

CARRIE MARTIN HIGH SCHOOL



YELLOW JACKETS



The History
of
Carrie Martin School

Prior to the establishment of Carrie Martin High School, education for black children in Plain Dealing was severely lacking in many respects. Carrie Martin High School changed a lot of that due to the dedication and hard work of many people in Plain Dealing, Bossier Parish, the state of Louisiana, and indeed, throughout the United States.

Early students of Carrie Martin High had, like their parents and grandparents, experienced the one-room school houses and church schools that were available to them.

Parents and grandparents shared what it was like when they were school age. The schools they attended were referred to as "Rosenwald Schools." These schools did not go beyond the eighth grade. To go beyond the eighth grade, students had to attend school 15 miles away in Benton. In many instances, this was literally out of the question because of the financial burden it posed for the parents. As with most black families in the Plain Dealing area, children were required to work, usually in the fields, to help support the family. Consequently, time away from home had to be kept to a minimum.

A book written in 1990 commemorated Plain Dealing's centennial celebration, addressed education in Plain Dealing. However, the book (The First One Hundred Years - A History of Plain Dealing 1890-1990), contains only a small amount of information on education for blacks in the area. There is little mentioned of Carrie Martin - the woman or the school. Hopefully, what is provided here will help to fill the void that exists about that part of Plain Dealing's history. This information is based on written documents as well as verbal accounts from people who lived "The History of Carrie Martin High School."

CARRIE MARTIN - THE WOMAN

Carrie E. Martin, the school's namesake, was born in Caddo Parish in 1886 and was educated at Homer College, Southern University and Tuskegee Institute. After teaching a number of years in Bossier Parish she was appointed "Jeans Supervisor" of Colored Schools for the Parish, a position she held for fourteen years. She was the third Jeans Supervisor appointed in the state of Louisiana and the first in Bossier Parish. Mrs. Martin worked tirelessly for the education of black children parish-wide. One of her greatest accomplishments was assisting in the establishment of a training school for black children. This effort culminated in the establishment of the Bossier Parish Training School in Benton, Louisiana. In later years, to recognize all the hard work she had done, the Bossier Parish School Board would name the school for blacks in Plain Dealing in her honor. Mrs. Martin passed away on March 11, 1926 at the age of forty.

Although the school is named in honor of Martin, the actual founder of the school was Mary Eliza Burns of Plain Dealing. While Mrs. Martin was instrumental in the education of black children parish-wide, Mrs. Burns' efforts were more focused on education for black children in Plain Dealing. She helped to establish the first school for blacks in the town and also served as its teacher and principal. Together, the two women made great strides in the education of black children in Bossier Parish at a time when it was not a high priority.

EDUCATION IN PLAIN DEALING PRIOR TO THE 1950'S

To understand and appreciate the history and evolution of Carrie Martin school, it is important to consider the people, places and events leading to the school's establishment.

After the Civil War, black Americans, especially in the south, hungered for learning and flocked to

academies set up by missionaries in order to get an education. However, because of segregation, they were not afforded the educational opportunities available to their white counterparts.

Prior to the 1900's, education for black children in the south was almost nonexistent. But beginning in the early 1900's schools for blacks began springing up throughout the south. These schools were known as "Rosenwald Schools," named in honor of Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932), the person largely responsible for their establishment. The son of German-Jewish immigrants, Rosenwald was a founder and one-time president of Sears Roebuck & Company. He helped to build Sears into America's leading mail order house and also founded the Museum of Science and Industry. Later he created one of the first savings and profit sharing plans for employees. Rosenwald rose to become one of the wealthiest men in America as well as a humanitarian whose commitment to social justice led to historic changes for black Americans.

Successful as a merchant and retail executive, Rosenwald's most lasting legacy is not widely known - that of philanthropist. He was interested in helping black people, especially in the area of education. In 1917 he established the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the "well-being of mankind." The Fund's main goal was the creation of schools for rural blacks in America, particularly in the south. Furthering his commitment to humanity, he also aided Jewish relief agencies in Russia and in the Middle East, and funded YMCA and YWCA programs throughout the United States. In 1927 he received the William E. Harmon award for Distinguished Achievement in Race Relations.

