



the

Trojan

Darden Virtual Digital Volume 1

By

Senior Class

Charles H. Darden High School

1959

Wilson, North Carolina

Acknowledgments

Over the years I've read various papers, booklets or Black history articles in the newspaper on how Darden High began and I have personally found that I always wanted more. A fairly recent article stirred my interest about the connection of Darden High into the whole of Wilson's school history. During the late 1980s, I visited Wilson County Public Library's history room. There I found a storehouse of things that interested me and I vowed to return there to dig deeper. During one of my visits I had the good fortune to meet, Wilson's noted historian, Hugh Buckner Johnson, Jr., and was invited to sit in on a Wilson Genealogical evening meeting at the library. I discovered that I had a bit more than a passing interest in history; therefore, I began researching my family genealogy and realized that I truly had found a new hobby.

With my fiftieth high school class reunion approaching, I thought it would be unique if my class created a digital E-yearbook since we did not actually have one back in 1959. Darden High scheduled yearbooks every few years and our class was one of those in between years that were skipped. So I decided to take on the task but first I thought it might be a good idea to check a couple of earlier Darden yearbooks. I discovered that it would not be easy to find past books, especially those that were more than fifty years old. Almost everyone thought that they had one but had lost sight of it during a particular move twenty or thirty years ago.

I decided to check with Congressman Butterfield's office while visiting the D.C. area in 2006. His office responded within a few hours that he had access to about three books and would make them available during his next trip to Wilson. With that magical start, I decided to seek at least one or two more books. Finally, I was calling everyone that I could and tracing the trail of every yearbook ever produced by Darden High School. This process took about 20 months to track down all nine (9) books of 1948-49-50-52-54-57-60-64 and 1969. The 1948 book was a copy of the original; however, it was the only one available and I made a copy of the copy.

I was not alone in this search and discovery. Since I've lived in Southern Brazil since 2005, this added to the difficulty of my quest. If it had not been for my personal master-mind-group this project would not have started or survived. William H. Bullock a classmate, was my right hand-man in Wilson and without him I don't know how I would have pulled this off. Classmates such as James F. Barnes and wife Janet, Walda Moultrie, David Speight all were supporters which I truly needed for pictures and conservational materials. Many people such as Mrs. Ada Reid Sharpe (100 years old), Monte of NJ - Sam Vick's daughter, Elroy Jones, Liz Edwards, James Jones, Nathan Mewborn, Dardess C Jones, Barbara Farmer, Germaine

Pinckney, Jean Thomas, Mattie Oliver, Dorothy Howell, Donna Simms and others all were helpful in assisting me with locating various materials and yearbooks during the last two year.

Thanks to Mr. Patrick M. Valentine for his encouragement and his offer of "The Rise Of A Southern Town, Wilson North Carolina 1849-1920" publication as a source book that was very helpful in capturing the early history of Wilson's school development.

Without the full cooperation of my wife and son, this task would have been next to impossible. Somehow they understood; however, my son said one day; Pai, aren't you getting a little too much computer? He was of course getting even with me regarding my conversation with him about TV watching. I am very thankful to them for putting up with my obsession for the last 23 months or so.

Since my Trojan staff was a total of me writing, emailing, researching, scanning, filing, typing, cropping, cut-pasting and making phone calls, Etc... I am therefore totally responsible for any and all mistakes that you may find on this DVD. This project was a trial and error process and I truly learned much by going through it. My goal was to produce a DVD book that would be easy to read, enjoyable to view and pleasing to listen to while viewing the history of a town, school, and class of the past. Hopefully, your children, grandchildren, great-grand children and beyond will find this as an useful tool for looking back and vlewing our Dear Ole Darden High as we did. I indeed hope that you will find this a handy item to keep near your computer or DVD player for years to come.

All profits from this project will go toward (1) setting up a professional Darden Alumni Association worldwide website and (2) the remaining majority toward the DHS Alumni Building Fund. We thank you for helping us with these projects.

Peace Profound...

Sincerely,

David Carr

Background Music is provided by the 1970 - DHS High School Symphonic and Marching Band (Director- C.E. Flow & Assistant M. S. Bynum) and Concert Choir (Director - R.B. Stokes, Organist -Father Albert T.J. Heath)

"Bloom"©

By Kimberly Y. Harris

"The seed is gently planted and now the work begins..."

It's like a garden filled with unexpected seasons; some of sunshine, butterflies and breeze...

Some of winds, rain and even thunderstorms and showers...

Don't miss the rainbow while looking for a rose; the view of slightly faded yet absolute soft and gently colors can be easily be missed, neglected, or ignored...

Take a breath and "feel" its power; its ability, its peaceful and serene affects...

The seasons change; they come as quickly as the leaves in fall can fade away...

Be rooted in your season and make your joy, your delight in knowing; you are the garden's keeper...

Let your strength provide the power to water the soil,

Let your faith sustain the crops during the droughts,

Let your love provide the shelter to cool the land and calm the storms of life that blow your way and look for "fertile" ground to interfere, to challenge, to offset...

Offset your peace, your balance, and your purpose...

Learn how to pull the weeds of life firmly by the roots of their beginning; before they become the top and center of your ending...

It's time, it's today, and it's now...

For your season is finally here!

Don't miss it, resist it or lose it!

Unfold your gifts and till your soil;

Then realize... then discover...

Endless dreams and bubbles filled with blessings, as they burst into your heart, onto your path and into your soul...

Bloom...just bloom; firmly where you are planted.



Today Is The Tomorrow That You Dreamed Of Yesterday; therefore....

THE FUTURE IS NOW!

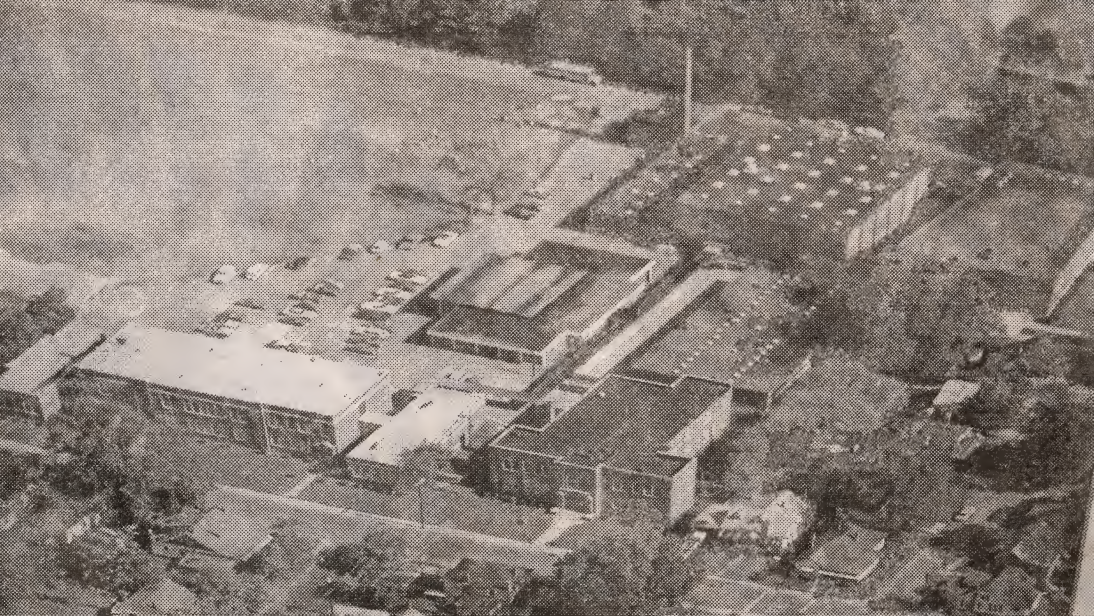


C. H. Darden High School

(new addition)



The new addition includes: science and home economics classrooms and laboratories, music education area, gymnasium, auditorium, a lobby and concession stand, teachers' lounge, cafeteria, and an industrial arts department.



A Trojan Salute To The Teachers, Staffs and Principals Of C.H. Darden High School



Mr. E. M. Barnes
Principal

Edward Morrison Barnes was born on June 9, 1904 in Wilson, North Carolina and was the first child of Lemon and Lizzie Smith Barnes. He attended the Wilson Graded School until 1918. In 1918/19 he transferred to the Wilson Independent School, where he completed their requirements and later attended and graduated from Livingston College.

After graduation from Livingston College, he returned to his hometown as a French and English teacher at the Wilson Colored High School. December 1932 at the age of 27 he was appointed Principal after Principal W.H.A. Howard died suddenly in his office. Mr. Barnes was a relative new member of the teaching staff but filled the office as interim Principal and remained there for the next 36 ½ years.

The first principal of the Wilson Colored High School was I.W. St. Clair. He served from 1923 until 1928. W.H.A. Howard followed Mr. St. Clair and served from 1928 to 1932. Mr. Barnes served as principal from December 1932 until June 1969. He was succeeded by Mr. John W. Jones, who served from 1969 through 1970, the year Charles H. Darden High closed its doors as a High school.

As Principal, Mr. Barnes' administration managed and witnessed the following important events:

- 1932 – Enrollment was 683 in grades 4 – 11 and twenty-one (21) graduated
- 1933 – Football team was formed with Mr. Robert Kornegay as first coach; Enrollment was 754 in grades 4-11 and twenty-one (21) graduated
- 1934 – First year publication of the “Trojan Journal” the school’s paper; Forty-three (43) graduated
- 1938 – Wilson Colored High School’s name changed to Charles H. Darden High School; Forty-one (41) graduated
- 1939 – School Safety Patrol was organized; Twenty-nine (29) graduated
- 1942 – New Class room Building, Cafeteria and Trowel Trades Building were added; Twenty-nine (29) graduated
- 1944 – First 12th grade class graduated with thirty-seven (37); Enrollment was 782 in grades 5 – 12
- 1948 – First Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Forty-three (43) graduated

- 1949 – Second Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Sixty-four (64) graduated
- 1950 – Third volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Concert Band received an Honor 1 rating at the Band Musical festival, Enrollment was 1,072 in grades 6 -12 and sixty-five (65) graduated
- 1952 – Fourth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Seventy-five (75) graduated
- 1954 – Fifth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Seventy-one (71) graduated
- 1957 – Sixth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Seventy-one (71) graduated
- 1959 – New school wing was added including space for Gymnasium, Auditorium, Science, Home Economics, Band Room, Industrial Arts room, and Cafeteria; Enrollment was 1,234 in grades 7-12 and 92 graduated
- 1960 – Seventh Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Ninety-four (94) graduated
- 1964 – Eighth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; both Football and Basketball teams won North Carolina State 4-A Championships; Enrollment was 1,278 in grades 8 – 12 and 110 graduated
- 1965 – Library and four classrooms added; Marching Band participated in National Cherry Blossom Festival Parade in Washington, D.C.; Enrollment was 1,358 in grades 8 – 12 and 133 graduated
- 1969 – Ninth Volume of the C.H. Darden High Trojan Yearbook published; Mr. J.W. Jones named Principal; Enrollment was 1,194 in grades 8 -12 and 152 graduated
- 1970 – Charles H. Darden High School closed its doors; Enrollment was 1,190 and 153 graduated

On October 3, 2002 Mr. E.M. Barnes transitioned to the other side. May he be long remembered as a man of integrity and fairness.

We the class of 1959 honor and salute the teachers, staffs, and Principals including Mr. Edward Morrison Barnes, our class of 59 Principal, for their years of superb leadership and guidance of the many students that have passed through the portals of Charles Henry Darden High School.



Faculty & Staff
Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-38
Charles H. Darden High School 1938-70

1	Miss	Acy	Delores E.	41	Mrs	Dupree	Annie M
2	Miss	Amos		42	Mrs	Edwards	Josephine F
3	Mrs	Arrington	Mamie	43	Mr	Elliott	James M
4	Mrs	Alexander	Ethel P	44	Mrs	Elliott	L
5	Mrs	Allen	Clara T	45	Mrs	Ellis	Dorothy H
6	Mr	Atkinson	David	46	Mrs	Ellis	Hattie M
7	Mrs	Barnes	Beatrice T	47	Mr	Ellis	James C
8	Mrs	Barnes	Odelle W	48	Mrs	Emory	Athalene D
9	Mrs	Barnhill	Lillie L	49	Mrs	Farmer	Marian S
10	Mrs	Bass-Wilkins	Mary Della	50	Mrs	Fitch	Cora Whitted
11	Miss	Batie	JoAnn	51	Mr	Flowe Jr	Cleveland F
12	Mr	Beaman	Phillip	52	Mrs	Foster	Elinor L
13	Mrs	Bethel	Flora C	53	Mrs	Foster	Estelle
14	Mr	Birchette	William A	54	Mr	Freeman	Julius
15	Mrs	Bonner	Eleanor V	55	Miss	Freeman	Naomi
16	Mrs	Boyd	Jane Amos	56	Miss	Gaston	Doris
17	Mr	Branford	Charles E	57	Miss	Gibson	Edythe M
18	Mr	Brown	Ellis J	58	Mrs	Gilchrist	Lettie Ricks
19	Mr	Bryant	Erdman R	59	Miss	Goodson	Patricia D
20	Ms	Bryant	Jean	60	Mr	Gray	Samuel E
21	Mrs	Bryers	Thelma Barnes	61	Miss	Green	Alice D
22	Mr	Bynum	Martin	62	Mrs	Hagans	Addie S
23	Mrs	Campbell	Lucy Barnes	63	Mr	Harding	Eric
24	Mrs	Carroll	Judith D	64	Miss	Harlee	E
25	Miss	Cartwright	Bernice	65	Mrs	Harris	Clyde J
26	Mrs	Chambers	Margaret B	66	Mrs	Harris	Johnnie B
27	Miss	Cobb	Ethel	67	Mr	Harris	Oswald W
28	Mr	Conine	Walter L	68	Mrs	Hawkins	Inez L
29	Mrs	Cooke	C R	69	Rev	Hawkins	O J
30	Mrs	Cooper	Peggy	70	Mr	Hines	Carl W
31	Mrs	Cordett	Flora Harlee	71	Miss	Hines	Mattie M
32	Mrs	Daniels	Zelma C	72	Mr	Holiday	William E
33	Mrs	Darden	Jean J	73	Miss	Hood	Mary J
34	Mr	Davis	Henry V	74	Mrs	Horne	Jane F
35	Mrs	Davis	Shirley S	75	Mrs	Howard	M A
36	Mr	Davidson	James	76	Mr	Howell	J Herbert
37	Mrs	Deans	Geraldine B	77	Mrs	Hunt	Claudia W
38	Mrs	Dew	Doris	78	Mrs	James	Edith P
39	Mr	Dixon	John E	79	Miss	Jeffries	Betty M
40	Mr	Dunnings	George E	80	Mr	Jenkins	Herman

Faculty & Staff
Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-38
Charles H. Darden High School 1938-70

81	Mr	Jones	Frissell	121	Mr	Satchell	Spencer J
82	Mr	Jones	John W	122	Mrs	Shade	Estelle Lane
83	Miss	Joyner	Mary	123	Mrs	Sherrod	E N
84	Mr	Kornegay	Robert	124	Mrs	Simms	Odessa J
85	Mr	Lane	Crawford E	125	Mrs	Sisk	M A
86	Mrs	Lane	Marion M	126	Mr	Smith	Harrison D
87	Mr	Leach	George	127	Mrs	Spellman	
88	Mrs	Leazer	Mary G	128	Mrs	Stauffer	Gertrude W
89	Mrs	Lee	Ruth C	129	Mr	Stephens	Earnest
90	Mrs	Levister	VH	130	Mr	Stephens	Walter
91	Mr	Lewis	Cleveland W	131	Mrs	Stokes	Ruth B
92	Miss	Lewis	Ethel M	132	Miss	Strickland	
93	Mr	Lofton	Thomas O	133	Miss	Sullivan	
94	Mrs	London	AP	134	Miss	Thomas	Annie
95	Mrs	McCray	Victoria W	135	Mrs	Taylor	Blanche F
96	Mr	McNeill	Frederick	136	Mrs	Taylor	I D
97	Miss	Melton	Marytena	137	Mrs	Thompson	Johnnie Taylor
98	Mr	Miller	John M Jr	138	Mr	Tomberlin	Michael
99	Mrs	Millier	Marlan H	139	Mrs	Turner	Diane P
100	Mrs	Mims	Sadie W	140	Mr	Turner	William
101	Mr	Morisey	Alexander	141	Mr	Walker	A G
102	Mrs	Morisey	Juanita Pope	142	Mrs	Wall	Betty H
103	Miss	Morgan	Gladys E	143	Mrs	Walston	Loretta
104	Mrs	Morgan	Mabel A	144	Miss	Walton	
105	Mrs	Murphy	Helen	145	Mrs	Washington	Cora
106	Mrs	Murphy	Norma C	146	Miss	Washington	C M
107	Mrs	Parks	Mable W	147	Miss	Wheeler	Mary E
108	Miss	Poindexter	Diane	148	Mrs	Whitehead	Mamie
109	Mr	Randall	Morris W	149	Mrs	Williams	M P
110	Mrs	Randall	idell J	150	Mr	Williams	Robert
111	Miss	Ray	Wilma	151	Mrs	Williams	Rosa Lee
112	Mrs	Reid	Gretchen	152	Mrs	Winstead	Corine
113	Mrs	Reid	Virginia	153	Mrs	Woviotis	Frances W
114	Miss	Rhodes	Frances L	154	Mrs	Wood	La Verne M
115	Miss	Robinson	Annie E	155	Ms	Woodard	Joyce
116	Mrs	Robinson	James	156	Miss	Young	izola
117	Mr	Rogers	Coach V				
118	Mrs	Rogers	Zelma O				
119	Mrs	Rosemond	Doris Gaston				
120	Mrs	Satchell	Bessie				

Faculty & Staff
Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-38
Charles H. Darden High School 1938-70

Teacher's Aid		
Miss	Jones	Sally
Mrs	McGhee	Ernestine H
Miss	Woodard	Joyce
Office Staff		
Mrs	Dunning	Dorothy
Mrs	Walker	Diane
Miss	Gilchrist	Bella M
Miss	Moore	Mary E
Dietary Staff		
Mrs	Dillard	
Mrs	Finch	Elenora
Mr	Ward	Columbus
Mrs	Dupree	Georgia
Mrs	Jenkins	Jessie
Mrs	Ward	Doris
Mrs	Ward	Mary
Mrs	Bowens	Lavady
Maintenance Staff		
Mrs	Atkinson	Minnie
Mr	Christain	Charles
Mr	English	Howard
Mrs	Mercer	Lessie
Mrs	Sauls	Elnora
Mrs	Batts	Odell
Mr	Ellis	Floyd
Mrs	Gaskins	Alleonor
Mrs	Pitway	Geraldine
Mr	Ward	Albert
Mr	Sanders	Nathan

A Trojan Salute To The Darden High Alma
Mater Author



Spencer Jordan Satchell, Jr.

Inspired by the loyalty and devotion of Darden students to their school in 1940, Mr. Satchell wrote a song in which he captivated the hearts of the student body and faculty. This original song in both words and music after some sixty-nine years continue to be revered by Darden's graduates.

Mr. Satchell graduated from Hampton Institute with an A.B. degree in English, M.A. and Professional degrees in Music from Columbia University.

In recognition and acknowledgment of the great value "The Darden Alma Mater" has added to our Trojan experience, we the Class of 1959 Honor Mr. Spencer Jordan Satchell, Jr.

<Click above to hear the Darden Alma Mater>

C.H. Darden High Alma Mater

We sing a song of adoration,
A Song full of love and praise
For the school that is our inspiration,
For the place where we spent our high school days.
We dedicate our thoughts to thee;
Thoughts of true love and good will.
Loyal students we will always be
As we journey o'er the rugged hills.

Although from thee we must part,
This song will linger within.
Yearning and longing in our hearts,
For our Alma Mater we will sing.
We strive to do our best,
While we proudly sing thy name.
May we work, love, and be blessed!
This is our beloved refrain.

Chorus:

Dear ole Darden High!
We laud thee to the sky.
We sing thy name in reverence, praise
Darden High, Darden High, we raise
Our Alma Mater, Darden High!
Spencer J. Satchell

A Song of Adoration.

"DREAMER HIGH ALMA MATER"

S. J. S. S. J. Batchell

We sing a song of ad-ora-tion, a song full of love and praise for the

school that is our in-spi-ra-tion, for the place where we spend our days

We ded-icate our thoughts to thee

Thoughts of true love and good will. Loyal students we will al-ways

bring As we jour-ney o'er the rag-ged hills

(CHORUS)

Dear Ol' Dar-don Hill! We lend thee to the sky. We sing thy name in



Darden High School 1923-1970

over-ear, praise. Dur-den High! Dur-den High! We raise,

Our Al-ma Mater, Dur-den High! *(Introduca)*

Al-though from thee we must part, This song will linger with in

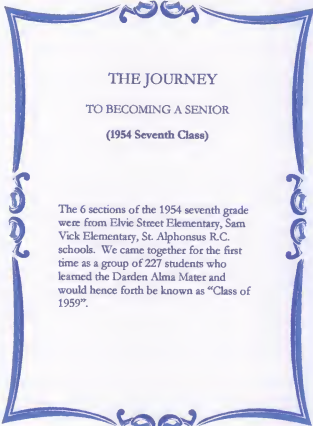
Yearning and long-ing In our hearts, for our Al-ma Mater we will

sing. We strive to do our best, while we proudly sing thy name, may we

(Repeat Chorus)

love, work and be blessed, This is our be-loved re-frain.

109.



THE JOURNEY
TO BECOMING A SENIOR
(1954 Seventh Class)

The 6 sections of the 1954 seventh grade were from Elvie Street Elementary, Sam Vick Elementary, St. Alphonsus R.C. schools. We came together for the first time as a group of 227 students who learned the Darden Alma Mater and would hence forth be known as "Class of 1959".

Seventh Grade I



Dorothy Battle, President; Barbara Bobbitt, Vice-President; Lillie Applewhite, Secretary; Geraldine Barnes, Asst. Secretary; William Bulluck, Treasurer; Mrs. F. C. Bethel, Adviser.

Seventh Grade II



Arthur Fleming, President; Barbara Farmer, Vice-President; Gloria Edwards, Secretary; Carolyn Barnes, Asst. Secretary; Peggy Autry, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Alexander, Adviser.

Seventh Grade III



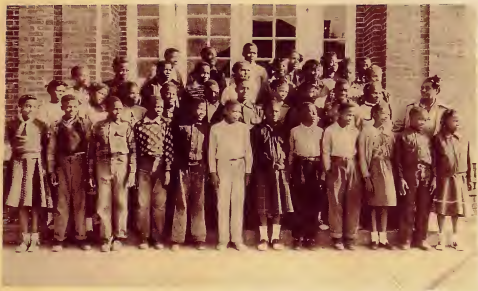
Margaret Kenny, President; Malissa Hodges, Vice-President; Naomi McIntosh, Secretary; Millie Hines, Asst. Secretary; George Jenkins, Treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Jones, Adviser.

Seventh Grade IV



Jerry Wellington, President; Aldonia Winstead, Vice-President; Betty Richardson, Secretary; Patricia Reid, Asst. Secretary; Franklin Pugh, Treasurer; Mrs. B. T. Barnes, Adviser.

Seventh Grade V



James Outlaw, President; Shirley Newkirk, Vice-President; Joe Holmes, Secretary; Pat Rountree, Asst. Secretary; Robert Jenkins, Treasurer; Mrs. H. D. Whitted, Adviser.

Seventh Grade VI



Joselyn Weaver, President; Delores Maye, Vice-President; Sandra Wallace, Secretary; Lela Williams, Asst. Secretary; Carlton Sampson, Treasurer; Mrs. Dupree, Adviser.



THE JOURNEY
TO BECOMING A SENIOR
(1957 Sophomore Class)

The Sophomore Class of 1957 had been together for three years facing the challenges of the 7th, 8th and 9th grades. Our group identity had grown much stronger as Trojans and as "Class of 1959". The length of the journey had begun to take its toll as we now numbered 127.



