institution cannot be stressed enough, when viewing the local importance of the operation for a remote and rural community. For all of these reasons, the structure will qualify under criteria A for the National Register of Historic Places.

Returned

It should be noted that this property underwent a Section 106 Review prior to relocation in 2016.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Local Historical Significance: Education

The town of Dauphin Island (incorporated in 1988) was a sleepy fishing, shrimping, and oystering village home to a population of a few hundred locals before the construction of the Gordon Person Bridge (now known as the Dauphin Island Bridge) in 1955. Prior to the completion of the bridge, the Island only contained a few vehicles (primarily for use by the military), the roads were grass, and the mail was delivered by boat. It was also home to one of Mobile County's last wooden schoolhouses. Dauphin Island took a giant leap forward into the Twentieth Century with the opening of the bridge on July 2, 1955. For the first time in history, traveling to Dauphin Island from south Mobile County no longer required boarding a boat or

ferry, allowing quick access from Mobile. This public works project was the undeniable catalyst that changed Dauphin Island from an isolated coastal hamlet to a bustling weekend retreat for those form the mainland.[5]

The Mobile Chamber of Commerce can be credited with taking the lead on the modern development of Dauphine Island. Their efforts to fund the paving of streets on the Island in preparation for the bridge, continuous lobbying to fund the bridge, and system of selling lots for weekend beach houses has forever changed the social and cultural landscape of the community. Efforts to construct a bridge were noted in the *Mobile Press-Register* as early at 1948, calling "the village of Dauphin Island" a "forgotten Eden" on the Gulf Coast, consisting of approximately 175 inhabitants surrounded by 60 foot high sand dunes.[6] Two years earlier while visiting Mobile, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, "declared…that Dauphin Island holds promise of development as a 'great' resort."[7] Perhaps the earliest reference to the development potential of Dauphin Island came in the form of a c. 1920 promotional map, describing the community as the future "Atlantic City of the South." The map showed locations for casinos, hotels, and restaurants, but was about thirty-five years ahead of the times. The advertisement was meant to encourage interest in development and assured investors, "Official records show that this island has never suffered damage from flood or storm and has the only pine forest in this country between dunes and beach."[8]

Returned

With the assurance of the future bridge construction, by 1953 interest in buying and developing parcels of sand in preparation for the boom reached a fever pitch. Local Mobile columnist Mike McEvoy described the selling of land and interest in developing Dauphin Island resembling that of Boomers and Sooners, racing on their pony pulled schooners, while grabbing cheap and available land across the Midwest. "The opening of a new frontier is a rare thing in our fast moving day," McEvoy explained, "but that's just what happened Monday morning at Dauphin Island as hundreds of prospective property buyers sampled the blue-green Gulf Shore and tiptoed through the virgin timberland of this fabulous place."[9] The article was referencing the 1,500 lots that went on sale at an average price of $2,000 on the morning of November 23, 1953.

Aside from the hustle and excitement of developing the Island for weekend retreats and tourism, a local community continued to survive despite the threat of outside influences. Prior to the construction of the Dauphin Island Bridge, the community of Dauphin Island was a distinctly different place than today. Discussing the transition, one local commented to the *Mobile Press Register*, that Dauphin Island was a community "Where a door was rarely locked—until the summer of 1955."[10]

Prior to the modern development of the community, the Dauphin Island School was the only opportunity for education on the Island. Now iconic in appearance and firmly embed in the nostalgia of local Islanders, the historic schoolhouse represents a period of rural education in America prior to large campus developments and bussing after World War II. An undated article in the *Mobile Press-Register* addressed the school and how important it was to the community.

> "There are 33 pupils in the school, whose faculty is comprised of Mrs. Mallon and Mrs. Irma Collier. These teachers say they have no problems of discipline or of school

> attendance. Practically all children on the island go through seventh grade and a number of them leave the area for high school. Now there are five students in high school at Bayou la Batre, while Beverly Mallon is a student at Murphy, in Mobile. And Beverly is doing so well that she was exempt from her mid-term exams. But the two teachers have their problems. Mrs. Mallon teaches the fourth grade through the seventh and Mrs. Collier, the first through the third. With such a load, it is necessary that they have class periods of 10, 15 and 20 minutes, as compared to 40 or 45 minutes in other schools."[11]

This article was probably published during the period of transition when the Dauphin Island Bridge was completed and potentially near 1956 when the school was relocated near the beach on Bienville Blvd. According to the same article, early settlers on Dauphin Island who benefited from the longevity of the school included "Ladnier, Mellon, Bosarge, Collier, Previto, Sprinkle, Steiner, Houston, Vaughan, White, Patronase," many of which immigrated from Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. The reason for relocating the school to a lot sandwiched between the Isle Dauphine Club and the Bienville Casino is not entirely clear, but the purpose more than likely relates to the speculation that the original lot would become more valuable as a residential investment property. One thing is clear, the importance of the school to the local community was and is founded in the self-reliant tone of local residents. As opposed to weekenders and vacationers who did not permanently reside on the Island, the schoolhouse represents the soul of a local community that does not want to send their children over 20 miles to the mainland of Mobile County for their elementary education.