The Rosenwald Fund provided seed money to build schools for black children in the south. By 1929 Rosenwald had donated money for 372 schools in Louisiana alone.

While Rosenwald gave money to other states for schools, in Louisiana he also contributed more than \$75,000 for a black adult education program. He is quoted as saying, "If we promote better citizenship among Negroes, not only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefited."

Rosenwald's gifts of money were not simply handouts. There were stipulations regarding matching funds from local communities. There were also stipulations on how many days the schools had to be open. During this time many of the parents of school age children were sharecroppers and the children were only allowed to attend school when there were no crops to be harvested.

Local communities were required to match the Rosenwald Fund's contribution, either in cash or in-kind contributions, such as land, materials and/or labor. Black citizens would scrape together contributions, and if local white school boards agreed to operate the facilities, Rosenwald would contribute money toward the efforts.

The Rosenwald program also did much to provide incentives to local black citizens who supported the schools, which invariably led to further social improvements and education for black children. In all, the Fund contributed to the building of approximately 5,000 schools for black children in 15 southern states.

Rosenwald personally recruited agents in each state to help in reaching the goal of educating the "Negro" child. His agent in Louisiana was John Sebastian Jones. Jones was chosen as the man in Louisiana who would go about the business of establishing schools. He had the job of finding land on which to build schools and also drumming up community support.

First, Jones had to impress upon parents the importance of educating their children. He also had

the task of recruiting local people to help support the schools. Jones was very successful at what he did and would later go on to become the first Dean of Southern University after it moved from New Orleans to Scotlandville. Later his son, Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, would also become synonymous with education for blacks in Louisiana as the long-time president of Grambling State University.

In Bossier Parish, the all white school board agreed to be responsible for the operations of Rosenwald schools in the parish. However, these schools did not receive as much attention in terms of resources (time, money, facilities, etc.) as the White schools in the parish. Most of the schools' resources were provided by individuals in the community or by the teachers themselves.

A school board member was appointed Assistant Supervisor for Negro Schools. This assistant supervisor had under his direction a black person responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the schools. This person was known as a "Jeans Supervisor" or "Jeans Teacher."

The first Jeans Supervisor for Negro schools in Bossier Parish was Carrie E. Martin. Over the years, others Jean Supervisors would include Charlotte A Mitchell, Crecy Ann Hudson Evans, Ella Mae Booker Wiley, Inez Patty, and Gussie Mae Hudson.

Black children who furthered their education beyond the 8th grade attended the Bossier Parish Training School. The Bossier Parish Training School itself dates back to 1902 when the North Calvary Baptist Association was planning to build a school in Benton for elementary and high school work. The Association bought 52 acres of land that year and erected a school building. Local community leaders, churches, and private citizens worked to support the school. The first session was held in 1903. In 1905 several more buildings were added to accommodate not only Benton students, but students from Plain Dealing and other surrounding communities.

In 1919, Rev. & Mrs. O. L. Mitchell were put in charge of the school. The academic programs slowly began to grow under their leadership. Mrs. Carrie E. Martin, who had helped establish the school, provided supervision and Rev. S. W. Jackson was appointed financial agent responsible for collecting money for new buildings and school operations. That same year, the North Calvary Baptist Association gave the Bossier Parish School Board deeds to twenty acres of this land and the buildings that housed the school. The Rosenwald Fund and the school board agreed to finance the erection of additional buildings if black citizens raised \$1,000. Reverend J. L. Landry, President of the North Calvary Baptist Association, along with Reverends S. W. Jackson, John Goodman, W. H. Hall were among the leaders in this effort.

In 1928 the site became officially known as The Bossier Parish Training School. That year a girls dormitory was built and living arrangement were made for boys above the main classroom building. As years passed, other buildings were added to accommodate the growing enrollment. Some students also rented rooms from residents in the Benton area.

A local family purchased an old school bus that provided transportation for students to commute to and from school. A fee was charged each student. Many days the bus would break down causing students to arrive late for class and sometimes cause them to arrive home after dark.

Up to and including the 1948 school year, graduation requirements were completed at the eleventh grade level. Beginning in 1949 another grade was added and students were required to complete twelve grades in order to receive their high school diploma.