Peggy
Auntz

Betty
Cooper

Doris 1957
Fleming

Barbara
Bobbit

Lula
HAGANS

Class of 1959 - Sophomore History 1957 Sophomore Year

DHS Marching Band

1957-59

1 Autry	Peggy
2 Barnes	Carolyn
3 Barnes	James
4 Bobbitt	Barbara
5 Carr	David
6 Farmer	Barbara
7 Farmer	George
8 Fleming	Dois
9 Garrett	Irvin
10 Greene	Willie
11 Hall	Robert
12 Holmes	Joe
13 Jenkins	Robert
14 Jenkins	Robert
15 McGirt	Loretta
16 Moultrie	Walda
17 Outlaw	James
18 Reid	Paul
19 Simms	Raymond
20 Smith	Helena
21 Smith	Alton
22 Williams	Laforest
23 Woodard	Fred

Football Team

1 Thompson	Frank
2 Murray	Boyd
3 Jenkins	George
4 Bryant	Raymond

1 Barnes	Carolyn
2 Barnes	Carl
3 Carr	David
4 Cooper	Annie

Patrol Force

1957-59

1 Carr	David
2 McGirt	Loretta
3 McIntosh	Naomi
4 Moultrie	Walda
5 Outlaw	James
6 Speight	David

English Club

1 Barnes	Mary
2 Bobbitt	Barbara
3 Boddie	Mildred
4 Crawford	Barbara
5 Hill	Mattie
6 Hodges	Elsie

Home Economics Club

1 Barnes	Carolyn
2 Farmer	Barbara
3 Howell	Dorothy
4 Moultrie	Walda

Debating Society

1 Speight	David
2 Smith	Alton
3 Hill	Mattie
4 Lofton	Ruth
5 Boddie	Mildred

Crown & Scepter Club - Junior Year

5 Dingle	Quentine
6 Farmer	Barbara
7 Howell	Dorothy
8 McIntosh	Naomi

History Club

1 Irene Hopkins

Library Club

1 Towsand Mary

Cheerleaders

1 Morgan	Carillie
2 Williams	Mattie

Majorettes

1 Autry	Peggy
2 Fleming	Doris
3 Bobbitt	Barbara

Student Council

1 Hunt	James
2 Speight	David
3 Williams	Grace
4 Moore	Gearldine
5 Parker	Ruby
6 Smith	Helena

Choir

1 Little	Minnie
2 Cooper	Frances
3 Hinnant	Christine
4 Watts	Sandra
5 Woodard	Bettie
6 McDonald	Sherlene
7 Woodard	Fred

9 Moultrie	Walda
10 Outlaw	James
11 Williams	LaForest
12 Wright	Germaine

FIRST ROW: Germaine Wright, Emilie Gaskins, Helena Smith, Delores Short, Georgia Woodard, Mildred Boddie, Lorraine Hagans, Marjorie Dupree. **SECOND ROW:** Mattie Hill, Joyce Rountree, Delores Harris, Annie Flemming, Geraldine Moore, Quetine Dingle, Christine Hinant, Carlise Edwards, Evelyn Pitt. **THIRD ROW:** Jimmie Handy, Charles Best, William Hannah, Thurman Wall, Nathaniel Hannah, Englan Hines, Johnnie Hall. **FOURTH ROW:** Mr. C. W. Hines, Adviser, Willie Knight, Charles Young, Oliver Ricks, Ervin Garrett, Evandelee Crossland, James Artis.





FIRST ROW: Frances Cooper, Ruby Parker, Barbara McClain, Millie Hines, Alberta Hodges, Bettie Powell, Irene Hopkins, Deloris Hobbs, Dorothy Howell. **SECOND ROW:** Rudolph Jenkins, James McCall, Margaret Kenny, Carlillie Morgan, Loretta Johnson, Delores Maye, Carlton Sampson, Ralph Davis, Mrs. M. B. Chambers, Adviser. **THIRD ROW:** William Patterson, Willie Stallings, James Hunt, Joe Holmes, Carl Barnes, Clyde Lucas. **FOURTH ROW:** Willie Richardson, Otha Davis, Robert Jenkins, Gracie Sanders, Paul Reid, Lemi McCall.



FIRST ROW: Bettie Woodard, La Forest Williams, Shirleen McDonald, Barbara Crawford, Janet Neal, Dorothy Battle, Frances Brunsen, Geraldene Barnes, Ella Wimberley, Mrs. J. B. Harris, Adviser. SECOND ROW: Royce Williams Ruby Brown, Walda Moultrie, Barbara Farmer, Grace Williams, Patricia Reid, Shirley Newkirk, Naomia McIntosh, Loretta McGirt, Marva Hines, Mattie Williams. THIRD ROW: Willie Green, Earnestine Benton, Peggie Autry, Barbara Bobbitt, Carolyn Barnes, Sandra Wallace, Sandra Watts, JoAnn Davis, Bettie Purefoy.

FIRST ROW: Betty Newsome,
Anita Joyner, Elizabeth Jordan,
Janice Weaver, Ruth Haskins,
Minnie Little, Christine Wil-
liams, Clementine Williams.
SECOND ROW: Mrs. S. W.
Mims, David Carr, James Davis,
Alton Smith, Bobbie Knight,
Calvin Smith, James Outlaw,
David Speight, Raymond Simms.
THIRD ROW: James F. Barnes,
Roy Bullock, Morris Joyner,
Ralph Murphy, George Jenkins,
Ralph Hargett, Bobbie Becton.
FOURTH ROW: Clarence
Barnes, Bobbie Barnes, Frank
Thompson, William H. Bullock,
Norman Best, Rudolph Bridgers,
Fred Woodard, George Farmer.
FIFTH ROW: Winston Matthews,
Raymond Bryant, Jerry Welling-
ton.





BILL
Bullock

John
Bullock

1957-58



THE JOURNEY

TO BECOMING A SENIOR

(1959 Senior Class)

We successfully navigated the terrains of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th grades. We would hence fourth be known as "The 1959 Senior Class of C.H. Darden High School".

The Journey was as it should have been, challenging with many requirements and those that answered the final roll call numbered 92.

We never left our fellow classmates behind, but instead crowned 14 who graduated in 1960 and 6 in 1961 as "Honorary Class of 59 Trojans" who will always be a part of us in spirit.



1959 Senior Class Officers

President - James F. Outlaw

Vice President - David Carr

Secretary - Annie D. Cooper

Asst. Secretary - Walda Moultrie

Treasurer - La Forest Williams

CHARLES H. DARDEN HIGH SCHOOL
Wilson, N. C.



ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

High School Auditorium

June fourth
Nineteen Hundred Fifty-nine
8:15 P. M.

Order of Program

Prelude

Processional — "War March of the Priests" Mendelssohn

Invocation Rev. T. A. Watkins, Pastor
First Baptist Church
Wilson, N. C.

Music "Spirit of God Descend" arr. Flowe
Mixed Chorus with Brass Choir

Address "The Ideal American" Class Representative
Carl Barnes

Solo "For You Alone" H. Geehl
Miss Bessie McCowan, Class '50

Introduction of Speaker Miss Alice Green, Supervisor
Wilson City Schools

Address Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Director
Division Negro Education
State Department of Education
Raleigh, N. C.

Music — "Minnelied" arr. Grant
Mixed Chorus

Presentation of Diplomas Mr. S. G. Chappell, Superintendent
Wilson City Schools

Announcements

Alma Mater Satchell
The Audience

Recessional

Benediction

Class of 1959

Autry, Peggy Joyce
Barnes, Carl H.
Barnes, Carolyn Odelle
Barnes, Geraldine
Barnes, Ivy
Barnes, James Franklin
Barnes, Mary Etta
Battle, Dorothy Lorraine
Benton, Ernestine
Boddie, Mildred Jones
Bridgers, Rudolph
Briggs, Helen
Bryant, Raymond, Jr.
Bullock, Roy Lee
Bullock, William Henry
Carr, David
Cooper, Annie Doris
Cooper, Frances Louise
Cox, Herbert, Jr.
Crawford, Barbara Jean
Crosland, Evandelee
Davis, James Rudolph
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Otho R., Jr.
Deans, Jeraldine
Dingle, Quentine
Dupree, Majorie
Ellis, Ladurose
Farmer, Barbara Ann
Farmer, George Garnell
Greene, Willie Mae
Hall, Johnny L.
Handy, Jimmy Tyrone
Harris, Delores
Hines, Claudette
Hines, Marva Jean
Hines, Millie
Hinnant, Christine
Hobbs, Rudolph Valentino
Holmes, Joe Lee, Jr.
Hopkins, Irene Sandra
Howell, Dorothy Jean
Jenkins, George, Jr.
Jenkins, Robert Jr.
Jenkins, Rudolph
Jordan, Elizabeth

Marshals:

Joyner, Morris Reid
Kirk, Charles D.
Knight, Annie Doris
Knight, Arthur Ray
Knight, Bobby James
Little, Minnie Ruth
Lucas, John D.
Maye, Delores
McCoy, Eddie, Jr.
McDonald, Shirlene E.
McIntosh, Naomi
Moore, Geraldine
Morgan, Carlillie
Moultrie, Walda Bernetta
Murray, Boyd Reynolds
Neal, Janet Leatrice
Newkirk, Shirley Mae
Outlaw, James Frederick
Parker, Ruby Thelma
Pugh, Franklin Delano
Reid, Patricia
Reid, Paul W.
Rountree, Joyce Patricia
Sampson, Carlton
Sanders, Gradie Earl
Smith, Alton Morrison
Smith, Ann Doris
Smith, Dorothy Agnes
Smith, Helena
Speight, David J.
Wall, Thurman
Watts, Sandra
Weaver, Janice
Wellington, Jerry Thomas
Williams, Christine T.
Williams, Clementine T.
Williams, LaForest
Williams, Mattie Doris
Williams, Nathaniel, Jr.
Williams, Royce Jean
Wimberley, Ella Fitzgerald
Woodard, Betty Grace
Woodard, Johnny Lee
Wright, Germaine Montell
Wright, Ruby Jean
Wynn, Jean Delores

Mary Wheeler
Peggie Williams

Prizes and Awards - - 1959

Scholarship awards by colleges earned by results from Cooperative Intercollegiate Examinations given by member colleges of the United Negro College Fund:

Gwendolyn Speight-Rank 1- J. C. Smith Univ.	400.00 *
Carolyn O. Barnes-Rank 2- Fisk University	●
James Outlaw -Rank 3- Shaw University	200.00 *
Germaine Wright -Rank 4. Bennet College	250.00 *
or St. Augustine's College	150.00 *
LaForest Williams-Rank 5-Bennett College	150.00 *

* Renewable each year for a period of four years

● Notified of eligibility but amount not yet specified

- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|--------|
| 1. Thomas Hadley Chapter of D. A. R. —
Citizenship Medal (Senior)
Awarded to: David Carr | | 14. After-six Bridge Club — Excellence in
Dramatics (Actor) | 5.00 |
| 2. Gamma Beta Omega Chapter of Alpha
Kappa Alpha Sorority (Scholarship) | \$100.00 | Won by: Carl H. Barnes | |
| 3. Merry Matrons Club — Excellence
in American History | 5.00 | 15. Men's Civic Club — A Deserving Senior
Boy — Scholarship | 125.00 |
| Won by: Mary Wheeler | | Awarded to: James Outlaw | |
| 4. Mr. William Hines — Excellence in
Trowel Trades | 5.00 | 16. Modernette Club — Junior Varsity Basket-
ball Team | 5.00 |
| Won by: Rudolph Jenkins | | Awarded to: Devone Hobbs | |
| 5. Mr. Hartford W. Best — Excellence
in Vocal Music | 5.00 | 17. The Beauticians Local No. 12 — Well-
Groomed Student | 5.00 |
| Won by: Mary Ward | | Awarded to: Janet Neal | |
| 6. The C. L. Darden Prize (by Mrs. C.
L. Darden) Excellence in Senior English | 5.00 | 18. Mr. & Mrs. Isiah Whitehead — Excel-
lence in Beginners Band | 5.00 |
| Won by: Carolyn Barnes | | Awarded to: Gloria Dublin | |
| 7. Dr. G. K. Butterfeld — Excellence in
Chemistry | 5.00 | 19. Ministerial Alliance — Excellence in
Civics | 10.00 |
| Won by: Walda Moultrie | | Won by: Braxton McPhail | |
| 8. The I. A. Shade Prize (by Miss Sarah
Shade) Excellence in Biology | 5.00 | 20. The Ada G. Battle Scholarship | 50.00 |
| Won by: Carl Davis | | Awarded to: LaForest Williams | |
| 9. Mr. James Whitfield — Best All-round
student in Senior Class | 2.50 | 21. The B. O. Barnes Prize (by Mrs. B. O.
Barnes) General Science | 5.00 |
| Won by: Carolyn Barnes | | Won by: Vincent Peacock | |
| 10. Dr. J. F. Cowan — Outstanding Scholar-
ship (Four-year Period) | 5.00 | 22. Bausch & Lomb Co. — Excellence in
Science (Senior) | Medal |
| Won by: Carolyn Barnes | | Won by: James Outlaw | |
| 11. The Carter W. Foster Award (by Mrs. C.
W. Foster) Excellence in Home Economics
Won by: Annie McPhail | | 23. Lend-A-Helping Hand Club — Common
Courtesy | Trophy |
| 12. The John H. Clark Prize — by Mrs. F.
C. Bethel — Outstanding Scholarship
(Junior Class) | 10.00 | Awarded to: David Speight | |
| Won by: Mary Wheeler | | 24. Darden High School Citizenship Prize | Medal |
| 13. After-six Bridge Club — Excellence in
Dramatics (Actress) | 5.00 | Awarded to: Willie Reid | |
| Won by: Margaret Sanders | | 25. Mr. O. W. Harris — Excellence in
Geometry | 2.50 |
| 29. James T. Jones — Excellence in Physics | 25.00 | Won by: Donna L. Daniels | |
| Won by: Walda Moultrie | | 26. Mr. O. W. Harris — Excellence in
Algebra I | 2.50 |
| | | Won by: James Short | |
| | | 27. The Class of 1954 — Courtesy (Senior Boy) | 5.00 |
| | | Won by: David Carr | |
| | | 28. The Class of 1954 — Courtesy (Senior Girl) | 5.00 |
| | | Won by: Janet Neal | |



PEGGY AUTRY



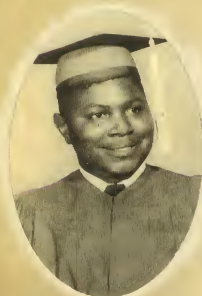
BOBBY G. BECTON



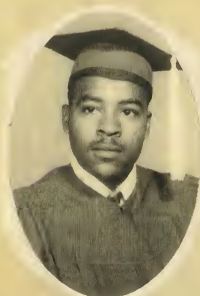
HELEN BRIGGS



RUBY BROWN



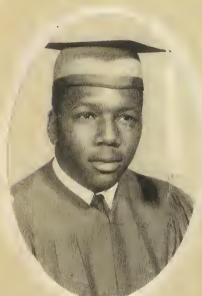
IVY BARNES



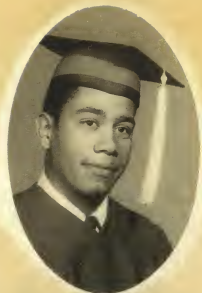
JAMES E. BARNES



DAVID CARR
(VICE-PRES.)



EVANDELEE CROSLAND



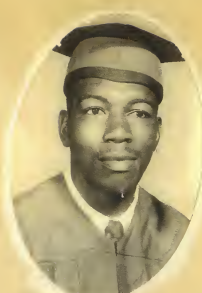
WILLIAM H. BULLOCK



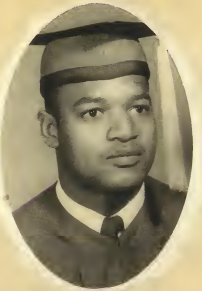
CAROLYN O. BARNES



MARY E. BARNES



RALEIGH BARNES



HERBERT COX



FRANCES L. COOPER



BARBARA CRAWFORD



ANNIE D. COOPER
(SECRETARY)



RAYMOND BRYANT



ROY L. BULLOCK



RUDOLPH BRIDGERS



MILDRED BODDIE



JAMES R. DAVIS



JO ANN DAVIS



JERALDINE DEANS



QUENTINE DINGLE



GERALDINE BARNES



ERNESTINE BENTON



CARL H. BARNES



DOROTHY BATTLE



MARJORIE DUPREE



LADUROSE ELLIS



BARBARA FARMER



GEORGE FARMER



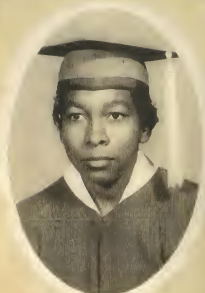
WILLIE M. GREENE



JIMMY HANDY



JOHNNY HALL



DELORES HARRIS



CHRISTINE HINNANT



RUDOLPH HOBBS



JOE HOLMES



IRENE HOPKINS



CLAUDETTE HINES



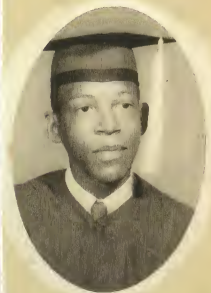
MARVA HINES



MILLIE HINES



DOROTHY HOWELL



GEORGE JENKINS



RUDOLPH JENKINS



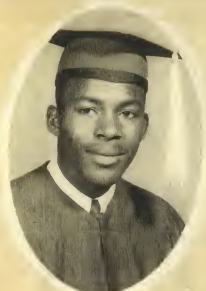
ROBERT JENKINS, JR.



ELIZABETH JORDAN



MORRIS R. JOYNER



ARTHUR R. KNIGHT



ANNIE D. KNIGHT



BOBBY KNIGHT



MINNIE R. LITTLE



CLYDE LUCAS



JOHN D. LUCAS



DELORES MAYE



CARILLIE MORGAN



GERALDINE MOORE



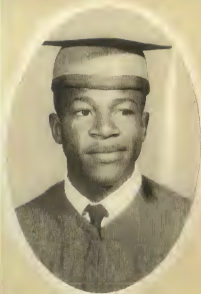
WALDA MOULTRIE
(ASS'T. SEC.)



JOHNNY WOODARD



JEAN WYNN



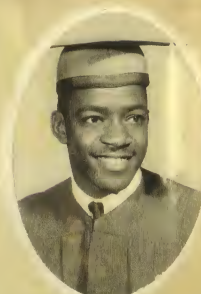
EDDIE McCOY



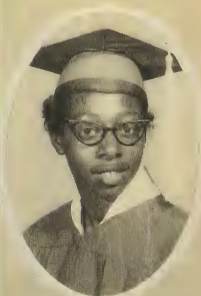
SHIRLENE McDONALD



NAOMI McINTOSH



BOYD R. MURRAY



ANN D. SMITH



DOROTHY SMITH



THURMAN WALL



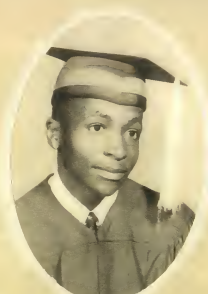
SANDRA WATTS



JANET NEAL



SHIRLEY NEWKIRK



JAMES R. OUTLAW
(PRESIDENT)



FRANKLIN PUGH



JANICE WEAVER



JERRY T. WELLINGTON



CHRISTINE WILLIAMS



RUBY PARKER



PATRICIA REID



JOYCE P. ROUNTREE



GRADIE SANDERS



MATTIE D. WILLIAMS



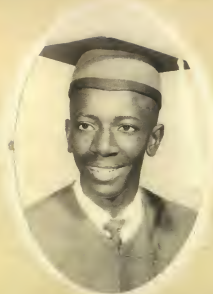
ELLA WIMBERLEY



BETTY WOODARD



LAFOREST WILLIAMS
(TREASURER)



CARLTON SAMPSON



DAVID SPEIGHT



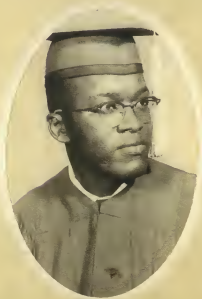
HELENA SMITH



ALTON SMITH



GERMAIN M. WRIGHT



NATHANIEL WILLIAMS



CLEMENTINE WILLIAMS



ROY J. WILLIAMS

C.H. Darden High School
In Remembrance of
Departed Classmates of Class of 1959

1 Barnes	Carl H
2 Benton	Ernestine
3 Best	Norman
4 Bridgers	Rudolph
5 Bullock	Roy L
6 Cooper	Annie D
7 Crosland	Evandelee
8 Davis	Minnie Little
9 Gilchrist	Carlton
10 Hall	Jonnie L
11 Hines	England
12 Hines	Marva J
13 Hinnant	Christine
14 Hobbs	Rudolph V
15 Jenkins	Millie Hines
16 Joyner	Morris R
17 Kirk	Charles D
18 Knight	Arthur R
19 Moses	Barbara Crawford
20 Newkirk	Shirley M
21 Preston	Noami Mc Intoch
22 Pugh	Franklin D
23 Smith	Dorothy A
24 Wall	Thurman
25 Wellington	Jerry T
26 Williams	Clementine
27 Williams	Grace
28 Williams	Nathaniel
29 Wimberly	Ella F
30 Young	Charles

This list includes all graduated and honorary classmates of 1959



Our First Class of 1959 Reunion

Development of the Darden Alumni Association

Upon our graduation, the Class of 1959 decided that we would meet together for our first reunion in May of our tenth year. In 1969 we met in Wilson to celebrate our first ten-year reunion. The class of 1958 decided to meet with us as a joint class event and as a result started the first multi-class reunion tradition. In 1969 the doors of C. H. Darden High School were still open but closed behind the last graduating class in June of 1970.

Local Wilson residents and alumni of Darden had many meetings to discuss a school reunion during the 1970 commencement exercises. To that end, a steering committee was formed, with Principal John W. Jones as chairman, Veronica B. Eatmon as secretary and Shirley Woodard as treasurer. During a meeting, there was an overwhelming vote for not only the continuation of reunions but to begin the establishment of a non-profit organization, to be called the Charles H. Darden High School Alumni Association.

Once the Alumni Association had become established, John W. Jones was chosen to act as President, a position he held from May 1971 to May 1975. Since that time there have been a total of 11 national presidents:

- Marjorie Moore 1975-1979
- Carl Moore 1979-1981
- Isaiah Ferguson 1981-1985
- Hubert O. Speight Sr. 1985-1987
- James T. Forbes 1989-1993
- Robert Spells 1989-1993
- Jake Simms 1993-1994*
- Velma Hinnant 1994*
- Jacqueline J. Cobb 1995-1997
- Velma Hinnant 1997-2005
- Ida Williams 2005-Present

*Jake Simms died before completing his term and VP Velma Hinnant completed the term.

Dream turned into Reality



The Constitution and By-Laws of the association were amended in 1976 to include the position of Executive Secretary; the following were appointed to this office:

- John W. Jones 1976
- Betty L. Grissett-Boylins
- Arthur Ray Knight
- John W. Jones (1990 – until death 2004)
- Donna J. Simms 2005

The Charles H. Darden Alumni Association is comprised of members affiliated with one of six chapters nationwide. The six chapters are located in the following cities:

- Brooklyn, NY
- Newark, NJ
- Philadelphia, PA
- Washington, DC
- Norfolk, VA
- Wilson, NC

After twelve (12) years, the D.H.S. Alumni Association moved forward with the task of establishing a construction building fund. On August 14, 1986 the dream of an Alumni Center began to materialize by the final payment for three (3) acres of land at 1600 Lipscomb Road in Wilson at a cost of \$68,182.00. On October 16, 1990 the Association entered into a Construction loan commitment in the amount of \$190,000. After just six (6) months on Friday, May 24, 1991 the Charles H. Darden High School Alumni Association held a Dedication Ceremony in its new building, The Charles H. Darden Alumni Family Center.

The dedication speech was given by The Honorable G.K. Butterfield, Jr. Judge of Superior Court in Wilson County (now U. S. Rep. G.K. Butterfield). His remarks were as follows:

"This build that we dedicate today didn't just happen. It is the product of a dream and the result of hard work in furtherance of that dream. It is a testament of what can be achieved when ordinary people dream in extraordinary ways. And we are here today standing upon these premises, dedicating this marvelous building and all of us should be proud of this accomplishment."

