JEANES SUPERVISORS: UNSUNG MASTER TEACHERS THAT CHANGED EDUCATION

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Documentarian/Filmmaker/ Lecturer

We took straw and made bricks, said Narvie J. Harris, a former Jeanes Supervisor in DeKalb County, Georgia. The Jeanes Supervisors were “master teachers” who had a profound impact on countless southern Black children through education for more than 60 years during the time of Jim Crow and segregation.1

Established by the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation this group of “unsung” African American educators operated in Georgia and 14 other states, as well as overseas, and worked to improve the economic, political, and social conditions of the rural communities that they served.2 The fabric of their story is one of commitment, determination, and often heart-wrenching struggles.

Quality and equal education is considered inalienable right by the American people and viewed as the path to both a better life and to becoming a productive member of society. Unfortunately, the ideal of an equal education for all has not been the reality for African Americans. In the period from the early 1900s to 1960s two very different and unequal education systems were established in the South where Black schools were inferior to white schools in almost all respects: facilities, textbooks, teachers, resources, etc. However, even during these difficult and harsh times there were individuals and groups committed to providing the best education possible for Black children. One such group was the Jeanes Supervisors Program.

Anna T. Jeanes was a wealthy Philadephian Quaker woman who founded the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, also known as the Negro Rural School Fund, in 1907 with the stated mission of “improving Southern rural schools for Negroes.”3 The Foundation was one of the first established for the sole purpose of improving Black public schools.4 The Foundation came into being after Booker T. Washington approached Anna Jeanes for $10,000 to build a dining room at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. She however refused, stating that the money should be used for more pressing needs primarily the improvement of rural education.5 Prior to her death in 1907 Anna Jeanes provided $1 million to create the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation and appointed Booker T. Washington as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. This appointment in itself was an important and significant event given the racial climate of the country at that time. Without a doubt the thought of having Blacks controlling money and resources for Black schools was very daring in 1907.

While the first Jeanes Teacher was employed in Virginia, Georgia had one of the largest group of Supervisors who worked throughout the state.6

As their responsibilities expanded, the Jeanes Teachers eventually became “Supervisors.” This program in

5 Anderson, 158.
6 Clarke, We Took Straw and Made Bricks: The Jeanes Supervisors documentary, 1995.
7 More than 350 Jeanes teachers and supervisor served in Georgia according to the Georgia Association of Jeanes Curriculum Directors, Jeanes Supervision in Georgia Schools, A Guiding Light in Education: A History of the Program from 1908-1975, Atlanta, Southern Education Foundation 1975, Index 281
The house on 319 Oak Street in Thomasville is an historical and cultural gem. It represents the entrepreneurial ingenuity of Sam Young and his wife Emma Mitchell while revealing an aspect of the economic evolution that took place specifically in the African American neighborhood, today known as the Stevens Street Historic District.

Following the end of the Civil War (1861-1865), the land just west of Stevens Street that sloped downward toward two creeks was subdivided. Freed Africans from Thomasville and surrounding counties were encouraged to settle in this area as it was considered undesirable by most Thomasville whites since it was low lying and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad (now the CSX Railroad), completed in 1868, stretched through the area.1

As with most family history, there are pieces in time that are missing. What is known is that Emma Mitchell was born after the Civil War in 1868 on her father’s plantation which stood near Ochlocknee church.2 Sam Young was born in 1866.3 It is not known how or where Sam and Emma met, but they did. They fell in love and got married in 1882.4 According to family accounts, Sam had skills as a carpenter and moved to Thomasville where he made enough money to send for Emma and their babies. They lived in a small house on Jackson Street going towards the train station. Sam then built a two-story family house at 408 Monroe Street where the family would live.

During this time, wealthy Northerners and Midwesterners were seeking southern destinations offering relief from winter cold, the pressures of industrialized urban life, and pulmonary diseases.5 In the 1870s northern sportsmen formed relationships with whites and blacks in Thomas County who aided their quest to build a personal hunting paradise.6 Other visitors, perhaps not as affluent, wintered in the city’s several grand hotels or stayed in smaller hotels and boarding houses.7 Restaurants, bars, shops, doctor’s and lawyer’s offices began to open, resulting in jobs for many African Americans who lived in the Stevens Street neighborhood. Most of these jobs did not pay black workers enough money to purchase land or build their own homes but they earned enough to pay for a room, food, and clothing.8

In 1887 the house at 319 Oak Street became available and Emma and Sam Young purchased it with the intention of turning it into a boarding house. Many people in the neighborhood would rent rooms in their homes to earn extra money; this house would have been the largest boarding house in the district. According to family oral history, Emma was a no-nonsense manager of the house. People were expected to pay their money on time. If they did not, she put them out. Men were not allowed to bring women friends into their rooms. Roomers were given a breakfast and a dinner, clean sheets, a wash area, and outhouse.