In the early thirties Mrs. Mary Eliza Burns, a Plain Dealing resident, spearheaded a campaign to establish a school within the city limits of Plain Dealing. With the help of the Rosenwald Fund, Calhoun Methodist Church and local citizens like Wilbert Marshall and Lena Lane, Plain Dealing Colored Elementary School was established. Mrs. Burns served as the school's first teacher and principal. (In subsequent years, other principals would include Leon Dupree, Roy Lee Black, and Ernest Wright.) During the first year of the school's existence, classes were conducted at Calhoun Methodist Church.

After the first year, the school moved across the street to a house donated by Sim and Lula Thompson. The Thompsons owned and operated Thompson Pressing Shop, one of the first black-owned businesses in Plain Dealing, which opened in 1909. After Sim's death, Lula continued to operate the shop. Later, sons Londell, John D. and Alfred would operate the shop. Sim Thompson was also the first black person to operate a pool hall in Plain Dealing.

After several years in the Thompson house, the school relocated to a new site on Perrin Street, just south of downtown Plain Dealing, on land donated by Richard Purcell, a local White farmer. A new brick classroom building and gymnasium was built on the site and buildings were purchased from other locations and moved onto the site to accommodate the expanding student body.

While Plain Dealing Colored Elementary School was responsible for educating black children primarily within the city limits, other Rosenwald schools had been or were set up in communities surrounding the town. Like those who taught at Plain Dealing Elementary, the majority of teachers at the Rosenwald schools were locals who had graduated from the Bossier Parish Training School and gone on to earn college degrees, by now a requirement mandated by the School Board. The majority of these teachers had received their college degrees from Grambling College, Southern University, or Wiley College.

Rosenwald schools usually took on the names of churches, communities or local citizens who were instrumental in their establishment. In the Plain Dealing area these schools were:

- Plain Dealing Colored School (Plain Dealing). Mary Eliza Burns, Calhoun Methodist Church, First Baptist Church and local private citizens were instrumental in the school's establishment.

- Teachers/Principals: Mary E. Burns, Leon Du'pree, Roy Lee Black and Ernest Wright.

While new buildings were being built and others moved onto the Perrin Street site of Plain Dealing Colored Elementary school, First Baptist Church became the temporary site of the school.

- Teachers: Edna Boyd Lee, Alversia Fisher Baker, Clara Jackson, Erie Player, Helen Campbell White, Katherine Green Williams and Helen Charles.
- The Ford School (St. Mary Community). Named for Jim Ford and his wife, Mary, who were instrumental in its establishment. Others who played a major role were Rose Turner, Lee Butler, Louis Smith, and St. Mary Baptist Church.

- Teachers: Mamie T. Manning McCauley, Rebecca Murray, Louella Stroud, Johnnie Lee Stephens, Mamie Gray Stephens, Laversia Stout Smith, Bernice Douglas Thompson, Alberta Collins, Catherline Beatty Strong and Rachel Young.
- The Campbell School (Located in what is now the Plain Dealing Lake Community). In the late 1940's the Ford School became overcrowded and a new school was established. The vacant family home of Rev. James A. Campbell and his wife Carrie Ford Campbell became the site of the Campbell School.
 - Teachers: Curley B. White Jimerson and Katherleen Green Williams.
- Elizabeth School (Mott Community).
 - Teachers: Zella Mayfield, Lydia Faye Walker, Helen Campbell White, and Lola Arnold Mkle.
- Glover Hill School (Bolinger Community). Those instrumental in the establishment of Glover Hill include Will Hamilton (school trustee), Ben Haskin, Johnny Carter, Ann Carter, and Abe Turner.
 - Teachers: Lucille Galloway Layton, Thelma Campbell Broom, Abner T. Green, Jessie Haskins, Mattie Pearl Stromile Gay, Jessie Stewart, John Wesley Wright, Goldie Galloway English, Elisha Hall, Bernice Douglas Thompson, Mabel Burton Allen, Bertha Butler and Cleo Lewis Jackson.
- Hopewell School (Hopewell & Cotton Valley Communities):
 - Teachers: Annie Gray Jackson, Helen Campbell White, Mamie T. Manning McCauley, Tearish Bryant, and Pearl Gipson.
- Lake Port School.
 - Teachers: Lamar Allen, Helen Campbell White and Maudie B. Player
- Mt. Zion School (Mt. Zion Community). Established with the assistance of Mt. Zion Baptist Church and members of the community.
 - Teachers: Annie Gray Wright Galloway, Hilyard Stewart Banks, Jessie Coleman Black, Gladys Stromile Chatman, Mattie Pearl Stromile Gay, Thelma Campbell Broom and Blanche Green Player.
- Sullhouse School (Felt Lake Community).
 - Teachers: Katherleen Green Williams, Helen Campbell White, Abner T. Green, Eucille Britton Davis, Lamar Allen, Maudie B. Harris, Lonnie Campbell Harris, and Thelma Campbell Broom.
- The Stinson School (Felt Lake Community). Established by Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church and members of the community including William and Jerusha Stinson.