CLASS OF 1958

Arthur Lee Battle, Jr.
Joseph Daniels
Everlene Giles Grimes
Anne Robinson Harding
Timothy McIntosh
Joseph Williams

CLASS OF 1959

Joyce P. Rountree Battle
Janet Neal Barnes
James Franklin Barnes

~~James Franklin Barnes~~
William Bullock
David Carr
Geraldine Barnes Collins
Patricia Reid Deans
Shirlene McDonald Hall
Jimmie Handy
Dorothy Battle Holmes
Joseph Holmes
Dorothy Howell
Georgia Woodard Hobbs
Geraldine Deans Johnson
Dorothy Smith Jones
Arthur Ray Knight
Boyd Murray
Mattie Williams Oliver
James Outlaw
Germaine Wright Pinckney
Franklin Pugh
Doris Knight Raspberry

~~James Franklin Barnes~~
David Speight
Delares Harris Wall
~~Thurman Wall~~

REUNION
BANQUET


CLASSES OF 1958 & 1959

C. H. DARDEN HIGH SCHOOL

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA



MAY 31, 1969



Class
of 1959





**DARDEN HIGH SCHOOL
CLASSES OF 1958 - 59 - 60
MAY 27, 1984**

CP Hall











NO DRINKS OR CIGARETTES
ON THE DANCE FLOOR!

PREAMBLE

For God and Country we wish to stand together
for the following reasons:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America
to liberty and prosperity to our people
to honor and preserve the memory of our forefathers
to promote the education and training of our youth
to provide a sense of individual and community pride and responsibility
to combat the substance abuse problem in our community

To support and maintain the health and safety of our community and our country















JOE KNOYS
Softball



CLASS OF '59



CEFF









C. H. Darden High School



RAZ

CLASS
OF
1959

Trojans

Wilson NC







TO DRUGS



Wilson, North Carolina



The following pages are an attempt to provide a brief history of the development of the Wilson School System that led to the birth of Darden High and the school system that the senior class of 1959 inherited. This history also touches on other related topics such as the political climate, special appointments, attempts to find a good School Superintendent, health care, fire protection and the general business and social climates between the 1870s through the early 1920s. While I attempted to show Wilson's early attitude toward public education, there isn't enough space within this offering to include all of the dynamic factors of Wilson versus its neighbors in adjacent counties and townships; however, past local powers of Wilson lagged the progressive attitude of Goldsboro and other towns for free public education for poor whites and blacks.

It took many years for Wilson to find a dedicated professional school superintendent with a mission to provide public schools for all of the town's people. Although the early schools were lacking in many ways, some managed to survive it and developed into outstanding caring citizens.

Growing up in East Wilson during the 1940s and 50s, one could feel and see the need for better schools and for more progressive town leadership. It was quite obvious that something was out of kilter when a system produces high school grads and 50% or more of them would leave for jobs or to

attend schools elsewhere. This was particularly evident in East Wilson where the drain created by the high departure rates left an area of the city to stagnate and slowly over time lose its vitality.

Wilson is no longer in the business of producing field hands for tobacco and cotton growers. The question is, what-if our city leaders would have aggressively positioned Wilson to compete for business and industry during the 50s and 60s? Undoubtedly, that would have required vision and the city's population today would have been 20-30% larger and with the right strategic plan, Wilson could have been the central business, educational and industrial spot of Eastern North Carolina. Hopefully today the city's government and business leaders are progressive enough to glean lessons from past mistakes and understand that good schools, low drop-out rates will produce more tax payers, better informed citizens and an ideal community for everyone. The message should be "One Wilson" for now and the future.

The Author

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. J. [unclear]", written over the text "The Author".

History and Development of Wilson Graded Schools

The principal tasks facing the Wilson Graded School trustees were raising funds and persuading the townspeople to vote for a special tax in 1883. The decision to push for a municipal tax was difficult and consumed two years of precious time, while Goldsboro voted for a tax promptly in 1881. The campaign for the school tax was hard fought, mainly against apathy but also against a strong dislike of increasing taxes for public purposes. One landowner complained that "this way of herding up 400 children in a bunch for 6 hours in a day (including recesses) for a higher state of culture and expedition I cannot see the point." Blacks were promised a doubling of revenue thorough a re-drawing of the new school district. However trustees of the white school would have the power to purchase school buildings and grounds for both systems. (Valentine, 2002)

With the passage of the bill, the graded school became an important part of Wilson life. Trustees were chosen from those on the former graded school board who had attended most conscientiously. As the school's fame spread, the Peabody Fund proudly announced that Wilson "demonstrated that almost any town in the South can have a system of graded schools adapted to the entire population." (Valentine, 2002)

The graded school itself passed from the management of:

- Tomlinson to Bruton - 1883
- Bruton to Cunningham Branson - 1884
- Branson to Collier Cobb - 1886
- Cobb to Philander Priestley Claxton -1886

Wilson had a distinguished series of educators in the 1880's - but could not keep them for any length of time. (Valentine, 2002)



1886 State Supreme Court Decision

In 1886 the state Supreme Court decided that that school tax law was unconstitutional as were all laws that divided tax revenues between the races according to who paid. In *Wilson*, this decision put the funding necessary for a graded school in sharp jeopardy although the discrepancy between white and black poll tax receipts was not so great as sometimes thought. White polled \$1,655 and blacks \$1,254 in 1887. (Valentine, 2002)

Claxton later claimed that the chairman of county board of education opposed good schools: "If other children are educated as well as mine, what advantage will my children have over them?" Perhaps Claxton meant the chairman of the County Commissioners made this statement. "Many respectable people," continued Claxton, "did not believe in educating the 'white trash' and the Negroes. (Valentine, 2002)

Poverty and indifference more than anything else prevented the establishment of suitable public schools after the Civil War. *Wilson's* other major factors were the tradition of sending white children to private schools, cultural differences between town and country, differences in ambition between lower class parents and middle class reformers, and prejudice against educating black children. One authority none the less concluded that in North Carolina "Negro youths had fewer teachers, experienced shorter terms, attended classes in worse buildings, and received poorer instructional supplies than did white youths." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson County Black Common Schools 1870s – 1880s

Blacks had separate common schools in Wilson County, with the later president of Livingstone College, Joseph Charles Price, as a teacher in one during 1871-1874. *Wilson's* Blacks voted for a graded school of their own in 1883. It opened that fall with:

- Professor E.E. Green of Wilmington – Principal;
- Edward C. Simms – First Assistant;
- Mrs. Lucy Robinson – Second Assistant;
- C.M. Jones – President of the Board, and
- Alfred Robinson – Secretary.

Students living outside the tax district had to pay \$1.00 per month in the lower grades and \$1.25 in the higher grades to attend the Black Graded School. The Peabody Fund also provided support. As long as Blacks were directly paying for these schools, they had control of them. When general – white and black taxes paid for schools, whites retained primary trusteeship. The Black Graded School stayed open even

after the white graded school closed. Samuel Hynes Vick served as principal from 1886-1890 when Frank Blount became its "efficient and painstaking and polite Superintendent." (Valentine, 2002)

Other trustees were:

- C.N. Jones – Baker;
- Edward Simms – age 26, married;
- Gray A. farmer – age 30, house carpenter;
- Peter Rountree – age 59, merchant, married with 5 children;
- Charles Battle – age 38 mulatto, blacksmith, married with 4 children;
- Jerry Washington – age 52, blacksmith, married with 7 children,
- Daniel Vick – age 41, worked in a grist mill, married to Fannie –age 38, 5 children
- Samuel Williams – grocer, married with 1 child; and
- Charles Henry Darden – age 29, married with children, Undertaker.

At the end of 1887-1888 school year, the *Wilson Mirror* gave Vick high praise, "S.H. Vick, a highly educated colored man, and a very zealous, faithful and painstaking teacher...is doing a good work in breaking the fetters of ignorance, and emancipating the minds of his people from the galling slavery of darkness, error and superstition." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson's First Black Postmaster

One white grievance was that blacks were taking over the postmaster jobs in many towns after Republican Benjamin Harrison become president – a theme with special relevance to the editors of the *Advance* whose mother had long been Wilson's postmistress. "Some negroes are better than many of their white men," Charles Daniels conceded, "but still, who wants a Negro for a Postmaster?" Post office jobs were almost the only federal patronage available in a rural area. Dismay clouded the skies in 1889 when Sam Vick succeeded William M. Gay as Wilson's postmaster. Vick "is one of the best of his color...but... it is a disgrace and shame that a town the size of Wilson should be given to a Negro." (Valentine, 2002)

Former mayor and state representative John E. Woodard thought that Congressman Cheatham appointed Vick only because Vick owned Cheatham favors. Woodard believed that Vick would appoint a wife of another Cheatham operative as a postal clerk. Vick actually appointed his own brother William. When Sam Vick lost his postal position after Grover Cleveland's re-election, a more fair-minded editor admitted that Vick, "we believe, has performed his duties well and has given, notwithstanding his color, fair satisfaction." It is said that Vick would open his office at night to sell somebody a 2 cent stamp. (Valentine, 2002)

When the Republicans regained control of the Post Office under President William McKinley in 1898, Vick replaced William Shepherd Harriss as Wilson's postmaster without the moaning heard a decade earlier. The *Advance* now enthused, "We doubt if a more efficient Republican would have been found."

This time Vick remained in office five years and appointed black assistants like John Henry Clark. (Valentine, 2002)

Controversy arose when former Senator Jeter Conley Pritchard removed black postmasters under President Theodore Roosevelt's tolerant eye. Pritchard was head of the lily-white faction in North Carolina's Republican Party and in charge of federal patronage for North Carolina. Wilson's Democrats sent "strong letters" to Roosevelt acclaiming Vick's work and asking for his retention! Vick went to Washington and saw the President personally, after which Roosevelt sent a representative to Wilson to inquire into the matter. Vick was said to be the last black postmaster in North Carolina. (Valentine, 2002)

Sam Vick did well on his own and prospered in real estate. He started trading in land as early as 1886 and was active dealer from the 1890s through the 1920s. As late as 1916, Vick was still head of the county's Republican Party, when blacks could poll 367 to 631 whites. (Valentine, 2002)

Vick's personal relation with most whites was clearly positive. As political leader of Wilson's blacks, he attended three Republican national conventions. Sam Vick probably represented the best of black Wilson to white Wilson and was a leading intermediary between the two races or, rather, intercessor for blacks among the white elite. Vick, or one of his sons, wrote in his official biography that Sam "has a fine practical knowledge of values. He believes that the best interests of the race are to be promoted through confidence built up on a spirit of cooperation." (Valentine, 2002)

Schools During the 1890s

By 1890 neither blacks nor whites had adequate public schools, while the private white high schools seem to have lost energy and focus. This was not a situation a town like Wilson could tolerate. But good schools cost money, and Wilson's economy seemed to depend on declining revenues from cotton. (Valentine, 2002)

Despite the setback with graded school in 1887, public common schools continued. The graded school had begun reorienting education towards the wider world. Wilson and its students had to compete in and be aware of a market economy extending beyond the county and the South. In the late 1880s:

- Common schools enrolled over 600 students from about 250 families in the township;
- Wilson County had forty-two schoolhouses for 3,786 white children, costing \$3,952;
- Thirty schools for 3,793 black children costing \$5,121;
- African-American male teachers earned \$29.60 a month;
- White male \$29.45;
- Negro female teachers earned \$25.45;
- White females \$25.82; and
- The white common school in Wilson did not have a fixed location. At one point Henry F. Farmer and Mrs. William F. Mercer held school in the old Methodist Church and the following year in a former skating rink. (Valentine, 2002)

White Southerners complained about paying for black schools and adamantly opposed letting whites teach in black schools. On the other hand, it was difficult for blacks to obtain the advanced training necessary to become certified teachers. North Carolina's Colored Normal Schools were too far away to attract many potential teachers from Wilson. A. J. Moore did attend normal schools at Fayetteville in 1883 and 1884. One black teacher from Rocky Mount and one from Tarboro also attended the Fayetteville school. Black educators were paid less than white ones. Black female teachers often had to work as laundresses and seamstresses when not teaching. (Valentine, 2002)

The low state of education probably explains the reaction that finally set Wilson education for blacks and whites on a sound basis in the next few years. In January 1889, white Wilsonians decided to ask the legislature for a special one-year tax applying just to whites – to build a school house. The “colored” have splendid buildings...in which their young are taught during the time the public funds hold out.” A majority of local voters approved the tax following an energetic campaign. “There is now an educational crisis in the history of Wilson,” *The Wilson Advance* editorialized. “The future of Wilson depends upon the efforts its citizens make to establish good schools in our midst.” James W. Davis, William Patrick Wootten and A. J. Simms hoped that the new school building would stimulate white citizens into voting for graded schools for both races in accordance with the 1886 state Supreme Court decisions. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson soon built a new four-room white elementary school near Maple wood Cemetery, with Henry Farmer continuing as principal and teacher of the oldest group. The re-establishing graded education would not be borne out by a Wilson County physician's assessment that Wilson's present education is very bad... Educating the masses ... is the great work to be done and must come from outside effort, for the people do not see the need of it themselves.” Wilson County spent only \$7,103 out of the \$9,789 available from state and local taxes even in 1891-92 and slightly more than half of eligible children (56% of whites, 54% of blacks) attended school. A schoolmaster some year later declared, “if the town is full of business, it is by no means crowded with education or the desire of it.” (Valentine, 2002)

The Wilson Biracial Graded School Tax

In May 1891, the town voted in favor of a new biracial, graded school tax, 228 to 11, out of 326 registered voters – an overwhelming majority. Wilson brought in Julius Issac Foust in November as superintendent of the school. Recruiting Foust demonstrated that Wilson's establishment was serious about re-establishing a good graded school. He had been the principal of the Goldsboro graded school and would go on to become president of the woman's normal school in Greensboro and a major force in North Carolina education. (Valentine, 2002)

The very next year, Foust added a library and two more grades to the six grades opened in 1891. A ninth grade, conditional upon the payment of \$3 tuition, was added in 1896 but dropped the following spring due to the lack of response. Some 512 white children, representing 67% of 766 eligible, and 325 or 38% of the eligible black children attended graded school in 1896-1897. (Valentine, 2002)

It has sometimes been stated that there were no public black schools in Wilson in the 1890s but this is not true. Evidence of their activities is just slim. As the law stood, with blacks and whites sharing the same tax revenue stream, the white trustees and Foust controlled the black graded school. In 1891 they selected:

- P.O. Blount principal of the black graded school;
- Braswell R. Winstead, Levi Peacock, Addie Battle, and Lucy Thompson as its teachers;
- Winstead replaced Blount as Principal and Annie Washington (Vick) took Winstead's teaching position in December;
And...
- Superintendent Foust made \$800 a year;
- Principal Blount received \$30 a month;
- Two black male teachers made \$25 per month;
- The women teachers \$20;
- All the teachers at the white school were white females;
- The three married white teachers made \$30 a month and the other three made \$25 in 1896;
and
- The "colored" school opened a week later and closed a week earlier than the white one.
(Valentine, 2002)



Wilson Graded School (Margaret Hearne) Built 1892

Little is known about the operation of the black graded school. The newspaper did take notice when several black men complained about teachers Peacock and Thompson. The nature of the complaint is not recorded and the board took no action. At the turn of the century, Charles Barbour started rumors about S. A. Smith, the new principal of the colored school, and wanted his wife Sallie M. Barbour discharged from the school against her wishes. While the specific outcome of this case is unrecorded, the board re-hired Smith with a raise. Smith's salary was \$35 a month compared to \$60 for Gray R. King,

the new principal of the white school. Smith later went on to become principal of the black graded school in Winston while the school system named the new black elementary school of the 1920s after *Sallie Barbour*. (Valentine, 2002)

In 1894, George Whitfield Connor, eldest of Henry Groves Connor's twelve surviving children, succeeded Foust as superintendent. It was not unusual for well-connected white young men to become school superintendents before going on to other work. Unlike today, superintendents were poorly paid. Young George studied at the Wilson collegiate Institute and in the graded school before receiving private tutoring and entering the University of North Carolina at the age of fifteen. Connor graduated with honors in 1892 and, at nineteen, became principal of the Goldsboro Graded School for two years before returning to Wilson. After a year-and-a-half, he resigned and went into the more lucrative mercantile business with his new father-in-law, John C. Hadley. Among Connor's achievements as an educator were reviving interest in Wilson's graded school, with students enrollment going from 300 to 440; adding ninth and tenth grades plus classes in industrial drawing and chemistry; assigning teachers by subject, not grade; and improving equipment and faculty. (Valentine, 2002)

Ernest Preston Mangum became superintendent after Connor resigned in December 1896. Son of Dr. Wiley Person Mangum, he had both his undergraduate and master's degrees from the University of North Carolina in the mid 1880s. In the late 1880s and early 90s, there was also a movement to institute a private white high school for boys. Pleasant Daniel Gold, editor of the Primitive Baptist newspaper, *Zion's Landmark*, Henry W. Blount, editor of the *Wilson Mirror*, and Mayor George D. Green led this effort. The resulting school, known as the Wilson Male Academy, opened in October 1889 with Jno. E. Kelly as principal. (Valentine, 2002)

Silas E. Warren had meanwhile kept Wilson's private female high school, Wilson Collegiate Institute, going from 1886 until his death in 1894. Warren decried "the tendency... toward extremely superficial work (for girls), which sometimes makes possible a fair amount of show and display, but is a real perversion of the truth, object and work of education." More significantly for the future, a "live, energetic, progressive man, "Joseph Kinsey moved his school for girls from La Grange to Wilson, 1897. (Valentine, 2002)

The Kinsey Seminary, however short-lived, provided the physical foundation on which Atlantic Christian College would begin. "Kinsey's school opened with a house of pretty girls," remarked a Wilson woman to her son, "and it is a lovely place".... Local boosters hoped the Kinsey school would attract business and tobacco from Green, Pitt and Lenoir counties because that is where the young women at the school came from. Unfortunately, the "Commodious Edifice" was drafty and poorly heated. Professor Kinsey became ill and unable to give full attention and energy to the school. Despite the assembly of local notables on the board, Kinsey Seminary closed its doors in 1901. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson 1890s Business Growth

Significantly, tobacco moved up on the *Branson's Business Directory's* list of local staples from fourth in 1893 to first in 1896, followed by cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, wheat, and oats. Whereas Wilson in 1893 had ten lawyers listed, just three years later it had thirteen. In 1893 Wilson had 84 merchants and tradesmen, in 1896 there were 101. Dr. Benjamin Woodard, resident in Black Creek and the area's first African American physician, was first listed in the 1896 Directory. Another black professional, Elijah L. Reid, a veterinarian, would soon be active in Wilson. Wilson by 1896 had three hotels, nine boarding houses, and one whiskey distillery. (Valentine, 2002)



East Wilson Community Development

The town was expanding as new streets were cut, usually with the permission or encouragement of the landowner, sometimes against their wishes but always with compensation. Older structures, like the former Deems Male Academy, were moved and remodeled as homes. Blacks like John Boykin sometimes specialized in moving houses, a profession in such a small town that would have amazed Europeans for the American propensity and ability to move houses was fascinating. But the Town of Wilson deliberately did not include "the negro settlement on the lower side of the railroad" since the white voting majority was only 158. (Valentine, 2002)

Why Blacks Settled in East Wilson?

In real estate, one often hears the words, location, location, location! If one considers that the Wilson Railway Station was the very center of town, the following would therefore apply; the rivers and creeks east of the southern Appalachians generally run from northwest to southeast, sewage flows with water from the northwest to the southeast. Sewage becomes more of a problem as a village grows into a town. (Valentine, 2002)

Therefore, the following explains why Blacks settled in East Wilson:

- In the first two decades of Wilson's existence upper-class whites had homes on either side of the tracks; but as time passed, most white houses were built west of the town's center, the railway station;
- More affluent African Americans initially built their homes east of the railway but south of the main road to Greenville. They expanded north of the former plank road by 1890 or 1900;
- The black sections increasingly lay more and more to the east and southeast – "below the Railroad" in the words of the town council where little was done to improve roads or water supply;
- This area was the land sold or rented to them (blacks);
- Partly because it was near where they worked;
- Partly because they preferred segregation to exclusion;
- To avoid the potential daily violence of living close to whites;
- Many African Americans had congregated near the railroad station during the Great Exodus of the late 1880s. As whites moved west, black and white entrepreneurs either developed the sparsely inhabited areas or whites sold their former homes to blacks;
- Transient black males working tobacco and other jobs moved to town after 1890 and needed cheap housing; and
- The main warehouse and tobacco-redrying district lay in the center of town just south of the railway station and provided a main area of black employment. Most housing built for these workers was further to the east or southeast of the warehouse district but still within easy walking distance. (Valentine, 2002)

In larger towns like Charlotte, blacks were not segregated physically into separate neighborhoods until Jim Crow times, but this pattern did not hold true for a village like Wilson. The lack of public transportation throughout the period after the Civil War meant that most blacks had to live near where they worked. All early references to black residences indicate they congregated to the east of the railroad, though the 1860 census shows some free blacks on both sides of the railway. The 1870 census indicates a small number of blacks still living among or near whites. Most of the original black homes seem to have been east of the tracks but north or immediately surrounding the plank road to Greenville – now Wilson's main street, Nash. (Valentine, 2002)

East Wilson Black Cemeteries

Outside of work relations, there was little or no social intercourse between the races. Whites, from their employees, typically dealt with a few representative blacks rather than directly with the black community. When Daniel Vick and Stantonburg blacksmith Charles Battle were designated to pick out a suitable black cemetery, they selected six acres of land east of Wilson well away from the white areas. Whether this transaction was ever completed is not clear, but there was a two-acre cemetery maintained by the Colored Odd Fellows on land owned or donated by Sam Vick. The Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge also had a cemetery. Sam Vick later sold the city an additional seven acres of adjoining land that, with the Odd Fellow Cemetery became known as the Rountree Cemetery. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson's Black Fraternal Organizations



1914 Mt Hebron Masonic Lodge Meeting at St. John's A.M.E.'s unfinished Church

Blacks set up semi-secret fraternal orders and mutual-aid societies to help with burial expenses, life insurance and the like. The odd Fellows, Elks and Masons were active black fraternities in Wilson. Such groups offered benefits as well as obligations to their members. The Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge chartered in 1881, was Wilson's oldest black fraternity. According to Professor Robert C. Kenzer, "Black Masonry in North Carolina permitted black professionals, businessmen, artisans, and farmers, many of whom had experienced an unusual degree of economic success to come together and collectively work to improve the condition of the membership and the black community as a whole." In June 1893, Odd Fellows held a big parade to celebrate laying the cornerstone of a three story brick building that would replace their old hall. Vick Later was the twice State Grand Master. Other than Vick, Wilson blacks do not appear to have taken active leadership roles in statewide temperance and African American organizations. (Valentine, 2002)

Health Care in Early Wilson



Wilson Sanatorium the town's first Hospital opened in 1896

1914 Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home & 1929 Renamed Mercy Hospital

Civilian hospitals were relatively rare in eastern North Carolina in the nineteenth century as hospitals before the introduction of antiseptics were death traps. Goldsboro established an emergency hospital in 1896, the same year the full-service Wilson Sanatorium opened; it evolved into Goldsboro Hospital by 1904. Rocky Mount opened its first sanitarium in 1913. Greenville physicians took from 1902 to 1924 to open a hospital and then only with the help of Dr. Dickinson. Durham opened a hospital and nursing school in 1895. Raleigh long had an Episcopal hospital for the poor; it became Rex Hospital through a generous bequest in 1894. (Valentine, 2002)

Dr. Charles E. Moore had been raised a Primitive Baptist in Nash County. After graduation in 1875 from one of the nation's leading scientific medical schools, Bellevue in New York, he practiced in Nash County. He moved to Wilson in 1886 and was "A guiding hand in building "both the early Wilson Sanatorium and the Moore-Herring Hospital that replaced it. (Valentine, 2002)

White doctors typically treated black patients. African Americans had little recorded medical service of their own, outside of the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Woodard, until Dr. Frank S. Hargrave established a clinic in Wilson in 1905 Wilson was fortunate to attract such a promising physician. It is estimated that while there was one white physician for every three hundred whites, there was only one black doctor for every nine thousand blacks in the state. In addition to Shaw University's Leonard Hospital, North Carolina had only four other back hospitals and nurse-training schools including St. Augustine's in Raleigh and Lincoln in Durham. Dr. Hargrave, a native of Lexington, graduated from Shaw's medical school in 1901 and practiced in Winston-Salem until 1903 when he came to Wilson. A Baptist, Hargrave was very active with the Jackson Chapel First Baptist Church and the Baptist State Colored Convention. The Wilson County Register of Deeds shows Hargrave involved in a series of land deals in 1904 and 1905 in setting up his clinic, and he remained active in real estate through the early 1920s. Dr.

