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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

historic name	Gautier School			1.001			0	
other names/sit	te number				n de la constance de la constan La constance de la constance de			
2. Location				1				
street & numbe	r 505 Magnolia Tre	ee Drive						not for publication
city or town	Gautier							vicinity
state MS	code	e MS	county	Jackson		code	59	zip code 39553

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

I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>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.</u>

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:

X local national statewide Signature of certifying official/Title

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 not eligible for the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

removed from the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012) Gautier School Jackson County, Mississippi Name of Property County and State 5. Classification **Ownership of Property Category of Property** Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) (Check as many boxes as apply.) (Check only one box.) Contributing Noncontributing private х building(s) 3 4 buildings X public - Local district district public - State site site public - Federal structure structure object object 3 4 Total Number of contributing resources previously Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing) listed in the National Register NA NA 6. Function or Use **Historic Functions Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.) (Enter categories from instructions.) EDUCATION/School EDUCATION/School 7. Description **Architectural Classification** Materials (Enter categories from instructions.) (Enter categories from instructions.) MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne foundation: CONCRETE walls: CONCRETE roof: OTHER: tar other:

United States Department of the Interior

Gautier School

Name of Property

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Jackson County, Mississippi County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gautier School is located at 505 Magnolia Tree Drive in the southeast section of Gautier, Jackson County, Mississippi. The building was constructed on a ten acre lot to replace the Lyon Rural Consolidated School. Built in 1940, the Streamline Moderne-style, "L" shaped concrete building originally contained four classrooms, a small lunchroom and kitchen, boys and girls restrooms and a small office. A cantilevered canopy topped by the words "Gautier School" covers the front entrance. A small red brick addition was made to the southeast corner of the building in 1962. Two red brick buildings, each housing four classrooms, were built in 1962. Additional noncontributing buildings were constructed in 1968, 1986 and 2006.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Gautier School, built in 1940, was designed by architect J. Warren McCleskey as the first modern concrete structure in Gautier. The builder was W. F. Breland, and L. C. Winterton was the consulting engineer. The one-story white concrete L-shaped building, in the Streamline Moderne style, has a flat roof with a broad decorative cornice extending completely around the building. This capping adds visual appeal to the building as well as providing excellent drainage from the roof. A similar projecting concrete course runs above and below the windows on three sides of the building, further emphasizing its horizontal lines. A raised water-table also continues around the building. The floorplan of the building features the public and service spaces in the front wing and the classrooms in the back wing. This allows the windows of the classroom wing to face east or west, a primary consideration in school planning before World War II.

The main entrance, facing north, is covered by a functional, concrete flat canopy supported by two large round steel columns. The corners of the canopy are slightly rounded. A sign consisting of aluminum letters proclaiming "Gautier School" sits atop the canopy. The entry is offset to the left of center. Two single-leaf wood doors with multi-light transoms provide access. The wall south of the entry projects slightly from the rest of plane on this elevation. Three 6/6 double hung sash windows are set in the wall to left of the entrance with single windows flanking a pair of windows. Each has concrete sills. To the right of the entry doors a gently rounded corner leads to a longer wall with five paired 9/9 wood double-hung windows. At the far right end there is a narrow projecting wing which has no openings.

The west elevation (classroom wing) has a single entrance offset to the left. A semi-circular canopy with round stylized pilasters shelters a double-leaf door with a multi-light transom. To the left of the entry are three pairs of 9/9 double hung

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Gautier School

Name of Property

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sash windows, representing one classroom. To the right, there are six sets of paired 9/9 windows, lighting two classrooms. The opening farthest right has paired 6/6 windows, providing light and ventilation to a restroom.

At the rear elevation (south), the classroom wing extends to the left. Double-leaf doors with multi-light transoms under a rounded canopy with stylized pilasters open to a covered walkway that leads to one of the 1962 classroom buildings. There is a pair of 6/6 windows to the left. The east elevation of the projecting wing, which forms the leg of the L-shape, has three sets of paired 9/9 windows, lighting one classroom. The front east-west wing, which forms the upright leg of the L-shape and houses the auditorium, has a single 9/9 window and three sets of paired 9/9 windows. At the far right end of this wing, double–leaf doors open from the auditorium to a covered walkway that extends to another 1962 classroom building. To the right of the doors the white concrete of the 1940 building intersects with a red-brick cafeteria addition completed in 1962. The addition is lower in height and projects to the west. There is a metal cornice and a row of two-part metal hopper windows.