- Teachers: Abner T. Green, Edna Boyd Lee, Katherine Green, Dorothy Bryant Haskin Webb, Ella Rae Rock, Helen Campbell White, Lonnie Campbell Harris, Eucille Britton Davis, Jessie Coleman Black, Cleo Lewis Jackson, and D. V. Bryant.
- Sunflower School (Sunflower Community). Established by Sunflower Baptist Church and local citizens.
 - Teacher: Rosie Galloway Layton, Cresle Hudson, Mildred Warner, Edna Boyd Lee, and John Wesley Wright.
- Egypt Hill School (Egypt Hill Community). Established by Egypt Hill Baptist Church and local citizens.
 - Teacher: Gertrude Ralph, Lydia Faye Walker and Mildred Jackson.
- Galilee School (Galilee Community)
 - Teacher: Lila Jennings
- Collinsburg School (Collinsburg Community)
 - Teachers: Martha McCauley, Pearl Gipson, Mildred Warner, Mildred Jackson, Curley Jimerson, and Margene Bradford
- Aiken Hill School (Aiken Hill Community)
 - Teachers: Margene Bradford and Exie Charles
- Booker Chapel School
 - Teachers: Rebecca Murray, Charlesetta Scott, Bertha Stout, Lula Wright, and Margene Bradford.

Originally, the requirement for teaching at these schools was a high school diploma. However, beginning in 1948, no person could be employed as a teacher unless he or she had a college degree or was working toward one. By 1954 all teachers at these schools had obtained college degrees.

The 1949-50 school year was pivotal for the schools. It brought about some drastic changes that boosted the education level of black children in Plain Dealing. Plain Dealing Colored Elementary became Plain Dealing Junior High School, greatly expanding the school's curriculum. A brick classroom building and gymnasium were also completed that year. While these buildings were being built, classes were held at First Baptist Church in Plain Dealing.

The following school year (1950-51), children attending the outlying rural schools began attending Plain Dealing Junior High School. Additional buildings had been brought in from some of the rural schools to accommodate the influx of students. One example is the old Agriculture Building at Carrie Martin High. This was the building that had at one time housed Glover Hill School in

the Bolinger Community. The main building that houses today's North Bossier Civic Club in Plain Dealing was once part of Carrie Martin's campus. It was one of the original buildings moved onto the Perrin Street site of Plain Dealing Colored Elementary School. In later years it would house the seventh grades classes taught by Helen Charles, Pearl Gipson and Leonard P. Winzer.

In 1951, with Jack Monroe as principal, the school was promoted from junior high school to senior high school status with the addition of eleventh and twelfth grades and the name was changed to Plain Dealing Colored High School. The school adopted the Yellow Jacket as its mascot. In May 1952 Plain Dealing Colored High School graduated its first class consisting of seven graduates: Chester McDonald, Judge Burney, Pearlean Coleman, Helen Gladney, Rosie Lou Lee, Alva Ford and Unice White.

Plain Dealing Colored High, like most schools at the time and for years to come, housed both elementary and high school (grades 1-12) on the same site.

