

THE HISTORY OF EACH SCHOOL BUILDING
IN THE BIBB COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

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THE HISTORY OF EACH SCHOOL BUILDING
IN THE BIBB COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

This report contains the background, the origin of each school, and the processes taken to build each school in the Bibb County School System. The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Bibb County Board of Public Education. The minutes were thoroughly researched from the beginning of the Bibb County School System until the present day. Some information on some of the early schools was meager, but the Committee gave the information that was contained in the minutes.

It was found by the Committee who compiled the report that the members of the Board of Education throughout the years gave much time, thought and effort to see that the boys and girls of Bibb County had proper facilities in which to obtain a quality education.

Many surveys and questionnaires were used from time to time to gain information which enabled the Board of Education in making decisions as to just where new schools or additions were needed to existing buildings.

The population of Macon and Bibb County gained slowly from 1900 until 1940. But after 1940 and during the war years, the population almost doubled. Schools could not be built fast enough to take care of the overcrowded conditions.

Dr. Mark Smith was elected Superintendent of Schools in 1941. He was a very able administrator and immediately began programs to house the thousands of students who were coming to Bibb County.

Robins Air Force Base at Warner Robins was established, and thousands of new people moved to Bibb County. The Federal Government gave money to build schools for the children of parents who worked on federal projects. Several schools and additions were built with this money.

The information gathered from the minutes of the Board of Education would convince one that the members of the Board were impartial in selection sites for the various schools. The schools were built where the children lived and where land was available.

Much credit must be given to Mr. William Simmons for his foresight during the early fifties in anticipating and buying land in locations where schools would be needed in a few years. As new subdivisions were built, immediately land was bought for a school. In each case a new school was needed to serve the children in the vicinity.

The pattern of our schools followed the pattern of the growth of Macon. Schools were not built indiscriminately. Each was built to satisfy a need--that need being to furnish a school for the children in a particular neighborhood. It was the consensus of the members of the Board that the neighborhood school was desirable for quality education.

History of Each School Building in the Bibb County School System
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From the beginning of the Bibb County Public School System, it has been the policy of the Board to build neighborhood schools. This is reflected throughout the deliberations found in the minutes of the Board.

The members of the Committee who compiled this report have tried to give the facts as they were given in the minutes of the Board. Much research was done to obtain the information in this report.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

In compiling this report of the history and origin of all existing school buildings in Bibb County, the committee has provided essentially original information concerning the construction of each building. The committee feels that some information should be added which may provide more clear understandings about the status of these buildings as they are in 1972. The following list indicates currently utilized buildings, date of construction, and the appraised value of each building as of 1971.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Date Built</u>	<u>Appraised Value</u>
<u>Bibb County Vocational Technical Complex</u>		
Dudley M. Hughes Vocational School	1915	\$ 2,510,812.
Whittle Auditorium	1892	
Virgil Powers Auditorium	1949	
	1924	
	1949	
<u>Central Complex</u>		
Lanier A	1949	\$ 1,220,668.
Lanier B	1924	2,036,748
Forty-two classrooms and offices	1968	
Miller A	1950	983,240
Miller B	1931	951,760
<u>Northeast Complex</u>		
Appling A	1967	804,328
Appling B	1958	1,170,252
Lasseter	1965	1,192,631
Mark Smith	1965	1,320,791
<u>Southwest Complex</u>		
Ballard-Hudson A	1965	1,202,712
Ballard-Hudson B	1949	
Twenty-one classrooms	1953	1,939,600
McEvoy A	1965	618,400
McEvoy B	1957	1,210,384
Two classrooms	1962	
Willingham A	1966	1,187,437
Willingham B	1958	1,480,576
Lunchroom	1959	
Thirteen classrooms	1960	
<u>Alexander II</u>		
Lunchroom	1902	420,064
Four classrooms	1948	
	1957	
<u>Alexander III</u>		
Lunchroom and six classrooms	1911	427,618
	1948	
<u>Alexander IV</u>		
Six classrooms & Lunchroom	1933	439,972
	1948	

Supplementary Materials
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<u>Building</u>	<u>Date Built</u>	<u>Appraised Value</u>
<u>Ada Banks</u>	1949	\$ 526,660
Fourteen Classrooms	1951	
<u>Agnes Barden</u>	1954	675,416
Eight Classrooms	1956	
<u>Bellevue</u>	1920	402,980
Two classrooms and auditorium	1949	
Four classrooms	1955	
<u>Florence Bernd</u>	1927	600,976
Two classrooms, lunchroom, auditorium	1949	
Eight classrooms	1955	
Eight classrooms	1958	
<u>Charles H. Bruce</u>	1927	720,880
Six classrooms	1949	
Six classrooms	1957	
Two classrooms	1958	
<u>M. M. Burdell</u>	1937	554,336
Six classrooms	1958	
<u>Minnie Burghard</u>	1967	568,970
<u>John W. Burke</u>	1920	597,360
Auditorium	1949	
<u>Minnie Butler</u>	1959	476,318
<u>George W. Carver</u>	1939	273,528
Four classrooms and cafetorium	1957	
<u>Joseph Clisby</u>	1917	682,630
Auditorium	1949	
<u>Metta T. Danforth</u>	1965	518,078
<u>Duresville</u>	1950	334,412
Eight classrooms & cafetorium	1957	
<u>Fort Hawkins</u>	1920	493,508
Two classrooms and auditorium	1949	
<u>Green Street</u>	1937	449,601
Six classrooms	1949	
Six classrooms & cafetorium	1958	

Supplementary Materials
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<u>Building</u>	<u>Date Built</u>	<u>Appraised Value</u>
<u>J. Ellsworth Hall</u> Six classrooms	1954 1955	\$ 548,272
<u>Eugenia Hamilton</u> Six classrooms	1954 1957	572,216
<u>Matilda Hartley</u>	1968	474,063
<u>John H. Heard</u> Two classroms and lunchroom Fourteen classrooms	1935 1949 1953	655,228
<u>Henry A. Hunt</u>	1955	513,160
<u>B. S. Ingram</u> Nine classrooms and cafetorium Eight classrooms	1931 1950 1964	561,443
<u>Walter P. Jones</u>	1965	665,660
<u>McKibben Lane</u>	1966	548,470
<u>W. T. Morgan</u> Eight classrooms	1961 1967	704,980
<u>Joseph N. Neel</u> Eight classrooms	1954 1957	662,904
<u>James H. Porter</u>	1968	501,384
<u>Maude Pye</u> Eight classrooms	1965 1967	655,272
<u>William B. . Redding</u> Two classrooms and lunchroom Four classrooms	1920 1949 1954	430,008
<u>Jessie Rice</u> Eight classrooms	1958 1964	675,212
<u>Joseph B. Riley</u> Six classrooms	1956 1964	622,528
<u>Springdale</u>	1971	776,710
<u>Pearl Stephens</u> Eight classrooms and lunchroom	1931 1948	612,328

<u>Building</u>	<u>Date Built</u>	<u>Appraised Value</u>
<u>Rosa Taylor</u> Eight classrooms	1958 1964	\$ 600,770
<u>T. D. Tinsley</u> Eight classrooms	1953 1956	825,444
<u>Union</u> Six classrooms Eight classrooms	1917 1949 1957	419,248
<u>Unionville</u> Ten classrooms & cafetorium	1942 1950	364,337
<u>Cynthia H. Weir</u> Lunchroom Ten classrooms	1942 1950 1951	758,816
<u>L. H. Williams</u> Eight classrooms & Lunchroom	1937 1957	589,228
<u>Winship</u> Cafetorium	1964 1949	489,844

With the information included in this report one should now be able to gain a clear insight in the history of each building in the Bibb County School System.

ADA BANKS - 1949

At the Board meeting in February 1948, the Superintendent presented the enrollment figures of Tybee, Carver, and Ingram Schools: Tybee, 564 children; Carver, 464 children, and Ingram, 629 children--an average of 37 children per classroom.

At the Board meeting of May 13, 1948, Mr. Miller reported that some plans had been made and appraisers of land secured in the Tybee Section to build a new Negro grammar school instead of making an addition to Carver. Carver and Ingram Schools were overcrowded and some relief had to be given as quickly as possible.

On May 18, 1948, Mr. Miller presented to the Board the facts with reference to the proposed purchase of 6.6 acres of land in the Tybee section for a new Negro grammar school, stating that originally the Central of Georgia had offered to sell five acres for \$7,500, but after another appraisal was made and sent to the Central of Georgia, they made an offer to sell to the Board of Education the 6.6 acres of land for \$5,750 with one restraining clause, that if and when the Board of Education discontinued the use of the property for a school, it would revert back to the Central of Georgia at the same price without interest. A motion was unanimously carried to offer the railroad \$5,750 for 6.6 acres of land without a reverter clause.

At the June meeting in 1948, Mr. Miller announced that the 6.6 acres in the Tybee area had been bought for \$5,750 without the reverter clause. Mr. Miller appointed a committee to make plans for the Tybee School. The Committee unanimously employed MacEwen, Hall and Ferguson as the architects with instructions to proceed immediately to prepare plans.

In the June 30, 1948, minutes, the following petition was filed with City Council: "1. In order to relieve the excessive overcrowded condition at the Carver School on Hazel Street, an elementary school for Negro children, the Board of Education has acquired by purchase from the Empire Land Company, a subsidiary of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, two tracts of land in that section of the City of Macon known as Tybee. 2. The two tracts have a total frontage on the north side of Elm Street of 540 feet, and are shown on a map of the Empire Land Company property which is attached to this petition for your information. 3. The two tracts of land are separated by Division Street. The part of Division Street lying between Elm Street and Ash Street and separating the two tracts of land above described has never been opened to public travel and is only a theoretical street. 4. The Board proposes to construct on this site a 16-classroom school, with assembly room and lunchroom and desires to locate the building on the southwest corner of the lot for the purpose of economy in construction and for conservation of playground area. 5. The only property owner whose property would be affected by the closing of this part of Division Street is the Empire Land Company and petitioner attaches to this petition a letter from the president of the company stating that the company has no objection to the closing of this part of Division Street.

"Wherefore, the Board of Education requests your Honorable Body, in the exercise of the charter power conferred upon the City of Macon, to close to public use and travel that portion of Division Street lying between Elm Street and the south side of Ash Street, and authorize the Board of Education for Bibb County to convert this strip of land to its own use for public school purposes."

On June 29, 1948, the following notice was received from the City Clerk: "The petition of the Board of Education for permission to close that part of Division Street which lies between Elm Street and the south side of Ash Street was granted by the City Council at their regular meeting."

On July 22, 1948, the building committee for Tybee School opened bids for this 16-classroom and combination auditorium and lunchroom building. A. K. Abel was low bidder at \$92,408.00, and he received the contract.

At the January, 1949 Board meeting, Mr. Miller appointed a committee to submit a name for this school. The committee decided to name the school the Ada Jones Banks School. Ada Jones Banks was born in Bibb County, taught at L. H. Williams School, was principal of the Turpin Street School, and also was a teacher in Wheatley School until her death.

It was stated at the January, 1949 Board meeting that the new Tybee School would be opened on Monday. All furniture and equipment was being installed that week.

From the minutes of the Board meeting of July 3, 1951: "There is critical shortage of classroom space in the four Negro schools in the South Macon area. Four of the Negro schools had an average of more than 40 pupils per classroom during the past school year. The committee feels that the most desirable solution would be the construction of a new school on a different site to avoid over-enlargement of Banks School which has a present enrollment of 836 children. This seems impossible for there are no additional sites available in the area. Therefore, in view of these considerations, and especially in view of the urgency of this special need, the committee recommends that the Board proceed immediately with the construction of an addition to the existing school so that the new facilities will be available as near as possible to the opening of the 1951-52 school year." A minimum of 10 classrooms would be required. They were ordered to be built at the Banks School.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from May 13, 1948, through July 3, 1951.)