By the early 20th century Florida had become fashionable. Thomasville was no longer the “winter resort. Winter visitors became few. Businesses began to close their doors. Those in the Stevens Street District were hit twice by fewer visitors to Thomasville and by competition from the Jewish shops, Greek restaurants, and African American owned businesses on

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the West Jackson Street, referred to as The Bottom.

Sam and Emma Young’s son Charlie married Carrie McNair on March 22, 1908. Charlie inherited the 319 Oak Street house from his parents in 1911 and used the house as both his residence and as a boarding house. According to the family, Charlie’s brother Joseph, who had been given 315 Oak Street next door, had a car. When their African American guests arrived in town, Joseph drove to the rail station, picked up the visitors, and brought them to the boarding house. If all the rooms were full at Mitchell Young house, the remaining visitors stayed in Joseph’s house. From 1930 through 1945 or so, Virginia, Charlie’s daughter, and her husband Essie Anderson took over the responsibilities of the house, renaming it Rosebud Tourist Home in this “City of Roses.” They rented rooms to Black entertainers such as the cast members of Silas Green from New Orleans, a traveling minstrel show, The Southerners, a male vocal group, as well as sports and entertainment figures, railroad men and traveling salesmen. The doors remained open until 1949 when the Imperial Hotel, the first and only African American hotel opened in Thomasville. Virginia continued to live in the house with her two daughters, Julie and Brenda after her husband died. It was not until the 1990s when Julie Anderson returned from California that the house was reopened as an Afrocentric bed & breakfast.

Julie Anderson died in 2014. In her will, she directed that the house, owned by her family for 127 years, become a museum that reminds the public of the history of the boarding house and of those early days when the Stevens Street neighborhood was filled with promise, hope, and ambition.

Today, the Mitchell-Young-Anderson (MYA) museum houses a collection of early 20th century family heirlooms, furnishings, and material artifacts and the vast personal collection of art, books and music recordings bequeathed by founder Julie Anderson. The museum is also a movie venue, showing films written, directed, and performed by African American people. MYA plans to also present films made in other countries within the African Diaspora such as Brazil, Jamaica, and Nigeria as well as Afrocentric films produced in Europe.

The MYA museum was awarded a scholarship to participate in the Getty Leadership Institute (GLI) in Claremont, California this summer. The program is an international training dedicated to developing individual leadership skills and strategic planning among museum professionals. Since its founding in the late 1990s, the GLI has served more than 1800 museum professionals from more than 40 countries worldwide. The GLI program provided each participant with a mentor, a coach as well as professors of Behavioral and Organizational Sciences, Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Marketing, and Management. The MYA museum was the smallest site represented in this summer’s class which included Yale University Art Gallery, the Smithsonian Institute, and other museum as far away as Sweden, Australia, China, and Kenya.

Since returning home, I have organized a new board and, with them, revised the MYA mission and created an “elevator” statement. The GLI fellow directors from other institutions helped me to envision the future for the MYA museum and to recognize the importance of this boarding house owned by Black people for Black people since 1887 as a valuable part of American history.

11 The Getty Leadership Institute, About GLI, https://www.gli.cmu.edu, accessed October 31, 2018

10 Anderson, Julie, untitled draft of family history, c. 2010, Mitchell Young Anderson Museum Collection.

Gyldert Coker, front row, 2nd from right, with the Getty Leadership Institute 2018 class. Courtesy of Getty Leadership Institute/Melody Kanschat
Located in Midtown section of Columbus, the Carver Heights subdivision stretches over 84 acres and includes approximately 430 homes; the first home was built in 1946. This community was the first African American suburb built in Columbus after World War II. Established just outside the city's eastern boundary, the location of Carver Heights reflects that of other southern segregated suburbs. This contrasted with black segregated suburbs in the North, where expansion typically occurred into older existing white neighborhoods.

In post-war America: the American Small House and the American (or California) Ranch.