THE BIRTH AND EVOLUTION OF CARRIE MARTIN SCHOOL

At the beginning of the 1954-55 school year, Lynn E. McDaniel became the school's principal, replacing Jack Monroe. The year was a busy one for both faculty and students. The school's academic programs as well as its sports and other extra-curricula activities were expanding. That year the first yearbook was published and dedicated to the memory of the school's founder, Mary Eliza Burns. In that first yearbook, Principal McDaniel wrote: "Many may hear innumerable things about our dear school, yet I feel that the sense of sight captures and expresses the meaning, usefulness and purpose of our little institution to a far greater extent than all the literal expressions combined. We hope that as you thumb through the pages of the 'The Yellow Jacket,' you will realize the tremendous growth and progress that has been achieved here during the past five years." The year culminated in a Founders Day Celebration in honor of Mrs. Burns.

During the early 1950's, Plain Dealing Colored High School was officially renamed Carrie Martin High School in honor of the former parish educator.

A unique culture and sense of pride were beginning to develop at the school and in the community. This unique culture and pride would endure and flourish through the next decade and beyond.

Throughout the 1950's and 1960's Carrie Martin High School continued to grow and its students excelled both academically and athletically. The school prided itself in academic and athletic competition between the other schools in the parish and state - schools whose histories closely paralleled its own.

McDaniel continued as Principal until the end of the 1960-61 school year. At that time Spencer Griggs, Jr. replaced McDaniel and served through the fall semester of the 1962-63. In January of 1963, Chester Wattree was appointed principal. Wattree would become the longest serving principal in the history of the school - 1963-1969. He would later serve as principal of Plain Dealing Elementary & Junior High School (1971-85).

The Fifties and Sixties ushered in the civil rights movement in the United States, particularly in the south. The landmark ruling in the case of Brown vs. The Board of Education (1954) and the court ordered desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas (1957) were events

that helped to ignite the struggle for civil rights. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement were beginning to dominate the headlines almost daily.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN PLAIN DEALING

Prior to the beginning of the 1965-66 school year, incoming seniors at Carrie Martin High and Plain Dealing High (the school for Whites) were given the "option" of attending either school. Shirley Ann Moody, a Carrie Martin senior, elected to attend Plain Dealing High School. However, prior to the end of her first day, she chose to return to Carrie Martin. No student from Plain Dealing High elected to attend Carrie Martin.

During the summers of 1966 & 1967, Mrs. Edna B. Lee & Mamie T. McCauley, both Carrie Martin elementary school teachers were selected to assist in and conduct orientations at Plain Dealing High School. These orientations focused on race relations.

The first major effort toward school desegregation in the town occurred during 1967 when in the fall of that year Edna B. Lee and several elementary students from Carrie Martin were transferred to Plain Dealing. That same year, Rex Sandifer, a white teacher, was hired to teach fifth grade at Carrie Martin.

Total integration of Carrie Martin and Plain Dealing schools was mandated for January of 1970. This was a tumultuous time for the citizens of Plain Dealing. Life as they had known it was changing.

Students from the two schools began attending classes at both sites now known collectively as Plain Dealing Consolidated School District. Frank Bishop from the former Plain Dealing High School was appointed principal of the consolidated school. The former site of Carrie Martin was designated "South Campus" and Chester Wattree, the former principal of Carrie Martin High School was appointed its coordinator. Plain Dealing High School became known as "North Campus."

Initially, White students and teachers at South Campus were confined to a designated building. Black students and teachers were not allowed access to this building whatsoever. They were not to interact with the White students and teachers under any circumstances. Separate lunch and recess schedules were implemented in order to insure the two groups would have little or no contact.

This strategy for addressing mandated desegregation, devised without the input of black parents and teachers, did not resonate well in the black community. Under the initial plan, the South Campus would primarily serve black students, with some white students being bused from the North Campus for one or two classes. A much smaller number of black students would be bused to the North Campus for one or two classes. Consequently, students spent as much time being bused as they did in the classroom. A select few black students were assigned to homerooms on the North Campus and were placed in classes that were populated with mostly white students. Moreover, those perceived by the administration as the "best black teachers" were either transferred to North Campus or other schools in the parish.