ALEXANDER II - 1902

Due to overcrowded conditions at Second Street School it was suggested that two rooms be constructed in the basement for teaching. After these rooms were almost completed it was discovered that they would be unsuitable for teaching. A request was made by the Bibb Board of Education to the Elam Alexander Normal Board to erect a house in a suitable location. The Elam Trustees responded by saying that this task would be accomplished. The vacant lot on Ash Street, owned by the Bibb Board, was deemed unsuitable but a lot was found on College Street near Hazel. Judge Miller offered the following which was adopted:

"Whereas, The Alexander Free School proposed to the Board of Education that they will erect a brick school building facing Tannall Square, between Hazel and Oglethorpe Streets and will deliver this to the Bibb Board to be used and occupied by the Board, the same as it uses the Alexander Free School, that this Board transfer that vacant lot on Ash Street to Alexander Free School Trustees owned by the Bibb Board, and pay them the sum of \$125.00 in money.

"Resolved that all actions of this Board be conveyed by a special committee to the Alexander Free Board and that this committee act as representative of this Board touching the construction of the new school. That full power be granted this committee to act on this matter.

"Resolved, that hearty thanks be given the Alexander Free School Trustees for their promptness and liberality in meeting our needs. The district lines in the new school were as follows: Beginning at the intersection of College and Oglethorpe Street, run along Oglethorpe to Adams, down Adams to Central Railroad, along railroad to Columbus, down Columbus (both sides) to Ross, along Ross to Maple, down Maple into Oglethorpe to First, through alley to Hawthorne, up Hawthorne to Telfair, out Telfair to boundary at Central Railroad, along railroad to Ash, up ash to College, along College to Oglethorpe. This territory contained 235 children, 85 from Winshp, 25 from Nisbet and 125 from Second Street."

A new outfit of very handsome furniture was purchased by the Alexander School Board for the new school. The teaching staff consisted of:

Principal	Miss Agnes Barden
Second grade	Miss Eunice Jones
Third grade	Miss Estelle Hertz
Fourth grade	Miss Maude Edwigs
Fifth grade	Miss Mary Dana

The new school was given the name Alexander II.

(The information for this material is found on pp. 99-159 Book 2, Board of Education Minutes 1898-1914.

ALEXANDER III

Alexander III School, located at 717 North Avenue, was erected in 1910 by the Alexander Free School Board. It consisted of eight classrooms. The first principal was Mrs. J. T. McElroy who had two assistants. Its boundaries were designated: "Beginning with Clinton Road at Boulevard Street, Clinton Road on both sides, indefinitely, take in all territory north of line."

The Alexander Free School Board was established shortly after the War Between the States upon the death of Elam Alexander who left a bequest of \$50,000 to be invested to set up a school which would be entirely separate from the County Free School System. Alexander I and Alexander II schools had been constructed from these funds prior to the construction of Alexander III.

In the minutes of the Board for March 9, 1911, we find a reference to the fact that "the Alexander Free School Board through its president Hon. William R. Cox has delivered to this Board a handsome and commodious eight room modern school building, erected in North Highlands upon a large and beautiful lot donated for that purpose by Senator A. O. Bacon." The Board gratefully "accepted the building upon the same terms heretofore mentioned and agreed upon as to the use, custody and control of the Alexander Schools one and two."

In 1929 the Alexander Free School Board decided that education could best be served under one organization and from that date the funds were entrusted to the Bibb County Board of Education.

ALEXANDER IV - 1933

On June 11, 1931, the residents of the Ingleside area of Macon requested from the Board of Education a school building in that vicinity. Mr. Miller requested the Superintendent to make a survey of the need for such a school and report to the Board at the July meeting.

At the July meeting of the Board the Superintendent reported that 230 children lived in the Ingleside area and were attending school at Clisby. The Superintendent requested more time for further study.

At the meeting of the Board that met on November 12, 1931, the members of the Board unanimously agreed to consider buying from Mr. Roy Crockett a portion of land at Roycrest Drive and Ridge Avenue. The five acre plot was offered to the Board for \$7,500 net. They inspected the site at 3:00 p.m. on November 13, 1931. The site was bought at the December Board meeting for the price mentioned above.

At the meeting of the Board on January 14, 1932, the following study concerning the needs affecting the welfare of children at Clisby and Bellevue Schools was presented to the Board. The report was as follows: 786 children attended Clisby School, with 22 teachers. One class was held in the library, one in the teachers restroom, and four classes in the basement on the same level as the boiler room. These rooms were miserably lighted, unattractive, and difficult to ventilate.

In the Bellevue School there were overcrowded and undesirable conditions. There were 10 classes with 10 teachers occupying 8 classrooms. One classroom was in the auditorium and one classroom was in the teachers restroom. The auditorium was dark, artificially lighted, and cold.

It was recommended to the Board that the abovementioned sub-standard classrooms at Clisby and Bellevue be abandoned for they jeopardized the health of the children and affected the learning processes. Also, it was unfair to the patrons of the school.

It was recommended that the Ingleside School be built with 8 classrooms to relieve the crowded conditions at Clisby and Bellevue. A new school district would be arranged so that there would be 578 children and 16 teachers at Clisby, 339 children and 9 teachers at Bellevue, and 270 children and 8 teachers at the new school.

The district lines for the new school were to be as follows: Kenmore Street, Central of Georgia Railway Main Line, Wesleyan Drive, and Ocmulgee River.

At this Board meeting it was suggested that the building be started immediately. The building was to consist of 11 classrooms, auditorium, lunch room, clinic, teachers restroom, library, principal's office, store room. The hardware, plumbing, hearing, and wiring should be equal or better than the construction of Bruce and Pearl Stephens Schools. The new school was to be named Alexander IV and \$47,000 came from the Alexander Fund.

At a special called meeting of the Board on February 6, 1932, it was agreed by the Alexander Board to let the school be built outside of city limits of Macon.

The building committee consisted of Mr. W. T. Morgan, Mr. Malcolm Jones, Mr. Walter Stevens, Mr. Walter Johnson, and Mr. Wallace Miller. The building was not to cost more than \$55,000.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Miller:

"Be it resolved by the Board of Public Education that the Alexander Free School Board be requested to deliver to the Treasurer of the Board the \$47,000 (with interest thereon accumulated) turned over to the Alexander Board under the terms of the contract between the two Boards dated May 20, 1929, whenever asked for by Honorable W. T. Morgan, Chairman of Building Committee of the Alexander IV School, this day appointed with Power to Act by authority of this Board."

At the meeting of the Board on February 11, 1932, William F. Oliphant was chosen as Architect for Alexander IV School.

At the meeting of the Board on April 14, 1932, it was stated that Stillwell and Sons was the Contractor; A. B. Lee, Contractor for heating and plumbing; and Macon Electric, Contractor for wiring of the Alexander IV School.

On June 9, 1932, Mr. Morgan said reasonable progress on the Alexander IV School was being made.

On June 30, 1932, it was reported to the Board that the total cost of the land for Alexander IV School was \$7,642.37.

At the meeting of the Board on October 13, 1932, it was stated that Alexander IV School was in operation with 278 children attending. Dedication ceremonies to be held at 11:30 a.m. on Monday, October 17. Formal opening to be November 18.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from June 11, 1931 to October 13, 1932.)

AGNES BARDEN - 1954

At the meeting of the Board on September 11, 1952, a building committee was named for the Bloomfield School. Mr. Stevens was named chairman. The other members of the committee were Mr. Weaver and Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Simmons, Chairman of the Special School Needs Committee, asked the Board's approval for the Committee to purchase 11 3/4 acres of land on the Bloomfield Road at a price of \$6,000. The Committee was granted the power to purchase the property after being satisfied as to the title of the property.

This information was taken from the minutes of the Board meeting of October 9, 1952: "So far we have not received final approval on the preliminary plans on the Bloomfield School; however, the project has been approved by the State Department of Education, Federal Office of Education and Community Facilities Office in Atlanta and it is now in Washington."

On November 13, 1952, Mr. Simmons stated that the Bloomfield lot had been bought and the Board had secured a satisfactory title.

Judge Stevens, at the Board meeting of March 12, 1953, stated that the final plans had been approved and request for bids had been sent out for April 14.

The grading on the Bloomfield School was begun in June 1953, according to report of Judge Stevens to the Board meeting on June 11, 1953.

The Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission gave its approval for a 14-room school on Rocky Creek Road, Bloomfield, on June 9, 1953.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the special committee on naming schools, offered the name of Agnes Barden for the Bloomfield School. Miss Barden had taught 52 years in the Bibb County system as a teacher, principal and supervisor.

The special committee on naming schools offered the name of Agnes Barden for the Bloomfield school. Miss Barden had taught 52 years in the Bibb County system as a teacher, principal and supervisor.

At the January 14, 1954, meeting of the Board of Education, Mr. Ward Dennis, the architect, reported that the Barden School was 65% complete, and it would be completed by March 15. He stated that they were about six weeks behind schedule due to weather conditions and not being able to secure some of the materials.

With the opening of this school, the crowded conditions in several of the grammar schools in South Macon were greatly reduced. However, this section of Macon was growing rapidly and other schools would soon be needed.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from September 11, 1952, until January 14, 1954.)

BELLEVUE

At the May, 1914 meeting of the Board of Education a group of patrons of Bellevue School petitioned for a new building. The matter was referred to the committee on school buildings and improvements.

On October 12, 1916, there appears a reference to another visit from patrons for a new school.

On March 14, 1918 the Board, on recommendation of the Superintendent Mr. Bruce, recommended that the committee on Districts and Sites be requested to investigate the matter of moving the Bellevue School and to secure an option on a site for a new building.

On May 9, 1918 this committee was authorized to buy a lot from Mr. R. L. Merritt, and on June 29, 1918 the committee reported the expenditure of \$3,753.23 for the lot, surveys, examination of titles, and deed, commission and expense of digging a well. The June 30, 1919 report of this committee to the Board of Education included cost of construction of the building, architects fees, plumbing, etc. for \$21,081.80 making a total cost of \$24,835.95, of which \$1,750.00 was received for the sale of the old property.

The Bellevue school encompassed the districts of the former Bellevue School and of Manchester and Napier Heights, two small schools in mill villages.

Seven teachers and a principal, Miss Nora Edmondson made up the faculty of the new school.

FLORENCE BERND - 1949

Taken from the minutes of July 8, 1948, is the following history of Hopewell Sanatorium that became Florence Bernd School in 1949.

"On May 4, 1918, the City of Macon authorized an issuance of \$25,000 of bonds for the purpose of erecting a tuberculosis sanatorium but the sanatorium was not built until later.

"The reason it was not built until later was due to the fact that there was not a suitable location found for this purpose nor were the funds sufficient to maintain it. So, in the 1929 session of the Georgia Legislature a bill was passed placing the sanatorium under the jurisdiction of the Macon Hospital and buying a sufficient amount to maintain both the Macon Hospital and the Sanatorium.

"After Mr. Lee Happ was elected Chairman of the Bibb County Commissioners he induced the Board to the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission sufficient acreage on the County farm property to locate the building.

"The sum of \$25,000 was given to build and equip a modern sanatorium for T.B. patients. To this sum was added donations from interested friends. The building was completed and occupied on January 7, 1927.

"Since the new state tuberculosis program has been instituted we concluded to send our patients to the newly converted government hospital known as Battey at Rome."

The Anti-Tuberculosis Commission decided to give the building housing Hopewell Sanatorium to the Board of Education to use as a school. This school was named the Florence Bernd School in honor of Miss Florence Bernd, a long-time teacher in the Bibb County School System.

The school opened in September 1949, and new additions have been added to the school from time to time.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education during the years 1948-49.)

BIBB COUNTY VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL
(Hughes Building)

At its meeting May 29, 1912, the Board received a copy of a report from Chairman T.D. Tinsley and his committee and addressed a request to Honorable Minter Wimberly and Honorable Walter Defore representatives.

"The Board of Public Education for Bibb County beg leave to call your attention to the urgent need of a high school for this county. One of the buildings which is being used at present being in every way unfit for use as a school building and the Grand Jury of the County together with the patrons of the school have been demanding for the past three years that something should be done to relieve this situation. This Board has recognized the urgent need for such a building, but it has been impossible for us to relieve the situation for lack of funds. We, therefore, request that you confer with the president of this board and prepare a bill to be introduced in the next house, making it mandatory on the County Commissioners to levy a special tax to create a sum of \$33,333.00 each year for a term of three years, the amount to be paid over to this Board for specific purpose of building a high school for Bibb County."