The 1962 addition also extends part of the way along the east elevation of the 1940 structure. The red-brick addition has a metal cornice and metal frame windows. The addition projects to the left on this elevation but is set back from the front elevation. The north face has three-paired four-light hopper windows. Since the addition does not extend along the entire east elevation of the 1940 building, two sets of paired windows in the 1940 building, one 6/6 and one 9/9, remain.

The two 1962 classroom buildings to the rear, designed by C.H. Lindsley, are identical. The buildings are each one-story masonry buildings with steel frames. The roofs have a very gentle gable. The roofs have wide eaves, with the wider overhangs supported by exposed steel beams creating covered walkways on the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are clad in brick veneer and exposed concrete blocks. The east and west elevations have eight window units on either side of an entrance. The window units are three-panel metal-frame windows with an operable hopper. The doors are double-leaf wood doors with small window panels. The north and south elevations have six window units flanking a door. These window units are two-light metal frame windows with an operable hopper. The door is a single-leaf wood door.

Interior

The original interior of the 1940 building consisted of four regular classrooms, an auditorium, a small kitchen, boys and girls restrooms, a small office at the entrance, and an L-shaped hall connecting all areas. Wood oak flooring was used in all areas except the auditorium. The auditorium had a slanted concrete floor with fixed seating facing the stage. In 1986, the fixed seating was removed and the floor was filled in to have a level indoor play area. The ceiling of the auditorium has been dropped and now consists of large squares of acoustical tile. Large wood-frame 9/9 windows in the auditorium reaching from the ceiling to the chair rail line the south wall.

Each classroom contained large black slate chalkboards that covered the entire front and side walls. The six large wood 9/9 windows from ceiling to chair rail provided excellent lighting to each classroom. The building was the first local school to use electric lighting, and four light fixtures hung from the ceiling of each classroom. Interior walls in the entire building were smooth white stucco and concrete made for strong construction. The wide L-shaped hall ran from the entrance through the middle of the building to the rear and side entrances, connecting all classrooms. Skylights measuring 3 feet by 3 feet were placed in the halls about twelve feet apart to provide lighting in the halls. Below the ceiling on inside hallway walls were 3 x 3 foot transom windows on center swivels connected to each classroom to provide extra ventilation and lighting to the hall. All classroom ceilings consisted of square panels of painted excelsior board. Solid wood paneled doors were used for all classrooms.

After Hurricane Katrina (2005), the building was completely renovated, and the oak flooring was replaced with tile. The ceilings are now dropped with acoustical tile panels. The skylights in the hallway were covered, but the transoms remain in place. The interior of the 1962 cafeteria addition has tile floors and the ceilings are dropped with acoustical tile. The west wall of the cafeteria has sliding door panels that can be opened to join the space with the adjacent auditorium.

The 1962 classroom buildings have four classrooms. There are small foyers inside the east and west entrances that open into the classrooms. A center hall between the classrooms opens to the restrooms. The floors are tile and the ceilings are acoustical ceiling tiles. The interiors were renovated following Hurricane Katrina.

The most significant alterations to the interior of the 1940 building are the 1986 changes to the auditorium and the 1962 addition. Although some interior finishes have been changed, the 1940 building largely retains its historic floor plan. The

Gautier School

Name of Property

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exterior is largely unaltered from its 1940 appearance. The 1962 classroom buildings retain a high degree of integrity. The Gautier School has sufficient integrity to convey its significance associated with education and for National Register listing.

Noncontributing Buildings

The school district built two additional classroom buildings in 1968. These buildings are similar in size to the 1962 buildings. The buildings have gently sloping gable roofs. They have a steel frame skeleton with concrete block walls clad in red brick. The doors are metal and the buildings have large eighteen panel aluminum windows. A similar building was constructed in 1986, just to the west of the 1962 buildings. The newest building, of similar construction, is a library completed in 2006. The four buildings are noncontributing.

Gautier School

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

х	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our
		history.

- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D

х

Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Jackson County, Mississippi County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ACRHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1940; 1940-1962

Significant Dates

1962

1 01

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

1	A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
	В	removed from its original location.	
	С	a birthplace or grave.	
	 D	a cemetery.	
	Е	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
	F	a commemorative property.	
	G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance	

within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

J. Warren McCleskey, Architect

6

W. P. Breland, Contractor

C.L Lindsley, Architect

J. O. Collins, Contractor

Period of Significance (justification)

The building was constructed in 1940, with an addition in 1962 and construction of additional classroom buildings in 1962. Since 1940, it has served the Gautier community as a school.