This strategy was perceived by black parents as a blatant attempt to forestall complete desegregation of the schools. They felt that it really sought to insure that white students had minimal contact with black students and teachers.

In response to this, black parents called for a boycott of the school. They withdrew their children from school as they strategized with lawyers almost on a daily basis. Their discontent with the desegregation plan for Plain Dealing was articulated to the Bossier Parish School Board. Two individuals at the forefront of the fight for equity in the Plain Dealing school were the late Herbert Stephens and the late Rev. George Stephens. After several months, some of their demands were finally met and black students returned to school. At the end of the school year, separate graduation ceremonies were held for blacks and whites. This practice would continue through the end of the 1972 school year.

Also in 1970, white citizens from Plain Dealing and some of the surrounding towns and communities established Plain Dealing Academy, a private institution for those white parents who adamantly opposed integrated schools. Plain Dealing Academy is still in existence today. However, in the past several years, a few blacks have attended the school.

In 1971 South Campus officially became Plain Dealing Elementary & Junior High School and North Campus became Plain Dealing High School. Wattree was appointed principal of the elementary & junior high school. He remained in that position until his death in 1985. After Wattree's death, Betty Rich, who had been coordinator of school activities for the consolidated school, became the school's principal. Several years later, Plain Dealing Middle School was established on the site with Plain Dealing High School and the former Carrie Martin site became Plain Dealing Elementary School.

Over the years, as things settled down, people eventually got back to the business of educating the children. The schools at both sites were integrated, with the majority of students at both sites being black.

In July of 2002, George Johnson, a Carrie Martin graduate ('66), approached the Bossier Parish School Board about renaming Plain Dealing Elementary School back to Carrie Martin to preserve the school's rich history and the legacy of Mrs. Martin. Eventually, other Carrie Martin High School graduates joined in the effort; Bobby Stromile ('69), Annette Boyd Lee ('57), Larry Boyd ('69), Eddie Bradford Scott ('62), Sallie Wafer Paige ('68), Faye Stromile Player ('68), Betty Burton ('59), Vassie McCauley Richardson ('53). Richardson was President of the Bossier Parish School Board in the months leading up to the Board's decision. Also supporting the effort was Kenneth Wiggins (a school board member who replaced Richardson as President a few months prior to the Board's vote on the issue) and Donald Rushing, a Princeton High Graduate ('68) and Principal of Butler Elementary School in Bossier City.

In May of 2003, the Board voted to rename the school back to Carrie Martin by a margin of 8-3.

Today, Carrie Martin Elementary School, under the leadership of Al Herring, is continuing to make remarkable stride in educating the children of Plain Dealing and the name Carrie Martin lives on.



Calboun Chapel C.M.E. Church
The School's First Home



Egypt Hill School Building today



Campbell School Building today



Hopewell School Building today
Now serves as the Fellowship Hall for
Hopewell Baptist Church



North Bossier Civic Club
Formerly a Carrie Martin School Building



Bossier Parish Training School
Circa 1947



Carrie Martin School today – Original brick building



Carrie Martin School today – Buildings added in later years



Carrie E. Martin (1886-1926)

Jean Supervisor - Bossier Parish Schools & School Namesake

THE PEOPLE



Carrie E. Martin (1886-1926)
Jean Supervisor – Bossier Parish Schools & School Namesake



Mary Eliza Burns
School Founder



Julius Rosenwald
Philanthropist
(1862-1932)