On November 20, 1912, the Committee on the new high school received permission to purchase the Bass property adjoining Board property and in January 1913 was authorized to advertise for bids.

Alexander Blair was appointed architect and W.J. Buland was awarded the contract for \$96,872.92 exclusive of heating, plumbing, etc.

Lanier High School, located at the corner of Forsyth Street and Orange Street opened for students September 21, 1914. The total cost was approximately \$100,000; \$83,427.76 for the building plus furnishings. R.W. Edenfield was the principal.

In order to provide adequate space for the drill and athletic fields, a new three story building was completed in 1924, facing Holt and Napier Avenues. It was designated Lanier High School for Boys, and the former school became Lanier High School for Girls. Upon completion of A.L. Miller and retained this name until March 20, 1950 when A.L. Miller Junior High School opened its doors.

The school was converted into a vocational and technical school at first called Dudley Hughes Vocational School.

BIBB COUNTY VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COMPLEX

WHITTLE BUILDING

Whittle School was originally located on Mulberry Street, near Fourth.

In the late 1800's, it was requested that the Macon Free School Board relocate this school because of the rapid growth of business in that part of the city.

In 1892, the Board bought the Clay lot on Spring Street for the New Whittle School. The plans of Mr. Alexander Blair were accepted for it and the contract was given to Macon Sash Door and Lumber Company at a cost of \$11,000.00 (without heating).

This school was occupied in the fall of 1892, and the old school property was sold.

This school remained in operation until 1965, when the building was taken over as a part of the Dudley Hughes Vocational School, and has been utilized as a part of the Bibb Tech complex until the present.

CHARLES H. BRUCE

Prior to 1925, the minutes of the Board note frequent requests for additions to the Newberg School and requests for a new school. At its meeting on March 3, 1925 a committee appointed to investigate the proposed new Newberg School recommended:

1. That a new school be built as soon as funds were available.
2. That the new school be located about 300 yds. beyond the present school, there being about six acres fronting on the Houston Road which is admirably suited for a school site, and which can be bought at a cost of \$7,000 plus the commission...
3. That the Board of County Commissioners be asked for an appropriation of \$100,000.00 for a new Newberg School.

The Committee was empowered to close the deal for the proposed site.

The County Commissioners approved the appropriation at a meeting on June 10, 1926, the Board approved awarding contracts totaling \$88,256.00, with Chas. W. Jones the general contractor, O'Pry Heating and Plumbing Company, Rollen and Millirons and Macon Electric Company the other contractors.

On August 7, 1926, Mr. Charles H. Bruce, Superintendent of Bibb County Schools died.

At its meeting on September 9, 1926, the Board received a petition from the Parent-Teacher Association of Newberg School requesting that the new school be named the Charles H. Bruce School. The petition was granted.

Mr. W. T. Morgan, Chairman of the Special Committee reported on March 10, 1927 that the Charles H. Bruce School had been completed and was occupied. Miss Mamie Holt, who had served as principal of Newberg School, was the first principal. The final financial report indicated total expenditure of \$100,680.93. The old Newberg property sold for \$1,750.00.

M. M. BURDELL - 1937

At the meeting of the Board of Education on January 3, 1934, it was stated by the Chairman that efforts would be made to secure funds from the PWA for remodeling and rebuilding the frame school buildings at Hazel Street, Green Street, Pleasant Hill and East Macon.

On January 11, 1934, the Board appointed Mr. Elliott Dunwody and Mrs. Ella Mae Teague, architects for the project. Total cost to the county was to be \$25,000 and \$30,000. Total cost for the four projects was to be \$260,000.

On March 8, 1934, Mr. Murphey reported that he had gone to Washington to see about the project for the four Negro schools.

On May 10, 1934, Mr. Murphey stated that there was a chance to build one of the four Negro schools. FERA would furnish labor if the county would furnish materials.

On July 11, 1935, Mr. Murphey stated that he and the architects had been in touch with the FERA officials in Washington, and they had agreed that the Federal Government would furnish the labor and 50% of the cost of materials for the building of two Negro schools.

On October 10, 1935, plans were accepted for the two Negro schools.

On November 11, 1935, the Board let a contract to R. H. Smalling and Sons for the building of the East Macon School. The Board borrowed \$92,998.34 from the Citizens & Southern Bank and the First National Bank to begin the project.

On November 21, 1935, the Federal Government allotted to the Board \$27,945 for the construction of the East Macon School.

On February 13, 1936, East Macon Negro School built with PWA grants was accepted by the Board as being completed.

At the Board meeting of December 10, 1936, the Board, at the request of the Negro community, named the East Macon School the Mayland M. Burdell School in honor of Mayland M. Burdell. Mrs. Burdell had taught at Turpin Street School from 1893-1894, and was principal of that school from 1894 to 1902 and had been principal of the East Macon Negro School since 1902 and was serving in that capacity.

The new principal of Burdell School was Mrs. Metta Danforth. There were 19 teachers in the New East Macon School during the school term, 1936-37.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from January 3, 1934, to December 10, 1936.)

MINNIE BURGHARD - 1968

On November 12, 1964, the Board approved the purchase of a 15 acre tract of land in the Groveland Park area to be used for a new elementary school. This school would relieve over-crowded conditions at Barden, Rice, and Morgan.

In January, 1965, the school was named Minnie Burghard Elementary School. Miss Burghard was one of the early educators in Bibb County, serving from 1886 to 1932.

Construction began in July, 1966, and the school was completed and accepted by the building committee on March 28, 1967.

In April, 1967, Mr. Dan Bolt was named principal.

The school officially opened on August 30, 1967. The formal dedication was held May 5, 1968.

J. W. BURKE SCHOOL

The J. W. Burke School is located at 2051 Second Street.

On a motion from T. D. Tinsley at the February 1918 meeting of the Board of Education, Mr. J. N. Neel was appointed chairman of a committee "to secure, as soon as funds are available for this purpose, a suitable lot and to build a new school in East Macon and one in South Macon." On April 10, 1919, the committee was empowered to select a site for the new school in South Macon. A lot owned by the Board on Knott Street was considered. A group of patrons requested that the school be located on Second Street. The contract for the building was awarded to W. D. Griffin for \$97,729.50, exclusive of heating, plumbing and wiring.

The final report of the Committee on the South Macon School was presented June 30, 1921, the total cost being \$120,635.95. The school was named for a former member of the Board of Education. Mrs. M. A. Weir was its first principal.

MINNIE BUTLER - 1960

On June 13, 1957, the Board adopted a resolution to purchase land in the Georgia Industrial Home Road (Bellevue Section) area for construction of an elementary school.

On May 8, 1958 final drawings for this school had been completed and approved and bids were let for this Negro elementary school off Georgia Industrial Road.

At the October 9, 1958 Board meeting it was recommended and approved that this elementary school be named Minnie Hughes Butler, for a former Bibb County educator.

Work was completed and the school was accepted in March, 1959. Since the sewage had not been completed the school was not scheduled to open until September.

The school opened in September with Mr. Horace Hawes as principal. It was officially dedicated on April 24, 1960.

G. W. CARVER - 1939

The following is a report of the Committee on Survey of Needs of Negro Schools as given to the Board of Education at its meeting on February 13, 1930: "1. We recommend that land be purchased in Tindallfield on which to erect a building to provide for the children of the primary grades that attend Hazel Street School from this section instead of making an addition to Hazel Street School."

In the minutes of the Board meeting of July 14, 1938, it was stated that the 12-room frame building on Hazel Street would be abolished and a new building would be built on another lot.

At a special meeting on August 19, 1938, Mr. Crump, Chairman, stated a lot with 72 feet on Hazel Street and running back 123 feet could be bought for \$1,500. Two extra lots could be bought for \$150 and \$100, respectively. An application had been sent to the FEAP for money to build the building. Total cost of the building would be \$35,000.

It was agreed at the meeting of the Board on September 8, 1938, that the children from the Hazel Street School would be sent to Ingram for evening classes. Mr. H. T. Cole stated that the PWA had granted the money to build the school.

On September 20, 1938, the go-ahead to build the new school on Hazel Street was issued. \$19,250 was deposited for the construction of the school.

On October 13, 1938, the option to purchase the land was given approval. Plans and specifications of the building were ready.

On November 10, 1938, the Stillwell Construction Company was authorized to begin construction of the building.

On February 9, 1939, it was announced that the building would be completed in about three weeks.

On March 9, 1939, it was announced that the Hazel Street building was completed and would be accepted at 9:30 o'clock, March 10, 1939.

At the Board meeting of July 12, 1945, the Hazel Street School was changed to the George Washington Carver Grammar School in honor of the great Negro scientist and educator, George Washington Carver.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from February 13, 1930, to July 12, 1945.)

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL - LANIER A

Lanier A was first founded as Lanier Junior High School for Boys. Mr. Andrew Lane served as Chairman of the Committee for Construction of a New Boys' Junior High School. On October 14, 1948, he reported that bids would be opened. Mr. Lyndon had suggested that the proposed junior high school for boys and the one for girls be constructed on the same lot with a common gymnasium. After considerable discussion, it was decided to proceed with plans for building the two high schools on separate lots. The high school for girls was built on a lot at 1270 Birch Street, adjacent to A.L. Miller Senior High; the one for boys at 751 Hendly Street was on the former Roff Home Property which the Board of Education had purchased at an earlier date.

In November 1948, Dennis and Dennis were selected as architects for the building; and a contract for the construction of the buildings was awarded to W.A. Stillwell Jr., Construction Company for \$357,957.00. The final report from Dennis and Dennis in February 1950 indicated a total cost of \$377,262.62. At a later date the spacious grounds were graded and walks and parking lots paved for \$26,489.00.

In September 1949 the doors of Lanier Junior were opened to 782 boys with Mr. L.W. Lewis as principal. There were 28 teachers on the faculty.

As a result of Federal Court orders, Lanier Junior High for Boys was in 1970 transformed into Lanier A of Central High School with Mr. William E. Bell as associate principal.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
Lanier B

Lanier Senior High School for Boys is located on the corner of Napier and Holt Avenues. In February 1920, on a motion of Mr. Felton Hatcher, the Board adopted a resolution that a special committee be appointed to make a survey of high school needs and to submit a plan for securing a new high school. T. D. Tinsley was appointed chairman.

At subsequent meetings, it was decided that the new school be a high school for boys and requested a bond issue for financing it and a new Virgil Powers School. The lot on Holt Avenue was purchased from the Napier family for \$25,000; later additions were made to the grounds. On July 9, 1925, the committee presented its final report with the total cost of the land, buildings, and equipment amounting to \$438,687.86.

The building was occupied in 1924; at subsequent times additional buildings were added as well as extra athletic fields.

This building was destroyed by fire on April 16, 1967. The new building which was constructed on the site at a cost of over two million dollars was occupied in 1968, with all units completed in 1969.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL - MILLER A

By the year 1948, the conditions at Lanier High School for girls were such that it was felt urgent to construct a junior high school for girls. Consideration had been given to adding other buildings to the plant at the corner of Forsyth and Orange Streets and/or sending some of the students to other buildings but these seemed undesirable. It was decided to build the school on Birch Street on lots already owned by the Board and adjacent to Miller Senior High School.

Mr. Willingham was appointed Chairman of the Committee for a junior high school for girls, and on January 13, 1949 reported to the Board of Education that his committee had authorized McEwen, Hall, and Ferguson to draw up plans and ask for bids. He also suggested that the name be changed to A. L. Miller Junior High School instead of Lanier Junior High School. Students and faculty requested maintaining the Lanier name but was denied and in July the name was made officially A. L. Miller Junior High School.

On March 22, 1949, the contract for the building was awarded to Amerson and Freeman for \$288,000. Changes in plans, the necessity for building a sewer, increased the cost by nearly \$2,000.