Returned

The decision to relocate the school in 1956 is puzzling considering the proximity of the school to the Gulf of Mexico and distance from the residential center of the Island. When originally constructed, the school was located within a walkable residential neighborhood. By moving the school in 1956 to the beachfront, cars and busses would have been introduced to the daily routines of students as the distance was too far to walk with a sidewalk. Furthermore, the outdoor recreational facilities at the 1956 location would have been limited, including playgrounds and recreational fields. The site did not maintain a field or area for organized sports.

A c. 1945 handwritten document in the archives of Barton Academy in Mobile described the furnishings of the Dauphin Island Schoolhouse as "modern equipment" and noted that the library contained over 400 books, most of which were obtained between 1915 and 1940. Other "one room" schoolhouses listed in Mobile during the 1940's included Baker, Calvert, Saraland, and the Old Williams School. All of these other "one room" schools were much smaller than Dauphin Island and did not present the same architectural refinement, according to the description. Often these schools were constructed with logs and only maintained one or two windows. Most had few desks and did not maintain a library.[12]

The support of Barton Academy, the home offices of the Mobile County School board at the time, was remembered by those affiliated with the Dauphin Island School. Mrs. Joyce Collier Hovell, who attended the Dauphin Island School from 1941-1946, and later became a local teacher, stated, "Barton always took care of us here on the Island."[13] It was also common for administrators from Barton Academy to visit the school once a month or at least once a quarter.

Mrs. Calvin Akridge, principal and teacher at the Dauphin Island School during the 1970's, said "We had tremendous cooperation from Barton, the Board and our area superintendent."[14]

An article in the *Mobile Press-Register* in 1971 explained the importance of the school to the community by laying out the timeline of events that led to the closing of the school 1969. The school was closed by a district court order due to issues of desegregating public schools in Alabama. The school was reopened in 1970, "and the people of Dauphin Island are now determined the school will remain open and on Dauphin Island and will not go the way of the casino." The article continues, "The school is not truly a one-room school house, but it has the mood and feeling of one and the fact that all elementary grades, one through six, are taught there under the supervision of only one fulltime teacher makes it, in essence and concept, of the now vanishing one-room variety." At the time the total student population totaled 20 pupils, but the PTA maintained a substantial membership of parents but also concerned local citizens. PTA members held "square dances and dinners" to raise money for the school and for supplies. The Kiwanis club voluntarily raised money to install a basketball court. While some schools in Alabama were closed in 1969 because they refused to comply with the order of desegregation, the articles noted that this was not an issue on Dauphin Island as segregation was not enforced because "There were simply on Negro children on the Island" according to Mrs. Mellon, a retired teacher at the school for 17 years.[15]

Returned

In addition to local partnerships and fundraisers to keep the school open, Mrs. Mellon recalled having to cut her own firewood on site to heat the school in the winter. The heating system was later converted to coal burning units. At the school's peak, the student population reached 70 students. [16]

In addition to the threat of closing the Dauphin Island School, natural shifts of sand and hurricanes on Dauphin Island also posed a constant threat. In a 1973 *Mobile Press-Register* article entitled "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened," issues of the shifting natural landscape were addressed. "Each year sand drifts closer to the back door of Dauphin Island School," the article noted, "and portions of the back fence already are covered." Natural elements considered, the greater fear was the encroachment of "outside people" as the parents of the schoolchildren were "far more concerned about keeping open their school with 54 students that about the shifting sand." In an apt description, the article described the local interest in the school and campaigns to protect it "like a hen would her chicks."[17]

The same article continued with a historical note about the property and clarified that the "Little Red Schoolhouse" was painted red after it was relocated to the site near the Gulf of Mexico. The color was made at the request of Mrs. Tina Brown who was principal at this time. The school was described as "like no other in the school system" and "almost a remnant of the past." At the time of the article, the interior featured "two classrooms, a library, and a cafeteria" and teachers utilized the coat rooms as private offices. The cafeteria did not feature a kitchen.[18]

The historic schoolhouse remained an active facility as part of the Dauphin Island Elementary School campus until the end of the 2016 school year. Prior to closing, the interior featured a cafeteria (within the 1991 rear addition), three classrooms, and various office and administrative

spaces located within the space of an original classroom. Presently the Dauphin Island Elementary School maintains approximately 120 students.