Hargrave became president of the National Medical Association of black physicians, pharmacists and dentists in 1914. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home Opens in 1914

Dr. Hargrave, school Principal James Daniel Reid, and land developer and former educator Samuel Hynes Vick established Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home in 1914 with support from both the black and white communities in Wilson and elsewhere. "This enterprise has been made possible by the efforts of J.D. Reid, principal of our negro public school," school superintendent Charles L. Coon wrote Booker T. Washington. "He has worked as I have never seen a man work before." Local white architects Charles Collins Benton and Solon Balias Moore designed the two story brick building in a Neo-Classical Revival style with porches and massive columns. Black Masons were especially prominent in the building of the hospital. Its "simple beauty and brightness" impressed the five hundred opening-day visitors of both races and made "the merry." The hospital had separate wardrooms for men, woman and children, each of which could accommodate ten patients, plus fifteen private rooms. It was also designed to train Negro nurses. Tubercular patients were to housed in cottages on a 40 acre private farm near Wilson. The hospital and equipment cost \$15,000. The Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home still dominates it quiet east Wilson residential neighborhood. Black patients who "required surgery received treatment in the white hospital and were transferred back to the Wilson Hospital for recovery." It also served African Americans in other counties, especially Greene and Pitt. Wilson Hospital and Tubercular Home encountered financial difficulties and closed in 1929 only to re-open almost immediately as Mercy Hospital. Mercy stayed in operation until Wilson built an integrated public hospital in 1964. (Valentine, 2002)

Prominent on the hospital advisory board in the 1910s were:

- Charles L. Coon – Wilson School Superintendent
- Frederick A. Woodard – Former Congressman
- Selby Hurt Anderson- Tobacconists
- Samuel W. Smith
- Dr. O'Hagan Laughinghouse – Greenville
- Charles Clinton Spaulding – Durham black businessman
- Isaac H. Smith – New Bern

Their dream was to establish the tubercular home on a forty-acre farm outside Wilson and allow the hospital to operate as a separate institution in town. When they asked Booker t. Washington for assistance, he replied that most people considered hospitals a local concern and he could not help them. Reid nonetheless made a trip through the North to quicken philanthropic interest in the hospital. Coon in turn tried to obtain state funds and almost succeeded. Without much outside assistance, the hospital remained in town and never added the rural sanitarium. Coon and others, however, continued seeking help for individual blacks hospitalized. (Valentine, 2002)

North Carolina's Early Black Firefighters



Fireman's Games, July 12, 1957. Members of Wake Forest Fire Department (Legeros, 2006)

Wilmington and Charlotte were probably the first cities in North Carolina to recognize a need for a fire department that could be held accountable. Charlotte enlisted slaves as firefighters prior to the War Between the States. The commissioners authorized Fayetteville to enlist slaves in their fire department in 1848. Richmond Virginia, was another southern city that used slaves to fight fire, and kept a black fire company as late as the 1930s. Records are sketchy and do not give a full account but there is enough evidence that slaves were a part of a number of fire departments. (Legeros, 2006)

The War Between the States had an influence on the makeup of the organized firefighting efforts in the south. As the Yankee army began to occupy the cities along the coast, African Americans rushed to meet the invading army. Great numbers of slaves ran from their masters and pressed into the occupied towns. The end result was a transfer of the black population to the communities along the coastal plain. General Sherman with his scorched earth policy struck fear in the hearts of many a southerner. The mere mention of the name of the dreaded Yankee Sherman made bold men tremble at the thought of losing everything they owned and perhaps their lives to fire. Fortunately for North Carolina the war was winding down by the time Sherman made his visit here. After the war was over and these former slaves began to take their place in society many felt an urge to serve their fellow citizens in a constructive manner. "At the turn of the century, many eastern North Carolina towns chiefly relied upon colored firemen for fire protection." (Legeros, 2006)



Belt given by Winston N.C. Fire Department inscription reads Championship 1897. Photo by North Carolina Museum of History.

This belt was last held by the Red Hot Hase Company of Wilson N.C. It had been passed from one company to the other as the prize for the champion hase company. One letter is missing from the word championship and there is a hole in the center of the buckle that held some other inscription. It was donated to the Museum of History in Raleigh N.C. (Legeros, 2006)

Wilson Establishes Black and White Fire Companies

Fire was always a major problem for the little wooden towns of eastern North Carolina. Arson was not unknown. Wilson established a fire company in 1858, but the Civil War interrupted what service there was. Fire Service does not appear to have been re-instituted in Wilson on a formal basis until 1876. Damage was severe when Wilson suffered its "Great Fire" two years later. Downtown Wilson lost eight buildings and made insurance claims of \$52,000. "With no regularly organized fire department, and limited water facilities," complained "Vols," but little could be accomplished towards extinguishing the fire or saving property." Wilson finally established separate black and white fire companies in the late 1880s. (Valentine, 2002)

In the late 1880s Wilson's black fire company – "well organized and will no doubt do good work" – excited admiration with their red shirts with white trimmings, blue caps and black trousers. Edmund Pool led the Colored Fire Company. All were volunteers. Sometimes the black and white companies met together. One of the big events every year was a fire-fighting contest held in different towns around the state, where the various municipal companies gathered and competed. (Valentine, 2002)

An organization of black firefighters was formed in 1888 or 1889 called "North Carolina Colored Volunteer Firemen's Association." The white firefighters had a similar organization formed about the same time. Annual conventions and tournaments were held and large crowds came from long distance to be a part of the celebration. A parade would lead off the event with displays of fire equipment and flashy uniforms. Bands led the groups and the occasion was very festive. Bunting hung from buildings and poles were decorated. The firemen were welcomed by some of the prominent citizens and religious leaders. The speeches indicate the high esteem felt for the firefighters by both black and white. C.B. Green, one of the founders of Durham spoke at the fifth annual convention and tournament of The North Carolina Colored Volunteer Firemen's Association. At the end of his speech and a reply by J.H. Johnson, secretary of the Association, cigars were given out to all those in attendance. The Durham Globe gave a glowing account of the good impression the firemen had made on the people of Durham. (Legeros, 2006)

At a typical event, one of the main streets would be blocked off and bleachers erected or other seating made available. The hose reel races would involve a dash to the hydrant, hook up the hose, reel off forty

eight feet of hose and attach a nozzle. Water was turned on and the pressure would tell if the hose was secure. A blown off nozzle or hose would disqualify the team. All events were timed and new records were set regularly. The hook and ladder companies raced against the clock in making their runs. The steamers were timed for working steam pressure and the distance water was thrown. This was hard work and dangerous, several were injured while practicing or during the tournaments. In the reel events the firemen wore a harness and were hooked together to pull the reels. If one fell he was dragged to the finish line. In the early days all the equipment was pulled by hand but as the town grew, horses were used. (Legeros, 2006)

Lodging for the visiting firemen could have been a real problem. There were no black hotels and they were not allowed in the white hotels. The black citizens of the sponsoring city took the responsibility of housing the visiting firemen. This was a tremendous undertaking but the feeling is that the church made it all possible. Written accounts give a strong impression that most if not all the early black firefighters were much involved with their churches. The A.M.E. Zion church was a great influence in North Carolina. When the tournament was held in Durham in 1907, the foreman of the Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, Bart Barbee, opened his home to the officers of the state organization. The parade was almost a mile long with over 600 people attending from other cities. They were quartered in private homes. With today's social climate we find this difficult to even imagine. This practice continued as long as the conventions and tournaments were held. (Legeros, 2006)

In almost every instance the law enforcement officials were surprised by the good behavior of the visiting firemen. At the 1907 convention at the conclusion of the welcoming address the chairman of the association introduced Professor L.R. Randolph of Washington, to give a response. He spoke of the kind treatment they had received as an indication of the sincere welcome offered by the citizens. While speaking of his membership in the association he likened it to being a member of the church, in that it was "Composed of the very best and highest element of Negroes in the state. It is not made up of dudes, loafers, the crap shooter, or he who commits the nameless crime. We love North Carolina and we stand side by side with our white friends to assist them in all they undertake." Dr. James E. Sheppard spoke next and continued in the same vein. He remarked on the good relations enjoyed between the races and felt it was because as a rule they were law abiding. He suggested that all should do their duty and try to raise some other person to the same high level as the volunteer firemen. The praise given was well deserved, for most received little or no other pay for their labors. In some cities they were exempt from poll tax and on occasion given a bonus at Christmas. Tournaments were held in the following cities and years: (Legeros, 2006)

- Charlotte-1893
- Durham-1894
- Henderson-1895
- Wilson-1896 -1904
- Winston-1897-1906-1910
- Monroe-1901
- Warrenton-1903
- Durham-1907
- Rocky Mount-1908
- New Bern-1909
- Enfield 1961 Williamston-1996.

Wilson Host NC Colored Firemen's Association

Black firefighters also formed their own mutual-aid groups. The Wilson Red Hot Firemen attended the annual convention in 1894 and were confident enough of their status in the community to invite the state's Colored Fireman's Association to Wilson in 1896 for the annual firefighting competition. (Observer, Red Hots Attend Convention, 1894) They drew praise from the *Wilson Times* for winning two prizes at the 1898 competition: "No city can boast of a better colored organization, one more prompt to duty, than can Wilson." On the other hand, black firemen consistently received less travel allowance than white fire fighters going to similar competitions. (Valentine, 2002) Again in 1904, Wilson served as host to the annual N.C. State Fireman's Association. (Observer, 1904)

The Wilson township voluntary black firefighters seemed to have existed until about 1958. A fellow 1959 classmate remembers being a member of this volunteer group. He stated that the group practiced as late as 1957 on Vick and Stantonsburg Streets which were paved and had fire hydrants. He also stated that Mr. Matterson Ben Mincey was one of the early organizers and leader of Wilson's black firefighters and his sons Ben and John Mincey followed as leaders. George Copplede led the group during the mid 50s. "I can remember the funeral of John Mincey with the procession proceeding slowly down Nash Street toward Rountree Cemetery with John's casket on a short-bed red LaFrance Fire Engine. (Bullock, 2009)

The intensive practice of volunteer crews would always draw a crowd on Vick and Stantonsburg streets during practice days. Around the late fifties a city fire station was built on East Nash and based on my best memory, there were no black firefighters working at this location at its opening. The volunteer group began serving the areas outside of the town line after the construction of the fire station on East Nash Street.

Political Struggles

Black men maintained their constitutional right to vote through the 1880s and 1890s. This made them a potential threat to the Democrat's political dominance. In order to lessen this threat, some whites did everything they could to demean blacks. In North Carolina many whites, especially in the central and eastern parts of the state, believe that blacks should not be allowed to vote. Blacks were inferior and must be portrayed in that manner. The *Wilson Advance* under the still youthful Josephus Daniels reported with considerable disgust stories of black robberies and killings, or with satisfaction stories of lynching and punishment. (Valentine, 2002)

During this time, a dynamic of the People's Party in North Carolina was the creation of a makeshift third party mobilization which resulted in fusion politics for North Carolina during the 1880s to 1900. The fusion of North Carolina Republicans with the People's Party was based on a desire to disenfranchise black voters in the state. The results of this temporary alliance reverberated throughout twentieth century southern politics. (Woliver, 2008)

In 1897, there began a curious year of political and legal maneuvering that eventually involved the schools. On the state level the Republicans not only elected the governor but also almost had a clear majority in the House. There were divisions, however, in both the Republican and Populist parties. The legislature repealed the curious act that enabled Superior Court judges to appoint minority members as county Commissioners. This encourages the three Fusion Commissioners to dismiss the two Democrat Commissioners in May 1897, with no reason given. "The court house cabinet now kicks out Commissioners, appoints favorites, hangs around the court house, and 'pow wow' generally," sputtered the *Wilson Times*. (Valentine, 2002)

Another power struggle broke out over the county Board of Education. Membership on the school board was more important in that it now had, as the result of Fusion legislation, the power to appoint election officials. The Fusionist Commissioners appointed a new county Board of Education while the Democrat Clerk of Court, the white Republican Register of deeds, and the two dismissed Democrat County Commissioners Hadley and Felton appointed a separate Board. This latter Board claimed to be non-partisan and indeed Samuel H. Vick, a former and future black Republican postmaster with experience as a schoolteacher and principal, was one of its three members. The other two members were Nathan Bass, previously a state representative, and George W. Connor, former superintendent of the graded school. This Board selected Connor chairman and Bass secretary. Except for juries, it was the only official biracial board in Wilson during this period. (Valentine, 2002)

All of these struggles had an element of personal and kinship politics rather than being purely issue-oriented. Populists usually supported public education with enthusiasm, and enthusiasm shared by Democrats like the Connors and Daniels but more reluctantly by some richer Democrats. Yet amid the confusion and political controversy, opponents easily defeated a new school tax. This tax would have increased the free school term from four to eight months. It was the "mismanagement of our county affairs by those in power" that doomed the tax, bewailed the *Wilson Times* in a biting editorial that tarred the Populists. (Valentine, 2002)

Meanwhile from the perspective of the black Republicans, they had been excluded from local office by Fusion Populist as much as by conservative Democrats. Local African Americans now wanted nothing more to do with the Populists: "We know that the attempt at fusion as illustrated by the demands and efforts of the so-called People's Party in this country, has no show of fairness about it, that the Negro is altogether ignored." White Republicans, on the other hand, had gotten as much as they could expect in electing a governor, a senator and several congressmen and were pro-business; they could expect little from the continued Populist local rule. Populists themselves were under intense attack as race traitors while improving economic conditions further undercut their appeal. (Valentine, 2002)

The Democrats wanted to restore themselves to power, undo the effects of Fusion rule, and ensure that so such coalition could ever rise again. To accomplish these aims they needed to sweep the 1898 and 1900 elections. Fraud and intimidation were not too much to call upon, despite the misgivings of young George Connor. Most Baptist and Methodist denomination newspapers and clergy joined in convincing whites to leave Populism and vote racially. Democrats' recruited young, often lower middle-class to ride as Red Shirts, with "W.S." - "White Supremacy" - lettered on their outfits. Their intention was to keep

Negroes and Republicans from voting. Jonathan Daniels later vividly recalled that "white men rode ... along the South Carolina border, rifle armed and wearing flaming red shirts ... the white riders were terror, and they made a terror's peace in politics." His father Josephus publicly stated that "Negros will not be allowed to vote, or if they appear at the polls they will do so at their own peril." (Valentine, 2002)

Although red Shirts are not mentioned in Wilson records, White Caps similar to them operated in the county. White Caps often wore dark robes along with their white hoods. White men were called upon to save their women from rape and worse, if there could be worse. Even as careful a man as old Judge George Howard privately agreed that "anything must be justifiable to preserve a woman's virtue, a man's honor, and our Christian civilization." Democrats like Aycock pointed to what appeared to be a rise on the crime statistics, especially an increase in rapes. William S. Powell, North Carolina's leading historian, has called 1898 "a vicious racist campaign the likes of which the state had never seen." Former Wilsonians Josephus Daniels led the public assault with a virulence rarely employed in public print since the Civil War. George Howard wrote to Connor, during the warm-up to the campaign, that "Jos. Daniels ought to be squelched – he is a curse not only to Democracy but to the State, politically I mean." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson's First Black County Fair

On the whole, however, Wilson did not celebrate the White Supremacy propaganda. Both Wilson newspapers occasionally carried positive news about blacks. Alfred Robinson, for instance, was president of a Colored Fair that was held shortly after Christmas, 1888, it included bed quilts, sewing fancywork, good cooking, and "two of the largest hogs we have see," Robinson and his assistant Sam Vick had only two or three weeks to organize it. In this regard, Wilson blacks were behind blacks in some nine other towns who already had organized fairs by 1885. Wilson whites, on the other hand, although more numerous, organized, powerful, and wealthy, did not sponsor a local fair although surrounding counties held them. (Valentine, 2002)

Community Relations

Part of the antagonism between races was based on white fears of blacks taking jobs from them: "My trade is badly abused by the colored labor, consequently it keeps good men out of work," complained a Wilson painter. Blacks were generally confined to menial jobs and excluded from the skilled artisan work they had often practiced as slaves – but not always. Northern machine made goods, replaced much of the trade and skilled work southerners black and white had done. Other black men became bakers, barbers, blacksmiths, and even veterinarians and doctors. Later commentators often dwell on sexual tensions between the races rather than the, admittedly few, example of cooperation and uplift. (Valentine, 2002)

There is little documentary evidence about sexual relations in Wilson from this period, interracial or otherwise. While whites made much about supposed black male lust, nothing was ever said in public about white males forcing themselves upon black women, often servants, or patronizing black prostitutes. Wilson, a bustling, growing town catering to farmers and salesmen with cash in their

pockets after a successful tobacco or cotton season, certainly had its black and white houses of prostitution in later decades. (Valentine, 2002)

While no lynchings are recorded for Wilson County, there was one in Edgecombe County. Whites, in their own words, "calmly and deliberately" lynched a man already under custody. From 1881 to 1888 there were thirty-one recorded lynchings in North Carolina, with a decline to twelve from 1889 to 1894 attributable in part to white editorials against lynchings. The role of southern press, first as apologist for lynching, then in opposition, was important. (Valentine, 2002)

When black parents warned their children "Be careful and stay out of trouble," they meant "Stay out of trouble with white people!" (Valentine, 2002)

Education and Culture after 1900



Wilson Colored Graded School Opened in 1910 and Was Later Renamed Sallie Barbour School

There were two significant developments in education after 1900, the consolidation of, for the times and place, a good public education system and the establishment of a true if small college. Both achievements came partly through the efforts of leadership new to Wilson. (Valentine, 2002)

North Carolinians recognized the need for education, at least elementary education. Governor Charles Brantley Aycock was championing wide spread, public education as opposed to the private education he had himself received in Wilson. Alvin H. Narron, a mechanic in Wilson, echoed Aycock in calling for a compulsory school law, "one that will improve the conditions as they now exist ... that will compel every white parent (colored will do it without legislation) to give his children six months every year, from ages six to sixteen, and taxation to justify this term." "The Constitutional Amendment requiring literacy for voting," declared Walter P. Lancaster, a Wilson paperhanger, "and compulsory education are two of the best things for poor white folks and Negroes that could happen." (Both white working-class respondents appear quite positive about black education rights.) (Valentine, 2002)

During Aycock's term as governor, 1901-1905, North Carolina almost doubled its public education expenditures from 13.9 ¢ per \$100 of wealth to 24.6 ¢. North Carolina moved from thirty-second to twenty-first in public expenditures for education among the states. (Valentine, 2002)

Charles L. Coon Appointed Wilson Township School Superintendent

The increasing urbanization of Wilson, modest as it was, allowed greater time to be spent in the classroom as opposed to the fields. Statewide consciousness of the need for more and better schools had reached a new high. It was at this opportune moment, in May 1907, that Wilson gained its greatest educator ever, Charles L. Coon. (Valentine, 2002)

School reform had received new life under Governor Aycock despite the many political concessions reality forced on him and his cohorts in the education movement. Particularly dismaying was the conservative insistence on a division of education taxes between the races based on their contribution. Most whites were convinced that they paid far more than their share of the school tax. Coon and R.D.W. Connor, both working at the time in the Department of Public Instruction, helped Governor Aycock lead the fight against partition of public revenues by race. Local woman groups were particularly helpful in moving reform ahead and improving conditions in school buildings. (Valentine, 2002)

The schoolhouses were in deplorable condition was widely acknowledged. Two of the twenty-five African American districts in Wilson County and one of the forty-five white districts in 1904-1905, for instance, had no schoolrooms at all. In 1906-1907 Wilson Township spent \$8,545 on colored schoolhouses versus \$161 on white, and \$6550 and \$3266 respectively the following year. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon had worked for a time for the chief education foundation, the Southern Education Board. He had earlier been a teacher in Lincolnton and Charlotte, and then a Salisbury school superintendent noted for his industry and enthusiasm. In 1904 he became superintendent of Negro normal schools in the North Carolina Department of public instruction where he consolidated seven teacher schools into three and instilled "real training." Coon also served as secretary of the North Carolina Child Labor Committee throughout this period and was an outspoken advocate of education for blacks and the feeble-minded. (Valentine, 2002)

It speaks well of Wilson that the town's Board of Education under Fredrick Augustus Woodard and George Hackney In July 1907 invited him to be its superintendent. Charles L. Coon believed in practical education as much as or more than academic teaching. The school should "train the child in the fundamentals of life, of everyday living." Textbooks and courses should show "some decent regard for their [the students'] capacity and experience. The present history course and the present methods of teaching ... are vicious from every point of view." Rigid adherence to the textbook and inflexibility in the classroom, Coon lectured fellow superintendents, are among the chief defects of the school system. He was also an advocate of stern discipline. Early during his first year he thrashed ten problem boys and physically evicted some older boys who were hanging about the school. This led to a summons from the mayor's court, but Coon was vindicated and supported by the town. On another occasion, when a black girl shook her fist at her principal, he "whipped the girl with a small switch and not unmercifully." Her

brother then threatened his life but was let off the probation at the principal's request rather than being sentenced to the road gang. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon's beginning salary was \$1,500 a year, while salaries of the eighteen white female teachers ranged from \$315 to \$450. The white male principal made \$900, the colored principal \$300 less. (When, a number of years later, Miss Cleopatra (Clee) Winstead, a white female principal insisted on a raise to \$75/month, the black principal received the same increase.) The seven black academic teachers made \$1,890 combined (averaging \$270) while five black sewing teachers received an average of \$45. In Wilson County in 1915, white teachers made \$40 to \$45 and black teachers \$35 a month for four months work. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon admitted that he was intolerant of the stupidity of others. He was perhaps fortunate to survive a public scorching by Josephus Daniels' widely read *Raleigh New and Observer* when Coon delivered a paper in Atlanta that showed blacks paid proportionally as much in direct and indirect taxes as they received in school services. Daniels lambasted Coon mercilessly. Henry Groves Connor was one of several Wilsonians who publicly came to Coon's defense, while privately taking the newspaper editor to task. Despite Daniels and many of his ilk, Coon's biographer concludes, "Throughout his career Coon repeatedly defended the value of educating the black race." Coon remained unafraid but more careful of public sentiments in later years. Again, the School Board and Wilson deserve credit for supporting him through the 1909-1910 Daniels crises. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon was fortunate that the Board also supported him strongly in 1912 when he grabbed two white boys by the neck and shook them hard for a minor prank. The Superintendent then allegedly choked one of them until the boy's face turned red. A schoolgirl's description of Coon's loss of control remains frightening today. The boy's father, Dr. William S. Anderson, brought charges to the School Board. Board members decided school discipline was more important than accepting the word of a student witnesses who gave slightly different accounts. (Valentine, 2002)

When Coon arrived in 1907:

- Wilson had one white school, Wilson Graded School –later called Margaret Hearne Elementary School – which included both high school and elementary classes;
- Attendance and discipline were poor;
- The principal and one-third of the high school faculty had recently resigned;
- The General Assembly finally passed a compulsory school act that same year; however, Wilson and ten other counties, mainly in eastern North Carolina, were specifically exempted from the law.