During spring holidays Mrs. W. G. Lee, Principal, and thirty teachers moved to the new school which officially opened March 20, 1950.

Due to Federal Court orders in 1970 Miller Junior High became Miller A, Central High School with Mrs. Lillian Mahone, Associate Principal.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
Miller B Building

Miller B, formerly A. L. Miller Senior High School for Girls, is located on Montpelier Avenue. The Miller A and B Buildings were named for Judge A. L. Miller, Sr., a long-time member of the Board of Education.

At its April 1929 meeting, the Board of Education appointed a committee to consider a Senior High School for Girls; whether to build onto the Gresham School, repair the old Nisbet School or construct a new school. Later in the year, the committee felt that a new school was needed "of 18 classrooms, fireproof throughout, with all facilities most modern and in keeping, including a cafeteria, a gymnasium, an auditorium, We are of the opinion that a strip of about 4 acres facing Montpelier Avenue . . . and lots of 8 acres facing Birch Street . . . should be bought . . . for a total of \$45,000." Part of this was bought at this time, and another part in September of the same year.

Oliphant and Shelverton were appointed architects. Charles W. Jones was awarded the contract for the construction of the building. The building was completed in 1931 at a total cost of \$258,384.53 which included the building, equipment, grading of grounds, etc.

Mr. H. S. Lasseter became its first principal.

JOSEPH CLISBY

In the minutes of the Board of Education for February 10, 1916, we find, " The committee on a new Vineville school be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to begin work on the new Vineville school about the close of this school year." Mr. Curran R. Ellis was employed as architect for the building. The original estimate of the cost was found to be too low, and at its called meeting on June 27, 1916, the Board approved an appropriation of \$44,624 for the new building. The contract for the building was signed in July, 1916; the cost to be funded from a recent bond issue.

On May 10, 1917, Mr. W. T. Anderson, Chairman of the Vineville School Committee reported that the committee had inspected and accepted the new Vineville School except as to plumbing and heating which were not completed.

The final summary of expenditures amounting to \$47,251.87 are itemized in the report of the committee as found on Page 147 of the minutes of the Board of Education.

On January 5, 1920, Clisby School, located on the corner of Napier Avenue and Hillyer Avenue was burned. The new Winship building was completed during the latter part of 1920. At the meeting of December 9, 1920, the Board of Education voted to change the name of the New Vineville School to the Joseph Clisby School, and to let the new Winship School replace the former Clisby School and the old Winship School.

Miss Minnie Burghard was the first principal, there were fifteen teachers.

METTA T. DANFORTH

A survey conducted by the State Department of Education on November 17 & 18, 1960, and reported to the Board of Education on December 8, 1960 indicated the following needs in regard to elementary schools in Bibb County:

White needs:

An elementary school in the Shurlington area

An elementary school in Southwest Macon - Bloomfield area

Negro needs:

An elementary school in Pleasant Hills area

An elementary school in South Macon beyond Anthony Road

These needs were reported as present, and in the near future, and were resulting from expanding population growth in these areas. Schools serving these areas were already becoming overcrowded.

The following schools were constructed in an effort to meet these needs: Morgan, Danforth, Jones, and Pye.

The Danforth building was an effort toward relieving overcrowded conditions at Burdell and Hunt Elementary Schools.

The architects for this school were Warren & Riley. The contract was awarded to Taylor Construction Co. in the amount of \$348,448.00. Work got underway in September, 1964.

The school was named for Metta T. Danforth. Mrs. Danforth served 49 years as a teacher and principal in Bibb County.

On May 13, 1965, Mr. Harold L. Perdue was named principal. The school officially opened in September, 1965.

DURESVILLE
2740 Millerfield Road

At the meeting of the Board of Education, October 14, 1948, Mr. Joseph N. Neel, Chairman of Teachers and Salaries Committee, made a report, which included the following statement:

"Duresville is a one room school. For the past two years we have been using the lodge room next door, giving us two teachers in this school. This year we have an enrollment of 128 with 51 first graders. We have secured a church across the street to be used as a classroom."

At its December 9 meeting, President Miller mentioned the condition of the Negro country schools and requested the superintendent to present to the Board an analysis of the Negro country schools' situations. This was done. At the same time, Mr. Miller asked the Board for their approval of spending \$100,000 of recently issued bond monies for the purpose of erecting three country Negro schools. Approval was granted.

A contract for the construction of Duresville School was let to John Smalling for \$30,985 in September 1949. The new school contained eight classrooms, and when completed, represented an expenditure of \$40,194.22 at an average cost of \$4.45 a square foot.

Duresville Consolidated School for the eastern part of the county opened Monday, February 6, 1950, with 288 students. Mrs. Lilla C. Parker was its first principal; her faculty consisted of eight teachers.

FORT HAWKINS SCHOOL

Fort Hawkins School is located on the site of a fort, a replica of which now stands on its grounds.

A motion to "appoint a committee to secure, as soon as funds are available for this purpose, a suitable lot and to build a new school in East Macon and also in South Macon" was approved at the February 1918 meeting of the Board of Education, and Mr. J. N. Neel was appointed chairman. At the meeting on March 13, 1919, the Committee on New Fort Hawkins School was empowered to have estimates and specifications prepared, and, when approved by the Board, to secure bids for the construction. Mr. A. R. Willingham, acting chairman of the Committee on Fort Hawkins, reported on November 13, 1919, that the contract for the construction of the school had been awarded to W. D. Griffin for \$79,896 and for heating plant to the Ideal Heating and Plumbing Co. for \$6,650. Permission was given to the committee to buy a lot adjoining the New Fort Hawkins School with frontage of 105 feet on Fort Hill Street and a depth of 210 feet for \$2,200.

The final report of the committee, June 30, 1921, indicated the total cost of \$98,041.43, including lots and construction.

Miss Emma Smith served as the first principal of the school with fifteen teachers assisting her.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, April 9, 1925, approval was given to the recommendation that Newcastle and McGrary schools be abolished at the close of that school year and that the pupils of these districts be furnished transportation to Fort Hawkins School.

GREEN STREET - 1937

At the Board meeting of January 1, 1921, the City conveyed to the Board of Education the Green Street School property in exchange for the property presently utilized by Fort Hawkins School, together with the adjacent vacant lot.

Four rooms were added to the Green Street School.

The old Green Street School burned on July 1, 1936. There was \$9,150.00 worth of insurance on the building and \$1,400.00 worth of insurance on the furniture. The children were to be moved to the old building of Pleasant Hill School.

On July 9, 1938, the President of the Board of Education asked to see about rebuilding the school. They agreed to ask the PWA for \$25,400 with which to build a one-story brick building. Since that part of town was becoming commercial, a smaller school would be needed.

At the Board meeting of August 18, 1936, purchase of the Rockhill lots for \$2,250.00 and the Lyndon lot for \$1,000.00 were made. These purchases were to enlarge the Green Street School property.

At the November 4, 1936, Board meeting a contract for \$19,250.05 was issued to the R. A. Bowen Construction Company to rebuild the Green Street School.

At the meeting of the Board on December 10, 1936, authorization was given to tear down houses on the newly acquired property on Green Street so that the new school could be erected.

Green Street School building was completed and accepted by the Board of Education at the meeting of the Board on March 11, 1937.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from January 1, 1921, to March 11, 1937.)

J. ELLSWORTH HALL - 1954

A group of citizens from the Cross Keys section of Macon presented a petition to the Board of Education concerning the school needs in that section at the Board meeting on October 8, 1951. The petition stated that: "1. As far as can be determined Cross Keys is not in a school zone, and due to crowded school conditions, our children are shuffled between Fort Hawkins, Alexander III, Whittle, Gresham and Florence Bernd Schools. This is not a desirable situation as some children in the same family are going to different schools. 2. Bus service is not adequate and children must spend long hours riding buses. 3. The Cross Keys section has almost doubled population in the past few years and new subdivisions are still being opened. A majority of the residents are home owners and will be contributing much toward County affairs."

(It is ironic that at the Board meeting on May 11, 1933, it was voted to close the Cross Keys School. The children were to attend the Alexander I School. A bus had to be bought to transport these children.)

(On September 13, 1934, Cross Keys School Building was sold for \$100.00 and the lot for \$175.00.)

At the Board meeting on February 14, 1952, Mr. Hertwig reported for the special committee to secure a building lot in the Cross Keys section, stating that the deed had been drawn and would be ready to be executed within the next few days.

On March 9, 1952, Mr. Simmons reported that a lot of ten acres, more or less, had been purchased in the Cross Keys Section.

At the meeting of the Board on April 10, 1952, Dr. Smith stated that 1,453 children lived in the Cross Keys section. There were 44 classrooms in the schools in that vicinity. There were 33 children per classroom. A new school was greatly needed.

It was announced by Mr. Simmons on September 11, 1952, that preliminary plans for Cross Keys School had been approved by all agencies concerned and they expected in the near future to receive some money and be in a position to ask for bids.

Dr. Smith announced at the meeting of the Board on October 9, 1952, that \$26,280.00 had been received from the Federal Government for the building of Cross Keys School. The money was deposited in the First National Bank.

At the December 11, 1952, Board meeting, it was reported that bids for the Cross Keys School would be opened on January 8, 1953.

A special meeting of the Cross Keys School Committee was held on January 8, 1953. Mr. Rankin served as acting chairman. This committee was given authority to act by the entire Board.

At twelve noon, bids were opened on Project No. Ga-52-C-2H, Cross Keys School. The motion awarding the contract in the amount of \$202,907.00 to H. G. Tinker, Macon, Georgia, was made by Mr. Wallace Miller, Jr., and seconded by Judge Walter C. Stevens, subject to the approval of the Community Facilities and Home Finance Agency of the Federal Government.

Order to begin work on the school was given by Mr. Simmons at the January 18, 1953, Board meeting. Grading was begun on March 12, 1953.

It was reported by Mr. Simmons at the Board meeting of June 11, 1953, that the Cross Keys School would be ready by January 1, 1954. Mr. Birdsey, Chairman of the Cross Keys Committee, requested his committee be given power to act in determining the location of the road on the east side of the school.

The Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission approved the petition to build a 14-room school on Skyline Drive, Cross Keys, on June 9, 1953.

The Cross Keys School was to be named J. Ellsworth Hall, in honor of J. Ellsworth Hall, former President of the Board of Education.

A petition to change the name of the school from J. Ellsworth Hall to Belle Massey was presented by citizens of the community to the Board of Education on September 10, 1953. Later this petition was denied.

At the October 15, 1953, Board meeting Mr. Birdsey reported that Hall School was 74% completed.

Mr. Birdsey reported at the Board meeting on January 14, 1954, that the Hall School would be ready by February 1, 1954.

The Hall School opened on February 2, 1954, with 360 pupils. Mrs. Lillian Kelley was transferred from the Cochran Field School to serve as the first principal at Hall.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from May 1933 through February 1954.)

EUGENIA HAMILTON - 1954

The Negro schools in South Macon were very crowded in 1952. Something had to be done to relieve this crowded situation. At the April 10, 1952, meeting of the Board of Education, Dr. Smith made this projection: "I would like to call your attention to the fact that you own the lot on the Pio Nono By-Pass, purchased a few years ago with a view to building a Negro school there though it is only one block from Unionville. Unionville needs eight classrooms. I think probably the Board of Education should think in terms of a new building on that lot. Plans were drawn by Mr. Elliott Dunwody during the postwar planning period. It might be well to submit those plans with an application to the Federal Security Agency."

At the July 10, 1952, meeting of the Board, Mr. Crump appointed the Building Committee for the Pio Nono Avenue School.

On October 9, 1952, Dr. Smith reported that the preliminary plans on the Pio Nono School had been approved by the State Department of Education, Federal Office of Education and Community Facilities Office in Atlanta.

From the minutes of the Board on March 12, 1953, this notation: "At twelve o'clock noon on March 3, 1953, bids were opened on Project No. GA-52-C-2G, a new school to be built on Pio Nono Avenue. Contract was awarded to Louis Briggs Construction Company in the amount of \$285,000."