Gautier School

Name of Property

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Jackson County, Mississippi County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Gautier School, built in 1940 with additions in 1962, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for association with Education. The Gautier School has served the Gautier community as a public school since 1940. The Gautier School is also locally significant under Criterion C for association with Architecture as a local example of the Streamline Moderne style of architecture.

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

Education

Community schools were organized in Gautier as early as the 1880s, though they tended to be located on privately owned land.¹ The first school for white students in the Gautier area was known as the C. Brewer & Labrot private school which was built in 1900. The following year, it was officially made a public school, known as Labrot School.² A year later, in 1902, it was renamed Gautier School and operated until 1918. In that year, the school was consolidated into the Lyons Rural Separate School District. Other community schools consolidated into the Lyons district included Bethany, Martin Bluff, Belle Fontaine and Pleasant View.³

The district constructed a frame building on Hakes Road in northwest Gautier, known as Lyon School. Attendance was limited to white students. The land was donated by Mr. Beasley, who owned the turpentine plant. The school served the community through the 1930s. By then, the settlement patterns of the town rendered the Hakes Road site inconvenient and difficult to access. Additionally, the 1918 frame structure was outdated and no longer served the needs of the community. A separate school for black students was built c. 1921 and served the community until the mid-1950s.

¹ Womack, Jack M., ed. "A Short History of Gautier, Mississippi." Compiled by the City of Gautier Historic Preservation Commission. N.p, n.d, 35.

Womack, 35.

Womack, 35.

Gautier School

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The Jackson County School Board decided to build a new school. They selected a ten acre lot located just off De La Point Drive, then a major east-west thoroughfare.⁴ Funding was provided by a local bond issue. Hattiesburg architect James Warren McCleskey, Sr., designed the building; the builder was W. F. Breland, and L. C. Winterton was the consulting engineer. Ground was broken in 1940 and the new school was dedicated on January 5, 1941.⁵ The Gautier School was a modern, reinforced concrete building. It had four classrooms, an auditorium with a stage, a library, a cafeteria and modern restrooms.

By 1962, the school required additional space. Superintendent of Schools for Jackson County, V. C. Gill, noted that the Gautier area was growing rapidly and additional subdivisions were planned.⁶ The school retained Ocean Springs architect C. H. Lindsley who planned a flat-roof addition to the 1940 building. Lindsley also designed a free-standing four-classroom building to the south (rear) of the original school building. By the time the construction contract was awarded to the Biloxi firm of J.O. Collins in June 1962, school officials decided to construct two additional buildings to the rear rather than one. Plans called for the new buildings to be completed in time for the fall semester.⁷

The Gautier School became the center of all activity in the rural community. The school served as voting precinct, a community center, and a major entertainment venue where musical performances, plays and holiday parties and activities occurred.

The First Baptist Church of Gautier met and was organized in the school building. The church now sits adjacent to the school on the east side of the campus.

Gautier School organized the first Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) of the city, and has been awarded both state and national awards by the PTA.

The School contained grades one through eight from 1940 until 1967. High school students were transported by bus to the Pascagoula Municipal Separate School District across the river that separates the communities. In earlier times, very few who completed the eight grades went on to high school located in Pascagoula.

The school added two additional classroom buildings in 1968. They built a single classroom building in 1986. A library, added in 2006, completes the current campus.

Architecture

The Gautier School is a rare local example of building designed in the Streamline Moderne style of architecture. During the 1920s, the United States experienced a period of economic growth and changing social mores. In architecture the Roaring Twenties found expression in the popular Art Deco style. Art Deco buildings employed exuberant ornamental detailing with the use of sunrises, floral motifs and chevron and zigzag moldings. Polychromatic materials including terra cotta and glass were frequently employed. However, as the United States fell into the Great Depression in the 1930s, many people believed that those "rich materials and frequently jazzy details no longer seemed appropriate."⁸ The hope that reliance on science and technology would improve the economy was widespread. Many looked to the improvements in aerodynamic design of automobiles, railroad engines and airplanes as models. Product designers and architects adopted the elements of streamlining into their work.