Compulsory education only became effective – for four months a year – in the county in 1914. Coon assumed the superintendency of the entire country in 1913. His selection was attributed to his efforts but also to a county and not just town, willing to accept progressive leadership. (Valentine, 2002)

Rosenwald Schools in Wilson County

The Rosenwald School Building Program has been called the "most influential philanthropic force that came to the aid of Negroes at that time." It began in 1912 when Booker T. Washington approached Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Company, with an idea for a pilot program that was to have a dramatic impact on the face of the rural South. Washington's idea eventually led to the creation of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. This foundation provided seed grants for the construction of more than 5,300 buildings in 15 states, including schools, shops, and teachers' houses which were built by and for African Americans. (National Trust For Historical Preservation, 2009)

Wilson County had two Rosenwald schools after World War I and some Rosenwald assistance in hiring teachers. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, promoted Negro education as well as health initiatives throughout the South. Coon had little patience required for the paperwork and outside supervision necessary to secure Rosenwald or other northern philanthropic help. "I am asking that you mark me even on your books and I'll not pester you further and shall be delighted if you will not pester me further," Coon wrote to Nathan Carter Newbold, the white supervisor of Negro education who administered all the Rosenwald monies in the state. Wilson County, Coon decided, was wealthy enough to build its own schools. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson County responded to Coon's assertive and inspirational leadership by appropriating \$585,000 in bonds during his tenure. Coon enlarged and consolidated schools while using buses to transport the students, especially after World War I. The first buses were wagons drawn by horses and mules; by 1920 the school system used twenty Hackney-built trucks. The trucks cost some \$850 each but their introduction doubled attendance. A map drawn in 1917 shows twenty-five one-room schoolhouses, fifteen two-room, and six three-room schools scattered about the county – plus five high schools. (Valentine, 2002)

School Superintendent Charles L. Coon Slaps Black Teacher

A more serious situation arose when Coon slapped a black woman teacher in April 1918. The national government had imposed a wartime daylight-savings law to take effect on Easter Monday, and school was to open one hour earlier. The black principal, James Daniel Reid, apparently overslept. The students and teachers had to wait an extra hour for him to show up, so one of the teachers, Mary Euell, let her students out at what was the published daylight-savings time. Miss Euell was not a native Wilsonian but had been with the system for five years. Reid brought charges against her before Superintendent Coon. In the course of interviewing both Reid and Mary Euell, Coon slapped her when she insisted that Reid was lying. Both the Business League and the Colored Ministerial Union investigated. With backing from Rev. Alfred L. E. Weeks, then of Tabernacle Baptist, and Rev. Taylor of Calvary Presbyterian, eleven teachers – all unmarried women resigned, followed a few days later by two more female teachers. They accused Reid with incompetency and untruthfulness and being "the worst specimen of manhood possible to find. (Valentine, 2002)

J.D. Reid – his birth name appears to be Judge James Daniel Reid – was the younger brother of Wilson's respected veterinarian Elijah Reid and the tenth of eleven children from Wayne County. He had graduated from St. Paul Normal and industrial School in Lawrenceville, Virginia. His defense of Coon was the final straw for many Wilson blacks like Samuel H. Vick and Dr. Frank S. Hargrave who had tired earlier to have Reid discharged. In 1913 serious and substantial charges had been leveled at Reid for allegedly having "Criminal Conversation" with a female teacher boarding with him. The school board dismissed her charge as she did not make it in person to the board. The board also backed Coon in the 1918 slapping incident. As turmoil continued, the board closed the colored school but agreed not to appoint Reid principal again. (Valentine, 2002)

The Independent School

African Americans boycotted the public school and set up one of their own. Rev Robert Nathaniel Perry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and Rev. Thomas Davis, a Free Will Baptist minister, operated the independent but probably short-lived school with Vick as Chairman and Dr. W. H. Phillips as Secretary. This school had trouble competing with the publicly funded one and closed within a few years. On the other hand, the public system had three principals over the next three years, indicating the difficulties facing black educators unsupported by local black citizens. (Valentine, 2002)

Reid and Vick evidently made up, as Vick later appointed Reid vice-president of his Commercial Bank of Wilson. Ministers, more immune from economic and political retaliation and closer to and more pressured by their people's emotional needs than businessmen, led the protest. Vick and Hargrave experienced political operators, maintained peace behind the scenes with the white establishment. Reid, ironically, not Coon, lost his job over Coon Slapping the teacher. Even while charging him with assault, Euell was careful not to press her case against Coon but rather used the charge as a weapon against Reid. (Valentine, 2002)

Despite the unpleasantness, Coon continued to work to improve black education and facilities in Wilson. He had a history of single-mindedness and bad temper, as confirmed by complaints throughout his career. He had a number of racial accomplishments among which were building new schools for black students including Charles H. Darden High School in 1924, raising pay for black teachers, and hiring a black assistant school superintendent. Coon always said he was not a special friend of the colored, just that he treated everyone the same. This was at a time when whites controlled all the avenues of power. (Valentine, 2002)

Coon began promulgating across the state "The Wilson County idea" of centralized schooling with public transportation and good equipment as a solution to the scattering of scarce resources. Gardner, the first consolidated rural school in Wilson County, opened in 1921 with a nine room teacherage. It combined the resources of several two-and three-room schools. Once more Wilson could brag of its schools. Even Josephus Daniels praised his former victim, Coon, for his accomplishments. Especially notable were two new high schools erected in Wilson, one white and one black. (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Gets Two New High Schools In 1923



Wilson High School renamed Charles L. Cool High



Wilson Colored Graded & High School renamed C.H. Darden High

The white school, subsequently named after Coon, opened in 1923 and some 177 students in grades nine to eleven versus seventy-five pupils ten years earlier. Darden High School had twenty-eight black scholars versus no blacks graduating at high school level in the county or town a decade earlier. The first Black graduates numbered five in 1916. (Valentine, 2002)

In the fall of 1923, E. J. Hayes, principal of Wilson Colored Graded School (Sallie Barbour Graded School) marched students in grades four through ten to the new imposing structure on Carroll Street ... Wilson Colored High School. Although an imposing structure, the new school was woefully lacking in equipment and materials. Hot lunches which consisted of soup and sandwiches, were prepared at night in the homes of the teachers, brought to school re-heated, and served in the classrooms. School books were purchased by parents from two locations – Wilson Drug Store and Wilson Book Company. The Wilson County Commissioners Minutes reveal in the Annual Report -1924 that a total of \$363.20 had been spent for fuel and school supplies for both the Wilson Colored High School and the Graded School as compared to \$10,983.33 for Wilson White schools. (In Restrospect, 1974)

After Coon's friend E.C. Brooks served as North Carolina's superintendent of schools from 1919 to 1923, Coon was widely bruited as the next state superintendent but he was not chosen. By then he could look back to almost two decades of achievement in Wilson and draw up a very favorable accounting of his years. Coon died four years later, shortly before Christmas. Colleagues honored him an educator and man "wholly without sham or pretense." (Valentine, 2002)

Wilson Colored Graded & High School			
Darden High School			
Year	Student Enroll.	Grades	Graduates
1923 -24	51	4-11	9
1924 -25	79	4-11	4
1925 -26	90	4-11	10
1926 -27	145	4-11	9
1927 -28	717	4-11	20
1928 -29	641	4-11	25
1929 -30	613	4-11	18
1930 -31	661	4-11	27
1931 -32	683	4-11	22
1932 -33	754	4-11	21
1933 -34	815	4-11	43
1934 -35	854	4-11	33
1935 -36	859	4-11	32
1936 -37	746	4-11	27
1937 -38	716	4-11	41
1938 -39	773	4-11	24
1939 -40	749	4-11	38
1940 -41	799	4-11	27
1941 -42	690	5-11	29
1942 -43	660	5-11	10
1943 -44	782	5-12	35
1944 -45	848	5-12	35
1945 -46	835	5-12	38
1946 -47	782	5-12	58
1947 -48	888	5-12	43
1948 -49	1060	5-12	64
1949 -50	1072	6-12	65
1950 -51	948	6-12	46
1951 -52	882	7-12	75
1952 -53	926	7-12	57
1953 -54	961	7-12	71
1954 -55	1048	7-12	72
1955 -56	1066	7-12	68
1956 -57	1102	7-12	71
1957 -58	1194	7-12	85
1958 -59	1234	7-12	92
1959 -60	1282	7-12	94
1960 -61	1379	7-12	112
1961 -62	1249	7-12	107
1962 -63	1229	7-12	114
1963 -64	1278	8-12	110
1964 -65	1358	8-12	133
1965 -66	1312	8-12	135
1966 -67	1323	8-12	153
1967 -68	1281	8-12	157
1968 -69	1194	8-12	152
1969 -70	1190	8-12	153
Totals	41798		2864

Wilson Colored Graded & High School			
Darden High School			
Year	Principals	Term Years	School
1923-27	I. W. St. Clair	4	Wilson Colored Graded & High School
1927-32	W.H.A. Howard	4 1/2	
1932-69	E. M. Barnes	36 1/2	C.H. Darden
1969-70	J.W. Jones	1	High School

Wilson Colored Graded & High School 1923-1938

Charles H. Darden High School 1938-1970

Wilson, North Carolina

List of Graduates

1924		1925	
1 Baker	Mattie	1 Bryant	Cora
2 Barnes	Artelia	2 Hicks	Frank
3 Barnes	Thelma	3 Peacock	Ruby
4 Cherry	Louise	4 Whitehead	Della
5 Dupree	Nancy		
6 Hicks	Julie		
7 Peacock	Susan		
8 Speight	Bessie		
9 Thomas	Marie		
1926		1927	
1 Blue	Freddie	1 Battle	Ester
2 Chapman	Delvell	2 Barnes	Mary
3 DuBissette	Elaine	3 Brodie	George
4 Grogan	George	4 Dawson	Mary
5 Hines	Catherine	5 Faulkland	Beatrice
6 Parker	Martha	6 Fisher	Milton
7 Parker	Magdeline	7 Haskins	Mary
8 Strong	Ruth	8 Patterson	Walter
9 Speight	Addie	9 Shade	Sarah
10 Taylor	Mildred		
1928		1929	
1 Bess	Herman	1 Artis	Bernice
2 Cooke	Henderson	2 Artis	Isaac
3 Edwards	Naomi	3 Best	Gertrude
4 Exum	Cora B.	4 Beaman	Viola
5 Foreman	Pearl	5 Battle	Clara
6 Giles	Walter	6 Brown	James
7 Harris	Ada (Sharpe)	7 Edwards	John
8 Parker	Jennie (Kerbo)	8 Freeman	Naomi
9 Peacock	Vivian (Smulte)	9 Fisher	Floyd
10 Purdie	Esther	10 Godwin	Leori
11 Ricks	Maggie	11 Gelborn	Stanley
12 Savage	Bedford	12 Hodge	Mattie (Moore)
13 Speight	Ruby	13 Leake	Narjuina
14 Street	Mary	14 Moye	Ethel (Coley)
15 Smith	Mattie	15 Norwood	Elma
16 Taylor	Beatrice (Barnes)	16 Parker	Jabrus
17 Thomas	Sarah (Bryant)	17 Parker	Ovega
18 Washington	Cora M.	18 Patterson	Flora

1932		1933	
1	Arrington Zebina	1	Barnes Lula M.
2	Brexington Mabel	2	Battle Elizabeth
3	Edgar Gay	3	Bryant Bertha (Carroll)
4	Finch Elsie	4	Coppedge George
5	Freeman Oliver	5	Cooke Clara
6	Faulhured Mildred	6	Flowers Edith
7	Green Dorothy (Parker)	7	Foster Naomi
8	Jones Mildred (Crittenden)	8	Freeman Connie (Banks)
9	Jones Susie (Carpenter)	9	Freeman Mary F. (Ellis)
10	Jordan Marion	10	Gay Albert
11	Lane Myrtle	11	Hamm Hettie
12	Langley Alcestia	12	Jones Louise (Bullock)
13	Lucas Alma	13	Jones Naomia (Lucas)
14	Perry Nettie (Lucas)	14	Joyner Mattie
15	Sheridan Lillian (Stokes)	15	Moore Rhupert
16	Sherrod Leugina	16	Reid Herbert
17	Swerne Laney	17	Reid Piccota
18	Thigpen Alice	18	Saunders Nathaniel
19	Walker Herman	19	Swinson Sarah
20	Whitehead James	20	Thomas Beatrice (Neal)
21	Whitfield Lillian (Stokes)	21	Whitted Cora J. (Fitch)
22	Whitley irene (Stanton)		
1934		1935	
1	Harris Ada	1	Bailey James
2	Artis Amanda B.	2	Barnes James
3	Winstead Daisy	3	Barnes H.M.
4	Holden David	4	Bess Doris
5	Delaney Esther	5	Breirngton John
6	Brown Esther (Goodman)	6	Coley Pauline
7	Betcher Esther Paige	7	Cooke Geogg
8	Artis Francis P. (Edmondson)	8	Coppedge Julia
9	Campbell Frank	9	Dawson Eris
10	Vines Geneva	10	Delaney Watson
11	Wilkins George	11	Edmundson Glennie
12	McCollum Gladys	12	Ellis Elizabeth
13	Artis Irene	13	Farmer Sadie
14	Bess James C.	14	Graham Jerome
15	Lassiter Jesse C.	15	Harrison Lila
16	Lindsey Jesse C.	16	Harrison Ethel
17	Powell Julia	17	Harrison Mattie
18	Joyner Laura	18	Haskins Lossie
19	Taylor Laura	19	Hines George
20	Ford Leah	20	James Randall

	1934 continued		1935 continued		
21	Blackwell	Lori W.	21	Kent	Jocelyn
22	Eatmon	Loussianna	22	Lassiter	Charles
23	Jones	Lucille (Peterson)	23	McMillion	Effie
24	Moore	Lula M. (Foster)	24	Neal	Jesse
25	Morrison	Margaret	25	Page	William
26	Battle	Margaret (Thompson)	26	Parker	James
27	Lucas	Margaret (Wright)	27	Pottier	Ruthan
28	Hinnant	Matthew	28	Sheridery	Sarah
29	Darring	Mattie	29	Swennie	Grace
30	Taylor	Mammie	30	Thomas	Leroy
31	Harris	Nathan	31	Vick	Montie
32	Harrison	Ojetta	32	Williams	John
33	Coley	Pauline	33	Williams	Sadie
34	Locus	Robert			
35	Sheridan	Robert			
36	Savage	Rosemeyer			
37	Taylor	Sarah			
38	Armstrong	Sudie M.			
39	Green	Vera L.			
40	Artis	Virginia (Reid)			
41	Grisson	Vivian			
42	Hines	William			
43	Harris	Ida Lee			
44					
45					
46					
47					
	1936		1937		
1	Barnes	Ester	1	Artis	Lucy D.
2	Barnes	Pennie	2	Battle	Arthur
3	Barnes	Margaret	3	Carter	Primrose
4	Best	Bettie	4	Crooms	Doris
5	Best	Mary	5	Dew	E. Estelle
6	Bowens	Beulah	6	Ennis	Earl E.
7	Bryant	Inez	7	Ennis	Hennie
8	Crawford	Vertice	8	Fitts	M. Howard
9	Dudley	Leora	9	Futrell	Charles
10	Dye	Janice	10	Hardy	Celesta
11	Freeman	Julius	11	Harrison	Jessie
12	Hart	William	12	Hines	Alvis A.
13	Howell	Ethel	13	Hooker	Montez C.
14	Ingram	Louise	14	Howell	William H.
15	Jones	Alice	15	James	Charles
16	Jones	Rae Miller	16	Johnson	Evelyn B.
17	Liles	Samuel	17	Jordan	Willard
18	Mincey	Mildred	18	Joyner	Catherine

1940 continued		1941 continued	
23	Kittrell Charles	23	Sutton Mable E. (Williams)
24	Lassiter Ruby	24	Williams Addie Mae
25	McCray Wilford	25	Williams Mary E.
26	McNair Magdelene	26	Woodard Annie Lee
27	Mincey John	27	Wright Cora Lee (Keaton)
28	Monroe Millicent (Harvey)		
29	Murphy John		
30	Potts William		
31	Powell Vanilla		
32	Sheridan William		
33	Simmons Levi		
34	Tabron Donald		
35	Toney Sarah		
36	Williams Weldon		
37	Whitehead Gertude		
38	Woodard Clarence		
1942		1943	
1	Barnes Jesse F.	1	Blackston Hilda
2	Best Gladys	2	Farmer Matilda
3	Clark Elaine	3	Floyd Matteele (Robinson)
4	Dancey Lovie (Tabron)	4	Haskins Delores
5	Debose Lois	5	Parks Helen G
6	Edwards Raymond	6	Royall LaForest
7	Farmer Zymena	7	Sellers Willie
8	Ford Harvey Gray	8	Thomas Louis Jr.
9	Hayes Maurice	9	Washington James
10	Jones Annie M.	10	Winstead Mattie C.
11	Jones Noel B.		
12	Marshall Hattie		
13	Melton Virginia		
14	Mewborn Cora (Purefoy)		
15	Mewborn Lethia M.		
16	Mincey James		
17	Peacock Jual D.		
18	Pittman Lucy		
19	Robinson Parthenia (Burrell)		
20	Robinson Reatha		
21	Sanders Otto		
22	Stephens Estelle		
23	Swinson Jessie Gray (Steverson)		
24	Thompson Elwon		
25	Tillery Elnora		
26	Townsend Christine		
27	Whitehead Mable (Parks)		
28	Winley Annie Margaret		
29	Winlew Mary F.		

1946		1947	
1 Best	Rematha	1 Barnes	Beatrice
2 Bowens	H. Curtis	2 Barnes	Edna Earle
3 Brodie	Mary E.	3 Barnes	Elroy
4 Bryant	Pattie B.	4 Barnes	James
5 Carter	Eva E.	5 Barnes	Jesse
6 Clark	Geraldine	6 Barnes	Ned
7 Colay	Eva E.	7 Barnes	Nora
8 Darden	Mamie	8 Barnes	Oscar
9 Delaney	Joyce	9 Barnes	Vernestine
10 Freeman	John C.	10 Best	Rudolph
11 Freeman	Patricia Eunice	11 Bridgers	Clarence
12 Gay	Annie M.	12 Carter	Nora A.
13 Hall	Delores	13 Cobb	Bertha
14 Harris	Pauline	14 Cooper	Lucille
15 Hill	Benjamin F.	15 Cooper	Mary
16 Hines	Bernice	16 Dawson	Thomas
17 Hoskins	Mary (Massey)	17 Ellis	James
18 Jackson	Louise	18 Ellis	Leroy
19 Jackson	Rupeat	19 Floyd	Hattie
20 James	Asilee	20 Freeman	Ruby
21 Jones	Hubert L.	21 Gaskins	Georgia
22 Joyner	Donnie	22 Hodges	Nathaniel
23 Moore	Edgar L.	23 Hoskins	Nebraska
24 Mruphy	Laura M.	24 Jackson	Margaret
25 Parker	Annie	25 Jenkins	Wade
26 Pate	Oscar Lee	26 Jones	Rosa L.
27 Reid	Bertha	27 Jones	Virginia
28 Reynolds	Doroithine	28 Knight	Nancy D.
29 Richardson	Sudie	29 Lassiter	Harvey
30 Ruffin	Julia (Andrawa)	30 Lindsey	John
31 Spells	Katherine	31 Melton	William
32 Spivey	Glenda V. (Middleton)	32 McIntosh	Hattie
33 Thomas	Van J. (Williams)	33 McNeil	Lester
34 Townsend	Minnie R.	34 Newborn	Annie
35 Ward	Virginia	35 Nicholson	William
36 Weaver	Doris	36 Parker	Beatrice
37 Williams	Lula M.	37 Parker	Delores
38 Worthy	Pearlie	38 Parker	Joseph
		39 Peacock	Thomas
		40 Pleasant	Vermel
		41 Reeves	James
		42 Stephen	Walter
		43 Speight	Margaret
		44 Sutton	Bruce
		45 Swinney	George

1948 continued		1949 continued	
30	Nicholson James Jr.	30	Holiday Joseph R.
31	Pender Ozie Lee (Hobbs)	31	Hoskins Jasper H.
32	Plater Charles E.	32	Howell Charles E.
33	Reid Leotis	33	Jenkins Fred D.
34	Smith Doris V.	34	Jenkins Robert G.
35	Snow Christine	35	Jones Elroy
36	Spivey James Jr.	36	Jones Joseph
37	Stokes Annie M. (Joyner)	37	Little Flora N.
38	Williams Dazzenne	38	Moore Sarah K.
39	Williams William T.	39	Murphy Addie L.
40	Wimberly Trumiller (Ramseur)	40	Parker Louise
41	Winstead Daisy Hilda	41	Payne Roas Lee
42	Woodard Commillos	42	Reid Eula Mae
43	Woodard Helen G.	43	Reid Margaret L. (Banner)
		44	Roberts Charles G.
		45	Robinson Bernice
		46	Robinson Ivory
		47	Robinson Rosa H.
		48	Robinson Marjorie (Moore)
		49	Rountree Josh
		50	Rountree Moses
		51	Rountree Fannie D.
		52	Rountree Rosa Mae
		53	Ruffin Christine
		54	Short William R.
		55	Simms James G.
		56	Smith Vera E.
		57	Sutton Roas B.
		58	Tabron Amos
		59	Ward John Jr.
		60	Williams Doris D.
		61	Williams Robert
		62	Wood Fred Jr.
		63	Woodard Annie R.
		64	Zachary Earl
1950		1951	
1	Anderson Ethel	1	Anderson Maureen Lois (Brown)
2	Baines Milton	2	Atkinson Ara M.
3	Barnes Leonard	3	Barnes Doris D.
4	Barnes Lonnie	4	Battle Willie Jr.
5	Barnes Margaret	5	Best Eddie E.
6	Battle Hilda	6	Best Geneva V.
7	Boykin Rudolph	7	Blount Mary Lee
8	Bryant Paul	8	Bowens Emma Lee

1950 continued			1951 continued		
9	Carr	Willie Jr.	9	Brodie	William E.
10	Carter	William	10	Bryant	Jean W.
11	Clark	Offie	11	Carr	Maxine D.
12	Cobb	Mildred	12	Carter	Sylvia D.
13	Cooper	Alice	13	Coley	Dardress (Jones)
14	Cotton	John	14	Dancey	Leo
15	Darden	Mildred	15	Darden	Harold C.
16	Delaney	James	16	Davis	Richard L.
17	Dew	Ortheneus	17	Davis	Sudie Mae
18	Dew	James	18	Dew	Beatrice
19	Dew	Dorothy E.	19	Dixon	Rhere A.
20	Dew	Katoria	20	Dudley	Robert L.
21			21	Farmer	Bea Esther
22	Edwards	Willa	22	Farmer	John T.
23	Farmer	William	23	Freeman	Lillian B.
24	Farmer	Gevlean	24	Floyd	Charles
25	Foster	Alice M.	25	Ford	William E.
26	Gay	Joseph	26	Goodman	Dorothy L. (Dunning)
27	Hargrove	Mae B	27	Goodman	Isaiah
28	Harris	Johnnie M.	28	Hagans	Thelma G.
29	Haskins	Gloria	29	Herring	Ada Inell
30	Hillard	Eddie	30	High	Artelia V.
31	Hill	Vivian	31	Hinnant	Bessie
32	Hyman	Doris	32	Hobbs	Elizabeth
33	Jackson	Theo	33	Holiday	Jimmie L.
34	James	Herman	34	Holmes	Lillie M.
35	Knight	Joseph	35	Hoskins	Dorothy M.
36	May	Karerda	36	Hyman	Harry
37	McCowan	Bessie	37	Kirby	Ellaworth (Turner)
38	McKeithan	Leander	38	Parker	David L.
39	McNeil	Georgia	39	Rountree	Thelma G.
40	McPhail	Clarence	40	Simon	Henry L.
41	McPhail	Jesse Jr.	41	Sherrod	Sue Elsie
42	Melton	Hildagarde	42	Smith	David L.
43	Mitchell	Edna	43	Thomas	Sudie Mae
44	Moore	Georgia	44	Wilson	Colonia Deloris
45	Moore	Mary Blaise	45	Woodard	Fannie M.
46	Parker	Rosetta	46	Zeigler	Minnie Mae
47	Pender	James			
48	Pender	Irene			
49	Pender	Luvenia			
50	Purdie	Bernice			
51	Reeves	Jessie L.			
52	Sauls	Queen E.			
53	Speight	Clyde			

1952 continued		1953 continued	
28	Gayhead Dorothy Lee	28	Harper Curtis
29	Gilchrist Bella M.	29	Harris John
30	Hagans Vera Lee	30	Harris Vandehlia
31	Hardy Leroy	31	Henderson Hattie (Ellis)
32	Harris Benjamin A. Jr	32	Hooper Lula
33	Harris Raymond Devon	33	Hoskins Eugene
34	Hart Ruth Shelton	34	Hunter Joseph
35	Henderson Roderick Cas	35	Jackson Dorothy
36	Hines Louise E.	36	Joyner Lenise
37	James Delores	37	Lancaster Bessie
38	James Mary Elizabeth	38	Leake George
39	Little George Henry	39	Maye Johnnie
40	McDonald Delphina Rose	40	Moore Johnny
41	McNeil Daisy Inez	41	Murray Clyde
42	McNeil Edna Jean	42	Parker Carlisle
43	McNeil Herman	43	Pender Oscar
44	McPhail Milton C.	44	Poole Marvin
45	Moore Annie Sobrina	45	Purdie Wilbert
46	Murphy Charlie G.	46	Reid Hazel (Dixon)
47	Murray Kenneth W.	47	Robinson Ella
48	Nelson Daisy Mae	48	Robinson Stella
49	Patrick Dorothy Mae	49	Scott Charles
50	Peppers Helen Jean	50	Short Elizabeth
51	Pitt Bernice J.	51	Smith Esther
52	Reid Edith Evangeline	52	Smith David
53	Reynolds Mamie B.	53	Smith Jason
54	Robinson Hiawatha	54	Stokes Donnie
55	Robinson Nathaniel	55	Williams Jesse
56	Rogers Walter	56	Woodard William
57	Rountree Charles	57	Wright Margaret
58	Rountree Rosa Lee		
59	Sewell Marian		
60	Sharpe Mattie R.		
61	Sherrod Leonard P. Jr		
62	Simmons Lettie		
63	Simms Trumiller B.		
64	Swinson Soisetta		
65	Swinson Willis Lee		
66	Taylor Majorie Faye		
67	Turner Fannie Mae		
68	Walker Arnold Geo, Jr		
69	Ward Annie Doris		
70	Ward Elosie		
71	Williams Helen Romaine		
72	Woodard Mary E.		
73	Worsley John Edward		

1952 continued				
74	Worsley	Moses		
75	Wynn	Jean Deveria		
1954		1955		
1	Applewhite	Annie D.	1 Applewhite	John Iva
2	Atkins	Howard H.	2 Artis	Gene Ray
3	Barnes	Cleveland	3 Autry	Timothy Joseph
4	Barnes	Milton	4 Barnes	John Howard
5	Barnes	William L.	5 Barnes	Pearlie Mae
6	Berry	Johnsie N.	6 Barnes	Vance Moore
7	Bostic	John L.	7 Bennett	Elnora Worsley
8	Bowens	Bessie L.	8 Bell	Amos Paul
9	Bowens	Thomas Jr.	9 Best	Eddie
10	Brock	Roy J.	10 Blue	Yvonne
11	Brodie	Robert E.	11 Bonner	Claude Jr.
12	Bynum	Joseph F.	12 Brown	Selma Elise
13	Bynum	Marjorie R.	13 Buchanan	James Ralph
14	Carter	Levi D.	14 Burch	Robert Lee
15	Cotton	Geneva E.	15 Cannon	Clara Blondale
16	Cox	Louise	16 Daniels	James William
17	Davis	Mary M.	17 Davis	Edna Earlene
18	Davis	Robert L.	18 Davis	Eula Jane
19	Deans	Delores C.	19 Davis	Inez Elizabeth
20	Dillard	Mary B.	20 Davis	Leonard
21	Edwards	Columbus	21 Delaney	Freddie Oliver
22	Edwards	Dorethea S.	22 Dillard	Bessie Mae
23	Everette	Mary F.	23 Evans	Leroy
24	Fisher	Leabert	24 Farmer	Charles
25	Ford	Thomas G. Jr.	25 Fields	Jean Ernestine
26	Gibson	Walter H. Jr.	26 Forbes	James Thomas
27	Goodman	Eddie Jr.	27 Greene	Helen Louise
28	Hagans	Geraldine	28 Greenfield	Thelma Todd
29	Hagans	Lonnie Jr.	29 Hagans	Minnie Jean
30	Hamond	William H. Jr.	30 Harris	Geraldine
31	Harrison	James L.	31 Hinnant	Donnell
32	Hines	Leora	32 Hinnant	Stanley Ray
33	Hinnant	Ella Ruth	33 Hodges	Doris Wilhemena
34	Hinnant	Hobbie L.	34 Howard	Fannie Mae
35	Hodges	Barbara S.	35 Hyman	Frederick Wood
36	Holmes	Annie J.	36 Jackson	Albert Seymore
37	Hoskins	Bernice	37 Johnson	Pete
38	Jenkins	Ruby J.	38 Knight	Minnie Ruth
39	Johnson	Argera L.	39 Ladson	Charlie Jr.

