2 -African-American Schools 1868-1959

2-1 A frame building was erected in 1868 on what is now the northeast corner of Winters Lane and Edmondson Avenue. The building later became a church when it was no longer needed as a school in 1923.

2-2 The junior class appeared in the 1947 yearbook of Banneker School, *The Oracle*, with their homeroom teacher, James A. Spencer. He taught science and mathematics.

2-3 The faculty of Banneker School was shown in the 1946 yearbook: standing: Miss Marion Hollis, music; Mrs. Ruth S Laws, science and mathematics; seated: Miss. S Gertrude Williams, English and mathematics; Abraham E. Hall, principal, English and social studies; Mrs. Myrtice Bennett, home economics. (Rev. David Croll, not shown, industrial arts.)

2-4 Sewing Class (we are getting details) 1946

2-5 When the space in the first school became crowded, classes were also held near the southeast corner in Mt. Olivet United Methodist Church and in the two grocery stores on the other corners. In 1923, Banneker School was built at Main and Wesley Avenues for grades 1 through 8. Students wanting to go to high school had to pass a test and travel to Douglas High School in Baltimore City.

2-6 (If this doesn’t fit, we can add it to the Timeline) In 1936, Thurgood Marshall, then a young NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) attorney who would later become a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, took the case of Margaret Williams. Miss Williams was a black student that was denied admission to Catonsville High School solely because of her race. Marshall lost both the case and appeal. However, a high school for African American students was added to Banneker in the 1940's. After school segregation was abolished in 1954, students of all races could attend Catonsville High School.