



SOUTH AYDEN SCHOOL

HISTORY AND MEMORIES

CHARLES L. BECTON



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*Mitchell Oakley,
Thanks for your friendship.
May love, peace, and happiness
always follow you, dear friend.
Charles Becton*

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PREFACE

A total of 1,256 students graduated from South Ayden School between 1937 and 1971. Many others attended the school but did not graduate. All who walked the halls at South Ayden are better because they did. And many who have not had "newsworthy" recognition have, nevertheless, made noteworthy contributions to their communities.

South Ayden boasts stellar college graduates from all classes. Its graduates include graduate, collegiate, and secondary teachers; college administrators; CEO's; members of all professions, including doctors, dentists, lawyers, judges, architects, engineers, and accountants; members of every craft, including contractors, electricians, plumbers, bricklayers; farmers; law enforcement officers; high ranking military officials, including an Army general; professional musicians and recording artists, including an opera singer; ministers, including a television evangelist; professional athletes, including a ranked heavyweight boxing contender; a Harlem Globetrotter try-out finalist; collegiate athletes; models; television news anchors; bookstore owners and other business leaders.

Many brilliant and gifted students were unable to attend college or to otherwise develop their talents; however, that did not prevent them from making lasting contributions to humankind. Like all South Ayden Eagles, they are indebted to their teachers.

For nearly 50 years South Ayden School stood as a symbol of pride for

blacks in southern Pitt County. The Pitt County Board of Education closed the school in 1971 and demolished every structure, including the 1958 built gymnasium, ten years later. Now, only a solitary marker at the front of the old school site serves notice of the school's existence. Moreover, neither history nor any public records of the school have been kept by the Pitt County Board of Education, although the Board does have on file photographs of three of South Ayden School's eight buildings. Although the South Ayden School buildings were torn down in 1981, no one can erase the school's rich history and memories. South Ayden graduates, inspired and motivated by loving, caring, dedicated educators, have become productive citizens and leaders.

With love and appreciation, South Ayden School: History and Memory is in honor of and dedicated to our teachers.

Charles L. Becton
Class of 1962

SOUTH AYDEN SCHOOL HISTORY AND MEMORIES

I. A HAUNTING LEGACY

The history of South Ayden School can best be explained and understood in the context of Post-Reconstruction efforts to "keep the Negro in ignorance"¹ coupled with a general lack of interest in educating the public. In the early 1900's, Governor Charles Aycock underscored the lack of public support for education in North Carolina:

The average salary paid to . . . public school teachers [was] \$91.20 for the term . . . Practically no interest was manifested in the buildings or equipment of schoolhouses. The children of more than 950 public school districts were altogether without schoolhouses, while those in 1,132 districts sat on rough pine boards in log houses chinked with clay . . . Schools were kept open only 73 days in the year and less than one-third of the children of school age attended them.

....

The civilization of the state was based on an ultra-individualism, and thousands of citizens, conscientious, intelligent, patriotic, honestly could not understand why they should pay taxes to educate other people's children. Other thousands were willing to support schools for white children, but stood steadfastly and doggedly against the education of the Negro . . . these people appear to have been willing to deny education to white children in order that they might keep the Negro in ignorance.²

Roughly 20 years after Governor Aycock's haunting lament, a survey³ of schools serving black school age children revealed that:

¹The Life and Speeches of Charles B. Aycock, Connor & Poe, pages 116, 117.

²Id.

³See G. H. Ferguson, Some Facts About the Education of Negroes in North Carolina, 1921-60.

--Less than one-half of the children who should have been attending public schools were enrolled.

--The average daily attendance was less than 50% of the enrollment and was particularly poor during the opening and closing months.

--More than half of the children, especially in the rural schools, were enrolled in the first grade--ranging in age from 5 years to 15 years or more.

--Only seven high schools were accredited, and four of those were attached to the four Negro State Colleges operating at the time.

--More than 50% of schools were of the one teacher type.

--"A large number of the rural schools had negligible furnishings and the buildings were in deplorable conditions. As was said of one of these schools you could study animal science through the cracks in the floor, plant life through openings in the walls, and astronomy through the holes in the roof."⁴

In 1921, the State Legislature created the Division of Negro Education⁵ to promote the building of better schoolhouses, to provide better training for teachers, and to develop a statewide system of Negro high schools. Schoolhouse building was aided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and teacher training was supplemented by the Jeanes Foundation.

By the 1922-23 school year, 12 accredited and 19 non-accredited high schools for blacks existed with a total enrollment of 3,041 students and 310 graduates.⁶ Not only were few blacks enrolled in high schools in the 1920's, but

⁴Id. at 5.

⁵Public Laws of 1921, Chapter 146, Section 17.

⁶Negro Education in North Carolina, Data Sheets, Statistics, Surveys 1898-1950, North Carolina State Archives, Department of Public Instruction (Box 4, NE88).

also the school year for blacks was typically shorter than for whites, presumably because of farming needs. By way of example, in 1925, the Pitt County Board of Education resolved unanimously that "schools be opened as follows:

Schools having a term of nine months, September 8th. Schools having a term of eight months, Sept. 15th. The following schools to open approximately Oct. 1st. Belvoir 1, Greenville 11, . . . Pactolus 3, Ayden 7, Chicod 14, Swift Creek 7 All of the white schools to be opened Oct. 20th. All Negro schools to be opened Nov. 3rd.⁷

Black student enrollment increased slightly during the 1920's. By the 1929-30 school year, 13.1% of high school age blacks were enrolled in school compared to 41.7% of white school age children. And by 1931, North Carolina had 100 accredited high schools for blacks.⁸

II. SOUTH AYDEN SCHOOL

A. An Historical Overview⁹

South Ayden School, a 28 classroom union school, housed grades 1-12. It evolved from a single frame building with one teacher.¹⁰ The 1971 structures consisted of the 1920's Rosenwald-designed ten-classroom brick building, the 1951 and 1958 classroom additions, a Vocational Agriculture building, a Home Economics building, a Gymnasium, a Lunchroom, and a Band room.

⁷Pitt County Board of Education minutes dated August 24, 1924.

⁸Negro Education in North Carolina, Data Sheets, Statistics, Surveys 1898-1950, North Carolina State Archives, Department of Public Instruction (Special Subject File, Box 4).

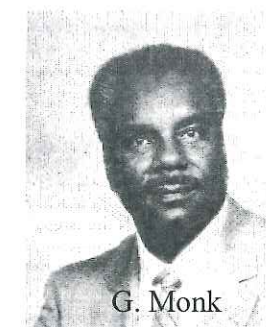
⁹This overview is based in large part upon excellent research in the 1980's by members of the DC/MD South Ayden Alumni Chapter.

¹⁰It is unknown whether this single frame building was the old Ayden Institute schoolhouse built for blacks by Baptists following the Civil War and referred to in History of the Education of Negroes in North Carolina by Hugh Victor Brown in 1961.

During its formative years, the school progressed under the leadership of Alonzo Cherry, John Brown, Harry Logan, and Solomon Moore. In 1923, Lewis N. Neal, Principal, contacted the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which provided funds for the construction of a ten-room brick building. Following Neal's administration, Charles M. Suggs became principal in 1925. The school continued to grow under his leadership for the next six years.

In 1931, J. W. Ormond became principal. The school started its high school department (grades 8-10) in the fall of 1933. An eleventh grade class was added in 1936, and a twelfth grade was added to the high school department in the 1943-44 school year. During J. W. Ormond's principalship, numerous classrooms were added, student enrollment surged, and the faculty grew from 5 to 36, including a full-time guidance counselor.

In 1966, Gaston Monk became principal of South Ayden School. The faculty continued to grow until 1971. At that time, Ayden and Grifton schools were consolidated. South Ayden was then closed as an educational institution. The school buildings were torn down in 1981.



B. The Beginning—"A Decent Schoolhouse"

Exhibit B to the May 1924 School Board minutes establishes the need:

[Following Principal Lewis Neal's request for building funds, W. F. Credle, Supervisor of the Rosenwald Fund] went with Superintendent Fitzgerald of Pitt County to meet with the local school committee of the Ayden City Schools. The purpose of our conference was to discuss ways and means for getting a decent schoolhouse for the Negroes in Ayden.

The district is short of funds and the tax rate for all purposes is exceedingly high. A large bond issue for lights and paved streets is responsible for this. However, that does not prevent strong objection to an increase in taxes. The Board is especially reluctant to ask for any increase for the express purpose of building a colored school. The economic condition just related and the condition of the white school building are both responsible. I suggested that a loan be obtained from the Literary Fund in the amount of \$10,000.00 and that the people contribute privately \$2500.00 which, together with the \$1500.00 appropriated from the Rosenwald Fund, will give us \$14,000.00. An eight or ten room building is needed, and we could possibly get a building for approximately the above amount.