At a time of institutional segregation, Carver Heights gave African Americans access to the American dream of homeownership. The land was platted for a series of post-WWII cottages, today known as the American Small House, interspersed with some early ranch homes. Amongst the single-family homes are multiple duplexes and one apartment building. In addition, the subdivision included a commercial section where folks after WWII when labor and materials were in short supply. This building type met a clear national goal to provide well-designed, well-built, affordable, single-family homes. Many of the Carver Heights homes were built using a brick facade, an inexpensive feature at the time, with modest porches or stoops adorned with decorative iron porch columns. The two-bedroom house was the most common, as it was the smallest house that could be guaranteed a mortgage.

At the end of World War II, some of the 100,000 African American soldiers stationed at Fort Benning were ready to settle down. After serving their country, these veterans qualified for home loans guaranteed by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill). Loans could only be used for new construction, which meant that veterans could not use this resource to re-invest in existing buildings because lenders deemed rehabilitation a financial risk. Until the mid-1960s, suburban developers could legally discriminate against African American and Jewish home buyers. Thus, many suburbs were only open to white homeowners. Carver Heights symbolizes strong leadership of developer Edwin Edward Farley and his colleagues and the remarkable opportunity for African Americans advancement. Carver Heights became home to the families of active duty military members stationed at Fort Benning and to veterans who became part of the post-war labor force as teachers, housemaids, ministers, and employees in local businesses, mills and factories.

Many owners planted vegetable gardens and fruit trees. Morehouse Street was home to the Maddox family. Retired Sgt 1st Class Arthur Alvold Maddox was a former member of Fort Benning’s School for Bakers and Cooks and ran a garden nursery from his home.

At least eight additional segregated subdivisions were subsequently

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Columbus community. He led the local chapter of the NAACP. He also served as executive secretary of the Army and Navy YMCA at Fort Benning.

His membership within the local African American fraternal organizations allowed him to work alongside other influential civil rights leaders such as Dr. Thomas H. Brewer, Primus King, and A. J. McClung. In 1925 Farley was instrumental in funding critical improvements to the 9th Street YMCA established in 1907. In 1941 his personal appeal to the wealthy African American Columbus business woman Elizabeth "Lizzie" Lunsford yielded $15,000 of the $20,000 needed to fund the new African American USO. Farley, Dr. Brewer, and other prominent local African Americans orchestrated the inaugural football game between Tuskegee and Morehouse held at the city's Memorial Stadium in 1936. Today, the fall football classic remains a staple social event in Columbus. The stadium was renamed the A. J. McClung Memorial Stadium in 2002. 11

Farley only lived in his Carver Heights home for two years when he died of a heart attack in 1956. Being an astute businesswoman herself, Mrs. Farley continued their real estate business until selling it in 1971. The business was purchased by Booker Edmonds and continues under the name Edmonds-Farley Realty.

The Carver Heights Motel, built in the early 1950s, is one-story building laid out in a V-shape and offered 12 small en-suite rooms. It was constructed at the same time as the homes in the subdivision. Five contiguous lots were assembled to form a small triangular commercial district on the development's western boundary that included the motel, a small grocery store, a gas station, and a drive-through restaurant. This business center made the segregated community remarkably self-sufficient.

The Negro Travelers' Green Book (started in 1936 by Victor Hugo Green) featured Carvery Heights Motel among those lodgings, restaurants, and other services that would welcome African Americans.

In 1954 Farley moved his family from the heart of Columbus's African American commercial and residential community downtown to the new Carver Heights subdivision.

The Farleys regularly rented out rooms to newly trained school teachers from Tuskegee relocating to Columbus. As Fort Benning offered only 4-5 homes that could be rented by black soldiers, others in the community rented rooms to newly located soldiers and their families. 10 The community opened their homes to newly relocated folks seeking to make a new home in the city. Farley was active within the broader Columbus community.

10 Ibid.

The Negro Traveler's Green Book. 1956
The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library

American travelers in 1956. It was one of three places that provided lodging for African Americans in Columbus; the others were the Love's Hotel and the 9th Street YMCA - both located downtown in what is now known as the Liberty District. Today, the Carver Heights Motel is the only building in the city left of the three Green Book listings.

While the Carver Heights motel maintained its service as a motel into the 1960s, it also played an important role as a community center. During the years 1958 to 1961 polio paralyzed almost 14,000 people in the US. 11 Columbus doctors sought to inoculate residents in May 1958 and set up a clinic at the Carver Heights motel to offer the polio vaccine to everyone under 40 years of age in the neighborhood.