1956 continued		1957 continued	
11	Bynum Majorie Beverly	11	Brunson Frank
12	Clark William Thomas	12	Bynum Catherine
13	Cotton Mary Elizabeth	13	Collins Josephine G.
14	Cox Nathaniel	14	Cooper Betty Joyce
15	Currie Helen Adell	15	Cooper Ljllie Beatrice
16	Dew James Douglas	16	Corbett Sterling
17	Edwards Elizabeth	17	Curby Helen Ruth
18	Ellis Bettie Lee Elizabeth	18	Davis William Bayard Jr.
19	Ellis Joseph Franklin	19	Deans Walter Thomas Jr.
20	Freeman Henry Alexander	20	Dew Robert Eugene
21	Gaylord Barbara Jean	21	Dickerson Earline
22	Gilchrist Genevieve Ruth	22	Dillard Henry Jr.
23	Greenfield Virginia	23	Evans Edward Leon
24	Batts Charles Edward	24	Farmer Annie Doris
25	Guinn Kathleen	25	Farmer Roosevelt Anthony
26	Hagans Hattie	26	Ferguson John Thomas
27	Hargett Charles Milton	27	Fisher Leroy Stanley II
28	Harris Catherine	28	Gaskins Beverly
29	Harris Geraldine	29	Glasper Dora Lee
30	Harris Mary Louise	30	Green Sarah Frances
31	Harris Nathaniel	31	Hagans Grace Gerald
32	Hodges Ernestine	32	Hagans Jean
33	Hodges Joyce Marie	33	Hagans Lua Mae
34	Hoskins Geraldine	34	Hall Grace
35	Johnson Joseph E.	35	Handy Nellie Gray
36	Johnson Ophelia	36	Hawkins Dorothy Darphine
37	King Julia Mae Claudette	37	Hines Carl W. Jr.
38	May Shirley Lee	38	Hobbs Joyce Gay
39	McDougald Haywood Lee	39	Holiday Jean Anderson
40	McNeil William Bejamin	40	Howard Sylvester Jr.
41	Webb Frederick	41	Kirk Alton Ray
42	Murray George Edward	42	Little Dorothy Mae
43	Parker William Thomas	43	McNeil Gwendolyn Louise
44	Pender James Douglas	44	Murphy Robert
45	Pender Harry Wallace	45	Pate Dorothy Ann
46	Petway Carlton Howard	46	Peacock Winifred Gail
47	Reid Barbara Ann	47	Powell Barbara Jean
48	Rountree Carrie Mae	48	Powell William Thomas
49	Scott Ruby Lee	49	Reid Patrinella
50	Simon Delores	50	Richardson James
51	Smith Aggie Nora	51	Rountree Doris
52	Speight Joe Louis	52	Ruffin Pearl
53	Spells Juanita	53	Sherrod Ernest Earl
54	Stancil Nesby	54	Simmons Thomas Odell
55	Wall James Earl	55	Speight Betty Lou
56	Ward Isaiah	56	Speight Remonia

1958 continued			1959 continued		
26	Dew	Eva	26	Dingle	Quentine
27	Dickerson	Floyd	27	Dupree	Majorie
28	Ebron	Edna Ray	28	Ellis	Ladurose
29	Edwards	Grace Earline	29	Farmer	Barbara Ann
30	Edwards	Romaine	30	Farmer	Geroge Garnell
31	Fox	Ada Ruth	31	Greene	Willie Mae
32	Freeman	Bobby Earl	32	Hall	Johnny L
33	Giles	Everlene	33	Harris	Delores
34	Graham	Joseph	34	Handy	Jimmy Tyrone
35	Graham	Josephine	35	Hines	Claudette
36	Hagans	Tommy Jr.	36	Hines	Marva Jean
37	Hardy	Walter Thomas	37	Hines	Millie
38	Harris	James Randolph	38	Hinnant	Christine
39	Hoskins	Bobby Ray	39	Hobbs	Rudolph Valentino
40	Jenkins	Ray Willie	40	Holmes	Joe Lee Jr.
41	Jenkins	Sellers James	41	Hopkins	Irene Sandra
42	Johnson	William Michael	42	Howell	Dorothy Jean
43	Hicks	Annie Doris	43	Jenkins	Geroge Jr.
44	Jones	Esther Mae	44	Jenkins	Robert Jr.
45	Lassiter	Issac Thomas	45	Jenkins	Rudolph
46	Lucas	Betty Starr	46	Jordan	Elizabeth
47	McIntosh	Timothy	47	Joyner	Morris Reid
48	McPhail	Minora Vivian	48	Kirk	Charles D.
49	McPhail	Nathaniel Henderson	49	Knight	Arthur Ray
50	Merritt	Calvin James	50	Knight	Bobby James
51	Murphy	Lovelace	51	Knight	Annie Doris
52	Murphy	Raymond Archie Jr.	52	Little	Minnie Ruth
53	Murray	Fitzgerald	53	Lucas	John D.
54	Parker	James Tensley	54	Maye	Delores
55	Peppers	Martha Ann	55	McCoy	Eddie Jr.
56	Pettiford	Rematha	56	McDonald	Shirlene E.
57	Powell	Shirley Mae	57	McIntosh	Naomi
58	Randolph	Bettie Lou	58	Moore	Geraldine
59	Reid	Lottie Romaine	59	Morgan	Carlillie
60	Robinson	Annie Elizabeth	60	Moultrie	Walda Bernetta
61	Robinson	Hosea Isaiah	61	Murray	Boyd Reynolds
62	Robinson	James Thomas	62	Neal	Janet Leatrice
63	Rountree	Andrew Jr.	63	Newkirk	Shirley Mae
64	Rountree	Nellie Blanche	64	Outlaw	James Frederick
65	Rowe	Dillard Eugene	65	Parker	Ruby Thelma
66	Ryams	Patricia	66	Pugh	Franklin Delano
67	Sharpe	Ruteena	67	Reid	Paul W.
68	Smith	Gilbert Lee	68	Reid	Patricia
69	Speight	Carrie Mae	69	Rountree	Joyce Patricia
70	Speight	Gwendolyn Ruth	70	Sampson	Carlton
71	Spells	Joyce Gray	71	Sanders	Gradie Earl

1960 continued			1961 continued		
21	Dew	Emma	21	Cox	Larry
22	Dupree	Euquiller	22	Currie	Nathaniel Earl
23	Elliott	Vernell	23	Davis	Carl
24	Ellis	Jennie	24	Dawes	Chester
25	Ellis	Sylvester	25	Dennis	Romaine
26	Farmer	Grace	26	Dew	Brinda Joyce
27	Fitch	Jerry	27	Dew	Geraldine
28	Ford	Midred	28	Dixon	John Ezra II
29	Foster	Barbara	29	Dublin	Raymond
30	Gay	Edgar Jr.	30	Edwards	Helen
31	Goodman	Yvonne	31	Faison	James Arthur
32	Greenfield	Walter	32	Faison	Joyce Ann
33	Hall	Barbara	33	Farmer	Delores E.
34	Harris	Mary	34	Farmer	William E.
35	Haskins	Annie	35	Filmore	Elmer L. Jr.
36	Hicks	Barbara	36	Forte	Jesse L. Jr.
37	Hines	Brenda	37	Forte	Lindley A.
38	Hinnant	Mettie	38	Greenfield	David N.
39	Hodges	Daniel	39	Guess	Jimmie L.
40	Hoskins	Harry	40	Hall	Bobbie Jean
41	Howard	Margaret	41	Hall	Robert L.
42	Johnson	Lazarus	42	Hall	Sandra G.
43	Joyner	Howard	43	Hannah	William Davis
44	King	Trevynne	44	Harris	Betty J.
45	Knight	Willie	45	Harris	John M.
46	Little	Frances	46	Haskins	Dianne E.
47	Maye	Helen	47	Heath	Bobby C.
48	McCall	James	48	Hill	Esther
49	McCall	Lemi	49	Hines	Edgar L.
50	McPhail	Annie	50	Hinnant	Geraldine
51	Mitchell	Richard	51	Hobbs	James D.
52	Murphy	Charles	52	Hobbs	William D.
53	Murphy	James	53	Hodges	Bettie J.
54	Newsome	Earline	54	Holmes	Sherlock
55	Norfleet	Betty	55	Hoskins	Sylvester Jr.
56	Pender	Joan	56	Ingram	Carol N.
57	Powell	Betty	57	Isler	Doris
58	Powell	Jesse	58	James	Clyde
59	Purdie	Barbara	59	Johnson	Trumilla
60	Reid	Willie Jr.	60	Jones	Jean
61	Robinson	Margaret	61	Joyner	Dois R.
62	Rountree	James	62	Joyner	Douglas
63	Rountree	Rosetta	63	Joyner	Mary F.
64	Rowe	Annie	64	Joyner	Mattie P.
65	Ruffin	Edna	65	Joyner	William H.
66	Sellers	Sedalia	66	Locus	James W.

1960 continued		1961 continued	
67	Sherwood Doris	67	Lofton Dorothy J.
68	Short Delores	68	Lovett Norman
69	Singletary Mary	69	May Myrtle D.
70	Smith Esse	70	Martin Thaddeus P. III
71	Smith Johnny	71	McCoy James E.
72	Speight Carlos	72	McCoy Barbara Jean
73	Spells Ermadine	73	McCoy Betty J.
74	Stewart Emelia	74	McCray Marcellus
75	Taylor Essie	75	McNeill Joseph Perry
76	Thompson Franklin	76	Melton Barbara Ann
77	Wallace Sandra	77	Moore Delores N.
78	Walston Mary	78	Moore Wade Jr.
79	Walston Mary	79	Neal Lewis R.
80	Wheeler Mary	80	Newsome Devella
81	White James	81	Newsome Lillian
82	Whitley Margaret	82	Parker William T.
83	Wilkins Willie	83	Payne Robert F.
84	Williams James	84	Peacock Vincent Gerard
85	Williams Jerry	85	Pitt Billy Ray
86	Williams Peggy	86	Pitt Richard N.
87	Williams Shirley	87	Purdie Yvonne E.
88	Woodard Annie	88	Reynolds Helen M.
89	Woodard Georgia	89	Richardson Horace T.
90	Woodard Gloria	90	Rowe Edith C.
91	Woodard Gloria	91	Ruffin Ralph
92	Woodard Jimmie	92	Ruffin Ralph
93	Woodard Ishman	93	Singletary Helen J.
94	Worsley Stoney	94	Smith Barbara
		95	Thompson Waddel
		96	Vines Ophelia
		97	Wall Daisy B.
		98	Ward Mary L.
		99	Weaver Charles E.
		100	Webb James E.
		101	White Barbara J.
		102	Wiley Mary E.
		103	Williams Alice J.
		104	Williams Clifton
		105	Williams Flora Carlene
		106	Williams Johnny Ray
		107	Williams Raymond W.
		108	Williams Vangeline D.
		109	Williams Ulysses Jr.
		110	Winstead Edna Gray
		111	Woodard Gelena
		112	Woodard Robert E.

1962		1963			
1	Adams	Lamberg	1	Artis	James E.
2	Armstrong	John S.	2	Bailey	Wallace Alton
3	Arrington	Hilda	3	Baines	Johnnie G.
4	Artis	Barbara J.	4	Baines	Shirley
5	Artis	Pauline O.	5	Barnes	Annie E.
6	Bailey	Jimmy Alton	6	Barnes	Evelyn
7	Baines	Henry D.	7	Barnes	Iris Neal
8	Banks	Charles O. Jr.	8	Barnes	Magdelene
9	Barbour	John D.	9	Barnes	Minnie Lee
10	Barnes	Bernice I.	10	Barnes	Minnie Ruth
11	Barnes	Eloise	11	Barnes	Minnie Vee
12	Barnes	Ernestine	12	Battle	Delores J.
13	Barnes	Leroy	13	Battle	Ralph B.
14	Barnes	Marjorie	14	Batts	Ruby J.
15	Barnes	Mildred Rosa L.	15	Best	Fannie Louise
16	Barnes	Robert A.	16	Best	Phyllis G.
17	Branch	Eloise	17	Blue	Don R.
18	Braswell	Julia Mae	18	Blue	Harry
19	Bridgers	Reathella	19	Bowens	Veronica C.
20	Buchanan	James T.	20	Boyd	Shirley
21	Bullock	Bernice I.	21	Boykin	Annie Doris
22	Bullock	Mary L.	22	Coleman	Linda M.
23	Burney	Jeannie G.	23	Coley	Dorothy A.
24	Bynum	Evangeline	24	Coley	Exum Z.
25	Bynum	James Norman	25	Cooper	Charles
26	Carter	Gloria J.	26	Cooper	Floyd J.
27	Christian	Jacqueline A.	27	Cooper	Gloria J.
28	Coble	Maurice P. Jr.	28	Cox	Bettie Janice
29	Cooper	Marjorie	29	Crosland	Grace A.
30	Cotton	Margaret L.	30	Davis	Carolyn
31	Darden	Roosevelt Jr.	31	Davis	Daniel C.
32	Dawson	Jessie L.	32	Davis	Gloria J.
33	Eatmon	Charles T.	33	Dew	Bessie O.
34	Edwards	Ernestine	34	Dixon	Levi C.
35	Evans	Dorothy M.	35	Ellis	Diane M.
36	Farmer	Ernestine	36	Ellis	Joyce F.
37	Farmer	Mary Elizabeth	37	Farmer	Charles J.
38	Fisher	Matthew	38	Ford	Helen J.
39	Ford	Alma R.	39	Ford	Mary R.
40	Ford	Robert L.	40	Fort	Janice M.
41	Goodman	James Jr.	41	Freeman	Charles
42	Hagans	Moral G.	42	Griffis	Constant J.
43	Hamm	James E.	43	Hagans	Barbara A.
44	Harrington	Mary Hester	44	Hagans	Carolyn
45	Harris	Jeannie L.	45	Hall	Betty A.

	1962 continued		1963 continued		
46	High	Beatrice	46	Hall	Jo Anne
47	Hill	Dorothy L.	47	Hardy	Christine D.
48	Hines	Edwin H.	48	Haskins	Nathan P.
49	Hines	William D.	49	Haskins	Nora A.
50	Holley	Doris P.	50	Hill	Lovett L.
51	Hoskins	Joseph A.	51	Hilliard	Donnie R.
52	Howard	Norma J.	52	Hines	Lorraine
53	Hunter	Wilma C.	53	Hines	Mildred M.
54	Jackson	Jo Ann	54	Hinnant	Patricia
55	James	Vivian D.	55	Hobbs	Mary J.
56	Joyner	Bettie J.	56	Hodges	Ollie R.
57	Little	Lessie L.	57	Holmes	Edna G.
58	McClain	Faye A.	58	Hoskins	Lula M.
59	McCoy	Joe Jr.	59	Hunter	Gerald D.
60	McCrimmon	Alexander	60	Hunter	Thelma B.
61	Mciver	Mary	61	Hyman	Georgia A.
62	McKeithen	Lula Marie	62	Jenkins	Gladys M.
63	McNeil	Jo Ann	63	Johnson	Bernice
64	McPhail	Braxton A.	64	Johnson	Johnnie G.
65	McPhail	Lee A.	65	Johnson	Levi C.
66	Merritt	Earl H.	66	Joyner	Bettie J.
67	Moore	Gladys I.	67	Joyner	Joan B.
68	Moore	John M. Jr.	68	Lovick	Jimmie
69	Moses	Delores	69	Lucas	Eugene T.
70	Murphy	Linwood G.	70	McClain	Daniel W. Jr.
71	Newton	Geraldine G.	71	Meeks	Anges N.
72	Parker	Geraldine	72	Melvin	Yvonne
73	Patterson	Silas	73	Merritt	Martha E.
74	Powell	Jasper L.	74	Miller	Sylvia E.
75	Reed	Marjorie	75	Morgan	Pauline
76	Richards	Stanford L.	76	Morgan	Petrolia
77	Riddley	Steven Bernard	77	Murphy	Ann S.
78	Rountree	Clarence E.	78	Newsome	Willie L.
79	Ruffin	Walter	79	Nicholson	Celestia
80	Sample	James D.	80	Pender	Orlando
81	Sanders	Earlest W.	81	Pitt	Peggy A.
82	Sharpe	Lonnie T.	82	Purdie	Lilly G.
83	Shaw	Brenda J.	83	Purdie	Hattie P.
84	Smith	Charlie J.	84	Reid	Ida L.
85	Smith	Robert	85	Richards	Crystal A.
86	Speight	Marvin L.	86	Rowe	Maggie L.
87	Spell	Joe Ann	87	Sharpe	James A.
88	Sturdifen	Odette	88	Sherrod	Edna E.
89	Suggs	Mae E.	89	Smith	Gwendolyn J.
90	Sutton	James B. Jr.	90	Speight	Milton L.

	1962 continued		1963 continued		
91	Tabron	Jimmie D.	91	Speight	Jo Ann
92	Thorne	Bettie L.	92	Spells	William C.
93	Ward	Alma R.	93	Spells	Helen I.
94	Webb	Beverly	94	Stewart	Shirley A.
95	Webb	Eula M.	95	Sturdifen	Shirley
96	White	Shirley A.	96	Taylor	Mary Estelle
97	Williams	Alice J.	97	Townsend	Charles
98	Williams	Barbara A.	98	Vick	Ernestine
99	Williams	Bertha	99	Vines	Lillie M. L.
100	Williams	Elnora	100	Wade	Robert B.
101	Williams	Fannie	101	Ward	Doris J.
102	Williams	Ruth E.	102	Ward	Doris L.
103	Wilson	Jesse Jr.	103	White	Billy R.
104	Woodard	Charlotte	104	White	Henry R.
105	Woodard	Delorice	105	Wiley	Edna R.
106	Woodard	Helen D.	106	Williams	Billy R.
107	Woodard	irene	107	Wimberly	John R.
			108	Winstead	Arlendia F.
			109	Woodard	Dorothy L.
			110	Woodard	Floyd Jr.
			111	Woodard	Guarnie
			112	Woodard	Herbert
			113	Woodard	Neona C.
			114	Wooten	Emanuel
	1964		1965		
1	Anderson	Betty J.	1	Alston	Katrina
2	Bailey	Roy L.	2	Anderson	Elsie J.
3	Baines	Shirley D.	3	Anderson	Hilda G.
4	Barnes	Anderson	4	Anderson	Joseph Jr.
5	Barnes	Delois	5	Armstrong	Richard L.
6	Barnes	Eddie N.	6	Arrington	Carolyn G.
7	Barnes	Joan D.	7	Artis	Cherry A.
8	Barnes	Juanita	8	Atkinson	Melvin
9	Barnes	Milton M.	9	Bailey	Annette
10	Barnes	Queen E.	10	Baldwin	Mary E.
11	Barnes	Ruby J.	11	Barnes	Alice R.
12	Bridgers	Grova L.	12	Barnes	Arnitta Delores
13	Brooks	Patricia M.	13	Barnes	Bernard
14	Brown	George Jr.	14	Barnes	Faye V.
15	Brown	Lillie M.	15	Barnes	Joan G.
16	Bullock	Joseph E.	16	Barnes	Willie
17	Bynum	Larry D.	17	Battle	Thomas L.
18	Bynum	Rudolph	18	Best	Rudolph
19	Christian	Vernon W.	19	Blackston	James A.
20	Coble	Paulette V.	20	Blackston	JoAnn

1964 continued		1965 continued		
21	Cox	Johnny A. Jr.	21 Blackston	Sandra L.
22	Crawford	Felece M.	22 Blackston	Shirley G.
23	Crawford	Florece M.	23 Brooks	Linda L.
24	Dancy	Monica C.	24 Brown	Collin Jr.
25	Davis	Carolyn	25 Brown	Mae K.
26	Dew	Elizabeth A.	26 Bryant	Patricia A.
27	Dickerson	Clyde D.	27 Buchanan	Janet
28	Dingle	Bessie M.	28 Butts	Bernard B.
29	Dublin	Gloria J.	29 Bynum	Dorothy J.
30	Eatmon	Mary A.	30 Bynum	Gwendolyn R.
31	Edmundson	Betty J.	31 Bynum	Jimmy L.
32	Edwards	Joyce A.	32 Bynum	Ruby J.
33	Ellis	Pattie Levon	33 Cannady	Amanda
34	Evans	Joyce L.	34 Carter	Calvin B.
35	Faison	David Jr.	35 Coble	Jo Anne
36	Farmer	Golden B.	36 Cooper	Archie L.
37	Fate	Jeannie G.	37 Cooper	Majorie
38	Fitch	Milton F. Jr.	38 Cooper	Ronald L.
39	Ford	Novella	39 Davis	Charles E.
40	Gay	Ella L.	40 Dawson	Hattie D.
41	Green	Janette F.	41 Dawson	Sallie
42	Guess	Barbara A.	42 Dew	Matthew L.
43	Hammonds	Hubert Jr.	43 Drake	JoAnne
44	Hargrove	Catherine E.	44 Dupree	Annie D.
45	Harrington	Jessie Pearl	45 Dupree	Mary M.
46	Harris	Archie G.	46 Edwards	Angela R.
47	Harris	Viola	47 Ellis	Barbara A.
48	Haskins	Melinda A.	48 Faison	Ethel Mae
49	Hawkins	Sheldon W.	49 Famer	Dorothy L.
50	Hill	Willie L.	50 Farmer	Roy L.
51	Hilliard	Joanne	51 Freeman	Beatrice J.
52	Hines	Willie L. Jr.	52 Goodman	Tyrone
53	Hockaday	Robert Jr.	53 Graham	Eva M.
54	Hodges	Samuel B.	54 Green	Eunice A.
55	Holiday	Barbara A.	55 Guess	Mary C.
56	Holmes	Carolyn	56 Hall	Bessie
57	Hopkins	Jason III	57 Hall	Savannah L.
58	Horton	Ernestine	58 Hall	William H.
59	Hoskins	Edith L.	59 Hardy	Jeannette E.
60	Howard	Barbara J.	60 Hargrove	Earnestine C.
61	Howard	Tinia Mae	61 Harris	Anthony W.
62	Hunt	Carolyn	62 Hester	Calvin H.
63	Jackson	James O.	63 Hicks	Barbara A.
64	Jackson	Leverne D.	64 Hines	Janet L.
65	Johnson	James E.	65 Hines	Naomi
66	Jones	Avis C.	66 Holt	Clejetter