In January 2017, the 1991 rear non-historic addition was removed from the schoolhouse in anticipation of relocating the schoolhouse. In February 2017, the schoolhouse was cut into three pieces, following the original cut lines of the previous relocation. The schoolhouse was then transported, one section at a time, on a flatbed truck to the new location on Bienville Blvd, approximately one mile from the previous location. Once on the site, the schoolhouse was placed on CMU piers to meet FEMA flood code and reassembled. The US Army Corps of Engineers prepared the new site prior to relocation. The property is currently owned and operated by the Town of Dauphin Island.

Fundraising efforts are underway to fully restore the property and open the facility as a community center and meeting hall. Traditionally, the school was not used as a gathering place for town hall meetings or civic organizations. These meetings would probably have taken place within the various military buildings on the Island or within the Town Hall.

The Dauphin Island School has traditionally maintained a student population reflective of the population of the Island, in the range of twenty to thirty students. As the population of Dauphin Island grew following the construction of the bridge in 1955, the population of the school also grew, reaching approximately one hundred students. The expansion of the student population led to the construction of a contemporary and larger facility, which led to the decision of the Mobile County Public School System to no longer operate within the "Little Red Schoolhouse."

Returned

Architectural Context of a building intended for Educational functions:

The architectural culture of Dauphin Island, dating from mid-19th century settlements until the construction of the Dauphin Island Bridge in 1955, was comprised of simple rural timber construction. Many of the earliest residences were constructed using driftwood that had been found on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. This wood was particularly good for local construction because the saltwater preserved the wood, preventing insect damage and damage from the heat and exposure. One of the earliest extant example of domestic construction was featured in the Mobile Press-Register in 1968. Described as the "Home of Mr. and Mrs. Delmas Grafton of Mobile," two-story residence was built entirely of driftwood with no two planks in the attic being the same size. The house was located at what was the east end of the old village, known as "Sumplace." The residence, typical of the Creole Cottage and Gulf Coast cottage periods, maintained the typical plan of a side-gabled cottage, complete with a sizeable front and rear porch. The house rested on piers. (Archival photograph 3)

Another c. 1900 structure was the general store, "built atop the Indian mounds, facing north." The caption described the importance of the store to Island living and the use of the shell mounds for subsistence. "Behind the store in the bowl formed by the mounds," the article continued, "a storekeeper grew okra, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, green beans, cabbage, and other truck garden vegetables planted by most of the islanders. The timber frame general store was indicative of

rural commercial stores in Alabama during the period and featured a sizeable front porch for patrons to enjoy. (Archival photograph 4)

Another article from the Mobile Press-Register in 1953 featured a series on Dauphin Island. Perhaps featuring the Island in perpetration for the construction of the bridge, the article described a photograph of two "dwellings" as "typical" of "the homes in the quaint village on Dauphin Island. (Archival photograph 5) The two residences are constructed of timber, although they each represent different periods of construction. The house on the left is more typical of a Creole Cottage or Gulf Coast Cottage, typically constructed before the 20th century. The house on the right however maintains elements of a Bungalow, made popular during the 1930's.

The architectural tradition of timber frame construction on piers continued with the construction of the Dauphin Island schoolhouse in 1931. The schoolhouse incorporates a traditional early 20th Century rural schoolhouse design and floor plan with exterior elements of the Craftsman style with Classical detailing. The structure is comprised of timber, resting on brick piers and a brick skirt, and features aluminum windows and an asphalt shingle roof. Changes to the original structure include the current configuration of the entrance awning, the Classical detailing surrounding the front entrance, the removal of all the original wood windows and insertion of contemporary aluminum windows, and rear addition. The existing rear addition was added in 1991 and will not be included in the relocation of the schoolhouse.

Returned

Representative details of the Craftsman style include the hipped roof, shiplap siding, centered primary entrance, wooden brackets, contiguous rows and groupings of operable 9/9 windows, and exposed rafter tails. Shutters have never been part of the design. The cantilevered overhang covering the front entrance also maintained Craftsman brackets. The roof singles were comprised of asbestos cement shingles with terracotta ridge caps. (Archival photograph 9) The original design also included a brick chimney and the structure rested on brick piers with a brick skirt that included vents. The only entrance was on the front elevation and consisted of a set of double doors, each with 6 divided portions of glass, and a set of stairs, flanked with wooden railings and spindles, allowing for access to the raised structure.