This article was compiled from research conducted for the Martin Luther King Jr. Outdoor Learning Trail interpretive history project through a partnership between the Columbus Community Geography Center and Turn Around Columbus. Dr. Amanda Rees, Professor of Geography at Columbus State University coordinates the Columbus Community Geography Center and led this project. Visit https://history.columbusstate.edu/columbuscommunitygeography.php

Tuskegee Airmen's Home Anchors West Atlanta Preservation Initiative

Special report by contributor Ben Sutton, Director of Preservation, Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation

When Edward Johnson moved to Atlanta in 1947, he arrived in a city that was growing and changing at a rapid pace. The post-World War II population boom, along with new demographic shifts and the building economic and political power in the African American community were reshaping large portions of the city. On the West Side, black owned businesses and neighborhoods were growing – particularly around the intersection of Hunter and Ashby Streets (now MLK Jr. Drive and Joseph E. Lowery Blvd.) – to rival the historic Auburn Avenue business district on the east side of town.

Mr. Johnson, who served as a flight instructor in the Tuskegee Airman during World War II, pursued a career as an electrician and became the first African American Licensed Master electrician in Atlanta. He started his own company, Johnson & Wood Electric (founded with a fellow Tuskegee Airman), and grew his business out of a storefront on Hunter Street. He married Harriett May Robinson, an Atlanta native and Spelman graduate, and their family built a charming ranch house on Harwell Street on one of the few undeveloped lots next to the railroad tracks in the historic Washington Park neighborhood. The couple raised three daughters and put them all through college. Mr. Johnson served as a deacon at Friendship Baptist Church, the same church where Mrs. Johnson has been baptized. Mrs. Johnson, after her girls were older, returned to school and earned a Masters in Education, teaching kindergarten in Atlanta Public Schools for several years. The Johnson family's story is an example of the rich fabric of the African-American community during this era: a strong middle class community that served as a foundation for the political leadership that arose from these neighborhoods during the Civil Rights Movement.

Seventy years after Mr. Johnson first moved to Atlanta, the city is experiencing another tumultuous era of growth. The region is the third fastest growing metropolitan area in the country, with much of that growth occurring within the city limits. The Beltline, a major infrastructure and development project, is repurposing the same railroad tracks that ran beside the Johnson house into a citywide trail and park system. Development has boomed throughout Atlanta, and the west side, after decades of disinvestment that followed its peak in the 50s and 60s, is feeling the pressure. Throughout Atlanta important historic resources are being threatened and lost on a regular basis, but the Westside seems to be in particular peril, with older residents being squeezed by housing costs and speculative investors that show no understanding of the neighborhoods' vital history.

Recognizing these challenges, the Georgia Trust has launched the Westside Preservation Initiative, which seeks to promote historic preservation in Atlanta through the rehabilitation of historic houses and neighborhoods. By engaging residents and building partnerships, the Trust seeks to empower neighborhoods to preserve their sense of culture, property, and place. The projects will also set an example for appropriate preservation in the city of Atlanta, proving the viability of responsible and incremental community investment and housing affordability through the rehabilitation of historic housing stock.

Working closely with the Johnson family, the Trust has purchased three properties in West Atlanta – the house that the Johnsons built in Washington Park, an adjacent lot, and a 1920s bungalow in nearby Moxley Park that had long been in Mrs. Johnson's family. The Trust will oversee the full rehabilitation of these houses and sell them back to the community at an affordable price. These properties are the perfect start for the initiative for several reasons – the houses are both contributing properties in National Register historic districts, they have been unoccupied so no residents will be displaced, and their original architectural character remains intact. Most importantly, once completed, these houses will be owner occupied, adding to those people investing not only in property but in the neighborhoods they call home.

Trust President & CEO Mark McDonald said, "The Georgia Trust believes this initiative will reinforce the cause of historic preservation, neighborhood revitalization, age, ethnic, and economic diversity and the quality of life in these neighborhoods. Preservation should be more than saving historic buildings in a city. It should also be about the preservation of human resources." The fabric of the community, represented in the history of the Johnson family, can be rebuilt by a new generation, when they respect and understand the history of the places they call home.