	1964 continued			1965 continued		
67	Joyner	Gloria P.	67	Inman	Alan J.	
68	Ligons	Rander	68	Jackson	Helen J.	
69	Ligons	Raymond	69	Jackson	Joseph T.	
70	Little	William H.	70	James	Charles D.	
71	McConnie	Reta G. P.	71	Jenkins	Patricia E.	
72	McCoy	Annie Doris	72	Jones	Sandra J.	
73	McCoy	Louise	73	Kittrell	John S.	
74	McCoy	Ruby J.	74	Lewis	Roy C.	
75	McNeil	Algernon	75	Lucas	Bobby R.	
76	Mitchell	Edward R.	76	Lucas	Janet	
77	Neal	Willie F.	77	Lucas	Norma L.	
78	Newsome	James W.	78	McClain	Willie A.	
79	Newsome	Vivian A.	79	McCoy	Mitchell R.	
80	Owens	Yvonne	80	McCray	David W.	
81	Parker	Delois	81	McCrimmon	Ronald	
82	Pate	Oscar L. Jr.	82	McLaurin	Lacy J.	
83	Payne	Walter	83	Mitchell	George B.	
84	Penn	Mary L.	84	Moore	Bernard	
85	Perry	James N.	85	Moore	Gwendolyn L.	
86	Poole	Nathaniel	86	Morgan	Clinton Junior	
87	Powell	Margaret A.	87	Murrill	Robert L.	
88	Robbins	Elnora	88	Newsome	David J.	
89	Rogers	Luther Jr.	89	Newton	Eamestine	
90	Rose	Ermogene	90	Patterson	James D.	
91	Sanders	Betty L.	91	Pender	JoAnn S.	
92	Sharpe	Edna R.	92	Perry	Alma R.	
93	Simms	Harold A.	93	Phelps	Maxine	
94	Slaughter	Joan V.	94	Powell	James A.	
95	Spell	Geridine	95	Powell	Robert E.	
96	Thorne	Evon	96	Raynor	Gerald A.	
97	Vick	Christine	97	Reid	Brenda C.	
98	Vines	Rosa L.	98	Ried	Dianna	
99	Wade	William T.	99	Robbins	Evangeline	
100	Ward	Annie D.	100	Rose	Mary L.	
101	Webb	Emma D.	101	Rouse	Jimmy L.	
102	Wellington	Patricia D.	102	Rowe	Ada L.	
103	White	Douglas G.	103	Ruffin	Charles E.	
104	Williams	Carolyn F.	104	Scruggs	Cynthia L.	
105	Williams	Franklin	105	Sharpe	Haywood E.	
106	Williams	Mary C.	106	Shaw	Robert K.	
107	Wimberley	John R. Jr.	107	Sherrrod	Peggy J.	
108	Winstead	Selena D.	108	Simms	Douglas Jr.	
109	Woodard	Leroy	109	Speight	Earl E.	
110	Woodard	Ralph	110	Speight	Johnny Lee	
			111	Spells	Roy L.	
			112	Strayhorn	Billy James Jr.	

			1965 continued		
			113 Suggs	Tina M.	
			114 Summerville	James A.	
			115 Taylor	Jennifer	
			116 Taylor	Jo Anne	
			117 Tillery	Yvonne M.	
			118 Vick	William D.	
			119 Walls	Charlie R.	
			120 Ward	Daniel Jr.	
			121 Ward	Jimmie L.	
			122 Ward	Johnny L. Jr.	
			123 Ward	Mary L.	
			124 Weaver	Robert	
			125 Williams	Betty J.	
			126 Williams	Ivey R.	
			127 Williams	Shirley A.	
			128 Woodard	Johnny Jr.	
			129 Woodard	Gwendolyn Z.	
			130 Woodard	Helen G.	
			131 Woodard	Vernell C.	
			132 Woodard	Walter Jr.	
			133 Wright	Charles D.	
1966			1967		
1	Adams	Beverly	1	Allen	Gracie M.
2	Allen	Roselle	2	Anderson	Dianne
3	Anderson	Bobby	3	Applewhite	Patrice Jean
4	Armstrong	Diannah	4	Artis	Norman D.
5	Artis	Barbara	5	Atkinson	Rudolph
6	Bailey	Ann	6	Bailey	Carolyn
7	Baker	Jesse	7	Barnes	Esther M.
8	Barnes	Vance	8	Barnes	Harvey L.
9	Barnes	Charles	9	Barnes	Iris B.
10	Barnes	Dempsey	10	Barnes	Jacqueline
11	Barnes	Einora	11	Barnes	Melvin P.
12	Barnes	Estelle	12	Barnes	Minnie M.
13	Barnes	Leroy	13	Barnes	Nathan W.
14	Barnes	Mary	14	Barnes	Vance M. Jr.
15	Barnes	Ned	15	Batts	Jimmie L.
16	Barnes	Willie Mae	16	Bernard	Henry Jr.
17	Batts	Ernest	17	Best	Cynthia A.
18	Best	Junious	18	Best	Donnie H.
19	Best	Paul	19	Best	Earl T.
20	Blount	Lester	20	Best	Linwood
21	Boddie	Nancy	21	Blackston	Madaline C.

	1966 continued			1967 continued		
22	Brown	Jesse	22	Blount	Vernice	
23	Boykin	Calvin	23	Blue	Eric G.	
24	Braswell	Levi	24	Bobbitt	Dell M.	
25	Braswell	James	25	Boykin	Brenda C.	
26	Brooks	Harry	26	Braswell	James E.	
27	Brooks	Margaret	27	Braswell	Robert iii	
28	Brown	Patricia	28	Bridgers	Mary F.	
29	Bullock	Julia	29	Brooks	Helen J.	
30	Bullock	Milton	30	Brown	Fannie L.	
31	Bullock	Rose	31	Brown	Mary J.	
32	Bynum	Bobbie	32	Bullock	Douglas	
33	Christian	Charles	33	Bynum	Carolyn L.	
34	Coleman	Joyce	34	Bynum	Donald	
35	Cooper	Billy	35	Cobb	Jacqueline	
36	Cooper	Carolyn	36	Cooper	Gary E.	
37	Dew	Louise	37	Cotton	Gloria E.	
38	Dew	Margaret	38	Cox	Joyce A.	
39	Dew	Samuel	39	Creech	Rodger O. Jr.	
40	Dixon	Charles	40	Crosland	Patricia A.	
41	Eatmon	Allen	41	Danzy	Linda A.	
42	Ellis	Linda	42	Dew	Carolyn L.	
43	Faison	Greta	43	Eatmon	Lola K.	
44	Farmer	Nelson	44	Edmundson	Alma G.	
45	Farmer	Thomas	45	Ellis	Helen J.	
46	Farmer	Geraldine	46	Ellis	Shirley G.	
47	Farmer	Mary	47	Faison	Sonota G.	
48	Fleming	Gwendolyn	48	Fitch	Christina L.	
49	Ford	Carolyn	49	Ford	Randolph	
50	Fort	Dorothy	50	Foster	Brenda C.	
51	Gibson	Mary	51	Gardner	Linda D.	
52	Givens	Gloria Dean	52	Hall	Leander	
53	Grady	Milton	53	Hammonds	Brenda J.	
54	Hall	Maxine	54	Hamm	Doris E.	
55	Hammonds	Barbara	55	Haney	Rufus ill	
56	Harrison	Annie	56	Hardy	Carolyn B.	
57	Haskins	Angelyn	57	Hardy	Vernon T.	
58	Hill	Bettie	58	Harris	Linda R.	
59	Hill	David	59	Haskins	John Lee	
60	Hill	Gloria	60	Haskins	Robert III	
61	Hill	Jimmy	61	Henderson	Bradley	
62	Hill	Wallace	62	Herrington	Judia F.	
63	Hilliard	Carl	63	High	Doris E.	
64	Hilliard	Paul	64	Hill	Tommie M.	
65	Horton	Robert	65	Hinton	Marceline	
66	Howell	Gloria	66	Hodges	Erick L.	
67	Howell	Jimmy	67	Holley	Elnora L.	

1966 continued			1967 continued		
68	Johnson	Helen	68	Holt	Carther P.
69	Kearney	Clyde	69	Hopkins	Joseph L. R.
70	Kent	Doria	70	Hopkins	Tommy L.
71	Knight	Lillian	71	Hoskins	Velma A.
72	Knight	Particia	72	Howard	Jefferson
73	Lane	Carlton	73	Howell	Alfonza
74	McCray	Paulette	74	Isler	Patricia G.
75	McCrimmon	Gail	75	Isler	Willie E.
76	Mincey	Barbara	76	Jenkins	Dianne
77	Murrill	Geraldine	77	Jones	Luther E.
78	Newton	Emma	78	Jones	Margaret A.
79	Nicholson	Marilyn	79	Kent	Elbert W. Jr.
80	Patterson	Frances	80	Kirk	Cederic
81	Payne	Hughey	81	Langston	Al
82	Pender	Gloria	82	Lucas	John R.
83	Peppers	Wallace	83	Lucas	Ronnie E.
84	Pettiford	Marllan	84	Lucas	Samuel T.
85	Pope	Charsena	85	McClain	Preston
86	Reeves	Gwyndia	86	McCormick	James A.
87	Reid	Mary	87	McCormick	John W.
88	Reid	Richard	88	McCoy	Barbara A.
89	Rhodes	Thelma	89	McLaurin	Elizabeth D.
90	Roberts	Bobby	90	Merritt	Audry L.
91	Robinson	Diann	91	Mitchell	Paulette
92	Ross	Ronald	92	Moore	James L.
93	Ruffin	Joe	93	Norwood	Eddie D.
94	Ryams	Joan	94	Oates	Renee
95	Simms	Brenda	95	Outlaw	Leah F.
96	Shade	Kenneth	96	Parker	Cary
97	Slaughter	Rickie	97	Parker	Levi Jr.
98	Speight	Charlie	98	Parker	Rosa L.
99	Speight	Donald	99	Perry	Dorothy A.
100	Spells	Vernell	100	Pope	Gloria J.
101	Stephens	Glenda	101	Pope	James E.
102	Stevens	Vera	102	Purefoy	Hattie L.
103	Stevens	William	103	Raynor	Patricia A.
104	Stewart	Constance	104	Raynor	Vickie D.
105	Stewart	Jimmie	105	Reid	Evann G.
106	Sutton	William	106	Reid	Margaret L.
107	Swinson	Betty	107	Reid	Sandra Q.
108	Swinson	Isear	108	Ross	Audrey M.
109	Underwood	Larry	109	Rountree	Jo Ann
110	Vick	Ethel	110	Rowe	Gladys M.
111	Vines	Sam	111	Ruffin	Jo Ann
112	Walker	Anderson	112	Sauls	Charlie H.
113	Walker	Milton	113	Sharp	Shirley M.

	1966 continued			1967 continued		
114	Walston	Otis	114	Shilo	Angela J.	
115	Ward	Doris	115	Simmons	Peggy L.	
116	Ward	James	116	Simms	Howard G.	
117	Ward	Josephine	117	Simms	Jake M.	
118	Watson	Brenda	118	Simms	Sargent Jr.	
119	Wellington	Jacqueline	119	Smith	Eugene	
120	White	Charles	120	Smith	Katie E.	
121	Whitehead	Janice	121	Speight	Allen F.	
122	Wilder	Roger	122	Speight	Amos R.	
123	Williams	Alice	123	Speight	Evon	
124	Williams	Catherine	124	Speight	Ruth D.	
125	Williams	Glenwood	125	Spell	Charlie G.	
126	Williams	James	126	Spells	Linwood	
127	Williams	Linda	127	Stevens	Patricia A.	
128	Williams	Raymond	128	Suggs	George R.	
129	Williams	Wiley Jr.	129	Suggs	Joan D.	
130	Wimberly	Patricia	130	Sutton	Bruce Jr.	
131	Woodard	Charles	131	Swimson	Bettie J.	
132	Woodard	James	132	Thomas	Willie T.	
133	Worrell	Randolph	133	Thorne	Joyce A.	
134	Wright	Freddie	134	Vines	Sam Jr.	
135	Wright	James	135	Walker	Anderson Jr.	
			136	Walston	Elsie R.	
			137	Ward	Pearline	
			138	Webb	Edna E.	
			139	Webb	Gena Gray	
			140	Webb	Willie R.	
			141	Wellington	Luther	
			142	Wellington	Carl Anthony	
			143	Whitley	Estherine	
			144	Wiley	Jay L.	
			145	Williams	Betty D.	
			146	Williams	James T.	
			147	Williams	Joyce L.	
			148	Williams	Linda B.	
			149	Williams	Sheila G.	
			150	Woodard	Peggy	
			151	Woodard	Vanzell	
			152	Wright	Delores	
			153	Young	Preston	
				Summer Graduates 1967		
			1	Baily	Samuel E.	
			2	Banks	Walter L.	
			3	Barnes	James E.	
			4	Dawson	Benjamin F.	
			5	Evans	Christopher	

			Summer Graduates 1967 continued	
			6 Hinnant	Anthony L.
			7 Pettiford	Wilbert W.
			8 Richardson	Vincent
			9 Sanders	Thomas B.
			10 Ward	Preston L.
	1968			1969
1	Anderson	Doris J.	1 Allen	Patricia A.
2	Anderson	Raymond B.	2 Anderson	Christopher
3	Artis	Cathryn T. A.	3 Anderson	Doborah
4	Artis	Larry D.	4 Anderson	Milton E.
5	Atkinson	Raymond M.	5 Applewhite	Bobby G.
6	Bailey	Roger III	6 Applewhite	Raymond
7	Barnes	Brenda	7 Armstrong	Eula P.
8	Barnes	Domaris	8 Armstrong	Robert D.
9	Barnes	Edna B.	9 Arringron	Jerry
10	Barnes	Elroy	10 Artis	James C.
11	Barnes	Gary C.	11 Artis	Rougina
12	Barnes	Jesse L.	12 Artis	Virginia D.
13	Barnes	Vickie D.	13 Atkinson	Lois A.
14	Barnes	Welton	14 Atkins	Finch L
15	Batts	Brenda J.	15 Barham	Maggie P.
16	Batts	Jo Ann	16 Barnes	Allen L.
17	Bell	Donnel I.	17 Barnes	Benson N. Jr.
18	Best	William	18 Barnes	Edward B.
19	Bowser	William E.	19 Barnes	James
20	Boykin	Ray	20 Barnes	Jennie M.
21	Braswell	Dorethene	21 Barnes	Joyce
22	Braswell	Ellen V.	22 Barnes	Linda
23	Braswell	Emma I.	23 Barnes	Loretta L.
24	Brown	Bobby	24 Barnes	Susie A.
25	Brown	Brenda D.	25 Batts	Patricia A.
26	Brown	Robert Jr.	26 Best	William E.
27	Bullock	Levi H.	27 Best	Willie G.
28	Bunch	Emma N. G.	28 Bobbitt	Peggy A.
29	Bynum	Charles	29 Bowens	Hymn
30	Bynum	Kenneth R.	30 Braswell	Arland B.
31	Christian	Charlene R.	31 Brown	Artimus
32	Cooper	Larry D.	32 Brown	Daniel S. Jr.
33	Cooper	Nathaniel	33 Brownlee	Thomas H. Jr.
34	Cotton	Barbara S.	34 Bullock	Brenda Lee
35	Crosland	Fleming	35 Bynum	Brenda J.
36	Crummedy	Diann E.	36 Bynum	Carolyn
37	Davis	Sandra A.	37 Carr	Daisy Mae
38	Davis	Shirley J.	38 Carter	Otis Cecil
39	Davis	William A.	39 Coleman	Frederick D.

	1968 continued			1969 continued	
40	Dawson	Carolyn	40	Coleman	Frances D.
41	Dawson	Diann	41	Cox	Johnny R.
42	Dawson	Janice	42	Daniel	Pocahontas
43	Dixon	Barbara A.	43	Darden	Ernestine
44	Eatman	Clayton	44	Davis	Doretta
45	Ellis	Barbara L.	45	Evans	Donald R.
46	Ellis	Linda A.	46	Evans	Ruby L.
47	Evans	Clyde Y.	47	Farmer	Geraldine
48	Evans	Jackie Robinson	48	Farmer	Lillie R.
49	Faison	James E.	49	Farmer	Vanverian
50	Farmer	Eldene	50	Gaskins	Darnella
51	Farmer	Mary L.	51	Graham	Stella L.
52	Finch	Saundra	52	Gray	Annie J.
53	Foster	Linda D.	53	Hall	Alice G.
54	Hardy	Vicky L.	54	Hall	Shirley
55	Hargett	Harold	55	Hamm	Clifton A.
56	Harris	Harry B. Jr	56	Hardy	Gwendolyn A.
57	Harris	Levinda L.	57	Haskins	Patricia A.
58	Harrison	Joseph	58	Hawkins	Sharon A.
59	Harvey	Olive L.	59	Hobbs	George M.
60	Henderson	David S.	60	Hopkins	Anthony M.
61	Hicks	Walter	61	Hopkins	Glenda D.
62	Hicks	Katie	62	Horne	Dianne
63	High	Willie R.	63	Horne	Grace Y.
64	Hill	Diann	64	Horne	Particia J.
65	Hill	Janice M.	65	Hoskins	Clarence J.
66	Hill	Willie E.	66	Hoskins	Donald B.
67	Hinnant	Edgenora	67	Howard	Hattie M.
68	Hinton	Carnell	68	Hunter	Carletha
69	Holmes	Peggy A.	69	Hunter	Georgia B.
70	Hooks	Bobby L.	70	Jackson	Marshall
71	Horne	Delois	71	James	Ronnie
72	Howell	Douglas L.	72	Jenkins	Jacqueline D.
73	Isreal	Annie G.	73	Jones	Annette
74	Jackson	Robert F. Jr	74	Jones	Charles
75	James	Ronald R.	75	Jones	Charles H.
76	Jones	Evelyn C.	76	Jordan	Thurman L.
77	Joyner	Jerome	77	King	Cynthia
78	Joyner	Linda S.	78	King	Larry C.
79	King	Robert L. Jr	79	Knight	Dianne
80	Knight	Delores	80	Lofton	Lillian
81	Knight	JoAnn	81	Lucas	Ann
82	Lathan	Cynthia B.	82	Locus	Robert Jr.
83	Leach	Jesse L.	83	May	Hal T.
84	Lucas	Betty R.	84	McCoy	Donna L.

	1968 continued			1969 continued		
85	Lucas	Ruby A.	85	McLaurin	Lawrence D.	
86	Lucas	Gerald	86	McMillian	Michael	
87	May	Carl S.	87	McPhail	Antonia	
88	Mcintyre	Ada R.	88	Melvin	Barbara A.	
89	McPhail	Belinda	89	Mewborn	Cynthia G.	
90	Melton	Sonia R.	90	Mincey	Jimmie L.	
91	Mincey	Harold	91	Moody	Vanta J.	
92	Moore	Bernice	92	Moore	James D.	
93	Moore	James W.	93	Moore	Janice	
94	Newkirk	Clarise L.	94	Morgan	Joyce M.	
95	Parker	Fred Jr.	95	Newsome	Robert Lee	
96	Parker	Jessie Gray	96	Newton	Mary Christine	
97	Parker	Willie H.	97	Pate	Velma L.	
98	Payne	Lucille	98	Pender	James C.G.	
99	Pender	Coalter	99	Peppers	Rugina	
100	Petway	Donnie R.	100	Pettiford	Betty L.	
101	Pheips	James W.	101	Pettiford	Peggy A.Z.	
102	Pigford	Linda C.	102	Petway	James E.	
103	Price	Barbara	103	Phelps	Kenneth E.	
104	Price	Riddick	104	Phillips	James R.	
105	Reid	Helen J.	105	Pitt	Shirley L.	
106	Reid	Linda J.	106	Pope	Charles E.	
107	Reynolds	Izella	107	Reid	Rosa L.	
108	Rhodes	Herbert Jr.	108	Reid	Sheila W.	
109	Robbins	Van J.	109	Rice	Bobby R. C.	
110	Roberts	Eddie W.	110	Rice	Hazel D.	
111	Sanders	Arthur E.	111	Robinson	Patricia A.	
112	Scrivens	Bobby L.	112	Robinson	Patricia Ann	
113	Shipman	Alice D.	113	Rodgers	Dwight D.	
114	Simmons	Brenda J.	114	Rogers	Alice L.	
115	Simms	Mary D.	115	Rogers	Tillie M.	
116	Smith	Howard	116	Rose	Bettie R.	
117	Smith	Sallie R.	117	Ross	Rosa L.	
118	Stevens	Linwood E.	118	Rouse	Linda F.	
119	Sutton	Evonne	119	Sanders	Ronnie W.	
120	Sutton	Ruth C.	120	Scrivens	Mattie D.	
121	Tabron	Sandra R.	121	Shade	Bernadette A.	
122	Terrell	Rose	122	Sherrrod	Cheryl D.	
123	Thomas	Leon	123	Simms	Carlester	
124	Thomas	Ratcliff	124	Simms	Sharon	
125	Thompson	Evangeline	125	Simms	Preston D.	
126	Underwood	Ellen C.	126	Spell	Patricia A.	
127	Vick	Shirley	127	Stewart	Jesse Levi Jr.	
128	Vines	Carolyn A.	128	Summerville	Easter Cleo	
129	Vines	Dianne	129	Sutton	Elijah	
130	Walker	Ronald C.	130	Thompson	Claudia	

	1970		1970 continue		
1	Anderson	John E. Jr.	47	Fuller	Evangeline
2	Atkinson	Clarence E.	48	Fuller	Patricia A.
3	Bailey	Curtis L.	49	Gay	Ronald L.
4	Baines	Yvonne	50	Gray	Patricia D.
5	Barnes	Charles W.	51	Groome	Charles E.
6	Barnes	Donnie C.	52	Ham	Christopher C.
7	Barnes	Gloria J.	53	Ham	William E.
8	Barnes	Lorenzo W.	54	Hamm	Carolyn D.
9	Barnes	Marjorie	55	Harris	Burnette
10	Barnes	Richard L.	56	Harrison	Bennie
11	Barrett	Betty J.	57	Herring	Amos L. Jr.
12	Basemore	Verona F.	58	Herring	Carolyn A.
13	Battle	James B.	59	Herrington	Lula G.
14	Bell	Lorralne	60	Hill	Linda J.
15	Best	Evon	61	Hill	Dennis E.
16	Boddie	Joyce A.	62	Hill	Joe N.
17	Boykin	Joan Y.	63	Hines	Harry
18	Braswell	Vivian L.	64	Hinton	Dorothy
19	Brown	Bernard	65	Hopkins	Martha M.
20	Brown	Linda D.	66	Hopkins	Minnie G.
21	Bullock	Harold	67	Horne	Brenda J.
22	Bynum	Peggy	68	Hoskins	Addie
23	Carter	Dianne	69	Hoskins	Juletta D.
24	Chestnut	Carolyn D.	70	Howell	Francena
25	Coley	Stella L.	71	Howell	Nathan O.
26	Coley	Evelyn L.	72	James	Peggy A.
27	Creech	Derrick D.	73	Jenkins	Frances N.
28	Darden	Clarence	74	Johnson	Linda
29	Davis	Grace G.	75	Jones	Gwendolyn
30	Davis	Shela L.	76	Joyner	Ervin C.
31	Davis	Dennis D.	77	Knight	Magdaline
32	Davis	Wanda D.	78	Langston	Derrick B.
33	Dew	Elizabeth D.	79	Langston	Janice M.
34	Dew	Willie E.	80	Leach	Berta E.
35	Diggins	Barbara J.	81	Lee	Carl H.
36	Dock	Cecil R.	82	Lewis	James W.
37	Edwards	Doris L.	83	Lucas	Mamie L.
38	Edwards	Mable D.	84	McCowan	Anthony C.
39	English	Paula V.	85	McCoy	Lee R.
40	Ellis	Daniel L.	86	McDonald	Willie Mae
41	Farmer	Jesse J.	87	McLaurin	Mary I.
42	Farmer	Gwendolyn	88	McMillian	Paulette
43	Farmer	Peggy R.	89	McNair	Jerome
44	Farmer	Shirley Y.	90	McNair	Ronald
45	Fields	Phillip	91	Meeks	Edna L.
46	Fort	Willie Lee	92	Mewborn	Francine H.

