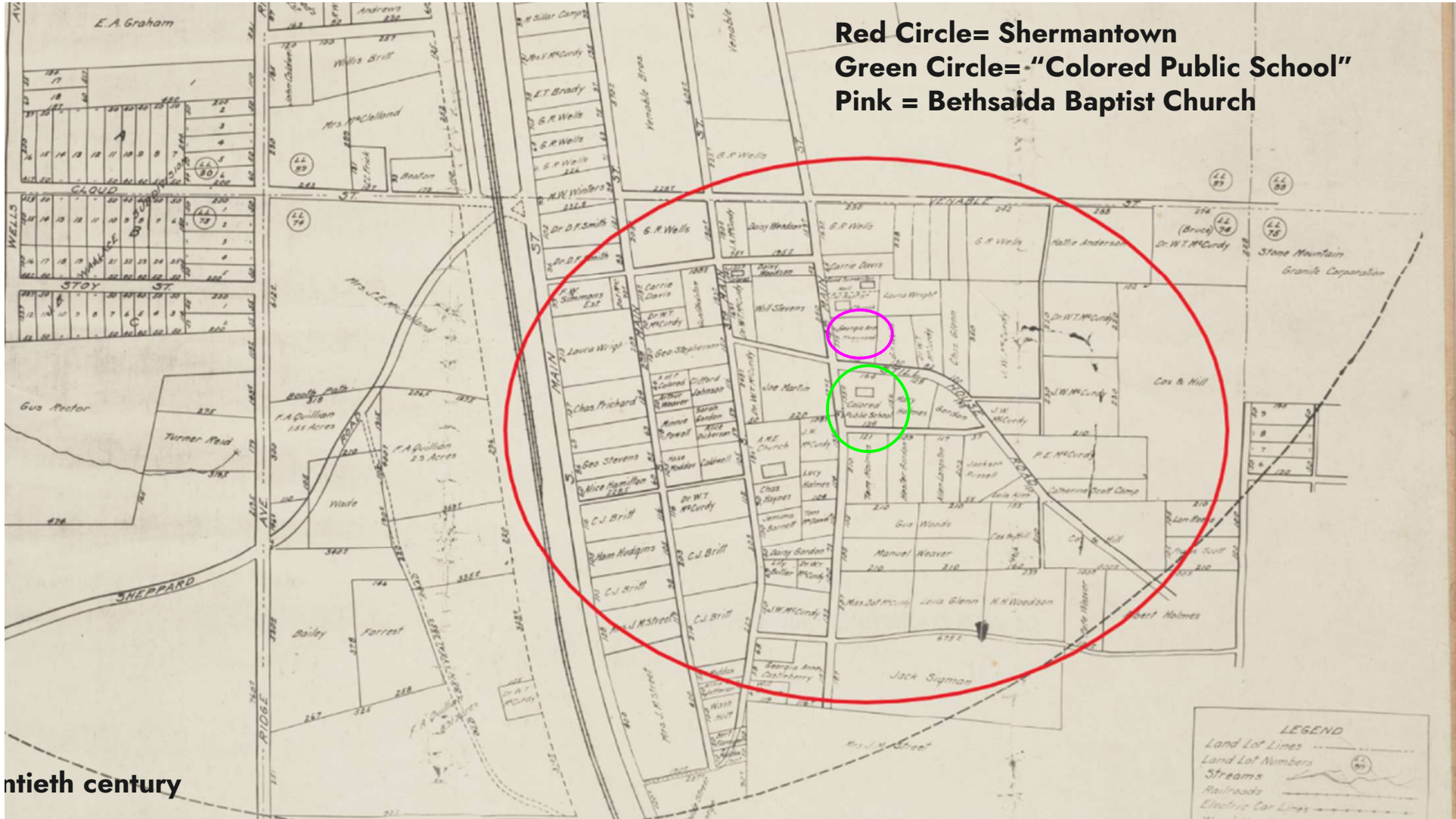


EDUCATION IN STONE MOUNTAIN

WRITTEN BY CAROLINE



ntieth century

The Public School and Community Mentor

Stone Mountain, Georgia

Sixth Grade

By: Flora Davis

Our class consists of six pupils. They are in person of Josephine Williams, Lizzie K. Walker, Flora Davis, Emma Butler, Julius Rector, and Gussie Rector. As a class, we are very much devoted to one another and regret that all do not attend school regularly.