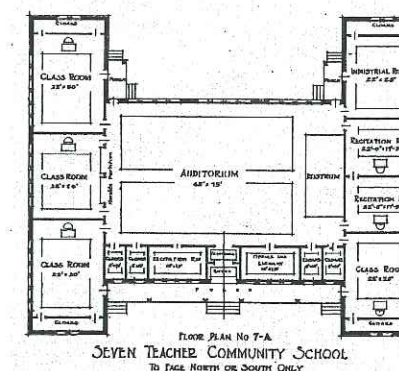
To spark interest and to help raise private contributions, the School Board appointed four colored "District Committeemen" (John L. Quinerly, Ernest Moye, Robert Cannon, and Peter Rountree) for the "Ayden Special Colored School" on July 5, 1926.¹¹

At its October 4, 1926 meeting the Pitt County Board of Education passed a resolution authorizing the procurement of a loan of \$17,000.00 from the NC State Literary Fund to maintain "a six month school term in . . . Ayden Township . . . [and for] certain improvements . . . [including a] new building for Negro race in the town of Ayden."

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Co., provided architectural plans and

¹¹Pitt County Board of Education Minutes, July 5, 1926.

matching grants that helped build more than 5,300 schools in the rural South between 1915 and 1932. The Ayden Colored School building was one of hundreds of Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina. The generic architectural plan reproduced on the following page matches, in many respects, the floor plan of the brick high school building. The brick building was larger than originally envisioned and cost \$27,250, \$23,650 of which came from public funding. Blacks contributed \$1,500; Whites \$0; and the Rosenwald Fund \$2,100.¹²



¹²Rosenwald Schools in Towns and Large District, North Carolina State Archives, Department of Public Instruction, Division of Negro Education, Rosenwald Fund, August 1927.

Rosenwald Schools were typically located on two to ten acre sites, and “[t]hey took the place of dilapidated schools often located on the edge of thickets or other undesirable places”¹³ That explains why the Ayden Colored School site had more acreage than the Ayden white school.

Following Rosenwald’s lead, the Pitt County Board of Education in the 1920’s began showing more interest in the education of black youth. An April 20, 1928 entry in the Board’s minutes expressing the Board’s opposition to a “pool room for Negroes in the vicinity of the Negro School of Ayden” helps prove the point.

Even with the Rosenwald building, not all teachers had their own classroom. The earliest private reference to classrooms was found among Madie Murphy’s papers at her death. Madie Murphy, a first grade teacher, had the longest tenure among teachers—37 years. Her diary contained a detached entry by Ora Briley, showing that Briley too was a first grade teacher in 1930, and the following October 1930 entries by Madie Murphy:

Oct. 13, taught my first time in my own classroom
Oct. 24, Supt. visited my classroom. Oh, what a day.
Oct. 31, Miss Moore from Wilson with her quartet was down

Thirty Plus Years Teachers



¹³Hugh Victor Brown, A History of the Education of Negroes in North Carolina, p. 58 (1961).

C. A Decent Education

Yearly principal reports filed with the North Carolina Board of Education outline the growth and development of South Ayden School. Although the reports were originally designed to provide information on teaching staff, student enrollment, buildings, equipment, and on graduates, the forms were revised several times. High school teachers were not listed on some of the iterations in the mid-1950’s and mid-1960’s. Indeed, the revised principal report forms of the mid-60’s focused more on course offerings, library acquisitions, expenditures, and extra curricular activities. The only teachers listed on the revised forms were high school teachers hired during a particular school year.

A review of the course offerings reveals a gallant effort by teachers to provide a decent education for black youth in Ayden, especially considering how inadequately South Ayden School was funded.

1. The 1930’s

The 1935-36 principal’s report—the first maintained by the NC State Archives—values Ayden Colored School science lab apparatus at \$27.00. That report also indicates that the school had 200 books and 2 magazines (Harpers and Pathfinders) in an 11 X 19 room. Six elementary school teachers for grades 1-7 were noted. J.W. Ormond, Thelma S. Lang and E. A. Elliot were the three junior high school teachers for the 70 students in grades 8-10. J. W. Ormond taught history, civics and math and made \$652.80 that year. Ms. Lang taught English and French and served as the girls’ advisor; Mr. Elliott taught math and science and served as the boys’ advisor. Their salaries were \$460.80.

When an 11th grade was added to the high school department in 1936, Boys' and Girls' basketball, 4-H Club, Boy Scouts, Dramatic Club, Choral Club, and softball were noted as extra curricular activities. The six graduates in 1937 were: Verna Coward, Gladys Cox, Johnnie B. Dawson, James Jones, Simon Reeves, and Bruce Thrower.

The "Ayden Colored High School" was accredited in April 1938, and Mr. Ormond's report for the 1937-38 school year is, by far, the most extensive report maintained by the North Carolina State Archives.¹⁴ For example, a November 22, 1937 attachment to the 1937-38 principal's report notes the school's needs: two classrooms (a library and a vocational shop); library books, chairs, and tables; and science supplies. That attachment also lists six elementary teachers: Della M. Bennett, Madie B. Murphy, Louise E. Payton, Alverta Purnell, Ralph A. Ricks, and Annie M. Wilson. Those six teachers taught 299 elementary school students. Five "interested Negro citizens" are also listed: Reverend Shepard Wilson, Reverend J.W. Jackson, Reverend J. H. Thrower, Mr. J. L. Williams, and Mr. Simon Dixon.

In a separate "Progress Report of The Ayden Colored School," Mr. Ormond details the efforts of "the P.T.A. of the Ayden High School" in raising \$1,961.99, \$1,019.00 of which was used to purchase the school's first bus—a 1938 Chevrolet bus which transported students from Grifton, Haddocks, Pleasant Plain, Rogers, and Shiloh.¹⁵ This was no small undertaking for poor rural black parents, and it

¹⁴North Carolina Archive records also note that a few high school courses were offered at the Grifton School for blacks in 1937.

¹⁵The Board of Education's refusal to provide transportation for blacks in Ayden and Winterville is memorialized in its October 4, 1937 minutes: "A delegation of negroes, patrons from

evinces a community ownership, pride, and interest that exceeded the commitment of the Pitt County Board of Education. Interestingly, Mr. Ormond notes, with thanks, that the Pitt County Board of Education gave the school "\$150 worth of books" to supplement the amount raised by the P.T.A. In May 1938, the school had 360 books, including two French and Latin books.

By the beginning of the 1939-40 school year, John H. Malloy (math and science) and A. Beulah Williams (English and French) replaced Ms. Lang and Mr. Elliot and joined Mr. Ormond and Golden Roland (agriculture) to teach the 115 high school students. The school had eleven classrooms and eleven teachers, including the seven elementary school teachers in grades 1-7.

2. The 1940's

In the 1940-41 school year, home economics, agriculture, and civics were added to the curriculum, and the library holdings increased to 481 books, housed, by that time, in a 12 X 13 storeroom and a connecting 21 X 32 classroom. J. D. Lennon replaced Mr. Roland as the agriculture teacher. M. L. Williams joined the faculty to teach home economics and civics, and Ralph Ricks taught one 11th grade English course.

the Ayden and Winterville Districts, came before the Board to get information as to what steps should be taken to get school buses in the Ayden and Winterville Districts. The Board advised these delegations that it had no funds budgeted this year for the purchasing of additional school trucks. The Board was of the opinion that the best steps for the negro schools to take in order to get transportation would be for each district to buy its own bus and this would be only for the transportation of high school children. Should a community raise sufficient funds with which to buy a bus, it would have to be entirely new, both body and chassis, equipped according to rules and regulations as set forth by the State School Commission. The Board would not assume any liability for the operation of the bus but would supervise only its routing and maintenance should the State School Commission see fit to pay all the costs thereof."

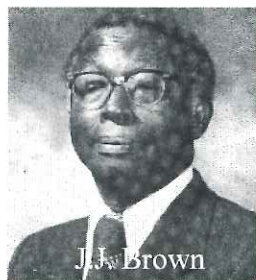
During the 1941-42 school year, Paul Leacraft replaced Mr. Malloy as the math and science teacher, and I. R. Snipes replaced Ms. Williams as the home economics teacher. Eighteen females and 4 males graduated that year.

(Curiously, and parenthetically, a lunchroom was noted on the 1941-42 principal report. The same notation appears on reports for 1942, 1943 and 1945; however, no one recalls a lunchroom or cooking equipment. The school got its first cafeteria in 1960.)

Margaret Lassiter (English, French, and music), and Thomasina Duncan (math and science) joined the high school faculty in 1942, and Stella Dixon, listed as an 8th grade math teacher, may have taught a high school math class. Only 10 students graduated in 1943.

A twelfth grade was added to the high school department for the 1943-44 school year. During that year, Thomasina Duncan taught English and French in addition to math and physics, and Bessie Joyner joined the faculty as an English, civics, and music teacher.

Mary Kelly (English and music) and J. J. Brown (agriculture) joined the faculty in the 1944-45 school year. Mr. Ormond taught history and physical education, Edna Isley taught home economics and health, and Ms. Duncan taught science that year. Nineteen of the twenty-one 12th graders graduated that year. Although there were 32 students in the 9th grade and 33 in the 10th grade, there were no students in the 11th grade. This may very well have been due to the United States' participation in World War II which probably also explains



the peculiar anomaly that there were no graduates in 1946.

Beulah Whitfield (Mebane) joined the high school faculty in 1945, replacing Ms. Isley as the home economics and health teacher. Although the school had no official "Guidance Counselor," Mary Kelly was "in charge of guidance."