	1970 continued			1970 continued	
93	Miller	Dianne	139	Ward	Pamela B.
94	Moss	Valerie G.	140	Warren	Brenda T.
95	Moye	Linwood D.	141	Webb	Eva R.
96	Murphy	Sandra J.	142	Wellington	Brenda F.
97	Parker	Dorothy M.	143	Wiley	Roderick
98	Parks	Arthur J. Jr.	144	Williams	Billy G.
99	Perry	Bobby E.	145	Williams	James
100	Perry	Norris L. Jr.	146	Williams	James E.
101	Perry	Vernon L.	147	Williams	Mary D.
102	Perry	Willie R.	148	Williams	Sandra A.
103	Pickett	Ruth C.	149	Williams	Shelia D.
104	Pigford	Betty J.	150	Winstead	Monica R.
105	Pope	Angela D.	151	Woodard	Alton R.
106	Pope	Billy R.	152	Woodard	Janice F.
107	Pope	Lela M.	153	Woodard	Larry D.
108	Reeves	James A. Jr.			
109	Reid	David A.			
110	Reid	Dojuan D.			
111	Reynolds	Romaine			
112	Rhoades	Carolyn			
113	Roberts	Neveader R.			
114	Robinson	Esther G.			
115	Rountree	Herman D. Jr.			
116	Row	Brenda F.			
117	Ruffin	Linda F.			
118	Sampson	Trudy L.			
119	Sellers	Sylvia R.			
120	Simms	Doreck		1970 - Revised - 30 Dec 2008	
121	Simms	Jerome		1966-1967 Revised - 30 Dec 2008	
122	Simms	Tillman Jr.		1966-1969 Revised - 29 Dec 2008	
123	Smith	Grady N.		1962-1965 Revised - 29 Dec 2008	
124	Spells	Betty E.		1960-1961 Revised - 28 Nov 2008	
125	Strayhorn	Winsor		1956-1959 Revised - 28 Nov 2008	
126	Swinney	Carolyn		1952-1955 Revised - 28 Nov 2008	
127	Tyson	Carolyn		1944-1951 Revised - 17 Oct 2008	
128	Tyson	Joyce A.		1936-1943 Revised - 13 Oct 2008	
129	Underwood	Alan		1924-1935 Revised - 4 Nov 2008	
130	Vick	Jerry L.		Retyped & Revised - 3 Aug 2008	
131	Vines	Sheneel		Please report any corrections to:	
132	Walker	Carolyn		D. Carr Associates	
133	Walston	Elton W.		Maringa', Parana' Brazil	
134	Ward	Bertha J.		Email: dcarr120@yahoo.com	
135	Ward	Gwendolyn		U.S. Tel: 203-798-1364	
136	Ward	James F.		Int'l Tel: 55-44-3029-5221	
137	Ward	Linda F.		U.S. Fax: 203-702-5526	
138	Ward	Margaret L.			



Charles Henry Darden and his wife Dianah Scarborough

Gentle, wise, ingenious – these are the adjectives most used to describe him by those who know him. His family legend has it that in 1868, at the age of fourteen, Charles Henry Darden walked into Wilson, North Carolina. He had no money, no relatives, no friends there, and no one knew where he had come from – he wouldn't say. Somehow, somewhere in his mysterious fourteen years he had gained considerable skill as a blacksmith and could make and repair wheels. These abilities allowed him to eke out a small living and to put together a long wooden toolbox that was to become his trademark as he traveled door to door repairing broken locks and sharpening knives. In a short time he established a good reputation and at seventeen was able to open a small repair shop at the end of the main street in Wilson. Charles Darden's future in his new town was shaped by a chance encounter. While attending a church social, he met and fell desperately in love with the perky and haughty young lady who was serving the lemonade. She was Dianah Scarborough, a fourteen year-old seamstress and daughter of a free born couple who owned a small confectionery store in Wilson. Charles was shy, but not too shy to propose after a few breathless meetings. However, the Scarboroughs were firm in their answer of "No." After all, Charles was new to town, a stranger of untested character, and Dianah had many suitors. With the added pressure of love denied, Charles literally hammered his way out of this dilemma. Working with wood, glass, and iron, he produced washing boards, ax handles, troughs for animals; shoed horses, and made and repaired wagons and carriages. His business quickly prospered. Within a year's time after their first meeting, the Scarboroughs were sufficiently impressed by Charles's diligence and his quiet persistence in wooing their daughter to reverse their previous stand and welcome the marriage.

The first of thirteen children (ten lived), a son, John, was born when Dianah was sixteen, and the rest followed in rapid succession. As the family grew, so did the business. Because of his skill as a carpenter, Charles was asked to make coffins. As requests multiplied, he realized the need for a funeral establishment and became the first black undertaker in the State of North Carolina. But wagons, wheels, and coffins did not content such an enterprising soul.

Ever mindful of the needs of his expanding family, as well as those of the community, he began growing vegetables and fruits in volume and opened a little store to sell his produce. His hot roasted peanuts, melons, and soda water were popular items, but the thing that brought the customers in was Charles Darden's own homemade wines. Wine making was his hobby. He used whatever fruits were in season and was specially known for his grape, dried peach, and watermelon wines. People seemed to enjoy his presence and gathered at the store for wine and discussion.



C.H. Darden Funeral Home on East Nash Street

By the middle 1870s politics was the subject most discussed by folks who came into the store. There were three black senators and nineteen black members of the House in the North Carolina legislature in those post-Civil War days and all black folks took an optimistic interest in voting. Charles Henry was a forceful sometimes humorous speaker, who never uses profanity, never smoked or drank—even his own wines. His opinions were valued and sought after and it was known that he harbored political aspirations. Wilson was a small slow-paced, rather quiet tobacco town with about 4,000 citizens, 40 percent of whom were black so things looked encouraging for black political progress. But by 1875 Reconstruction had given way to terrorism. In Wilson as well as throughout the rest of the South, the Ku Klux Klan had spread its sheets. Voting was over. First by intimidation and finally by law, for black advancement had failed, so Charles Henry Darden focused his energies on his business, the education of his family, and the leadership of his community. He was convinced that economic self-reliance now held the key to the survival of the black community.

The name of the Wilson Colored High School was changed in 1939 to C.H. Darden High School, in honor of one of Wilson's most respected and influential citizens, Mr. Charles Henry Darden. His son, C.L. Darden donated books to Wilson High School to start a library in memory of his father. The school's name was changed as a result of that philanthropic gift.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute to Mr. Charles H. Darden and family for their pioneering and community spirit and extraordinary citizenship example.



Samuel Hines Vick (1861-1946)

Sam Vick was born in Castalia of Nash County about 1861 to Daniel and Fannie Vick. His family moved from Castalia to Stantonsburg area of Wilson County where they were residents at the time of the 1870 census. At that time, he was the eldest child of three children. His family made this move in order for the children to be able to attend school. While going to school during the 1870s, he worked in a Wilson grocery store in order to pay his way, and in 1880 about age 18 or 19 he enrolled in Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1884. He pursued his graduate work from Lincoln by correspondence and received his master's degree in 1887. During this period he acted as principal of the Wilson Graded School where he met and married the school's outstanding teacher, Annie M. Washington a graduate of Scotia Seminary and daughter of trustee Jerry Washington. In 1889 Vick resigned this position to become Wilson's postmaster, which he held until 1894. He was appointed postmaster by Henry P. Cheatham a Black North Carolina Congressman of the second district.

Mr. Vick maintained his interest in education by serving on the Wilson County School Board from 1896 until 1898. He was appointed for a second term as postmaster by President McKinley in 1898 and he remained with the postal service until his retirement in 1903. Upon leaving the postal service, he served as a Presbyterian missionary to help organize Sunday school classes throughout the state.

During retirement, Mr. Vick was very active in business and philanthropic activities which had a major impact on the quality of life in East Wilson and the black community. Some of his achievements were:

- Principal at the Wilson Graded School 1886-90
- Served as Wilson Postmaster 1889 and reappointed for a second tour 1898
- Founder of the Black Odd Fellows Lodge in Wilson
- Own and Operated the Globe Theater
- Own a large brick commercial building on East Nash Street
- Vigorously stumped for political candidates who supported black causes
- Instrumental and worked closely with friend Dr. Hargrave in establishing Wilson's first black hospital



New Calvary Presbyterian Church & Sunday School (Valentine, 2002) Orange Hotel on Nash Street

- Acted as a Real Estate Agent and Developer;
 - Major East Wilson landowner
 - Sold lots
 - Built rental properties along E Vance, Elba, Viola, Carolina, South Vick and other streets in East Wilson
 - Named some of the key streets after his daughters, Elba, Viola and Doris which was later renamed Powell Street
- Proprietor of the Orange Hotel, the first hotel for blacks in Wilson
- Organized the Commercial Bank of Wilson, the town's first black bank
- Assisted with the organizing the Calvary Presbyterian Church
- Along with Dr. F. S. Hargrave, organized the Lincoln Benefit Society, a fraternal insurance organization.
- Investor in the new planned town of Whitesboro, NJ African-American self-reliant community with the African-American Equitable Industrial Association of 1901.
- Served as Chairman of Wilson Independent School of 1918
- Donated and sold properties for Rountree Cemetery

Mr. Vick's father, Daniel Vick, built the 622 E. Green Street grand house about 1904 for their family. The house has undergone extensive renovations, but it is still owned by the Vick family. <interview Monte Vick (Daughter) & Vickie Cowan (grand-daughter)>

We the Class of 1959 honor and salute the spirit that Mr. Samuel H. Vick expressed during his lifetime. He was an Educator, Postmaster, Realtor & Developer, Missionary, Philanthropist, Entrepreneur, and one of Wilson's most prominent citizens.



Charles C. Price

1854-1893

While the editor of the *Wilson Advance* could speak favorably about "The Colored Fair," he could not resist condescendingly adding of Joseph Charles Price, "though as black as the 'ace of spades,' he is rally an orator." On another occasion, the younger Daniels could generously call Price, the president of Salisbury's Livingstone College, the "Foremost Man of His Race – Teeming with Wisdom and Wit." Reverend Price, besides being a teacher, had earlier served at St. John A.M.E. Zion Church in Wilson. Price was invited back in 1890 to give a talk in which he stressed education as the only possible solution of "this vexed question" of race relations. Price's attitudes and exhortations prefigured those of Booker T. Washington.

When D.C. Suggs of Wilson joined Price as a professor at Livingstone Colored College in Salisbury, the *Wilson Mirror* called him "A Good Negro." Professor Suggs, born and reared in Wilson, became Livingstone's president after presiding over Georgia's Agricultural and Mechanical College for many year. Suggs' father, George Washington Suggs, had been a brick mason and plasterer; "to secure his services was a guarantee of a good job."

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Mr. Charles C. Price and D. C. Suggs for their contributions made to the early schools of Wilson and Livingstone College which received many boarding high school students from Wilson before 1923.

Leading Spokesman for Wilson's Black Community



Reverend Owen Lun West Smith

A leading spokesman for local blacks was Reverend Owen Lun West Smith, minister of St. John's A.M.E. Church in Wilson. Born in Sampson County, Smith had enlisted in the union army and fought at Bentonville. After attending school in his native state, he became a teacher and won a scholarship to the University of South Carolina 1874-1876. Smith had already been appointed a magistrate. Soon licensed to preach, Smith received his elder's orders at Raleigh late in 1883. Livingstone College granted Smith a Doctor of Divinity degree in 1898. He served as consul general in Liberia from then until 1902. After his return to the United States, Smith presided over the Tarboro district for his church with Nicholas D. King as pastor of St. John's. "For years," the Wilson newspaper acknowledge upon Smith's death in 1926, "he has been a shrewd and fearless politician." Tragedy marred his life when his deranged sister Mrs. Cullen (Millie Smith) Sutton shot Smith's first wife, Lucy. This marriage had been childless. A little over a year later, Smith married again but their three children all died young. Dr. Smith is buried at the Mount Hebron Masonic Lodge cemetery in Wilson.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Reverend Owen Lun West Smith for outstanding services rendered to his church and community.



Superintendent Wilson County Schools

Charles Lee Coon (1868-1927) was a teacher, school administrator, child labor reformer, and advocate for African American education. Coon was born near Lincolnton, N.C., and attended Concordia College in Conover, N.C. In addition to teaching, over the years Coon worked as superintendent of Salisbury, N.C. schools; North Carolina African American normal schools; and Wilson County, N.C. schools. Coon was also involved in social welfare, and served as president of the Wilson Welfare League and secretary of the North Carolina Child Labor Committee. Coon was directly involved in the founding and financing of the Negro Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Wilson, N.C. Coon's interests in history were focused on the history of education in North Carolina, and he published numerous articles on the subject. Coon was also well-known for his controversial 1909 address, "Public Taxation and Negro Schools," which argued that education for African American school children was not a drain on white taxes. [1]

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Charles L. Coon an outstanding Wilson City and County School Superintendent.

The Rosenwald Schools



Julius Rosenwald 1862-1932

In 1913 an unlikely partnership took aim at the problem of poor African American education in the South. Since slavery times, when most states had flatly forbidden teaching slaves to read, black Americans had hungered for learning. The separate schools for blacks were never equal, but things got worse after 1900 because southern states had stripped blacks of the right to vote

Booker T. Washington, an ex slave from Alabama, headed Tuskegee Institute, which he built into a major black college by convincing northern philanthropists to aid a hands-on self help approach he called "industrial education." In 1913 he found his angel in the person of Julius Rosenwald, a white northerner, son of a German-Jewish immigrant.

Rosenwald was raised in Springfield, Illinois and joined a fledgling Chicago concern named Sears Roebuck And Company in 1897. He helped Sears seize the catalog selling opportunity and by 1909 he was CEO of the world's largest retailer.

Booker T. Washington's vision of rural schools caught Rosenwald's imagination. Together, the idea-man and the moneymen hammered out an early example of a now-common philanthropic tool; the matching grant. The aim was quietly radical, a Rosenwald Fund official later wrote; "not merely a series of schoolhouses, but...a community enterprise in cooperation between citizens and officials, white and colored."

By 1932, when construction grants ended, 5337 new buildings stood in 883 counties throughout fifteen Southern states. Most were schools, but workshops and teachers homes also occasionally received funding. The following Rosenwald structures were built:

North Carolina-813	Mississippi-637	Texas-537
South Carolina-500	Louisiana-435	Alabama-407
Arkansas-389	Virginia-381	Tennessee-373
Georgia-261	Oklahoma-198	Kentucky-158
Maryland-153	Florida-125	Missouri-4

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Mr. Julius Rosenwald for his significant impact on the education of thousands of African Americans.



Congressman Henry P. Cheatham 1857-1935

The Wilson Mirror presented a civil view when it mentioned blacks. The Mirror complimented Congressman Henry P. Cheatham for his "sensible and patriotic and worthy" remarks at a courthouse speech in Wilson. (Valentine, 2002)

A lifelong proponent of education and of the recognition of African-American achievements in the post-emancipation years, Henry Cheatham won back the "Black Second" district in eastern North Carolina, recapturing the seat formerly held by Representatives John Hyman and James O'Hara. "Politically, I am a Republican," he told the *Washington Post* in 1889. "I was elected to Congress by the Republican Party and upon Republican principles and there is no question about my not cheerfully supporting the party."¹ However, Cheatham's political loyalty was tempered by his increasing frustration with the party's ambivalence toward Black Americans.

Henry Plummer Cheatham was born into slavery in Henderson, North Carolina, on December 27, 1857. His mother was a plantation-house slave, and his father was rumored to be a prominent local white man.

Cheatham was emancipated at the end of the Civil War at age eight, and because of his relative youth, his formal education was more extensive than most of his future black congressional colleagues'. Cheatham attended Henderson Public School, a makeshift school for free black children. With financial help from a white friend, Robert A. Jenkins, Cheatham attended North Carolina's first college for African Americans, Shaw University Normal School in Raleigh, earning his A.B. degree in 1882. In 1887, the school awarded him an honorary master's degree.² While studying at Shaw, he met his first wife, fellow student Louise Cherry, who later became a music teacher. The Cheathams had three children: Charles, Mamie, and Henry Plummer, Jr. After Louise Cherry Cheatham died in 1899, Henry Cheatham married Laura Joyner, with whom he had three more children: Susie, Richard, and James.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors Wilson & Eastern North Carolina's Congressman Henry P. Cheatham for the positive Leadership of Wilson and Eastern North Carolina.



G.K. Butterfield Jr., U.S. House of Representatives

North Carolina's 1st Congressional District

George Kenneth Butterfield Jr. was born 27 April 1947. He is a Democratic Party politician and represents North Carolina's 1st Congressional district in the United States House of Representatives. Congressman Butterfield's father emigrated to the U.S. from Bermuda and practiced dentistry in Wilson for fifty years. His mother, Addie Davis, was a Wilson native and worked as a classroom teacher for 48 years. Congressman Butterfield's father was elected to the Wilson City Council in 1953 making him one of the first black officials in Eastern North Carolina in the 20th century. He was defeated in 1957 following a change in election procedure.

G.K. Butterfield Jr. graduated from Charles H. Darden High School and later North Carolina Central University (NCCU) with degrees in Political Science and Sociology. After graduation he served honorably in the U.S. Army from 1968 to 1970. He received a Juris Doctor degree from NCCU School of Law in 1974 launching his legal career.

In 1988, Congressman Butterfield was elected as Resident Superior Court judge in the first judicial division. For the next twelve years, he presided over civil and criminal court in 46 counties of North Carolina. In February 2001, he was appointed to the North Carolina Supreme Court by Governor Mike Easley. In 2002, Butterfield lost his seat on the Supreme Court but returned to the Superior Court bench by special appointment of Governor Mike Easley and served in that position until his retirement in May 2004.

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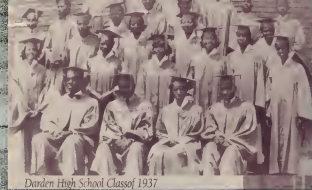
Mrs. Addie Butterfield and Class at Sam Vick Elementary School - 1945

Butterfield serves on the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, and formerly served on the House Armed Services Committee and the House Agriculture Committee. He is the Region VIII representative on the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

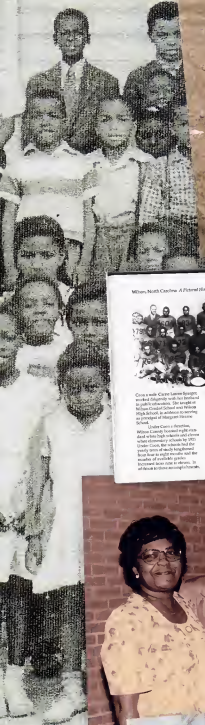
Beginning in the 110th Congress, Congressman Butterfield was appointed by Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Majority Whip, Congressman Jim Clyburn, to serve as one of eight Chief Deputy Whips responsible for helping to formulate Democratic policy and insuring the passage of legislation by maintaining good communication with members. He is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

He is a member of Jackson Chapel First Missionary Baptist Church in Wilson, North Carolina, where he formerly served as Trustee and Chairman of the Finance Ministry. Butterfield has 2 adult daughters, Valeisha and Lenai.

The Class of 1959 on our 50th Reunion gives a Trojan Salute and Honors the services rendered to the Wilson community by the Butterfield family (Dr. G.K. Butterfield, Sr., Mrs. Addie Butterfield and Congressman G.K. Butterfield, Jr.).



Darden High School Class of 1937



Winston, North Carolina: A Pictorial History

Winston, North Carolina: A Pictorial History

Winston, North Carolina, was founded in 1773 as the first settlement in the western part of the state. It was named in honor of General James Oglethorpe, the founder of the Georgia colony. The town was originally a trading post for the Indians and later became a center of commerce and industry. It was the site of the first cotton gin in the South and the first iron works in the state. Winston was the birthplace of many notable figures, including the poet John Greenleaf Whittier and the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison. The town was destroyed by fire in 1835 and was rebuilt. It was the site of the first cotton gin in the South and the first iron works in the state. Winston was the birthplace of many notable figures, including the poet John Greenleaf Whittier and the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison.



Students pose in front of St. Athanasius School, DC



DARDEN HIGH FORMANS 1964

The Darden High Formans of 1964 were a group of students who were active in the school's activities. They were known for their leadership and dedication to their school. The group included students from various parts of the school and was a source of pride for the Darden High community.



Tributes
C. H. Darden High School Trojan Athletic Association

A Tribute from Classmates
C. H. Darden High School
Class of 1968











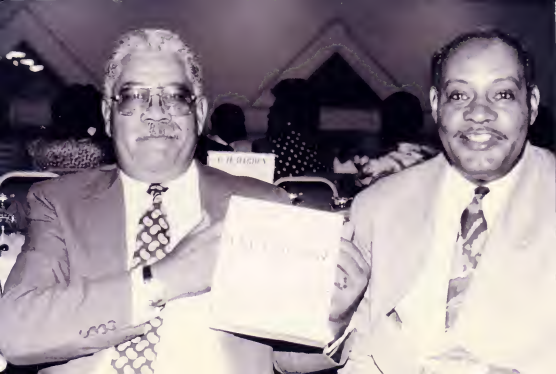
















MAY 29 1999
40th year CLASS Reun.
CLASS of 1959



DAVID CARR

BILL BYLOCK

NICK HOLMES

DAVID SPEIGHT

JIMMY HANDY

JAMES DUTLAW







2120-CDZ

Eddie







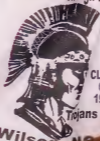




CLASS
OF
1959

G. H. Darden High School

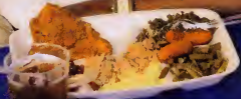
George



CLASS
OF
1959

Trojans

Wilson, NC









Pat

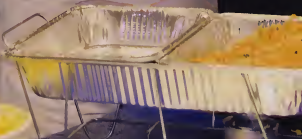
C. H. Barden High School



Trojans

Wilson, NC

CLASS OF 1959







C.H. DARDEN
ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

C.H. DARDEN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

35th
Anniversary





Elsie

C. H. Darden High School



Byrd

CLASS
OF
1989





























The Society Princess Ball was a popular outing for these students of Darden High School

The new Negro library was established on 8th Street, 1911



The Journey of Discovery

By D. Carr



Consider that the Ocean is God and Man is represented as a container in the Ocean. Man as this transparent container is like a clear drinking glass floating in a horizontal position on the Ocean's surface.

Half of the transparent glass container, lies below the Ocean's surface and contains Ocean Water; therefore, the other half above the surface is filled with air.

The half-filled part of the glass with the presence of Ocean Water is God's presence within the container, and the half empty part, is filled with the air of the ego's presence.

The empty part filled with air of the ego, has forgotten that it is of the Ocean's origin and therefore is confined to experiencing the limited existence above the Ocean's surface as its only reality.

All problems of life exist above the Ocean's surface in the empty part of the glass (your life's persona) filled with air of ego. At birth, the experiences of life are taught to each one by others who only know the reality of the ego themselves; therefore, generation after generation, each one is taught the same life illusory lessons of the air of the ego.

One's birth into a country, race, group, tribe, family, sex, size, external features and school determine the core experiences that will shape one's perspective view. It is therefore up to the individual to be open, grow and develop through their journey and to embrace the understanding of life's allusions verses its true reality.

The amount of air filled within the empty glass part will determine the period and how well the glass remains above the surface.

The degree and quantity of turmoil about the surface will eventually deplete the air and the Spirit of the Glass will slowly sink below the surface returning back to the Ocean and become as it was before, an intimate part of and One with the Ocean.

The sequence is an evolving process and will repeat until the Glass knows that it is of the Ocean's origin, even when it is above the surface, and at that moment it will become one with the Ocean and know that it does not need the fulfillment of air of the ego again.