Time Tickles

By: Unknown

Teacher: Don't chew gum in school, that the difference between a lady and a cow is a cow is always chewing and a lady is not.

Silvia: I am not a cow.

Teacher: Well prove it.

Student: I don't want to report for the 8th grade, you said I didn't have good sense.

Teacher: Well have you got good sense?

Student: Yes, I got more sense than some of them you don't say got good sense.

I'll take that back Miss Dunn. You're all right, let's have the report for the 8th grade.

Patron: Um sho is gwine ter nak ye ruse die skul, case ums got pruef dat ye whep mi ciyal.

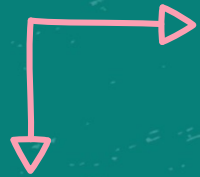
Teacher: The pleasure is all yours.

Intermediate Department

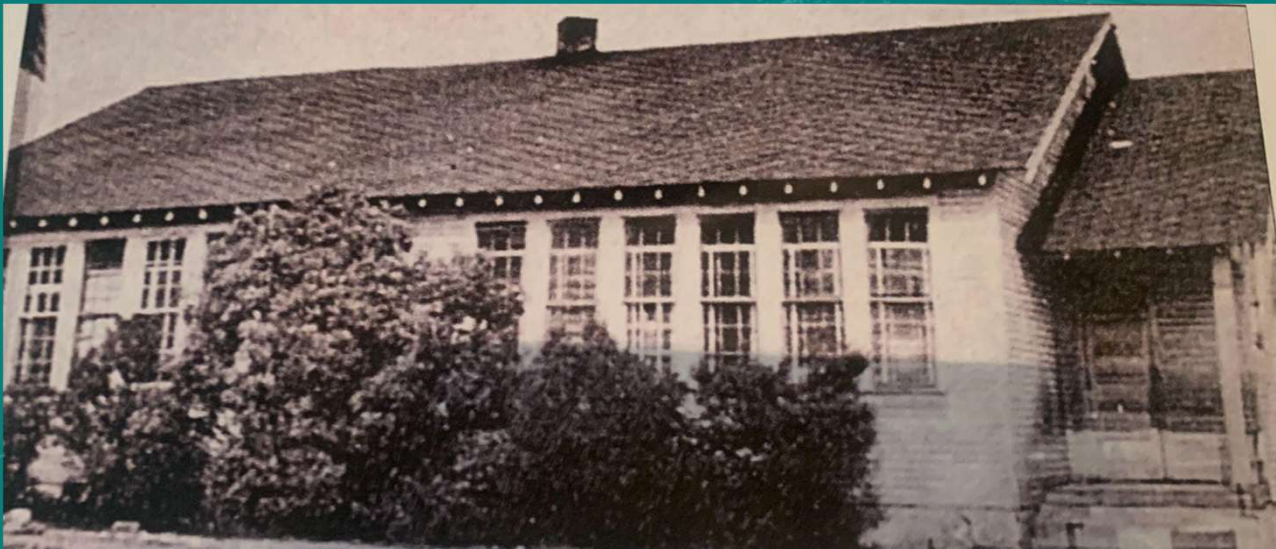
By: Louise Reynolds

The Intermediate Department, taught by Ora Westmoreland, is progressing nicely. We have been quite busy for the past few days with our industrial work. Our attendance everyday is good. Many have not been absent a day since they entered. Jack Patrick, J.C. center, Mary Lou Dunn, Coy Woods and several others are bright pupils of our department.