By the 1946-47 school year, high school student enrollment, which had peaked to 139 during the 1941-42 school year but dipped sharply during World War II, increased to 80. Lindsey Dillard (Payton) became the math and science teacher midway through the 1946-47 school year. Six of the 15 graduates were male.

Although high school student enrollment surged to 129 during the 1947-48 school year, the number of high school teachers (including Principal Ormond) and the number of high school classrooms remained the same: five teachers; three classrooms.

High school enrollment had increased to 181 students by the 1948-49 school year, still only three of the 15 classrooms were used by high school students. The high school faculty did not change that year, except Betty Vines taught home economics and health for Ms. Mebane, and J. R. Lowry taught two classes (science and physical education/health) in high school.

By the 1949-50 school year, chemistry had been added to the curriculum, and J. R. Payton (science) and Huey L. Lawrence (social studies, music) had joined the high school faculty to help teach the 169 students in four of the 18 classrooms. Roberta Brown, Beulah Mebane, and J. J. Brown provided one hour per week counseling services, though none were trained counselors.



3. The 1950's

By the 1950-51 school year, the school had expanded to 21 classrooms, five of which were used for high school students. The school also got its first motion picture machine and radio that year. J. H. Malloy returned to teach math and physical education.

Thirty-six students graduated from the school in 1952, and 44 per cent of them attended a four year college. This represents the highest percentage of graduating seniors attending college in the school's storied history. The school got its first tape recorder in the 1952-53 school year. The only other noted change on the principal's report was former elementary school teacher L. P. Ormond being named head of library services.

In the 1953-54 school year, the school's name was finally changed to "South Ayden School." The school had been variously referred to since the 1930's, in Pitt County School Board minutes and in principal's reports, as Ayden Graded School, Ayden Colored School, Ayden Colored High School, Ayden Special Colored School, and Ayden Negro School.

The 1954-55 principal's report notes the 22 X 53 foot library, the 450 seat auditorium, and the following fees: Books \$3.60; Science \$2.00; NFA \$1.50; and home economics \$1.00. Two changes to the high school faculty were noted: M.V. Jones replaced Ms. Kelly as the English and French teacher; J.H. Malloy returned to teach geometry.



North Carolina changed its principal report form in the 1950's, and no

teachers are listed on the changed principals' reports from 1955-61. Mr. Ormond's principal's reports do, however, document the school's continued growth in size and educational offerings. By the beginning of the 1955-56 school year, high school student enrollment increased to 238. Eight high school teachers were pictured in the school's first Yearbook. Mr. Ormond's report notes the "four brick columns erected at both entrances to campus [and the] purchase of "4 acres of land for playground."

The number of students and teachers remained relatively constant during the 1956-57 and 1957-58 school years. The 228 high school students in 1956-57 and the 226 students in 1957-58 were taught by a high school faculty that still consisted of M. C. Armistead, J. J. Brown, M. V. Jones, H. L. Lawrence, B. W. Mebane, L. P. Ormond, J. R. Payton and L. D. Payton.

High school student enrollment increased by 40 to 266 during the 1958-59 school year. The high school faculty, however, remained at eight, with Connie Elliot replacing Ms. Armistead as music teacher. The elementary school faculty increased, and ten classrooms and a gymnasium were added in the fall of 1958.

By the 1959-60 school year, Helen Barnes (English and history) and Ann Brown (business education and physical education) had been added to the faculty. Although there were 276 students in high school, the senior class was relatively small with only 37 graduates.

4. The 1960's

Nine high school teachers taught 291 students in grades 9-12 during the 1960-61 school year. The principal's report does not list any teachers that year, but does

note that 39 students graduated and that an "Honor Society" had been established during the school year.

The 1961-62 principal's report notes the addition of two classrooms and a total of 320 high school students, including 60 graduates. The following were listed as high school teachers: Helen A. Barnes (English; social studies); Ann Brown (business education); M. V. Jones (English and French); H. L. Lawrence (social studies and music); L. P. Ormond (library services and history); J. R. Payton (science); L. D. Payton (math and science); Retha Hemby (home economics and science); B. R. Haselrig (history and physical education); Bettie Jeanne Franks (music); and J. J. Brown (agriculture).

By the 1962-63 school year, the library housed 1,791 books, 39 film scripts, and 21 magazines. J. R. Carney and S. C. Joyner joined the high school faculty as drivers education and general science teachers, respectively, increasing the faculty to 14. The 1962-63 principal's report included, for the first time, statistics on the preceding graduating class. That report noted that of the 60 graduates in the class of 1962, 16 attended a four year college, eight attended a two year college, seven matriculated at business schools, two entered nursing programs, and eight joined the military.

Similar statistics were reported for following classes. For example, in both the 1964 class and the 1965 class, 15 out of the 59 graduates attended a four year college, as did 13 out of the 60 graduates in the 1966 class. Significantly, and perhaps due primarily to the Vietnam war, 14 of the 21 male graduates in the class of 1966 went into the military.

During the 1963-64 school year, the high school student to teacher ratio was 36-1. The elementary school student to teacher ratio may have been better since nine new elementary school teachers were added that school year.

During the 1964-65 school year, the teacher to student ratio was 22:1 with 15 high school teachers (including a guidance counselor and drivers education teacher) teaching 329 students. The library housed 2,134 books, 22 magazines, and 52 discs or tapes. Basketball was still the only school sport.¹⁶

The 1965-66 school year was J. W. Ormond's last as principal. Trigonometry was added to the curriculum, and the total number of books in the library and in the classrooms increased to 3,117. The school also had 25 magazines, 80 film strips, and 60 recordings.

Gaston Monk succeeded Mr. Ormond as principal in 1966. New faculty members, Myrtle Darden and Lucy Stewart--South Ayden alums who taught English and French--joined J. E. Staton (biology), L. Hardy (math and science), and W. L. Morris (instrumental music) to teach the 368 high school students. Football was added as a school sport, and Bernard Haselrig and Huey Lawrence were named Head Coach and Assistant Coach, respectively.

Of the 329 high school students in the 1967-68 school year, 78 graduated. John Henry Lister, Jr. joined the faculty on March 1, 1968, shortly before school closed, to teach sociology and economics. Significantly, and presumably because of "Freedom of Choice," or the influx of specifically earmarked federal money,

¹⁶By comparison, the all-white Ayden High School had 14 teachers for 252 students--a 17:1 ratio. The library housed 3,080 books, 36 magazines and 143 discs or tapes, and the school fielded basketball, football, baseball, track, and golf teams. See Section II. D *infra* for a more detailed comparison of funding, facilities, and services.

South Ayden's library expenditures (\$2,705.03) exceeded the library expenditures at Ayden High School (\$1,840.95) for the first time.

Seventy-seven students graduated in 1969, but ninth grade students were not included with the other 238 high school students that school year. The only noted faculty addition is Maie Lyndal Smith who started teaching French and English on January 27, 1969. Future Business Leaders was noted as an extra curricular activity for the first time, and the Dramatics Club and Debating Team had 30 and 19 members, respectively. Notably, membership in the Future Farmers of America (no longer the all-black New Farmers of America) decreased from 109 in 1967-68 to 48 in 1968-69 while membership in the Future Homemakers of America (no longer New Homemakers of America) increased from 30 in 1967-68 to 50 in 1968-69.

Two hundred thirty-three students were enrolled in grades 10-12 during the 1969-70 school year. The number of books in the school library increased to 2,988. The library also housed 215 filmstrips, 105 recordings, discs or tapes, and subscribed to 20 magazines. Johnnie Davis was listed as both the head basketball and head football coach.

5. 1970-71

Gaston Monk's final high school principal's report in 1971 lists 133 students in grades 11 and 12, 58 of whom graduated. Thirty-one students were members of the Honor Society, but because ninth and tenth graders were not included in the high school census, the number of students in organizations declined--e.g., only 25 students were Future Farmers of America, only 18 students were Future Homemakers of America, and only 13 students were in the Dramatics Club. Football

was dropped, leaving basketball again as the only school sport. Black History was added to the curriculum but apparently no students took the course that year. Ominously, that only foreshadowed a still hard to swallow indignity--the 1971 closing of South Ayden School as an educational institution for blacks.

The principal reports (1935-71) show the growth in faculty, students and physical plant. Except for the 1945-46 school year when there were no graduates, the smallest number of graduates was six in 1937; the largest was 78 in 1967. The smallest number of reported books in the library was 200 (1935-36); the largest number was 2,988 (1969-70).

D. An Unequal Education

Separate and unequal funding for black public schools in Pitt County was the norm from the opening of the first black school to the closing of the last black school. And in Ayden, the all-white Ayden School always had more funding and better facilities, course offerings, programs, and other educational opportunities than South Ayden School.

From the 1920's to 1971, student enrollment increased at both Ayden School and South Ayden School. Ayden School had more classrooms and teachers, however, than South Ayden even though South Ayden, except for the earlier years when few blacks attended public schools, had a larger student enrollment. When Ayden Colored School was accredited in 1938, the all-white Ayden School had far superior offerings--a lunchroom, a gymnasium, and a separate library housing 1,284 books and 20 magazines; laboratory equipment valued at \$6,125; and a football,

baseball, softball, and tennis team in addition to its basketball team. The Ayden Colored School had no teacher restrooms, no lunchroom, no gymnasium, and no separate library. The school had 445 books and 8 magazines. Its total laboratory equipment was valued at \$300.57. Basketball was the school's only sport.