On June 11, 1953, Mr. Hertwig reported that Pio Nono Avenue School was about 20% finished and would be ready in October or November.

On July 3, 1953, the members of the Board of Education decided to name the Pio Nono Avenue School in honor of Mrs. Eugenia G. Hamilton, a teacher who gave long and faithful service to the Bibb County School System.

On July 9, 1953, the Board received from the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission approval for a 15-room school on Pio Nono Avenue.

In order to better clarify the needs of the Hamilton School, it was reported at the October 15, 1953, meeting of the Board that four classes were being taught in the lunchroom at Unionville, one class in the auditorium and one in the clinic at Williams, and one class in the lunch room at the Ingram School. When Hamilton is completed there will be relief in the crowded situations at Unionville, Williams, and Ingram Schools.

At the November 12, 1953, meeting of the Board of Education, Mr. Miller reported work was moving along nicely on the Pio Nono Avenue School and that it would probably be ready by February 1, 1954.

The Eugenia Hamilton School was officially opened on February 1, 1954, with Mrs. Mae Miller, Principal.

(The information in this report is from the Minutes of the Board of Education from April 10, 1952, to February 1, 1954.)

JOHN H. HEARD SCHOOL - 1935

For many years a high school existed in the Rutland District of Bibb County. In September 1914, it was reported in the Minutes of the Board of Education that the consolidated rural high school in the Rutland District was completed and occupied. There were 8 rooms in the original building. The new school offered a course of study to meet rural needs.

On November 9, 1933 the Board decided to change the name Rutland School to that of John H. Heard School.

At the Board meeting on November 25, 1933, it was announced that the remodeling of Rutland School had been approved by the PWA. Mr. Watkins, Engineer for PWA stated that it would cost \$32,880.00 to do the work. The Board was to furnish \$5,935 of which \$1,635 would be salvaged from present building.

At the April 12, 1934 Board meeting Mr. Moore stated that the Heard School would be ready for the closing exercise in June.

At the meeting on June 30, 1934, it was announced that the Heard School was completed.

The dedication services for the Heard School were held on October 15, 1934.

Since 1934 the Heard School has become an elementary school and the high school pupils sent to other high schools in the county.

Several additions have been added to Heard School from time to time to meet the population growth in that section of the county. In recent years other elementary schools have been built to relieve the crowded conditions that once existed in this school.

(The information in this report is from the minutes of the Board of Education from November 9, 1933 to June 30, 1934.)

MATILDA HARTLEY

Based on a survey of needs in the county, it was determined that an elementary school should be constructed in the West Anthony Road area.

This school was a State School Building Authority Project.

The architect for this school was Oliver Riley. The contract for construction was awarded to Clark-Wincey Company in the amount of \$397,923.00

On June 8, 1967 the school was named for Matilda McKenny Hartley, who taught in this system from 1923 to 1965.

In April, 1968, Mr. Jackson Sheftall was named principal. The school opened in September, 1968.

HENRY A. HUNT - 1955

At the Board meeting of March 12, 1953, Mr. Simmons, Chairman of the Special Needs Committee, stated that the committee had located a lot for a Negro school in East Macon, and asked that authority be granted the special committee to purchase this lot. The lot was bought.

At the Board meeting of September 9, 1954, Mr. Lane, reporting for the building committee for the Melton Street Negro Grammar School, stated that the contract had been let on September 8, 1954, to Clark-Wincey, General Contractor, 1349 Macon Avenue, in the amount of \$321,823, the work to be completed in 180 working days.

It was reported at the December 9, 1954, Board meeting that work on the Melton Street School was progressing nicely.

At the Board meeting of February 10, 1955, Mr. Johnson, Chairman of Special Committee for Naming Schools, reported that the committee had held a meeting and recommended that the school on Melton Street be named the Henry A. Hunt School.

On June 9, 1955, Mr. Lane reported that the Hunt School would be completed by July 15, 1955, and is considered one of the finest schools built up to this time.

At the meeting of the Board on October 13, 1955, it was stated that the Hunt School was completed and occupied. The new building consisted of sixteen classrooms, library, combination lunchroom and auditorium, clinic, and office.

Mr. Stewart Gandy, Jr., was its first principal.

The Hunt School filled a great need in reducing the classroom size in the Negro schools in East Macon.

(The information in this report was taken from the minutes of the Board of Education from March 12, 1953, until October 13, 1955.)

B. S. INGRAM

On February 13, 1930, Mr. Lee Happ, as Chairman of the Committee on Survey of Needs of Negro Schools, made a report to the Board of Education which included the following:

"1. We recommend the purchase of two lots from Mr. Glenhill fronting 143 feet on Telfair Street and have two houses on them for \$2,000; also the purchase for \$1,000 from Mrs. H. E. Lowe, Sr., the vacant property in the rear of the Glenhill lots, these two pieces of property making a lot 143 by 400 feet.

"2. We recommend the erection on this lot of a six-room brick veneer building, the cost not to exceed \$10,000."

The building was completed as of June 30, 1931, with land, labor, and grounds costing \$13,111.37, with \$4,657.33 obtained from monies received from bonds. Mrs. Bessie Moseley and two teachers comprised the first faculty. Mr. Ingram, for whom the school was named, had served as principal of Hudson Industrial School.

WALTER P. JONES

A survey conducted by the State Department of Education on November 17 & 18, 1960, and reported to the Board of Education on December 8, 1960 indicated the following needs in regard to elementary schools in Bibb County:

White needs:

An elementary school in the Shurlington area

An elementary school in Southwest Macon - Bloomfield area

Negro needs:

An elementary school in Pleasant Hills area

An elementary school in South Macon beyond Anthony Road

These needs were reported as present, and in the near future, and were resulting from expanding population growth in these areas. Schools serving these areas were already becoming overcrowded.

This school was constructed to meet the need for a white elementary school in the Shurlington area.

The architect was Cobb Matthews and the contract was awarded to Elmore Construction Company for \$402,386.00. Construction began in March, 1964.

On January 14, 1965 the school was named for Walter P. Jones, a former Bibb County Superintendent.

By May, 1965, the building had been completed, inspected and accepted.

The school opened in September, 1965, with Miss Sarah McElroy as principal.

McKIBBEN LANE

The rapid growth in the Glen Cove area, which was causing over-crowding in the existing schools, prompted the need for a new elementary school in this area.

Property was purchased and plans began on this endeavor in July, 1964.

Mr. Jackson R. Holliday was architect for this school and construction was done by Brook-Elmore Company in the amount of \$387,533.00.

In January, 1965 the school was named for McKibben Lane, who had been a member of the Board of Education.

In May, 1966, Miss Francis Oliver was named principal of Lane Elementary school.

McKibben Lane Elementary opened in September, 1966, with 95% completion. The building was complete except for finishing work in the kitchen.

W.T. MORGAN - 1962

A survey conducted by the State Department of Education on November 17 & 18, 1960, and reported to the Board of Education on December 8, 1960 indicated the following needs in regard to elementary schools in Bibb County:

White needs:

An elementary school in the Shurlington area

An elementary school in Southwest Macon -
Bloomfield area

Negro needs:

An elementary school in Pleasant Hills area

An elementary school in South Macon beyond
Anthony Road

These needs were reported as present, and in the near future, and were resulting from expanding population growth in these areas. Schools serving these areas were already becoming overcrowded.

The following schools were constructed in an effort to meet these needs: Morgan, Danforth, Jones, and Pye.

In January, 1961, bids were let for a new elementary school in the Westfield area and in March, 1961, work began on this school.

When the Westfield school was 55% complete, July, 1961, the Board approved naming this school W.T. Morgan. Mr. Morgan had been a member of the Board from 1894 to 1942.

On September 5, 1961, W.T. Morgan Elementary School opened, although the lunchroom, office, and library were not ready. These were completed by September 30.

Mr. Elton Wall was principal of this school.

The official dedication was held March 18, 1962.

JOSEPH N. NEEL SCHOOL - 1954

At the July 3, 1951, Board of Education meeting, Mr. Simmons stated that there are several serious pressure areas among the white schools, but the most pressing problem is that of South Macon.

On October 9, 1952, Mr. Simmons reported that the Committee had secured an option on a 7-acre tract of land on Hightower Road and asked permission for the Committee to purchase this at a price of \$6,500. Permission was granted provided the Committee found the title to be clear.

At the Board meeting on March 12, 1953, in the absence of Mayor Wilson, Chairman, it was announced that the Committee had advertised for bids on the Hightower Road School to be opened on March 24, 1953.

At the Board meeting on May 14, 1953, Mayor Wilson reported that work had begun on the Hightower Road School. On March 24, bids were taken on the above-named project. The low basic bid was \$212,222.64, L. F. Freeman being the low bidder. Five companies submitted bids.

On June 9, 1953, the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Committee approved a petition by the Board for a 14-room school on Hightower Road.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on July 9, 1953, the Hightower Road School was named Joseph N. Neel School in honor of Mr. Joseph N. Neel, former Vice President and Treasurer of the Board.

At the meeting on October 15, 1953, Mr. Miller reported that Neel School was 40% completed. Also, at this same time Mr. Miller reported that the sewer line connecting with Neel School on Hightower Road would cost \$1,453.

Mr. William Brake was appointed principal of the school, and at a meeting on January 28, 1954, Dr. Weaver called attention to the fact that the Neel School had a male principal. He stated that he thought it was a good thing. Many members of the Board expressed themselves in favor of the experiment.

On February 9, 1954, pupils from Weir, Burke, and Bruce Schools moved into the Neel School, and the building was accepted on February 10, 1954.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from July 3, 1951, to February 9, 1954.)

NORTHEAST COMPLEX
Appling B Building - 1958

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At a Board meeting on July 10, 1919, a petition from the patrons of the schools in East Macon requested a consolidated high school for Negro students. The petition was referred to the Teachers and Salaries Committee for investigation and report.

At a meeting of the Board on June 6, 1957, the following motion was made: "The Committee decided to acquire as a site for a Negro high school the property identified as East-View subdivision located in Macon Reserve East, Bibb County, Georgia, and being all of the property shown on plat dated April 8, 1957, prepared by F. B. West, Civil Engineer, and authorized and directed Mr. Lewis Smith as agent and Mr. V.J. Adams as attorney, to take up all outstanding options for said property that can be acquired within the limit of the authority already given them and thereafter to recommend to the Board the taking of condemnation or such other means as may be necessary to acquire complete title to land in said area.

At the Board meeting on September 12, 1957, Dr. Smith called the attention of the Board members to a model of the proposed new Negro high school for East Macon. He reported that the junior and senior divisions of Ballard-Hudson High School at the end of the day, September 11, 1957, had 2,580 pupils.

The Planning and Zoning Commission issued its Permit No. 3400 on November 12, 1957, for the building of Appling School.

Amerson Construction Company built the Appling Building. Mr. N. J. Pascullis was the architect.

Contract for building Appling High School was let in December 1957 for \$731,893 to Amerson Construction Company. The work was to be completed by September 1, 1958. There would be 38 classrooms including laboratories and shops.

At a meeting of the School Names Committee held immediately after the Board of Education meeting on December 12, 1957, it was unanimously decided to name the new Negro high school for Peter G. Appling.

On February 13, 1958, Harry B. Thompson, Assistant Principal at Ballard Hudson Sr., was named principal of the Appling High School.

At the Board meeting of June 12, 1958, it was announced that Appling was 70% completed. The architect and contractor say it will be ready by September.

Appling High School opened in September 1958 with full capacity. However some relief was given to Ballard Hudson Senior.

(The information in this report is taken from the minutes of the Board of Education from July 10, 1919 to June 12, 1958.)

NORTHEAST COMPLEX - APPLING A BUILDING -- 1967

On August 24, 1964 the following Resolution of Acceptance was amended. This priority listed: Name of Improvement: Appling Junior High School; Name of Architect: Chester A. Crowell; Estimated Cost of Construction: \$750,000; Architect's fees: \$45,000.

This building was to relieve the over-crowded conditions at Appling Senior High School.