Stone Mountain Elementary: Rosenwald School located in the current Leila Mason Park

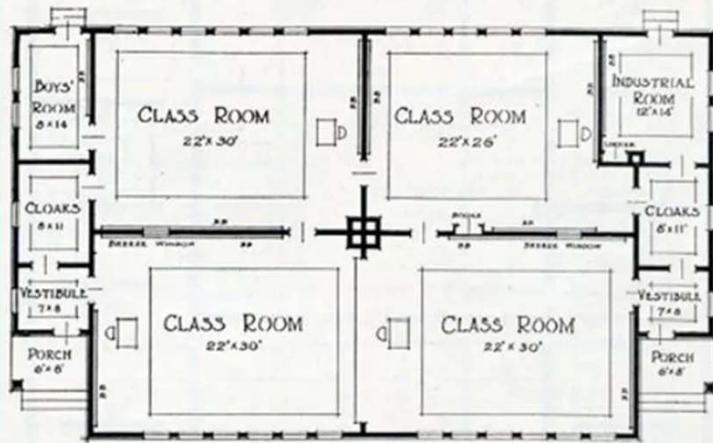


Reverend Morris, a resident born in 1928 who still lives in the house he was born at, remembers the Ku Klux Klan burning the school in the 1940s. Before that he had attended here. The current name is Stone Mountain Elementary School.

This was the
Stone
Mountain
schools band
in the 1930's.