By the 1948-49 school year the Ayden School for whites had nine high school teachers and twelve high school classrooms for 144 students, whereas the Ayden Colored School had fewer high school teachers and three high school classrooms for 181 students. By way of further example, South Ayden, as it was then called, had 330 students in high school in the 1965-66 school year when Ayden High had only 244 students in high school. Finally, the disparate treatment of blacks at South Ayden, more than 30 years after it became accredited, is starkly shown by comparing the 1968-69 principal's reports of South Ayden and Ayden. Seventy-two students graduated from South Ayden that year compared to Ayden's 49 graduates. Yet, Ayden High had 3,973 library books, 138 magazines, 395 filmstrips, 193 discs or tapes, and library expenditures of \$1,541.58 while South Ayden had 2,846 library books, 21 magazines, 221 film strips, 103 discs or tapes, and library expenditures of \$695.62.

Not surprisingly, the Pitt County Board of Education's Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 shows Ayden with total receipts of \$43,681.77 and disbursements of \$34,374.10 whereas South Ayden had total receipts of \$11,708.91 and disbursements of \$11,417.48 (Exhibit A to Board Minutes). Sadly, this Statement of Receipts and Disbursements reflects the norm, not the aberrant year, and it illustrates the

handicappingly unequal education system for blacks.

III. MEMORIES

A. Musings From the 1930's and 1940's

Anecdotal musings of five students who attended the school in 1930's provide the backdrop for a prosaic, poetic, and pictorial trip down memory lane.

Jessie Payton Brooks, one of the ten graduates in the second graduation class in 1938, relates that she and classmates Cicero Dawson and Caldonia Holton finished college and became teachers. During the school week, Jessie lived in Ayden but returned to Grimesland on weekends to live with her parents. It was not unusual, she recalls, for newly hired teachers to room with veteran teachers¹⁷ or for students to room with teachers.

Carrie Belle Payton Nino (Belle), who graduated in the Class of 1940, has a vivid recollection of her school days. She, her sister Hilda Payton, and Olivia Anderson roomed together with first grade teacher Madie Murphy. They share the room that Cicero Dawson, an orphan, stayed in before he graduated in 1938.¹⁸



¹⁷When Louise Payton started teaching, she lived with Madie Murphy. When Louise Payton married Mr. Ormond, they both lived with Madie Murphy for one year. Later, Ruby Peacock, Rosa Foreman and Shirley Cherrie roomed with Ms. Murphy while teaching at the school. Other instances in which newly hired teachers roomed with other teachers or home-owning parents include the following: Della Bennett and Lindsay Dillard lived with Josephine Reaves; Mary Clemmons lived Mr. and Mrs. Ormond; Mary Kelly lived with Nina Phillips; Westry Warren lived with Travis and Leigh Dixon; Annie Brown lived with Bishop Jackson; Connie Elliot lived with Annie Wilson; Bettye Franks lived with Jasper and Mary Albritton; and James Ebron lived with Arthur Sparkman.

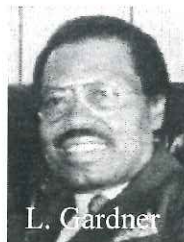
¹⁸Four other students--William Becton, George Collins, Charles Becton, and David Perry also lived with Mrs. Murphy while students at the school. Louis Artis and Yetta Hardy lived with Mr. and Mrs. Ormond; other orphaned, out-of-town, or needy students lived with other teachers.

Belle describes how students were warmed by the potbellied stoves that were in each classroom. In describing the basketball court, she said you had to go uphill to one basket and downhill to the other basket. With laughter, tinged with disdain, but not enmity, she recalls that Coach Annie Wilson put her in only one game in four years, and then only when the team was up by about 50 points. Belle relates that many parents did not want their daughters to play basketball and that, therefore, two boys from the elementary school played on the girls' team for the first two years she was on the team. At that time, the girls played by the boys' rules--5 on 5. Only later did the girls play 3 players on offense and 3 players on defense with the offensive and defensive players staying on their side of the court.

Belle remembers the school bus being purchased and its daily trip to Haddocks Crossroads to pick up one family. But as much as anything, she gleefully recalls the wonderful voices in the school chorus.

James Williams also attended the school in the 30's. His teachers included Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Ormond, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Ormond, Mr. Elliot, and Mrs. Duncan. He recalled that Mrs. Duncan coached the men's basketball team while Mr. Elliot coached the girl's basketball team. This, however, is not reflected in the principal's reports. Williams recalls that the first basketball team was a very good team. Its members included Simon Reeves, Lewis Samuel Williams, Fred Cannon, and Cicero Dawson. These players also played on a sandlot baseball team that was very good.

Luby Gardner recalls when students got their first band lessons. In 1947, Mr. Byrd would come from H.B. Suggs in Farmville, a couple



of times per week, to teach students to play different instruments. Huey Lawrence joined the South Ayden faculty in 1949 and became the school's first band instructor.¹⁹ The band did not get uniforms until 1951, and these uniforms were made by Mrs. Esther Stewart and Mrs. Irene Blount.

Luby was a paid assistant to janitor Arthur Kitrell while in high school. Luby's job was to start the fire and stoke the coals in the potbelly stoves each morning before school began. He would then go home for breakfast before returning to school. Mr. Kitrell, Luby, as well as other students would place auditorium chairs on the sidelines and on the stage before each basketball games.

Basketball stars during the late 1940's included William Jones, J. B. Parker, Robert Gaskin, Luby Gardner, and Bert Whitehurst. Bert Whitehurst became a professional fighter who defeated Hurricane Jackson in 1953 and, later, fought Archie Moore and Sonny Liston.

Myra Burney Braxton graduated from South Ayden in 1951 and taught there in the 1960's. Her recollections of school activities parallel those of Jessie and Belle Payton and Luby Gardner. Her fond memories of her elementary school years at Pleasant Plain are interesting and instructive.

Pleasant Plan was the closest of South Ayden's feeder schools, and, at times, it housed grades 1 through 8. As Myra explains, not only did instructors teach to combined classes in one classroom, but also students were assigned to grade level work commensurate with their abilities. For example, a sixth grade teacher could allow a sixth grade student to participate in eighth grade studies in another

¹⁹Fittingly, and consistent with the mantra of black teachers during the "separate but equal" era, Mr. Lawrence tutored A. T. Mills, a Pitt County Training School student from Grimesland, NC, in the 1960's and allowed Mills to perform with the South Ayden Band.

teacher's combined seventh and eighth grade class.

During the early 1940's, Pleasant Plain was a two-story structure²⁰ with a lunchroom on the second floor. Ms. Penny Green and other cooks served state or county-supplied breakfast snacks which Myra's mother, and then principal, M. T. Burney, picked up on Saturday mornings at the Winterville School for blacks. At lunch, the students were often treated to a sumptuous meal from food gathered by the PTA from parents.

Myra also recalled how she looked forward to the "end-of-the-year field day competition at Guy Smith Stadium in Greenville." Finally, she noted, with ironic joy, "We didn't realize that we didn't have much."

To the musings and anecdotal recollections of some of the older alumni, the following poem take us further down memory lane as it seeks thematically to capture diverse recollections ranging from our heritage tutelage to our moms' prom qualms.

²⁰From the late 1940's to its closing in the 1950's Pleasant Plain was a one story structure.



B. A Poetic Trip Down Memory Lane

WE REMEMBER

*"With joy we shall lift up
Our banners in the sky
We love you,
Our Dear South Ayden High"*

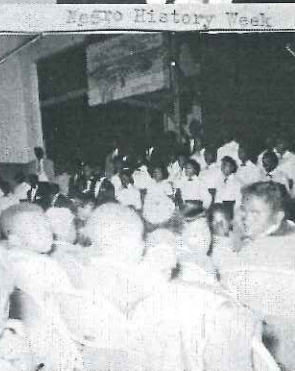
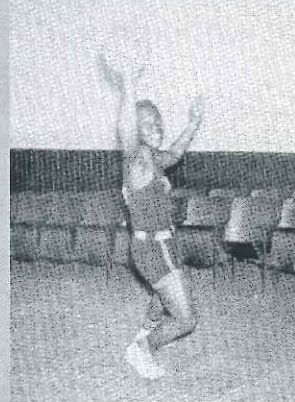
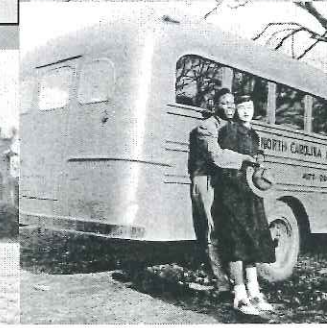
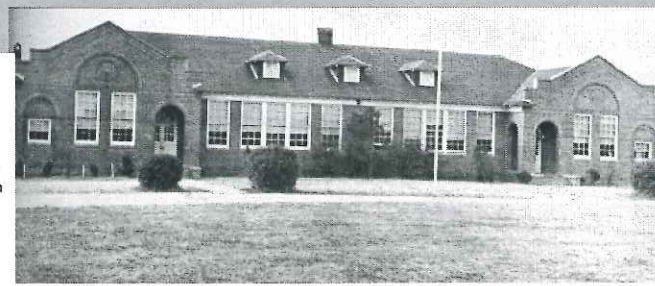
And we remember

We remember
Trudging 'cross campus in total darkness
'Cause all streets south of Barwick were lampless
When the school lay outside city limit
And blacken'd clouds did not moonlight admit.