Classical detailing was added to the entrance at some point after the school was relocated to the beachfront lot. The detailing includes a multi-light transom window, fluted pilasters, and architrave above the transom. The removal of the simple cantilevered entrance covering with a heavy, detailed and columned replacement, also supports the Classical transition. The full-height entry porch, while lacking in detailing like column capitals, nevertheless supports the transition to Classical in form and taste. [19]

Returned

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 24, 1909
2. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
3. *Mobile Press-Register*, October 10, 1930
4. *Azalea City News and Review*, June 13, 1991
5. *Dauphin Island News.* "Club Builds Two Needed Additions," October 25, 1957.
6. *Mobile Press Register*, June 20, 1948.
7. *Mobile Press Register*. "Dauphin Island Seen as a resort," Dec 7, 1946.
8. Promotional Map, "Dauphin City on the Gulf. The 'Atlantic City' of the South". Mobile Public Library, History & Genealogical Division.
9. *Mobile Press-Register*. "Toastin' the Town, Mike McEvoy," November 24, 1953.
10. *Mobile Press-Register*, Sunday, May 12, 1968
11. Undated and unknown article found in the Archives of the Mobile Library. Probably *Mobile Press-Register*. Certainly prior to 1955 bridge.
12. *History of Our Schools*. C. 1945. Barton Academy Archives.
13. Interview with Joyce Collier Hovell, Dauphin Island, Alabama. May 11, 1988.
14. *Mobile County News*, August 14, 1980.
15. *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
16. *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971 "1-Room Schoolhouse (Well, Almost) Still Thrives"
17. *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
18. *Mobile Press-Register*, December 5, 1973 "Little Red Schoolhouse Threatened"
19. McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2003. pp. 179-188

Returned

Archival Photographs:

1. Photo taken of all students on the front steps, 1932. Original location. Note the lack of detailing around the door. Archives of Mobile Library.
2. Photo taken of all students on the front steps, 1936. Original location. Note the lack of detailing around the door. Archives of Mobile Library.
3. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, May 12, 1968. Photo caption reads as follows: "TYPICAL OF EARLY ISLAND DWELLINGS: Is the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Delmas Grafton of Mobile. One of the oldest houses on the island, this two-story residence was built entirely of driftwood (defined by islanders as lumber washed ashore and found, naturally seasoned with salt, making the wood weather and insect resistant). No two planks in the attic are the same size. Located at what was the east end of the old village, "Sumplace" is being restored to resemble an authentic island home."

4. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, May 12, 1968. Photo caption reads as follows: "WHAT ISLANDERS HAD IN STORE: This two-story structure was built atop the Indian mounds, facing north. Behind the store in the bowl formed by the mounds, a storekeeper grew okra, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, green beans, cabbage, and other truck garden vegetables planted by most of the islanders.
5. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, November 15, 1953. Photo caption reads as follows: "TYPICAL OF HOMES in the quaint village on Dauphin Island are the dwellings pictured above."
6. Photograph in the *Mobile Press-Register*, March 21, 1971.
7. Photograph of the original 1898 school. Photo taken prior to the construction of the second school in 1931. Archives of Mobile Library.
8. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 1986. Archives of Mobile Library.
9. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, dated between construction in 1931 and 1956. Located on the original location. Archives of Mobile Library.
10. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 1982. Archives of Mobile Library.
11. Photograph of the Dauphin Island School, 2014. Archives of Mobile Library.

Returned

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.614 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 30.254611 Longitude: -88.114282
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Returned

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Red Schoolhouse was relocated in 2017 to a site approximately one mile from the previous location on Bienville Blvd. The structure is now located across the street from the current Dauphin Island Town Hall with access to the schoolhouse entrance from Bienville Blvd. The boundaries include the following parameters:
North: Undeveloped woodlands
South: Bienville Blvd
East: Open green space
West: Residences

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based on the legal size of the lot. The Schoolhouse lot is less than an acre in size and fronts onto Bienville Blvd.

Returned

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen McNair, Ph.D.
organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.
street & number: 2151 Government Street
city or town: Mobile state: AL
zip code: 36606
e-mail smcnair@mcnairhp.com
telephone: (334) 303-3029
date: January 25, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Returned

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Dauphin Island Schoolhouse
City or Vicinity:	Dauphin Island
County:	Mobile County
State:	Alabama
Photographer:	Stephen McNair
Date Photographed:	March 31, 2017
Location of original digital file:	2151 Government Street, Mobile, AL, 36606

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse1)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Camera facing north.