COMMUNITY SCHOOL PLANS



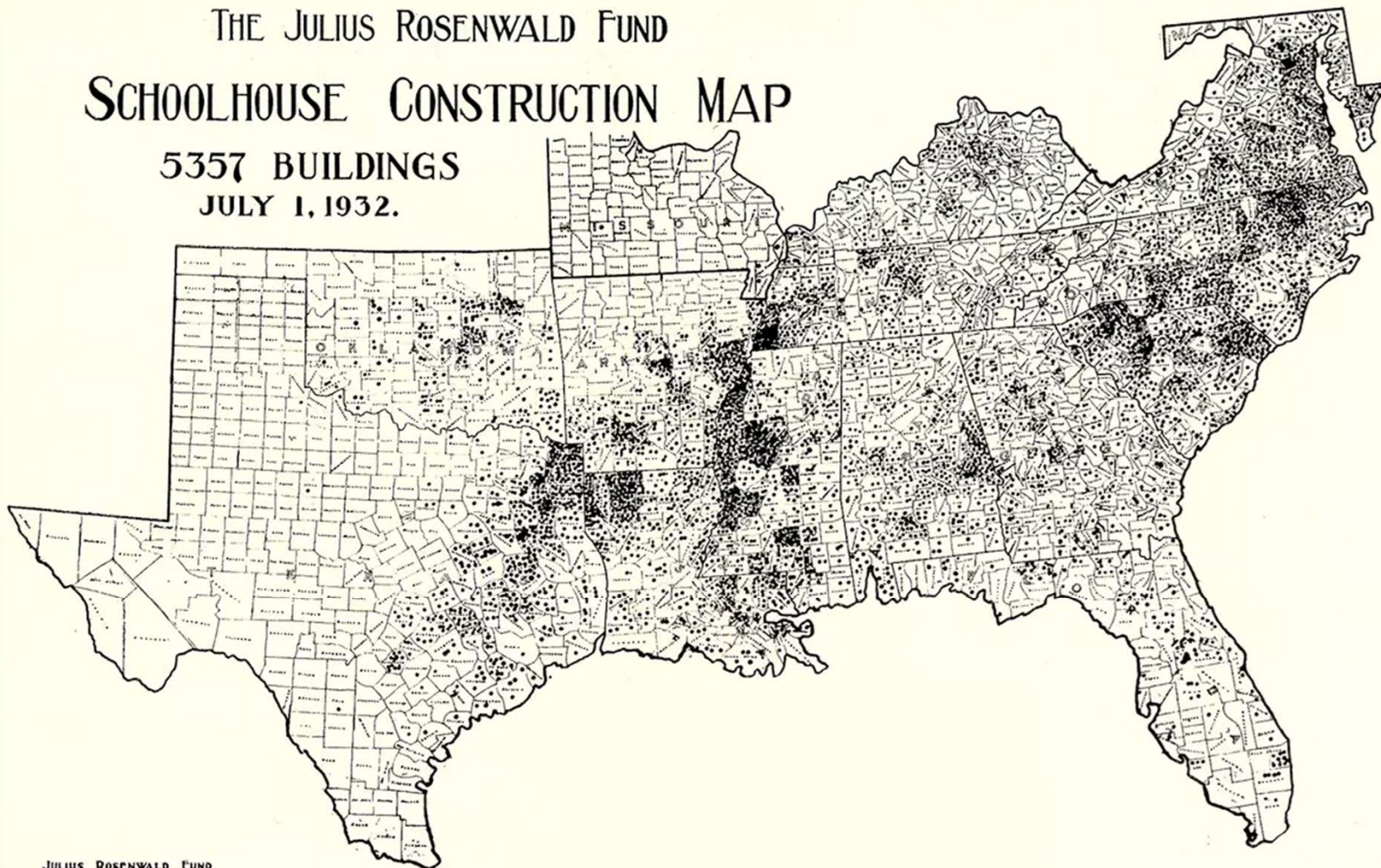
FLOOR PLAN No 400
FOUR TEACHER COMMUNITY SCHOOL
TO FACE EAST OR WEST ONLY

Rosenwald Schools

Rosenwald schools were all black public schools in the south funded by a wealthy man from Illinois named Julius Rosenwald. Rosenwald Schools generally followed the same plan that the Rosenwald Fund developed with four classrooms. The colored schools had fewer classrooms than all white schools because many black parents couldn't afford to send their children to school. The Rosenwald schools were funded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
SCHOOLHOUSE CONSTRUCTION MAP

5357 BUILDINGS
JULY 1, 1932.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

☆ Ground breaking of
Victoria Simmons
Elementary was the
same day that the
Supreme Court
announced Brown v.
Board of Education
(1954) ☆



Victoria Simmons Elementary School 1956-1969



Equalization Schools

Equalization schools were a way to resist integration.

The state of Georgia constructed these schools because they were against integration. They wanted to black community to accept segregation and that racism was the only way of life.



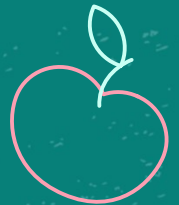


Victoria Simmons Elementary School Teachers



Jondelle
Johnson

These were the teachers for Victoria Simmons Elementary School. All of the teachers were Shermantown residents and were all black. The man photoshopped into the picture was the principal named Edward Bouie Sr. After teaching, Jondelle Johnson became a journalist for the Atlanta Voice and the executive director of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP and she served there for 17 years before her passing in April 1998.





Annual Doll Day



Daryll Harris, the daughter of Narvie Harris Superintendent of Black School in DeKalb County.



Students at May Day at Victoria Simmons Elementary





Hamilton High School, Equalization School



1950s-1969





Hamilton High School Band Class



Where Champion Middle currently is



Students and parents from Hamilton High staged a walkout and protest march to the school board to protest the one way integration plan that fired their teachers and closed their schools.

1969



An Interview with Ms. Monica El- Amin

Dekalb History Center - African American History
Coordinator

She wrote a post on Shermantown and is interested in the history of it



Growing up in Shermantown, many children stayed close to the area of where their home was because their parents wanted them to be safe. The Venable family was very interactive with the black community. Most people say that they were kind, minded their own business, and caused them no harm, but others say that they burnt down parts of town and caused many strikes, riots, and protests against colored people.

When Black students from Shermantown integrated schools in 1969, adjusting to school was extremely hard because they were harassed and made fun of by white students. Many black teachers and administrators lost their jobs. Lots of the white students went to private Catholic schools, while most Black students went to public school.

To solve this, in some DeKalb schools, there was a magnet program and, which was majority white and black kids were lucky to be considered for the magnet program. Monica's mom was terrified the first day schools were integrated. Parents would pull their children out of school because they were scared for them. Overall, the school experience was different and it varies on the person you ask.



Sources



[Georgia Encyclopedia - Rosenwald Schools](#)

[Forbes Magazine - Rosenwald Schools Remembered](#)

Images of America : African American Life in Dekalb County
(1823-1970) by Herman "Skip" Mason Jr.
(photo credits)



Thank you and have a great day!