How darker clouds--separate but UNEQUAL--
Took their toll long past Brown and its sequel
And how, despite all, we overcame.
Thank you South Ayden, your name we proclaim.

We remember
That famed Harvest Festival in the fall
When homemade quilts and art adorned the wall
When dime hotdogs under canvas tents
Paled to barbecue for 25 cents.

We remember
Assemblies in the auditorium
Which, unchaired, became the gymtorium.
That pint-size, unlevelled basketball court
Was home for South Ayden's sole formal sport.
We remember set shots through the rafters
'Midst the screams of joy and shouts of laughter
Then downhill to defend the stage end floor
Then dribbling uphill to the south to score.





We remember
 Cheerleaders bedecked in maroon and gray
 Dancing, sashaying, and shouting hoorah.
 Yes, the team rocked to the harmonic sound:
 Big team let's go!
 Big team let's go!
 We're gonna win this game.
 We're gonna win this game.
 Big team let's go!

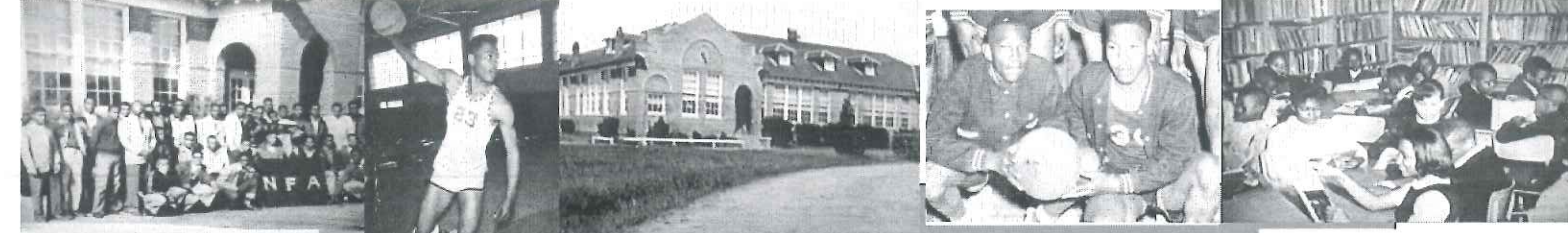
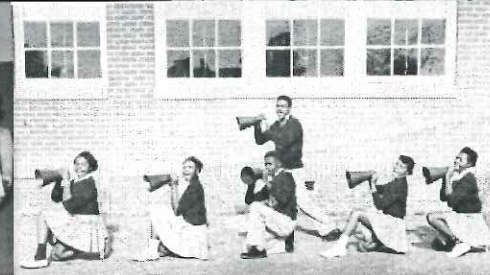
And played hard with grit and passion unwound:
 Girls, girls, girls please don't let us down.
 Girls, girls, girls please don't let us down.
 Or there'll be a hard time
 In Ayden tonight.



We remember
 The Cannery built long before the school
 Doubling as bandroom and baptismal pool,
 Band practice and the dancing majorettes;
 The sometimes shriek of sax and clarinets.

We remember
 The Rhythm Kids and Burney's Rhythm Band
 The greatest musicians in all the land.
 We caroled Christmas-decorated streets
 Blending Sousa's tunes and calypso beats.
 The band playing at numerous parades
 Performing with pride as if on crusades
 In Ayden, in Greenville, at ECC
 In Raleigh at Shaw's homecoming party.

Years before grass mats and floral sheeting
 Ere, long before, efforts less depleting
 Homemade festooned flowers from crepe paper,
 For cars and floats, made the perfect draper.
 And the band played on, rockin' and jammin'
 That lilt "Oh When the Saints Go Marching In."
 And then clarioning, "On South Ayden."
 Played and sung to the tune "On Wisconsin."



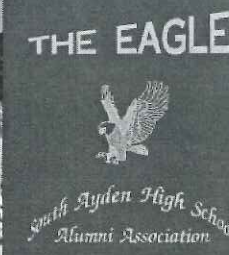
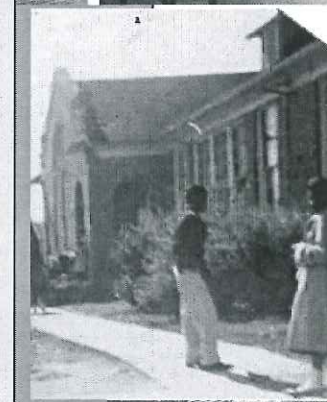
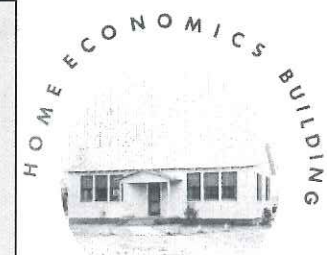
We remember
 The solemnity of flag-raising rite
 Then pledging allegiance with all our might
 When even debates about "under God"
 To guileless minds seemed heretically odd.

Devotion with prayer to start the ritual
 Then the staid sounds of Negro Spiritual
 Were just part of each morning's talent show
 When with melodic voices we did blow
 Our anthem "Lift Every Voice and Sing."
 And the gospel quartet sounds we made swing.
 We euphonized patriotic songs too,
 And sang military tunes we all knew.

We remember
 Teens ordering pop at the Soda Shop;
 Teachers getting milkshakes, cherry'd on top;
 Youngsters jumping ditch 'cross from Murphy's Store,
 Opting for shortcakes and Commodore.

We remember
 Sardines, crackers, that banana sandwich
 That caused the squeamish to quiver and twitch.
 Though peanut butter and jelly was their fare
 Of loom'd irony they were unaware.
 4¢ cartons of milk and ice cream cup
 Sold whenever that freezer wasn't locked up.
 Ginger snap cookies, two for a penny
 But nickel-less we could not buy many.

Quick dances to the Soda Shop's jukebox
 While awaiting snacks for teachers, the jocks
 At recess "put another nickel in"
 To practice the James Brown step, twirl and spin.
 Lunch pails and those greasy brown bag brunches
 Eclipsed by cafeteria lunches.
 Leaving campus with / without permission
 For lunch snacks (but no further admission).



We remember
 All the Crown and Scepter Club inductions
 Heralded Dramatic Club productions
 Emblazoned gym evincing prom night themes
 How elegantly charming our Prom Queens

Spelling Bee; history taught on T.V.
 Literature: metaphor and simile
 Flask tubes in Chemistry, Biology
 No slide rulers for trigonometry
 Huey playing "Flight of the Bumblebee"
 Four-part harmony; wet Scout Jamboree.
 Those horrendous calls by blind referee
 Chained and padlocked gym by Ormond's decree.

We remember
 The melodious, mellifluent sound
 Of soloist, perfect pitched and renowned
 And the awesome choir in ensembled voice
 Winning the county Choir Battle, of course.
 Trumpeters like Jessie Edwards you see
 Scholarship, then first chair, at A&T.
 After placing second in the nation
 To rave reviews and lavish ovation.
 And in that same year-1963
 National singing runners-up trophy!
 The jazz group playing on local TV
 Radio-hosted quartet harmony.

We remember
 Scholarship, leadership, merit award
 Competing with friends but without discord.
 Livestock, farming, and gardening techniques
 Homemaker's demos and in-home critiques.
 Swine and cattle breeding recognition
 Blue ribbons from county competition
 Award ceremonies and trophy cage
 Athletes at assemblies honored on stage.

We remember
 Receiving lines; holed paddles in full force
 Brick-carrying pledges without remorse
 Wearing inside out clothes and mismatched shoes
 The in-kind payment of Neophyte dues.

Dress making in Home Economics class;
 Cooking lessons for each homemaker lass;
 Initiating NHA rookies;
 Girl Scout meetings only to sell cookies.

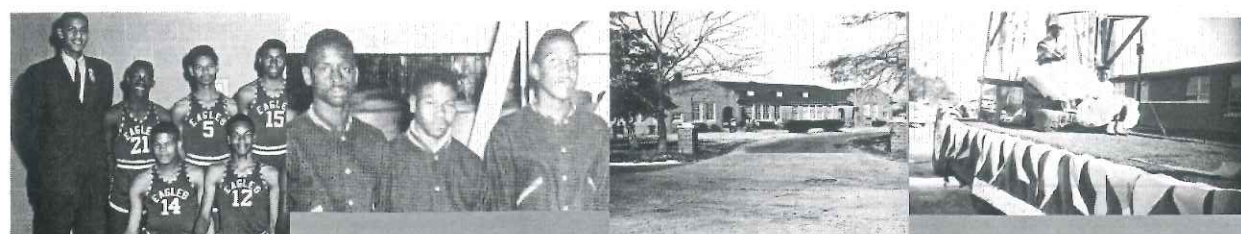
We remember
 The county-wide Health Club Federation
 Andrew Best's health (sex) education
 Those September visits to the State Fair
 On hired buses that barely get us there.