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conjunction with other philanthropic efforts like the Rosenwald School Building Fund were to have an enduring impact on public education in the South by employing the most experienced, dedicated and insightful Black teachers from segregated Negro schools and training for them to become "Master Teachers." 8

The Jeanes provided educational assistance to rural schools in their respective county through curriculum development, teacher training, and by acting as principals and superintendents when needed. Simultaneously they served as community advocates and social workers. Jeanes operated on the mantra, "the next needed thing," and historians have compared them to the modern day Peace Corps. 9

The Jeanes helped design and implement community projects ranging from digging wells to provide clean drinking water to building new schools for the children to attend. They introduced scientific techniques to area farmers which produced larger harvests and more crops to sell. 10 They also developed basic health and hygiene programs instrumental in preventing the spread of infectious diseases in these extremely poor communities. They provided rudimentary sex education and were involved in housing and sanitation projects.

In Georgia two prominent Jeanes Supervisors were Narvie Jordan Harris and Susie Weems Wheeler. Mrs. Harris became a Jeanes Supervisor in 1944 in DeKalb County and worked there until 1968. Dr. Wheeler became a Jeanes Supervisor in 1946 and served several school systems including Bartow, Cartersville, Calhoun, and Paulding until 1968. In recognition of their commitment to the education of countless children, two schools were named in their honor: The Narvie J. Harris Elementary School, located in DeKalb County, Georgia and the Noble Hill-Wheeler Memorial Center—a restored Rosenwald School built in 1923—located in Bartow County. 11

Mrs. Harris's distinguished career as an educator began at Atlanta University in 1944 as one of the first group of teachers to study supervision through a grant provided by the Georgia State Department of Education. She received her Master's Degree in Education. Mrs. Harris learned of the Jeanes opportunity from the Southern Education Foundation. 11

Dr. Weems Wheeler was selected to become a Jeanes Supervisor in 1946, a position that afforded her an opportunity to impact the lives of thousands of black children. 15 "I was approached to become a training person for Jeanes supervision at Fort Valley State," said Dr Wheeler during a 2007 interview. She attended Atlanta University for Jeanes Supervisor training after having worked as a teacher in Bartow County for nine years. Dr. Wheeler completed her Jeanes training courses and graduated from Fort Valley State College in 1945. That year, she took a position teaching sixth grade at Summer Hill High School in Cartersville. When Bartow County became a part of the Jeanes program, Cartersville was selected for the northern section of Georgia and Dr. Wheeler was assigned as the Jeanes Supervision for county's African American schools. 16 Dr. Wheeler told the interviewer, "...I had this position that was sort of like a black superintendent. And I had to help get back teachers for the rural schools...to help try to improve the schools."

In 1983, Dr. Wheeler launched the idea to preserve Noble Hill School and worked tirelessly with others until the former rural schoolhouse was once again the center of black community there.

11 Clarke, We Took Straw and Made Bricks: The Jeanes Supervisors documentary, 1995.
13 Georgia Association of Jeanes Curriculum Directors 173.
14 Mason, 69.
15 Glass-Avery, Hermina, Reflections newsletter, Georgia Historic Preservation Division, April 2007, 4-6.
16 Ibid.
About Reflections

Since its first issue appeared in December 2000, Reflections has documented hundreds of Georgia’s African American historic resources. Now all of these articles are available on the Historic Preservation Division website www.georgiashpo.org. Search for links to your topic by categories: cemeteries, churches, districts, farms, lodges, medical, people, places, schools, and theatres. You can now subscribe to Reflections from the homepage. Reflections is a recipient of a Leadership in History Award from the American Association for State and Local History.

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About GAAHPN

The Georgia African American Historic Preservation Network (GAAHPN) was established in January 1989. It is composed of representatives from neighborhood organizations and preservation groups. GAAHPN was formed in response to a growing interest in preserving the cultural and built diversity of Georgia’s African American heritage. This interest has translated into a number of efforts which emphasize greater recognition of African American culture and contributions to Georgia’s history. The GAAHPN Steering Committee plans and implements ways to develop programs that will foster heritage education, neighborhood revitalization, and support community and economic development.

The Network is an informal group of over 3,000 people who have an interest in preservation. Members are briefed on the status of current and planned projects and are encouraged to offer ideas, comments and suggestions. The meetings provide an opportunity to share and learn from the preservation experience of others and to receive technical information through workshops. Members receive a newsletter, Reflections, produced by the Network. Visit the Historic Preservation Division website at www.georgiashpo.org. Preservation information and previous issues of Reflections are available online. Membership in the Network is free and open to all.

Reflections

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