Jack Monroe
Principal 1951 – 1954



Lynn E. McDaniel
Principal – 1954-1961



Spencer Griggs, Jr.
Principal – 1961-1963



Chester Wattle, Principal
CMHS: 1963-1969
PDES: 1971-1985



Lydia Faye Walker, Former Assistant Supervisor
Bossier Parish Schools



Kenneth Kruthof, Superintendant (Current)
Bossier Parish Schools



Vassie M. Richardson, Former President
Bossier Parish Schools



Shirley Ann Moody
First Black student to attend Plain Dealing High School

FORMER CARRIE MARTIN TEACHERS



Clarence Baines
Band



Alversia Baker
Fourth Grade



Jessie Black*
Fifth Grade



Margene Bradford*
Fifth Grade



Thelma C. Broom*
Second Grade



Tearish Bryant*
First Grade



Margaret Burton*
First Grade



Helen Charles*
Seventh Grade



A. Coleman*
Guest Teacher



Lavinus Conley*
Choir



Eucille B. Davis*
Eighth Grade



Herman Dickson
Band



E.M. Gardner-Talton*
Math



Gus Garner
Coach



Pearl Gipsen*
Seventh Grade



Abner T. Green*
Fifth Grade



Albert Hawkins
Science



Edison G. Hogan*
Administrator



Clara Jackson*
Third Grade



Mildred Jackson*
Eighth Grade



Curly Jimerson*
Second Grade



Gwendolyn Lampkins
Home Economics



Lucille Layton*
Sixth Grade



Edna B. Lee*
Third Grade



Lemuel Marshall
Science



Cleo Jackson*
First Grade



Zella Mayfield*
Fourth Grade



Mammie McCauley*
First Grade



Lynn E. McDaniel
Principal



Frankie Mitchell



Oleria DeBose
Choir



Gertrude Ralph*
Fifth Grade



Jessie C. Robinson
Librarian



L. Tindell Robinson
Choir



Johnnie Stephens*
Fifth Grade



Riley Stewart*
Coach



Vassie McCauley



Chester Wattree
Principal



Dorothy B. Webb*
Third Grade



Helen C. White*
Fourth Grade



Katherine Williams*
Second Grade



Leonard P. Winzer
Seventh Grade

**Some of the original Carrie Martin teacher, most of whom had taught at pre-Carrie Martin Schools in and around Plain Dealing.*

CAFETERIA WORKERS



L to R: Idell Greed, Mary D. Lewis, Lillian Johnson, Bernice Boyd (Dietician), Viola Stephens

BUS DRIVERS



L to R: Olga (R.J.) Player, J.B. Root, W.C. Root, Clarence Noble, Otis Butler, J.C. Boyd, Eddie Broom, Louis Harris, Herman "Buddy" McCauley

CUSTODIANS

A.J. Brewer, Jim Tamplin, Luther Little, Sr., John L. Gay, Lena Stromile

REFLECTIONS

Carrie Martin was a unique school. Everyone knew everyone. We went from the first through the twelfth grades together. We were a family. How many schools across the country can boast about such a "village like" atmosphere? Parents relied on neighbors to check their children in their absence. If they saw any of us getting into mischief, they would discipline us and/or tell our parents about it. Neighbors cared about each other, especially the children and their welfare. This was the kind of setting we were all blessed to have in our communities and at Carrie Martin.

I cannot talk about Carrie Martin unless I talk about the teachers that taught me from the first through the twelfth grade.

Miss Tearish Bryant was my first grade teacher. She was short in stature and had a very soft, gentle voice when she wanted to, but roared like a lion when she was not pleased. Her classroom was in one of the old wooden buildings. She taught us our ABC's and numbers. I remember her giving us our lessons on paper that smelled like fresh apples to me. I loved to hear her tell stories like "Little Black Sambo" and "The Tar Baby." Such stories would not be acceptable today, but when I was in the first grade, it was pure entertainment and to me and I learned something in the process.

Mrs. Margene Bradford was my second grade teacher. She was such a beautiful and nice lady. Miss Tearish would tell us that if we ate plenty of carrots, we would grow up to be just as beautiful as Mrs. Bradford.

Because ours was such a large class, Mrs. Edna Lee helped Mrs. Bradford with us. Mrs. Lee was the first to show me that art could produce beautiful items to be enjoyed not just by the artist, but also by others. I remember her asking me to help her with a project. It was to decorate a round cork ball with metalite sequins and beads. She insisted that I take my time to get it right. It was a job to try and place the sequins in a circular manner. I felt assured because she was right there to assist and make sure that I completed the task correctly. It was a success and she let everyone who admired it know that I had helped.

Mrs. Dorothy Haskin was my third grade teacher. In her class we sang songs like "Tommy Tucker" and "Ten Little Chickadees." Once I remember her coming to me about my incomplete lesson. She held both my hands and looked me straight in the eyes and explained to me what I had to do to make things better. She cared about us.