Field trips, fashion shows, 4-H Review
 Impromptu quizzes and "Kiddie Revue"
 Those Summer Weekly Readers subscriptions
 In-school rules of conduct and proscriptions.

Fellow students driving old school buses
 Ordered, empowered to quell all bus fusses.
 Broken chalk squeaking on tattered blackboards
 Deserved state, county, school and class awards.

Pledging our head, our heart, our hands and health
 To better living, service and hoped wealth.
 The Boy Scouts' Pledge and "Be Prepared" motto
 Ormond's ban on student driven auto.

Summer 4-H Club week at A&T
 Lovely camp outs and fish fries by the sea
 At Hammocks Beach's white sand summer camp
 Competing 'gainst others to be crowned champ.



We remember
County Extension Agents like Capehart
Goode, Barnes; Supervisors who played their part
As role models--Jordan, Blount and Bradley
From the '50's to 1970.

Jordan's "Young Ladies For the Future" speech
Preaching, beseeching, teaching, hoping each
Young girl would adopt admirable goals
And carve out for themselves leadership roles.

Graded essays on soil conservation
Lessons aimed at black farm preservation.
NFA jacket and stitched-on logo
Tools for carpentry as well as auto.

We remember
The great gold rush of 1962
When boys and girls basketball teams swept through
All the PCIA competition
And garnered MVP recognition.

The Public Speaking and Debating Team
Forensic training at our academe.
Countywide oratorical contests
Judged by local, county, and statewide guests.

We remember
Those occasional Friday night dances
Igniting short and long-term romances
Cemented more by slow piccolo tune
At Stewart's, dancing bodies did commune.

Fancy gowns for class and homecoming queens
Feigning shock about what a curfew means.
Telling dates the risk of being tardy
Was trumped by fun at the after party.

Gossip columns with initials galore
About who's dating whom, and a lot more.
Touching lips--near kisses--in the cloakrooms
While searching for coats, hats, or sweeping brooms.



We remember
Class and student government elections
Rejections? Or popular selections?
Library, science, math, dramatic clubs
As some of the school's more popular hubs.

Three-leg races and mighty tugs-of-war
Forensic contest for school orator
Sitting in class windows, legs tucked inside
Using newspapers we cleaned them with pride.

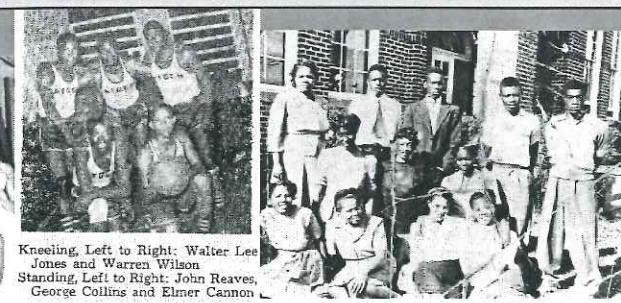
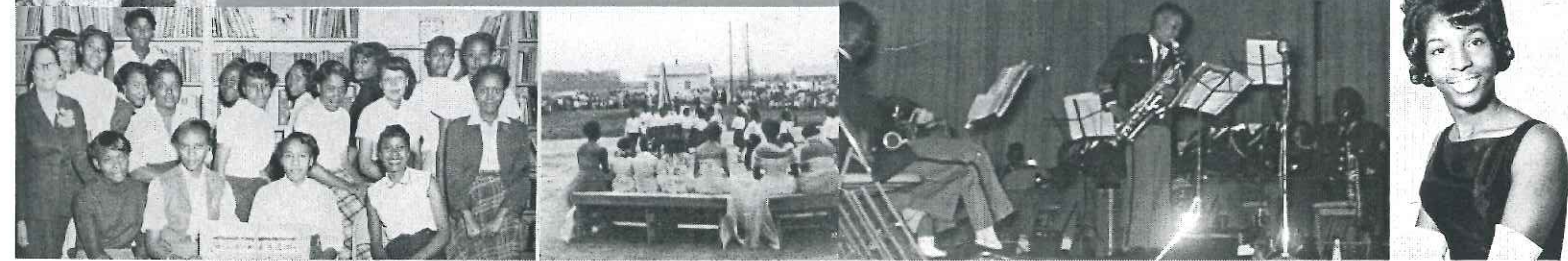
Heat waves, Hazel, and other hurricanes
Nature's fury with sometimes freezing rains
Early closings which we did not regret
'Til Saturday morning classes were set.

We remember
Summer Science classes at NCC
Exposure to advanced biology.
Home economic class on etiquette
Portraying Romeo and Juliet.
The class plays and orations from MacBeth,
And from Othello, that famed scene of death
Desdemona sleeping, and Othello
Weeping o'er her presumed love, Cassio.

The GI Vocation Training Program
100+ vets proved it was no sham.
Veteran teachers like Godette, Dan Brown
And Smith were experts of no small renown.

We remember
The auditorium partitioned off
But cast-off classes there caused none to scoff.
And with no lab equipment in that space
Lowry and Payton still taught science with grace.

Inside and attached bathroom for students
Graffitied walls with all our imprudence.
The brick addition in '51
Housed library and grades 4, 3, 2, 1,



Kneeing, Left to Right: Walter Lee Jones and Warren Wilson
Standing, Left to Right: John Reaves, George Collins and Elmer Cannon



And teachers' bathrooms on enclosed walkway
A much welcomed privacy they would say.
The boiler too in '51 was added
Those who stoked the coals, by then, had had it.

We remember
Diagramed sentences for Barnes and Jones
Literature and grammar without groans.
Joyner Armistead, Elliott and Franks
Norcott—those great Choir leaders whom we owe thanks.
Justified margins taught by A. M. Brown;
Mr. Lawrence's band strutting uptown,
He with his trumpet and cream uniform,
Mebane and Hemby stressing life reform.

Economics and sociology
With Lister; and with Parks? biology;
Grammar with Stewart, Allen and L. Jones
Ward's shorthand, and Maie Smith's French tests unknowns.

J. J. Brown teaching woodwork in the shop;
Ms. Ormond's books from Homer to Aesop.
Mrs. Payton's drills in Algebra II,
And all the student teachers who came through.

We remember
The coaches: Mebane, Lowry, and Wilson,
Malloy, Brown, Haselrig, Davis, Ebron.
Grade school teachers who stayed 15 plus years
Who, like natural moms, removed our fears.
Murphy, Moore, Hall, M.B. Burney, Wilson,
Timmons, Smith, Best, M.T. Burney, Jackson,
Warren, Cox, Brown, Lowry and Albritton
Are our heroes and heroines unsung.

Graduates coming back to teach and impart
Skills and virtuousness that set them apart
Molding us to be the best we could be
As their teachers did for them so ably.



We remember
The faded curtains and stage backdrop
Command performances; never a flop
Biscuit making tips in junior high class
Those fire drill evacuations in mass.

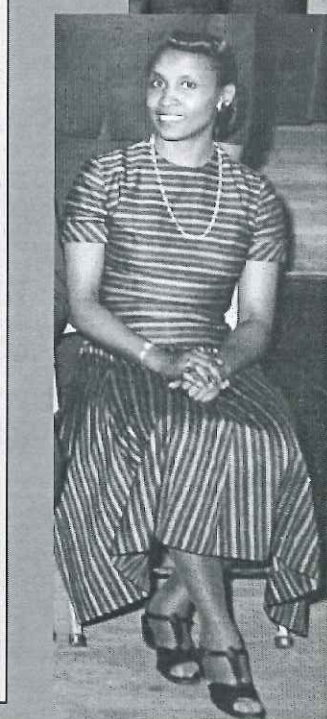
J.J. leaving students in charge each day
While ambling to the office far away
With "fox in charge of hen house" so they say
A spotter spied and signaled when J.J.
Was seen, beyond earshot, making his way
Back to the shop where no soul dared betray
Unspeakable things students did in play
In J.J.'s absence that would cause dismay.

We remember
Paddle to butt and ruler to knuckles
Open hand to face, but no belt buckles.
Pinched ears, chin-ups--the price we had to pay
Corporal punishment every day.

Demerits when caught on hall without pass
But almost no one suspended from class.
Hallway rules . . . dress codes. Yes, shirts tucked in pants
Discipline enforced without arrogance.

We remember
The students' and teachers' basketball game
Intramural contests and claims of fame.
The County Teachers All-Star Roundball Team
Playing the Eagles, their pride to redeem

The noisy and bumpy rides on "The Goat,"
That unheated bus, where blanket and coat
Served doubly as seat cushion and warmer.
Even so it was a great performer.



Our Lunchroom Workers

Our Custodians



We remember
 The graduate assistants explaining
 Football techniques in pre-season training
 Stressing conditioning was the approach
 Before prospects ever worked with their coach.

The first kickoff return against Queen Street.
 Twenty yards forward before full retreat
 But for the first game in school history
 Who could have expected a victory?