Photo #2 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse2)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse and west elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #3 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse8)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse and east elevation. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #4 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse17)
Exterior. Lot in front of the schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view and Dauphin Island Town Hall. Camera facing south.

Photo #5 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse19)
Exterior. Front façade of schoolhouse. Classical detailing and porch in view. Double windows. Camera facing north.

Photo #6 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse23)
Exterior. West elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #7 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse24)
Exterior. CMU piers and wood bracing underneath the structure. Camera facing east.

Photo #8 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse30)
Exterior. North and West elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #9 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse33)
Exterior. North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Returned

Photo #10 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse36)
Exterior. Side lot to the east of the structure and residence to the rear of the property. Camera facing north.

Photo #11 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse38)
Exterior. East elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Photo #12 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse49)
Exterior. South elevation of schoolhouse. Bienville Blvd. in view. Camera facing north.

Photo #13 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse52)
Interior. Boys bathroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #14 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse54)
Interior. Girls bathroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo #15 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse59)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #16 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse60)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #17 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse61)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #18 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse62)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #19 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse63)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #20 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse65)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #21 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse66)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo #22 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse67)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo #23 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse68)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #24 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse69)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #25 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse70)
Interior. Classroom. Coat closet. Camera facing east.

Photo #26 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse71)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing east.

Photo #27 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse72)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #28 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse73)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing south.

Photo #29 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse74)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing west.

Photo #30 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse75)
Interior. Classroom. Camera facing north.

Photo #31 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse79)
Interior. Classroom. Coat Closet. Camera facing west.

Photo #32 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse80)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Returned

Photo #33 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse81)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #34 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse82)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing north.

Photo #35 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse95)
Interior. Hallway. Camera facing south.

Photo #36 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse100)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #37 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse103)
Interior. Faculty administrative spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #38 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse111)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #39 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse112)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing east.

Photo #40 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse113)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing south.

Photo #41 (AL_Mobile County_Dauphin Island Schoolhouse114)
Interior. School office, faculty spaces. Camera facing southeast.

Returned

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Resubmission #1

Property Name: Dauphin Island School

Multiple Name:

State & County: ALABAMA, Mobile

Date Received:	Date of Pending List:	Date of 16th Day:	Date of 45th Day:	Date of Weekly List:
3/26/2018			5/10/2018	

Reference number: RS100001878

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

_____ Accept **X** Return _____ Reject **5/8/2018** Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 5/15/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : ~~No~~ Yes see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

National Register Information System

Property E/R Sheet

Ref #: **RS100001878**

Name of Property: **Dauphin Island School**

County, State: **Mobile, AL**

Type of Request: **Resubmission**

Owner Objection: **No**

Dates	
Date Received:	3/26/2018
Date of Pending List:	
Date of 16th day:	
Date of 45th day:	5/10/2018
Date of Weekly List:	

Reasons for review

- [ ] Appeal
- [ ] SHPO Request
- [ ] Waiver
- [ ] Resubmission
- [ ] Other
- [ ] PDIL
- [ ] Landscape
- [ ] National
- [ ] Mobile Resource
- [ ] TCP
- [ ] CLG
- [ ] Text/Data Issue
- [ ] Photo
- [ ] Map/Boundary
- [ ] Period
- [ ] Less than 50 years

Documentation

- [ ] Attached Comments
- [ ] SLR Draft

SLR Comments

Enter SLR text in the box below:

Internal Comments

Date	Reviewer	Comment type	Comment
5/15/2018	Alexis Abernathy	comment	Lisa has file
5/15/2018	Lisa Deline	comment	Section 10. Verbal Boundary Description/plat map requested from AL SHPO.

Enter comment in the box below: For internal use only

Add Comment | Cancel | Save | Record Action | SLR Report | Export/Print

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Comments
Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Dauphin Island School

Property Location: Mobile Co., AL

Reference Number: SG-1878

Date of Return: 5/3/18

Nomination Summary

The nomination is being returned for technical corrections and a clearer verbal boundary description.

Issues

While some corrections were made in the text with this resubmission, the National Register form was not corrected. In Section 7, page 4, under Architectural Classification, drop "Mid-19th Century/Classical." In Section 8, page 9, under Applicable National Register Criteria remove Criterion C.

In Section 10, Geographical Data, under Verbal Boundary Description, delete "The boundaries include the following parameters: North: Undeveloped woodlands, South: Bienville Blvd, East: Open green space, West: Residences." In the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, "Guidelines for Verbal Boundary Description," the first paragraph provides guidance and an example of a verbal boundary description.

Lisa Deline, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
Lisa_Deline@nps.gov