On November 12, 1964, it was reported that preliminary drawings had been submitted to the State School Board for approval.

At the Board meeting of April 13, 1967, Mr. Rankin reported that Appling Junior High School is complete and was accepted by the School Building Authority on March 29, 1967 and presented to the building committee the same day.

The Appling Junior High Building was built by the Taylor Construction Company.

Appling Junior High School opened in September 1967 with Mr. William Dunn, former assistant at Appling Senior High as principal.

The location of Appling Jr. High is just across Shurling Drive from Appling Senior.

Appling Junior was built by the State School Building Authority for the sum of \$798,097.31.

(The information in this report is from the Minutes of the Board of Education from August, 1964 to September 1967).

NORTHEAST COMPLEX - LASSETER - 1965

A survey covering school needs was made on November 17 and 18, 1960 to determine the need of new building in the Bibb County School System. It was found that a new girls' high school to serve North Macon, East Macon, Shurlington, and the Riverside Drive area was needed.

The McEvoy and Willingham Schools had temporarily relieved the crowded conditilns at Miller and Lanier. With the new influx of population to Bibb County a new high school was needed. It was decided that this new school for girls should be in the eastern section of the County.

Mr. Rankin submitted to Board at its meeting on September 12, 1963, that Dennis and Dennis be certified as architects for a girls high school on Upper River Road.

Lasseter High School was to be located on Upper River Road on property already owned by the Board of Education. At this same meeting the members of the Board decided to purchase one lot in the 1500 block of Engle Drive - 105 feet facing Engle Drive and extending back an even width of 170 feet deep for \$3,300.

The purpose of this acquisition is to provide a right-of-way in and out of Engle Drive for the new high schools on Upper River Road in order to relieve the heavy traffic conditions which of necessity will be associated with these schools.

The grading contract for the Upper River Road Schools was let to W. C. Scott for \$49,395.45 during the December 12, 1963 meeting.

At this meeting Mr. Simmons reported that a petition had been issued to the Planning and Zoning Commission asking that the property around the Upper River Road School not be zoned for commercial property. Bids for the construction of Upper River Road Girls High School was opened January 22, 1964. Low bid was submitted by Aaron Torch and Sons, Inc in the amount of \$717,883 or \$9.62 per sq. ft.

It was reported on April 27, 1965 to the Board that the work that had been performed under the contract dated March 20, 1964 between the Board of Public Education and Aaron Torch and Sons, Inc. , Contractor for the construction of Upper River road Girls High School, 1654 Upper River Road, Macon, Georgia, has been inspected on this date and found to be substantially complete.

The Upper River Road School for Girls was named for Mr. H. S. Lasseter former principal of Miller Senior High School. Miss Ann Henry, a teacher at Miller Senior and Principal of Bruce Elementary School was selected to serve as first principal.

The school opened in the fall of 1965. It served girls in grades 8-12. The dedicatory services of Lasseter High School was on April 24, 1966. Dr. Wallace Alston, President of Agnes Scott was the dedicatory speaker. The opening of Lasseter greatly reduced the overcrowded conditions at Miller Senior and Miller Junior.

(The information in this report was taken from the minutes of the Board of Education from September 1963 to September 1966.)

NORTHEAST COMPLEX - MARK SMITH BUILDING - 1965

A survey covering school needs was made on November 17 and 18, 1960 to determine the need of new buildings in the Bibb County School System. It was found that a new high for boys needed to be constructed in East Macon to relieve the over-crowded conditions at Lanier Junior and Senior High Schools. These boys would come from North Macon, Shurlington, East Macon, and the Riverside Drive area.

Plans were made immediately after the bond issue was passed to build a school in the East section of Bibb County. A site was secured on Upper River Road for the building. It would be adjacent to the property on which Lasseter High School was being built.

A building permit was let by the Zoning Commission on October 29, 1963.

Mr. Elliott Dunwody, Jr. was accepted as architect.

Bids were opened January 22, 1964 for Upper River Road Boys High School. Low bid was \$684,925 submitted by Amerson Construction Company at the rate of \$7.70 per square foot.

Final working drawings, and specifications for subject job dated December 11, 1963 was accepted by the Board and sent to the School Building Authority for approval.

On June 8, 1964 the following report was given to the Board of Education. "The Upper River Road Boys High School experienced a shortage of steel due to a strike in Birmingham but at this point the job has not suffered in that masonry work has continued. The project is 20% complete".

Mark Smith High School on Upper River Road was completed in May, 1965.

The school was named the Mark Smith High School for Boys in honor of Dr. Mark Smith who was Superintendent of the Bibb County Schools from 1941 until the time of his death in 1958.

The first principal of Mark Smith was Ed Cagle, the former principal of Alexander IV School.

The money to build Mark Smith School came from the Bond Issue that was passed in 1962.

Official opening of the school was in September, 1965. Most of the students transferred from Lanier Jr. and Lanier Sr. High School. The School contained grades 8-12. There was no ROTC at this school. The dedication ceremonies were held in the spring of 1966.

(The information in this report is taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from October, 1963 to September, 1965.)

JAMES H. PORTER

On May 2, 1966, the Board approved purchase of 15 acres in the Porterfield Estates, for the purpose of constructing an elementary school which would relieve the overcrowding at Heard school.

The overcrowding at Heard School was due to the rapidly developing sub-division in this area.

This school was financed partly by State School Building Authority funds and partly by State Capital Outlay.

The architect for this school was Henry A. Corsini. Construction contract was awarded to Amerson Construction Company in the amount of \$385,357.00.

The school was named for James Hyde Porter, who served as a member of the Board of Education from 1935 to 1949.

In April, 1968, Mr. Harry Trawick was named principal. The school opened in September, 1968.

VIRGIL POWERS SCHOOL
1120 Second Street

Prior to 1921, the minutes of the Board of Education contain references to repairs, small additions, the use of extra buildings for housing students in the Virgil Powers area, and concern on the part of members of the Board. At the meeting, May 12, 1921, Mr. T. D. Tinsley moved that the chairman appoint a committee to "formulate a plan for raising funds with which to build . . . and a New Virgil Powers School." Such a committee was appointed. Subsequently, a special meeting of the Board was called to submit plans for raising the necessary funds.

On August 3, 1922, the Board, acting on a petition filed by tax payers and on recommendation of the committees concerned, filed a resolution requesting a bond issue for needed school constructions. On August 9, 1922, the Board resolved: "... the safety, the health and the number of children attending Virgil Powers Grammar School, located at Second and Hawthorne Streets, absolutely demand that the present antiquated, unsanitary, overcrowded and dangerous structure, already condemned by fire insurance inspectors . . . be replaced as quickly as possible with a modern grammar school building of sufficient capacity to meet the needs of children of school age in this district."

On September 22 of that year, the Committee on the New Virgil Powers School was authorized "to secure options on such additional land as may be needed for this building; to have plans and specifications prepared, and when plans are approved by the Board, to secure bids for the construction of the building." On March 8, 1923, a contract was awarded to C. H. Van Ormer, O'Pry Plumbing and Heating Company, Macon Plumbing and Heating Company, and H. E. Lowe Electric Company.

The boundaries were indicated as follows: "Beginning with Steel St. at railroad, both sides of Steel Street to Wood St., both sides to Pebble St., both sides to Elizabeth and Tindall Ave., Tindall Ave. crossing railroad to Calhoun St., East side of Calhoun to Oglethorpe, both sides of Oglethorpe to the railroad and back to Steel St."

The committee was authorized to buy furniture in June 1925, and by June 30, 1925, a final report on the building was submitted indicating the total cost of the building and equipment at \$97,524.48.

Fourteen teachers served under Miss Minnie Robertson in the new school.

On August 31, 1927, property adjacent to the school was purchased for a playground.

MAUDE C. PYE

A survey conducted by the State Department of Education on November 17 & 18, 1960, and reported to the Board of Education on December 8, 1960 indicated the following needs in regard to elementary schools in Bibb County:

White needs:

An elementary school in the Shurlington area

An elementary school in Southwest Macon -
Bloomfield area

Negro needs:

An elementary school in Pleasant Hills area

An elementary school in South Macon beyond
Anthony Road

These needs were reported as present, and in the near future, and were resulting from expanding population growth in these areas. Schools serving these areas were already becoming overcrowded.

The following schools were constructed in an effort to meet these needs: Morgan, Danforth, Jones, and Pye.

This school was built in the east Anthony Road area in an effort to relieve the crowded conditions at Hamilton, Unionville, and Ingram elementary schools.

The architect was Henry Corsini and the contract was awarded to Douglas Construction Company in the amount of \$290,728.00. Construction began in June, 1964.

The school was named for Maude C. Pye, who has served as teacher and principal at Wheatley School, and when it closed, had served as principal of Capel School.

The building was accepted by the building committee on February 1, 1965.

On May 13, 1965, Mr. Pierce B. Brunson was named principal. The school opened in September, 1965.

REDDING

Patrons of schools in the Warriar district petitioned the Board in February 1916 to consolidate their district with Lizella. Action on this was postponed. At its meeting in November 1917, the superintendent recommended to the Board "that the Committee on Districts and Sites be authorized to secure an option for a suitable lot for a consolidated school in or near Lizella, and that a committee be appointed for the construction of the building, not to exceed \$15,000." Mr. J. T. Moore was appointed chairman of the group.

On January 10, 1918, the committee was given the authority to buy a lot from W. B. Redding, at the same time denying a petition of patrons that the new building be located on the old school grounds. By May 9, 1918, the committee reported that a contract had been signed for the building.

The final report, June 30, 1918, indicated a total cost for construction and lot of \$23,318.95. Since \$2,275 had been realized from the sale of the lot on which the former school was built, the net cost was given as \$21,043.95.

W. B. Redding served as principal with six assistants.

JESSIE RICE - 1959

Due to the overcrowded conditions at Barden, Union, Neel, and Weir elementary schools, it was decided that there was need for an additional elementary school. Land was purchased in the Bloomfield area for this purpose and plans were begun early in 1957 for the construction of this school.

Known as the Bloomfield School, it was officially named in February, 1957, for Jessie Rice, who had contributed 31 years of service to the Bibb County school system.

The contract was let on May 21, 1957 to the H.G. Tinker Company in the amount of \$238,000.00, and work was begun.

In January, 1958, Mr. B.C. Adams was named principal.

The school was inspected and accepted on May 27, 1958.

The school opened in September, 1958 and the formal dedication was held in February, 1959.

JOSEPH B. RILEY - 1956

The crowded conditions of Pearl Stephens School had existed for several years. Additions had been added and sub-standard classrooms were being used. It seemed useless for the Board to add any more rooms to the existing building, so plans were underway to find another location for a new school to relieve the crowded conditions at Pearl Stephens.

At the Board meeting of October 22, 1953, Mr. Simmons stated that his committee had been looking for a lot in the Pearl Stephens neighborhood,

At the Board meeting on February 14, 1954, Mr. Simmons was given authority to take options and to act on the purchase of such lots as they deemed suitable in the Pearl Stephens area.

At the May 13, 1954, Board meeting, Dr. Smith stated to the Board that on March 12, 1954, he had written to the County Commissioners asking them to construct a road to a site for a proposed school which is off Edna Place. On April 15, he received a letter from Marvin Newberry, Clerk, saying that the Committee recommended that the county construct the road requested, provided the Board reimbursed the county for the cost of construction.

On October 14, 1954, Mr. Fenley Ryther, County Engineer, advised the Board that he had completed the grading and drainage work on the road to Edna Place.

At the meeting of the Board on February 10, 1955, Mr. Lane stated that the Edna Place School contract would be let on March 8, 1955.

At the meeting of the Board on April 18, 1955, it was decided to name the Edna Place School, the Joseph B. Riley School. Mr. Riley served for many years on the Bibb County Board of Education.

It was reported at the Board meeting of July 9, 1955, that the work on Riley School was held up because of the shortage of steel, but the steel was beginning to arrive and work would proceed.

On March 18, 1956, the dedication of Riley School was held.

The first principal of Joseph B. Riley School was Lloyd Newberry, a former teacher of science at Lanier High School.