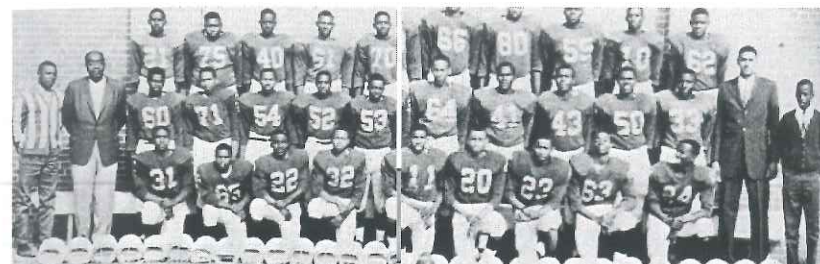
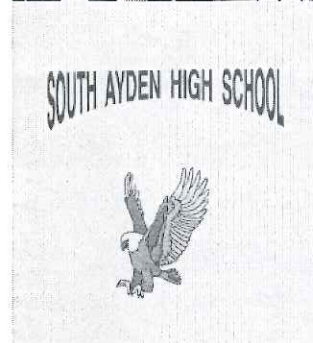
We remember
 The school secretaries and teacher aides
 And the hard working janitors and maids
 The culinary skill of lunchroom staff
 Who ably separated wheat from chaff.

Student preachers and religious fervor
 The Barefoot Prophets' vows as preserver
 To excise demons from each vile body
 Evangel'cally, not by karate.

Faculty dramatic presentations
 Plays, skits; sometimes, student imitations.
 County King and Queen Health Coronation
 When crown'd friends served as inspiration.

We remember
 Marching in line, even during fire drills
 Developing interpersonal skills.
 Christmas pageants and nativity scenes
 "Silent Night" was the favorite it seems.

The open field behind the Cannery
 Where sport and team skills were honed masterly.
 Sandlot baseball and, yes, football too
 But Bud's broken wrist meant we were through.



Jackson's Cub Scouts; athletic field mudholes
 Those potbellied stoves and hot furnace coals.
 The woodworking and masonry studies
 Hangin' out in the shop with our buddies.

White belted and badged Safety Patrol Force
 Patrolling short halls and that long concourse
 To the library and primary wings,
 Strutting proudly as if crown'd Lord of Kings

Recess: primary kids shooting marbles
 High schoolers, their raps reduced to garbles
 Study Hall: where some did so much courting
 That their homework was never comorting.
 Robert's Rules of Order from NFA
 Assemblies then sporting games on Field Day
 The Smart and Thrifty Club and PTA
 Parents coming to school to have their say.

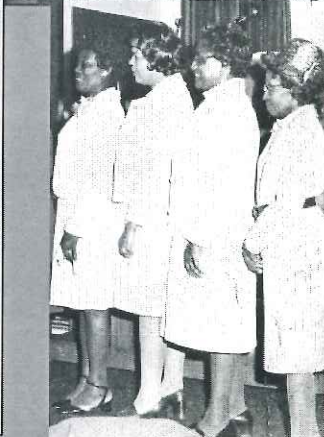
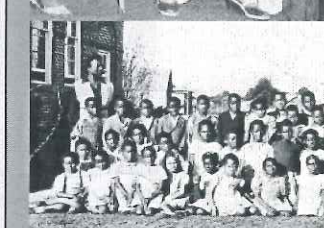
Lucy Stewart advising the G.O. girls
 About tempting Providence and its perils,
 Or Skeleton Key Club numbering four
 Like the Magnificent Seven before.

That long trip to Norlina by the Choir
 Where we "turned the joint out." We were on fire!
 As it was when we had the privilege
 To help raise funds for Oxford Orphanage.

Classes in partitioned spaces,
 Norcott's, and the Holy Church of all places.
 The circular entrance to the campus
 Scattered sycamore trees deciduous.

How Mrs. Brown's classroom was much too small
 Yet it outsized Smith's class space in the hall.
 Mr. Ormand's office was half-sized too,
 But the words he penned there in that venue
 And printed in the '52 Newspost
 Inspire now as when we were first engrossed.

Blank space for text on page 34.





Reading his "Rules for a Successful Life"
Can, even today, help reduce life's strife.

We remember
Extra-curricular activities
Class songs, class poems, class wills and prophecies.
The school and class tabloids, and newsletters
Published by pacesetters and go-getters.

Thanksgiving raffle for the prized turkey
And tickets sold even for things quirky.
"Oh Holy Night" sung at Christmas concerts
Seasonal bake sales with 10¢ desserts.

Scaling brick walls to play basketball
But scamperin' quickly down exit hall
Before heavily chained and padlocked doors
Flung open to show our weekend game scores.

Boys (for fun) breaking into school at night
Traversing high transoms not knowing that light
At dawn break would show the dusty earmark
Of silhouetted hands left in the dark.

Campus camp outs, leaking tents, and fish stews
Camping at Kerr Lake with its awesome views.
Mrs. Lassiter's tasty, scorching soup
A treat and a warmer for Boy Scout troop.

We remember
Recess treks to outdoor water fountain
Gossip that turned mole hill to mountain.
May Day activities, May Poles, May Queen
Were part of our end of school year routine.

Junior and Senior Proms and Senior Week
The cliques and group bondings that were unique.
The graduation, Baccalaureate
Class rings, diplomas, we commemorate.



Room-and-board teachers whose only concern
Was what they could impart--what we could learn.
With less regard for comfort and things nice
In cramped quarters they made the sacrifice.

The few white teachers bold enough to come
To help us be all that we have become.
'Course we taught them too--A "Win-Win" for all
Lane, King, Wilson, Stancil, Hughes, LaRoque, Ball.

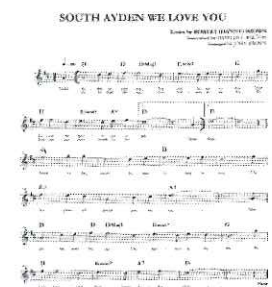
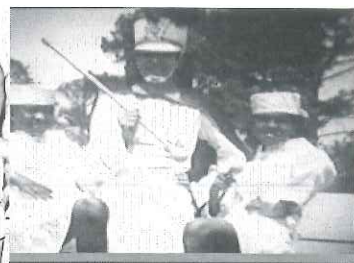
The fiat that caused each seventh grade class
To be moved to white Ayden School en masse
When no whites were assigned to our school
'Twas a failed one-way integration tool.

Black/white students meeting in '69
At the Holiday Inn, with hope, they dined
To discuss the consolidated school,
Its mascot, colors. . .coexistence rule.

We remember
Pleasant Plain, Shiloh, Grifton: Feeder schools;
North Aydeners walking 'cause no car pools
Friends from Haddocks, Venters, and Cox Crossroads
From Roundtree and Little Creek? half busloads;
From Gardnerville, Hanrahan, Jump and Run.
Schoolmates and life-long friends, second to none.
Some of us were classmates in all twelve grades
And as the roll of buddies now cascades,

We remember
Affectionate names and appellations
Monikers, namesakes, denominations
Given by relatives in coteries
Nicknames based on looks, personalities





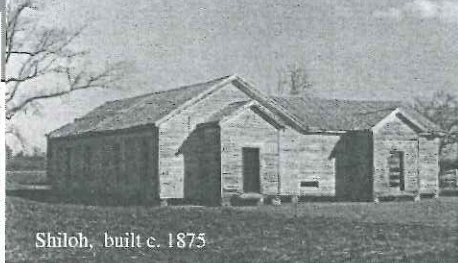
Set forth below are handles we recall
 Buster, Native, Smoke, Ham, Bubba, Snowball
 Ought, Candyman, Dickie Dye, Knot, Slick, Wink
 Scab, Butch, Crook, Hub, Stag, Rip Hawk, Cool Breeze, Dink
 Peaches, Angel, Sugar, Kitten, Pie, and Sweet
 Meach, Slim, Sook, Bud, Sis, Jue, Jue-Jue, Glope, Skeet
 Franco, Reno, Sambo, Pac, Doc, Yack, Zach
 Jack Frost, Frosty Morn, Toot, Flute, Slack

Bobcat, Rabbit, Bear, Rooster, Termite, Snake
 Goat, Hawk, Pig Jig, Duck, Buck, Chuck, Red, Tank, Jake
 Capp, Jap, Nick, Tick, Dunk, Punk, Dee Dee, Pee Wee
 Chilly, Honey, Dusty, Fuzzy, Ree, Dee
 Coffee, Do-chie, Ducey, Nonnie, and Tee
 Bossie, Micey, Casey, Guinea, Flutie
 Hop Sing, Big Will, Deac, Sneak, Stank, Boot-ning
 Delna, Dull, Motor, Junior, Bo Lightning.

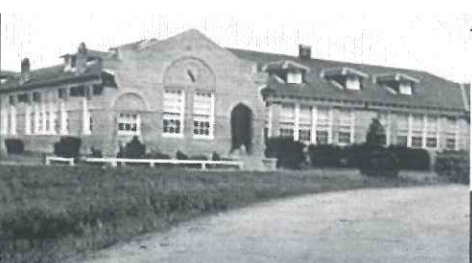
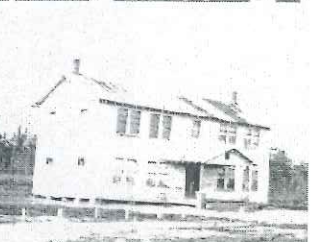
We remember
 We remember sadly and reverently
 Classmates plagued with serious injury,
 The '51 fatal crash near Black Jack
 And those dead from disease and heart attack.