The result, Art Moderne in product design and Streamline Moderne in architecture, "replaced Art Deco as the popular style of modernity in the 1930s."9 Architects stripped away the ornamentation, adopted rounded corners, and emphasized the

Gelernter, 249.

⁴ "Site Selected For New School Building At Lyon," The Chronicle-Star, April 5, 1940.

⁵ Gautier School to be Dedicated Sunday 2:00pm," The Chronicle-Star, January 3, 1941.

⁶ "To Add Rooms to Gautier plan of bigger school," The Chronicle-Star, May 8, 1962.
⁷ "Bid is accepted," The Chronicle-Star, June 15, 1962.

⁸ Mark Gelernter, A History of American Architecture (Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 1999), 248.

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Gautier School

Name of Property

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horizontal with flat roofs and horizontal banding, often in the use of ribbon windows. Key elements of Streamline Moderne design included smooth wall finishes, soft rounded corners, curved canopies, and streamlined moldings.¹⁰

Many of these elements are seen in the Gautier School. The building has a flat roof and horizontal banding repeated along the cornice, above and below the windows and along the water table. The large canopy over the main entrance and smaller canopies over the secondary entrances are all gently curved. The walls of the recessed main entry also reflect a gentle curve. The exterior concrete walls have a smooth finish with only the horizontal banding as ornament. The building clearly reflects the key elements of Streamline Moderne style.

There are no other Streamline Moderne buildings in the Gautier community. The only other significant examples in Jackson County are the Old Pascagoula High School (NR, 2000), designed in 1939 by Gulfport architects Vinson Smith and Carl Olschner; and the Moss Point High School, built in 1942 and designed by Carl Olschner, then of New Orleans. Interestingly, L.C. Winterton, consulting engineer on the Gautier School, was also the consulting engineer on the Moss Point School. In Mississippi, the Streamline Moderne was a popular style for education buildings. Important examples include Bailey Junior High School in Jackson, designed in 1936 by the prominent Jackson firm of Overstreet and Town; Columbia High School (NR, 2008), designed in 1938 by Overstreet and Town; and, Senatobia High School (NR, 1994), designed in 1938 by the Jackson firm of Hull & Drummond. Other significant Streamline Moderne public buildings include the Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Center (NR, 2002) designed by Jackson architect John Turner in 1948-49.

Summary

The Gautier School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for association with Education for its long use as a public school in the Gautier community. It is the prime local example of Streamline Moderne architecture.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

¹⁰ John J.-G. Blumenson, "Identifying American Architecture," 2nd ed.(New York:W.W. Norton & Company, 1977), 79.

Gautier School

Name of Property

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

Blumenson, John J.-G. Identifying American Architecture, 2nd ed. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1977.

The Chronicle-Star.

Gelernter, Mark. A History of American Architecture. Hanover and London: University Press of New England, 1999.

Womack, Jack, ed. A Short History of Gautier, Mississippi. Complied by the Gautier Historic Preservation Commission, n.p., n.d.

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:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- X Other State agency
- Federal agency
- X Local government
- University Other
- Name of repository: Department of Education

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __059-GAU-0012

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	7	Fration		4				
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	

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

Jackson County, Mississippi County and State

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Gautier School

Name of Property

Jackson County, Mississippi County and State

Starting at the first ½ mile post east on the north boundary of Township 8 South, Range 6 West, Jackson County, Mississippi; easterly along this boundary 1320.0 ft. for the point of beginning; then

1. Continuing along this boundary south 89 degrees 43' east 805.8 ft. to the south margin of U. S. Highway 90; then,

2. South 49 degrees 41' east along the south margin of U.S. Highway 90 a distance of 104.0 ft.; then,

3. South 40 degrees 19' west a distance of 722.4 ft.; then,

4. North 89 degrees 43' west a distance of 420 ft.; then,

5. North 0 degrees 17' east a distance of 620 ft. to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This includes the ten acre site acquired by the Jackson County School Board in 1940 for the construction of the Gautier School.

date June 15 2011
telephone 228-497-6520
state MS zip code 39553

Additional Text by William Gatlin, MDAH Architectural Historian

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property

Photographer:

Name of Property:	Gautier School
-------------------	----------------

City or Vicinity: Gautier

County:

Jackson

Leonard Fuller

State: Mississippi

Date Photographed: March 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 Exterior, 1940 building, north elevation, camera facing south. 0002 Exterior, 1940 building, entrance, camera facing south 0003 Exterior, 1940 building, north elevation, camera facing west 0004 Exterior, 1940 building, west elevation, camera facing south 0005 Exterior, 1940 building, west elevation, camera facing south 0006 Exterior, 1940 building, south elevation, camera facing north 0007 Exterior, 1962 addition, east elevation, camera facing west 0008 Exterior, 1962 addition, north elevation, camera facing south 0009 Exterior, 1962 classroom building, west elevation, camera facing east 0010 Exterior, 1962 classroom building, northeast corner, camera facing southwest 0011 Exterior, 1962 classroom building, east elevation, camera facing south 0012 Exterior, 1962 classroom building, west elevation, camera facing east 0013 Interior, 1940 building, hallway, camera facing east Interior, 1940 building, door, camera facing west 0014 0015 Interior, 1940 building, classroom, camera facing, south Interior, 1940 building, auditorium, camera facing west 0016 0017 Interior, 1962 addition, cafeteria, camera facing east 0018 Interior, 1962 classroom building, classroom, camera facing west 0019 Interior, 1962 classroom building, classroom, camera facing north 0020 State Historic Marker, camera facing, west

 Property Owner:

 (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

 name
 Pascagoula Municipal Separate School District

 street & number
 1006 Communy Avenue

 telephone
 228-938-6491

 city or town
 Pascagoula

 state
 MS

 zip code
 39567

(Expires 5/31/2012)

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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 18 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.







FLOOR PLAN 1962 CLASSROOMS



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	Gautier School Name of Property Jackson County, Mississippi County and State			
National Register of Historic Place				
Continuation Sheet		Name of multiple listing (if applicable)		
Section number <u>10</u> Page _	1			
AND REAL TO AN AND AN AND AN AND A SUMMER	A AND A CONTRACT			

OMB No. 1024-0018

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.* For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WGS 84

NPS Form 10-900-a

30.384167	Longitude:	88.618889
30.393333	Longitude:	88.641111
30.389722	Longitude:	88.627778
30.381389	Longitude:	88.624722
30.379722	Longitude:	88.627778
	30.393333 30.389722 30.381389	30.393333 Longitude: 30.389722 Longitude: 30.381389 Longitude:



Appendix 44 B - Lyon School Basketball Players ca. 1939



Picture courtesy of Evelyn Thomas Green

Kneeling – Betty Salisbury, Marguerite Penton, Marjorie Benefield, Katheryn Jean Roberts 2nd Row (girls) - Evelyn Thomas, Mona Martin, Gloria Rouse, Alice Ziegler, Gladys Ladnier Boys - Floyd Penton, Perry Gautier, Everette Salisbury, Pat Yocum, Norman Guillotte, Orey Ladnier Adults - Mrs. Bradley and Mr. Bradley

Appendix 45 - Gautier School ca 1941



Picture courtesy of Jackson County Archives

This school when it was built in 1940 was one of the most modern elementary school buildings on the coast. Bonds were issued for \$35,000 for construction of the reinforced concrete building and its school equipment.

Gautier School Gautier, Jackson County, Mississippi Additional Documentation

Appendix 47 - 1946 Gautier 8th Grade Graduates



Picture courtesy of Mildred Garlotte Green Front: Dorothy Jean Johnson, Shirley Hastings, Rubye Cochran, Lula Mae Guillotte Mildred Garlotte, Sylvia Adams, Vera Mae Varnado, Laverne Ladnier Back: Bernard Flurry, L. E. Yocum, Warner Peterson, Burnette McVeay, Mr. Liston Draughan, Principal, Jack Martin, Dick Penton, James Wells Fuller, Edward Cruse

Appendix 48 - 1948 Gautier School Boy's Basketball Team



Robert Salisbury, Earl Gautier, Francis Yokum, Sankey Thomas, Carley Webb, Leonard Fuller, and Jack Roberts

Gautier School Gautier, Jackson County, Mississippi Additional Documentation





























MS_Jackson County_ Gaustier-School _ 0007






MS - Jackson Cunty - Guiter-School - 0009































MS_ Jackson County_ Gaution School-0017









GAUTIER SCHOOL

Built in 1940, the Gautier School replaced the Lyon School, built in 1918 and located three miles west at Hilda. The Lyon School consolidated other schools in the area, including the "Little Red Schoolhouse," built in 1890 by alter Gautier. The "Litite Red Schoolhouse" was located about 500 wards south of this site.

MESSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND RISTORY. 2000