The building of this school greatly reduced the crowded conditions at Pearl Stephens and Winship schools.

(The information in this report is found in the Minutes of the Board of Education from October 22, 1953, to March 8, 1956.)

SOUTHWEST COMPLEX - BALLARD-HUDSON A BUILDING

The increase in the Negro high school population in South Macon became so large that Ballard-Hudson Senior could not adequately take care of it. Since it is not feasible to make any new additions to Ballard-Hudson Senior, a new site on Anthony Road was selected for a new Ballard-Hudson Junior High School.

Mr. Rankin reported at February 13, 1964 Board meeting that bids were opened on January 22, 1964. Low bid was \$783,441 submitted by Elmore Construction Company. Contract for grading on the site was awarded to Bowen Construction Company for \$20,400. The cost per square foot for this job is \$8.42.

Architect for this school was Bernard Webb.

Mr. McCord presented the following resolution to the State School Building Authority which designated Ballard-Hudson Junior High School as the project of the local Board to qualify for an allotment of \$850,650 under the third building program rather than Willingham Junior High School.

Ballard-Hudson Junior High School was completed in May 1965 and inspected and accepted in July, 1965.

The new building opened in September, 1965. The school was built as a junior high school but it could only accommodate the eighth grade boys and girls and part of the ninth grade students. Mr. R.J. Williams served as the first principal.

Ballard-Hudson Junior was one of the finest buildings in the Bibb County System. The dedication of the Ballard-Hudson Junior High School was on March 13, 1966. Dr. George Jones, Professional Assistant in the Department of Urban Services of the National Education Association was the principal speaker.

SOUTHWEST COMPLEX
Ballard-Hudson B

A survey was made in 1947 of the needs of schools in Bibb County. One of the pushing needs was that for a new comprehensive high school for black students. When the bond was passed on January 16, 1948, the Board immediately began plans for such a high school.

The site for this high school was on Anthony Road in the South Macon area. Mr. Lyndon was appointed as chairman of the committee to build this new Negro high school. Mr. Lane and Mr. Weaver served on this committee. Mrs. Ella Mae League was chosen as architect for the school.

The site for the high school was chosen in South Macon because it was almost in the center of the Negro population in Macon.

It was reported at the January 3, 1949, Board meeting that the contract for a Negro high school had been awarded to A. R. Briggs Construction Company for \$398,000. This figured a cost of \$4.16 per square foot.

Final inspection of the new school building was held on July 8, 1949.

At the June 1949 Board meeting it was decided that the eighth grade students would be left at the old Hudson High School building and all the other students would attend the new school.

Students first attended the high school building in September 1949. The name of the building became Ballard-Hudson High School when Ballard High School and Hudson consolidated as one high school. The school was officially dedicated in November 1949.

Dr. R. J. Martin was the first principal.

(The facts in this report are found in the Minutes of the Board of Education from January 9, 1948, to October 1949.)

SOUTHWEST COMPLEX
McEvoy A Building - 1965

A survey was presented to the Board of Education at its meeting on December 8, 1960, stating that a new junior high school for girls be constructed in the general area of McEvoy High School.

At a Board meeting of June 11, 1964, contract for McEvoy Junior High School was awarded to the Perdue and Williams Construction Company for \$427,285.00. The grading operation had been underway for three weeks.

On July 9, 1964, Mr. Rankin stated that the grading of the site was 75% completed. Pouring of footing commenced today.

At the September Board meeting, it was reported that 80% of steel framing was in place at McEvoy Junior High. Expected completion date was to be March 1965.

It was reported at the July 8, 1965, Board meeting that McEvoy Junior High was completed and would be inspected the following week.

McEvoy Junior High opened in September 1965. Mr. B. C. Adams, Assistant Principal at McEvoy Senior, became its first principal. Girls transferred from McEvoy Senior. No gymnasium was built for the school. The senior high and junior high school girls shared the same gymnasium.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from June 11, 1964, to September 1965.)

SOUTHWEST HIGH SCHOOL - MCEVOY B - 1957

At the Board meeting on February 10, 1955, Mr. Simmons asked that his committee be authorized to purchase a site in the South Macon section for a high school.

At the Board meeting of June 9, 1955, Mr. Simmons stated that he had bought a lot of 22+ acres in Glenhaven for a high school.

It was recommended to the Board at the July 14, 1955 meeting that the new high school in the Glenhaven subdivision be a sectional one-story building accommodating five grades.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was called on July 20, 1955 by Mr. Bridges, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. He made the following report:

"The purpose of this meeting today is to lay before you the following facts. For several years we have known we would require an additional high school and our best thinking has been that we should locate one of these schools in the County south of our present high school plants, and we have acquired a nice school site in what is known as Glenhaven Subdivision in the Godfrey District. The foreseeable funds to build this school are as follows. A grant from the Federal Government for federally connected students under Public Law 815 is \$240,750, a probable excess of \$35,000 in connection with the Henry Hunt School, our apportionment from the State Capital Outlay School Building Fund due us July 1, 1955 amounting to \$155,700. This makes a total of \$431,450. On July 1, 1956, we will again be entitled to an additional \$155,700 from the State. When and if, we receive this, we will have funds totaling \$587,150.

"The laws of this state prohibit school boards from contracting obligations in excess of funds on hand.

"As I see it and I hope I will be sustained by the School Needs Committee that has been appointed is that we do not have foreseeable funds sufficient at this time to build the type high school we would like to build. Therefore, I recommend that you instruct your officers and building committee to build, on the aforesaid site, a five year high school for girls so as to relieve the immediate and pressing needs at Miller Senior High School."

Figures were presented showing the projected enrollment in the various high school.

Mr. Hertwig made the following recommendation: "That the Board accept the recommendation to build a five-year girls high school on the Glenhaven site and that the total cost be within the limit of available funds foreseeable at this time. The recommendation was passed.

On October 13, 1955, Dr. Weaver reported that preliminary plans for a new girls high school on Canterbury Road had been approved by the state and federal government, and 10% of the federal money is being forwarded to the Board of Education. The architects are now free to go to work on the plans and specifications for the building.

A special called meeting of the Board of Education was held on August 20, 1956 to discuss the building of the girls high school.

At the opening of the bids on August 14, 1956, the total amount of the lowest bidder was \$999,987. The committee decided to take the alternate of eliminating the auditorium which was \$158,000. This would leave the contract price of \$831,987 due to the fact that an additional alternative for reduction was exercised to reduce a \$10,000 paving cost.

Motion was made by Judge Atkinson that a transfer of \$238,000 be made to the building account of the girls high school from bond issue money. The motion carried.

Dr. Weaver reported at the October 11, 1956 Board meeting that the final contract for the girls high school building was \$807,536 and that work is now progressing on this building.

The girls high school was named Margaret McEvoy at the February 14, 1957 Board meeting. Miss McEvoy served in the school system from 1881 to 1933, a total of 52 years.

McEvoy High School for Girls opened in September 1957 with Mr. Julius Gholson as its first principal. There were 658 girls in attendance the first year. Dedication exercises were held in the spring of 1958.

The school had 5 grades- 8 through 12. The crowded conditions at Miller were slightly reduced.

(The information in this report was taken from the minutes of the Board of Education from February 10, 1955 to February 14, 1957).

SOUTHWEST COMPLEX - WILLINGHAM A BUILDING

A survey was presented to the Board of Education at a meeting on December 8, 1960 stating that a new junior high school for boys be constructed in the general area of Willingham High School.

At the Board meeting of June 11, 1964, preliminary plans of the new junior high school were approved and had been submitted to the School Plant Services.

Mr. Rankin reported at the July 9, 1964 Board meeting that bids for construction of the Willingham Junior High will be taken in early October. Contracts for grading of site for the Willingham Junior High was let to the Appling Brothers Construction Company on August 11, 1964 in the amount of \$75,912.64. Plans and specifications are being prepared.

Bids for the Willingham Junior was to be let on December 11, 1964. Mr. Dunwody was to be the architect for the building. Etheridge Brothers Construction Company was awarded contract in the amount of \$700,738.

The Zoning and Planning Committee gave its permit on November 24, 1964 for Willingham Junior High.

At the Board meeting of October 14, 1965 Mr. Rankin reported that Willingham Junior was about 43% complete and should be completed by December, 1965.

The Willingham Junior High School was completed in June, 1966 after many delays.

It was reported at July 14, 1966 meeting that Willingham Junior had been inspected and accepted and it will open in September.

Willingham Junior opened in September, 1966, with an enrollment of 586 students. Mr. William Bell served as its first principal.

The building of this school greatly reduced the over-crowded conditions at Willingham Senior High.

(All information in this report came from the minutes of the Board of Education from December, 1960 through Sept. 1966.)

SOUTHWEST COMPLEX
Willingham B Building - 1958

In order to relieve the crowded conditions at the Lanier Senior High School, it was urgent that a new school be built for the boys in South Macon near the new McEvoy School. Land had been bought adjacent to the McEvoy School for such a school.

Mr. Crump, at the Board meeting on September 13, 1956, encouraged that a new school be built as soon as possible.

On January 10, 1957, approval of plans for Canterbury Road Boys High School were accepted. Mr. Elliott, the architect for the school, presented the plans.

The tract of land on which Willingham is built was bought from Mrs. Marie S. Wood. The tract of land was located in the north portion of Lot 16 of the Phil Johnston property.

Excerpt from a letter to Dr. Smith from C. W. McGuffy, Chief of Office of School Plant Services: "As I understand it, this school will cost around a million dollars. A school of this type should last for a half century or more. Consequently, its design should incorporate the proper number and sizes of spaces which will enhance the development of an educational program planned to meet the needs of high school boys."

It was decided at the February 14, 1957, meeting that the new boys' high school would be named the Alfred Ross Willingham School. Mr. Willingham was a member of the Bibb County Board of Education from November 10, 1916, until his death, March 12, 1950.

At this meeting, Mr. Rankin reported that eight bids were received on this project, the lowest being by H. G. Tinker at \$622,000.00.

It was reported at the March 5, 1957, Board meeting that work had begun in earnest on the Willingham School. By September 1, 1957, Willingham was about 35% complete. By February 13, 1958, Willingham School was approximately 80% complete.

It was reported at the March 13, 1958, Board meeting that Willingham School was 88% complete and that the academic wing would be finished that week and the gymnasium would be completed by April 15, 1958.

Willingham High School was completed and the final inspection was made on June 16, 1958.

Mr. Lloyd Newberry became the first principal of Willingham. The school officially opened in September of 1958. The school grew very fast, so in September 1958, Amerson and Freeman was low bidder on an addition to this new school.

SPRINGDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

On October 31, 1968, Mr. Robert A. McCord, Chairman of the Special School Needs Committee, stated that fifteen acres of land purchased at the corner of Wesleyan Drive and Springdale Road would have to be considered for a new elementary school, although this land had been purchased for a high school site.

On April 3, 1969, plans were completed for the Wesleyan Drive School.

Bids were advertised in 1969 and the Amerson Construction Company was awarded the contract at a cost of \$691,849.00 or \$14.80 per square foot.

It was officially named the Springdale Elementary School by a special committee in 1970. It was also decided in 1970 that Springdale would be used as a model school to test innovations.

It was completed and accepted in 1971.

PEARL STEPHENS SCHOOL

A number of people living in the neighborhood of Log Cabin Heights, in February 1925, petitioned the Board of Education to build a school in that community. The matter was referred to the Committee on Districts and Sites, with C. M. Wiley as Chairman. On June 11, 1925, the Committee was given the authority to buy for \$7,500 a lot of four acres known as the Old Log Cabin Site on the Bellevue car line. A year later, the Board voted to buy the property of the Log Cabin Community Club for \$900.

In February 1927, a petition was presented asking that the new school be ready for occupancy by September 1927, which was not possible. During the next two years, two of the houses on the lots were converted into three classrooms each.

In December of the following year, Blair and Shelverton were elected architects.

On September 12, 1929, Mr. Willingham, Chairman of the Committee on Building Pearl Stephens School, reported that the school was practically completed and would be ready for occupancy by September 16, 1929.