We remember
 Freedom of Choice, not full integration--
 Not at South Ayden where education
 Was too late seen, by the county brass
 And the empower'd mass, as second class.

We remember
 The long-time principals, Ormond and Monk
 Who faced segregation with cunning spunk.
 They turned "hand-me-downs" into solid gold.
 And with our teachers made the perfect mold
 Then sculpted assumed mediocrity
 Into coveted virtuosity.



Shiloh, built c. 1875



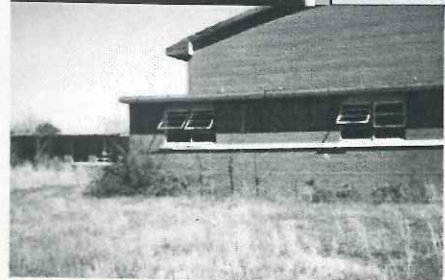
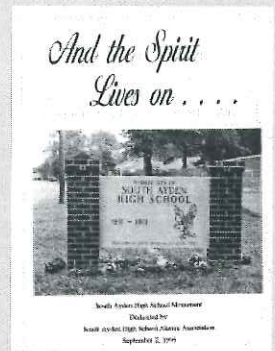
We remember
 All the fun, festive, merrymaking time
 The comradery--those ties that bind.
 Proud, supporting teachers who truly cared
 And, in life skills, made sure we were prepared.

How swings, seesaws and Jungle Jim sets,
 Outdoor dirt courts with rims, minus nets
 All gave way to primary class construction
 Which 23 years later succumbed to needless destruction.

Yes, we remember, and will never forget
 They tore down all wood and brick structures, yet
 They could not destroy our head, soul, or heart
 South Ayden from thee we will never part.

You see, we remember
 How sinister clouds--separate, UNEQUAL
 Took their toll long past Brown and its sequel
 And how, despite all, we overcame
 South Ayden, with love, we praise your famed name.

South Ayden, we love you
 For what we are today
 Your honor we never can repair
 With joy we shall lift up
 Our banners in the sky
 We love you
 Our dear South Ayden High



EPILOGUE

We remember. We remember our love for each other. We remember how we laughed and joked and worked and competed. We will never forget the "school spirit" and how close we felt to each other. But more than anything, we remember our mentors. They came from near and far not simply to teach, but also to educate and motivate. They led us past the deprivations of state-imposed "separate [and un]equal" educational funding and services. And, with dedication to principle and commitment to human purpose, they inspired us—rural eastern North Carolina black youth—to be all we could be.

They taught us that an opportunity for excellence lies in doing ordinary things extraordinarily well; that we should never give less than our best; that we should be thermostats, not thermometers; that we should thunder and rage for justice; that every kick is a boost and every obstacle is a stepping stone to success; that we could spread our wings like eagles. They made us believe we could fly. And, thanks to them, we have soared.

APPENDIX A Entries from Pitt County Board Minutes

"Exhibit B"

[May 1924]

1. On May 1 I went with Superintendent Fitzgerald of Pitt County to meet with the local school committee of the Ayden City Schools. The purpose of our conference was to discuss ways and means for getting a decent schoolhouse for the Negroes in Ayden.

The district is short of funds and the tax rate for all purposes is exceedingly high. A large bond issue for lights and paved streets is responsible for this. However, that does not prevent strong objection to an increase in taxes. The Board is especially reluctant to ask for any increase for the express purpose of building a colored school. The economic condition just related and the condition of the white school building are both responsible. I suggested that a loan be obtained from the Literary Fund in the amount of \$10,000.00 and that the people contribute privately \$2500.00 which, together with the \$1500.00 appropriated from the Rosenwald Fund, will give us \$14,000.00.

An eight or ten room building is needed, and we could possibly get a building for approximately the above amount. The members of the Board were very much interested in this proposition, and I promised them that Doctor Davis would go to Ayden and speak to the people in the interest of a private contribution. I had hoped that this would be done before the close of school but it was not.

At a meeting of the County Board of Education of Pitt County held at Greenville on the 4th day of October 1926, the following members were present, the same being a quorum of said board:

Messrs. G. T. Gardner, M. O. Blount, John T. Thorne, L. C. Arthur.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Arthur and seconded by Mr. Blount. "Resolved by the County Board of Education of Pitt County:

(1) That for properly maintaining a six months' school term in District # 5, Ayden Township, Pitt County as required by Article IX, Section 3, of the constitution of the State of North Carolina, it is necessary that certain improvements be made therein of the following character:

(Here set out character of improvements as specified in application)

Erect new building for Negro race in the town of Ayden.

(2) That in order to provide said improvements it is necessary that the sum of \$17,000.00 be obtained by borrowing the same, to be used by the County Board of Education of Pitt County for said purpose:

April 2d, 1928

The Pitt County Board of Education met in regular session at 10:30 A. M. with all members present.

The question of appointing additional district committeemen in the Falkland School, white, was deferred until additional information as to the decision of the community could be secured. The Board wished to record itself as being strongly opposed to the granting of a license by the Board of County Commissioners for the operation of pool room for Negroes in the vicinity of the Negro School at Ayden. This action was taken at the request of the Board of County Commissioners.

APPENDIX G
List of South Ayden Teachers*

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Shirley E. Abbot | Oteila B. Hayes | Louise (Payton) Ormond |
| Mary Letha Albritton | Retha (Ticker) Hemby | James R. Payton |
| Johnetta Mane Alexander | Ruth Hemby | Ruby E. Peacock |
| Ernestine Alkinin | Dicy W. Hill | Nellie Mae Phillips |
| Myrtle (Darden) Allen | Harriett B. Holly | Alverta Purnell |
| Myriam Armistead | Elizabeth Hughes | Eva Reeves |
| Rebecca Ball | Edna Mae (Walker) Isley | Ralph A. Ricks |
| Madie Bell (Becton) Murphy | Narcissus B. Jackson | Golden Roland |
| Evelyn H. Bedden | Eliza Johnson | Virginia Dare Rountree |
| Della Mizell Bennett | Lillian T. Jones | Mrs. R. P. Smith |
| M. D. Bizzell | Mary V. Jones | Ramyona Smith |
| Stephen A. Bowe | Rosa Jones | Thelma Smith |
| Myra Lee Braxton | Bessie Joyner | I. R. Snipes |
| Ora Briley | Mary Jane (Kelly) Joyner | Diane Stancill |
| Ann M. Brown | F. M. Kennedy | James Earl Stanton |
| Daniel L. Brown | Elaine King | Mrs. M. Staton |
| Julius J. Brown | William F. King | Lucy Stewart |
| Roberta L. Brown | Clarence Knight | Neppie Mae Stokes |
| Mae Bell (Dupree) Burney | Wanda Lane | Ada Suggs |
| Mazella Timmons Burney | Thelma Lang | Charles M. Suggs (Principal) |
| Julius Carney | C. L. Langley (Asst. Principal) | Essie Josephine Timmons |
| Shirley Cherrie | Wray LaRogue | Zendora Turnage |
| Mary Bell Clemmons | Mrs. L. E. Latham | Bertha Watts |
| Nellie Mae Cox | Huey Lawrence | Beulah (Whitfield) Mebane |
| Anna A. Cutler | Thelma Lawrence | Dorothy Whitted |
| Johnny L. Davis | Paul Leacroff | James H. Wilkes |
| Lindsay C. Dillard | John D. Lennon | Reba (Williams) Wilkes |
| Stella D. (Dixon) Best | Naomi Lewis | Annie Beulah Williams |
| Thomasina Ducan | James R. Lowery | Barbara Williams |
| James Ebron | John H. Mallory | Judy Williams |
| Connie Elliot | John Mallory | Josephine (Wilson) Reaves |
| Elmond A. Elliott | William Mangum (Asst. Principal) | Maggie M. Woodard |
| Rebecca Ruth Ellington | Della M. Bryant Maye | |
| Joe Farrar | Melba Catherine McKinney | |
| Claudia P. Faye | Melvin McLawhorn | |
| Bettie Franks Forbes | Gaston Monk (Principal) | |
| Hattie V. Forbes | William B. Moore (Asst. Principal) | |
| Martha Perry Forbes | Rosalie Moore | |
| Pearl S. Gardner | Willie Morris | |
| Mrs. M. M. Garrett | Lewis N. Neal (Principal) | |
| Wienie Godette | Ernestine Nixon | |
| Mamie Page Hall | Delores Nobles | |
| Leroy Hardy, Jr. | Rebecca S. Norcott | |
| Evelyn Harris | John Warren Ormond (Principal) | |
| Martha Harris | Fredrick Parks | |
| Bernard Haselrig | Cora Patrick | |

*No public record listing all South Ayden teachers could be found. This partial listing of teachers was compiled by the South Ayden Alumni Chapters of Ayden, Washington, D.C.-Maryland, and New York-New Jersey.

APPENDIX H
Photos of South Ayden Teachers