On June 30, 1930, Mr. W. T. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on the New Pearl Stephens School, reported the total cost of \$101,571.51 including construction, equipment, fees, grading, and sodding the grounds.

The school bears the name of Miss Pearl Stephens who, for many years, was the teacher at the Elam Alexander Normal School from which many of Bibb County's elementary teachers and principals had graduated. The school opened with Miss Norwood Robson as principal, seven teachers, and a supernumerary.

ROSA TAYLOR - 1958

Overcrowding at Tinsley, Alexander IV, and Clisby, prompted plans for construction of an elementary school which would relieve these conditions.

The Board approved purchase of a site in the Kings Forest area.

This school was known as the Kings Forest school until February 14, 1957 when it was officially named for Rosa Taylor, who served 53 years as a Bibb County educator.

The contract for this school was let on June 4, 1957 to Georgia Southern Construction Company in the amount of \$251,897.00.

Work began in the late summer of 1957. The school was completed and opened in September, 1958, with Miss May Belle Mullenix as principal.

The formal dedication was held November 9, 1958.

T. D. TINSLEY - 1953

There were overcrowded conditions at Alexander IV, Clisby, Pearl Stephens and Winship Schools. A new school was needed in the Pierce Avenue area. At the Board meeting on July 10, 1952, Mr. Crump, President of the Board, appointed Mr. Rankin as Chairman of the Building Committee for this school. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Hertwig were the other two members of the Committee. At this time, Mr. Miller stated that the property owned by the Board of Education on Pierce Avenue was in a section where the people were going to vote on going into the city limits. He said he had been approached on the question and stated that he felt that the Board would not object to the property being in or out of the city limits since the Board's property was not taxable.

On October 9, 1952, Dr. Smith stated that the plans for the Pierce Avenue School had been accepted and that 10% of the cost of the school had been received; the amount - \$41,510.00. The money was deposited in the Citizens and Southern National Bank. Bids for the Pierce Avenue School would be opened on December 18, 1952.

On December 31, 1952, bids were opened on Project No. Ga-52-C-2f, Pierce Avenue School. H. G. Tinker's bid of \$359,422.00 was accepted by the members of the Building Committee, subject to approval by the community Facilities and Home Finance Agency of the Federal Government.

At the meeting of the Board on January 18, 1953, Mr. Rankin reported that during the week they would reach grade level and would be ready to begin pouring foundation next week.

The Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission on June 9, 1953, issued the permit for a 15-classroom building on Pierce Avenue.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of a Special Committee, presented to the Board at its July 9, 1953, meeting the name of T. D. Tinsley for the Pierce Avenue School. Mr. Tinsley was a former vice president and twice president of the Board of Education.

At the Board meeting of February 12, 1953, Mrs. Ruth Aultman, a teacher of the second grade at Alexander III, was named principal of the Pierce Avenue School.

At the Board meeting of October 15, 1953, Mr. Rankin reported that school would begin on November 2, 1953.

Some additions have been added since the original building was built.

(The information in this report was taken from the Minutes of the Board of Education from July 10, 1952, to November 12, 1953.)

UNION SCHOOL

In the minutes of the Board of Education, May 13, 1915, the Special Committee appointed to investigate conditions in the Hazaard and Howard Districts recommended:

"That as soon as there are funds available, the Union High School, Bloomfield and Chambliss Schools be consolidated, the consolidated school to be located between Columbus and Thomaston Roads, about one hundred yards from their juncture."

On June 8, 1916, the committee on Union High School was given authority to build the consolidated school, and on June 30 the committee submitted the following statement of expenditures:

Lot	\$ 500.00
Contract for the building	5,839.00
Attorney's fee	15.00
Recording deed	.85
Transportation Wagons	<u>404.10</u>
Total	\$6,758.85

As of June 11, 1917, the faculty consisted of a principal and four assistants. S. F. Davis served as principal.

C. H. Bruce, Superintendent, made the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted by the Board at its meeting, May 13, 1926:

"1. That all grades above the seventh in the Rutland, Union, Lizella and Howard Schools be abolished, and that the high school pupils in these districts be transported to the Lanier High Schools.

"2. That a course of study in agriculture be offered at Lanier High School for Boys and that a Domestic Science course at Lanier High School for Girls be amended so as to include all work that may be needed in this department by those pupils who come in from the rural districts."

Union High School henceforth was known as Union School.

UNIONVILLE SCHOOL
280 Straight Street

The community served by Unionville School seems to have been a rapidly expanding one. In the minutes of the Board of Education for April 14, 1921, we find a reference to a petition of the patrons of Unionville School for an addition. Such an addition was subsequently made. In April 1928, we find reference of a petition of the P.T.A. of this school for another addition. The minutes of the Board contained a resolution to provide the needed facilities. Financial statements of the committees on school needs contain frequent references to needs and additions to this facility.

On December 18, 1929, the old building burned. On January 9, 1930, the superintendent announced to the Board that work was well underway on the construction of the New Unionville School. The new building consisted of 10 classrooms and an auditorium-lunch room at a total cost of \$10,474.32, \$4,500 of which was covered by insurance on the former building.

Ms. Elizabeth Disroon served as principal; she was assisted by six teachers.

CYNTHIA WEIR

On September 9 & 10, 1941, a survey was made of the school needs in Bibb County, by a representative of the office of the United States Commissioner of Education.

Among other needs, it was pointed out that there was a need for: one 16-room Grammar School building, cafeteria, and auditorium, to be located in the Houston Road area.

On May 14, 1942, the Board approved the purchase of land on Houston Road for the purpose of building an elementary school - tentatively called Rocky Creek School.

Work began and was completed in the summer of 1943. The new Rocky Creek school opened on September 8, 1943 with 202 children.

The school was officially named the "Cynthia H. Weir School", in honor of the late Mrs. Weir, who for years was the guiding spirit of the South Macon Youth.

L. H. WILLIAMS - 1937

L. H. Williams School was formerly the old Pleasant Hill School. The building was a two-story wooden structure which was a fire trap. A new building was desperately needed.

At the January 3, 1934, Board meeting it was decided to secure funds from the PWA for remodeling and rebuilding the large two-story frame Negro school buildings at Green Street, Pleasant Hill, Hazel Street and East Macon. A larger lot was needed for Pleasant Hill School.

On January 11, 1934, Mr. Elliott Dunwoody and Mrs. Ella Mae Teague were appointed architects to remodel and rebuild the four above-mentioned Negro schools. Total cost to the county was to be \$25,000 and \$30,000. Total cost for the entire project was to be \$260,000.

Mr. Murphey reported to the Board on March 8, 1934, that he had gone to Washington to see about the project for the new Negro schools.

Mr. Murphey reported at the Board meeting on July 11, 1935, that the architects had been in touch with the engineers of the FERA and they had agreed that the Federal Government would furnish the labor and 50% of the cost of the materials in the building of the Pleasant Hill School.

Contract for the Pleasant Hill School was let to the M. E. Shaw Construction Company at the November 14, 1935, Board meeting. The Board agreed to borrow \$92,998.34 from the Citizens & Southern Bank and the First National Bank.

At the meeting on November 21, 1935, permission was given to the Federal Government to aid in the building of the Pleasant Hill School. The government would furnish \$36,913.00.

At the Board meeting on December 12, 1935, the Building Committee was appointed. The members were Mr. Leon Durr, Mr. Miller, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. A. R. Willingham. M. E. Shaw Construction Company was awarded a building contract for \$70,830.00.

It was announced at the Board meeting on February 13, 1936, that Pleasant Hill Negro School built with money from a PWA grant was completed and had been accepted.

The name of the Pleasant Hill Negro School was changed to Lewis H. Williams School at the December 10, 1936, meeting of the Board. Lewis H. Williams had taught at the Pleasant Hill School from 1888 to 1901 and from 1901 to 1918 at the Green Street School.

(The information in this report has been taken from the Minutes of the Bibb County Board of Education from January 3, 1934, to December 10, 1936.)

WINSHIP SCHOOL

The original Winship School was located on the corner of Johnson and Edgewood Avenues.

In response to a petition by patrons of Winship School, a committee was appointed "to inspect the present Winship School Building and make a general survey of school needs in this district." Such a committee was appointed in April 1917, and in December 1919 was authorized to "have plans and specifications prepared and to secure bids for the construction of the new Winship School."

On January 5, 1920, Clisby School, located on the corner of Napier Avenue and Hillyer Avenue burned; 298 children were enrolled. At its meeting January 8, 1920, the Board adopted a resolution, which, in addition to making temporary arrangements for these students, resolved "that at the opening of school next year ... a part of Winship district be added to the Alexander School No. 2 district and that the remaining portion of Winship district be consolidated with Clisby district.

"That this committee be instructed to secure an option on a lot for a school accessible to the children in the Clisby district and that part of the Winship district combined with it.

"That this committee be instructed to have plans and specifications prepared"

In March 1920, the Committee on the New Clisby-Winship School reported it had secured lots at the corner of Beech Avenue and Pio Nono Avenue. George B. Swift and Company was given the contract for the New Winship School which was completed as of June 30, 1921, at a total cost of \$52,544.73. The old Winship property was sold to Mercer University.

The above building was burned early in the year 1963, and at its meeting on March 14, the Board received the following report from Mr. Rankin, Chairman of Special Needs Committee:

Cleanup activities following the fire had been completed and that Mrs. Ella Mae Ellis League had been selected architect for the new building. Bids on the lot were let on June 26 to Amerson Construction Company. The building was accepted May 4, 1964.

ADDENDUM

The committee which compiled this report feels that some additional comments may clarify understandings about some of the original school facilities established in Bibb County. A number of small schools--both black and white--were established in the early years. There were particularly one or two classrooms buildings located in the various sections of Bibb County to serve Negro students. Until 1940, there was very little consolidation of these schools serving black pupils. As population shifts during the forties and fifties began to establish a general pattern of Negro citizens coming into the inner city and more and more white citizens moved to outlying areas, new evaluation of school building needs was made. Part of this during the 1940s resulted in the building of three consolidated schools for black pupils in outlying areas of the County. These schools were Pleasant Grove, Capel, and Duresville. In recent years Pleasant Grove and Capel have been closed and students transferred to other schools adjacent to these buildings. These two buildings are still owned by the Bibb County Board of Education.

The establishment of small schools in a variety of locations can be illustrated by the following list of schools serving black students. These schools no longer exist:

Turpin Street - Tybee on Hazel Street
Antioch - South Macon at the junction of Broadway and Second Streets
Stinsonville - Ingleside to the rear of Alexander IV
Mt. Hope - Walden near Cochran Field
Pleasant Grove - Lizella
Union Church - On the Zebulon Road
Ocmulgee - Camp Wheeler vicinity
Swift Creek - On the Jeffersonville Highway
Holly Grove - ~~On the Jeffersonville Highway~~ On Thomaston Rd.
Summerfield - Near Wesleyan
Mt. Zion - Near Heard
Goodwin - On Thomaston Road
White Springs - Roberta Road
Evergreen - Hartley Road
Union - Two miles beyond Holton near River

Similarly, schools which formerly served only white students have been phased out. Examples of these are:

Hardy's Crossing - Between Lizella and Skipperton
Chambliss - At ten mile fork on Thomaston Road
McCary - Jeffersonville Road
New Castle - Old Marion Road close to Barnes Store
Holton - At Arkwright
Price - Bass Road
Bloomfield - Off River Road
Skipperton - Beyond South Macon
Colaparchee - Zebulon Road
Glen Cove - Lundy Road
Manchester - Roff Avenue
Bethel - Lizella on old Knoxville Road
Midway - Warrior District, Lizella
Napier Heights - Lawton and Holt Avenues

ADDENDUM

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Other schools were sold, under the constraints of the law, on March 7, 1950. The schools sold at that time were:

Union Church
Swift Creek
Old Duresville
Summerfield
White Springs
Goodwin
Bloomfield
Antioch
Wheatley
Alexander I

The funds derived from the sale of these schools were added to the Building Fund Account of the Board of Education to be utilized in the construction of new facilities.