Mrs. Helen Campbell White was my fourth grade teacher. She was a soft-spoken woman who made sure all assigned stories were read. It was not unusual to be quizzed verbally at the beginning of class to see if we had indeed done our homework. I loved the way she would sip on an ice cold Coca-Cola.

Mrs. Gertrude Ralph was my fifth grade teacher. There were no excuses for not understanding the lesson because she made things so clear, whether it was math, science or history. Mrs. Ralph made me see my potential. She believed in me and this made me believe in myself. Instead of saying "I can't," she would prove to you that you could by helping you with the rough spots and then giving you another task to see if you had learned. A teacher who encourages a student is a motivating force in their lives. Mrs. Ralph was a motivating force in my life.

Mrs. Pearl Gipson was my sixth grade teacher. She instilled pride in us. She would look across the classroom and say, "You all are beautiful. You look just like a beautiful bouquet. No other race can say this because we are the only ones who come in a variety of colors." A child never forgets positive comments!

Miss Helen Charles was one of my seventh grade teachers. She was a very classy lady, very neat and precise. Miss Charles taught me the anatomy of a story or a book - called an outline. Every sentence had to be in sequence with details. She was the first teacher to introduce me to black history. I learned about black men and women who were explorers, scientists, poets, liberators, freedom fighters, inventors, doctors, and even a lieutenant governor. She did not only tell us the stories of these great people, each of us had to go to the library and do research on these great black Americans.

Ours was a large class. It was the largest seventh grade class ever at Carrie Martin. When it came time to share our research reports, the partition that separated two of the classrooms in the old wooden buildings was pulled back to make one large room. We all learned something that day and in the weeks to come. We learned that we could hold our heads a little higher, assured that we stood among the ranks of great men and women of the world. This was the beginning of the celebration of Black History Month for our school at the time.

Mr. Leonard Winzer was also a seventh grade teacher of mine. He helped me learn to appreciate mathematics. Math took on a whole new meaning in his class. Mr. Winzer could work any problem. He made it seem so easy. Fractions, whole numbers, decimals, multiplication of mixed numbers and division were explained to each of us. His style of conveying knowledge of math was through repetition. He knew that repetition makes one remember.

Mr. John Wesley Wright taught history in high school. He told us Washington D. C. was not in any state and used the map to prove it. He did not keep a tidy classroom. One day I looked at all the mess on his desk and said, "Mr. Wright, you have rats in your draws." He started to laugh hysterically. When he regained his composure, he said, "Hodge, the word is drawers, not draws."

Mrs. Eucille Davis was one of my eighth and ninth grade high school teachers. She was a great artist. The first time I really knew about a Vortex Fly Trap and Fitcher Lily was when she artfully drew these very colorful and exotic plants on the board and proceeded to tell what they were and their purpose.

Miss Mildred Jackson taught me science in the ninth grade. She could be soft-spoken at times. She had a philosophy about a student, which was each of them learn at his or her own pace. In her class, students taught and helped each other to learn. She was mostly the observer.

Mr. Arther Lee taught me algebra 1 and geometry. He was a tall, energetic man and it was obvious he loved his job and did it well. I remember how briskly he would move about the classroom going from one student to the other making sure we understood our work. His favorite advice was, "Shape up or ship out!" I think that had something to do with his military background.

Miss Charlene Coleman was our home economic teacher. Miss Coleman got everyone's attention by saying three words, "OK you people!" She taught all the female students about personal matters like hygiene, a little sex education, cooking, and how to sew a garment. We learned how to use a pattern to make a dress. She demonstrated how to cut it out, sew the correct parts together and how to hem it using a blind stitch. My first garment was a green and white dress for an infant. I had to take it apart many times before I got it right. When it was finally complete, I gave my masterpiece to my little niece, Sharon.

Mr. Albert Hawkins was my science and chemistry instructor. When he would get excited while explaining the lesson, he would stutter. I considered him a genius. He inspired me to learn more about the wonders of science and how things worked. Mr. Hawkins was the first person to introduce me to distilled water. He would say, "there's nothing in it - no minerals, no bacteria." In his class we saw how distilled water was processed, drop-by-drop, using a flask, test tube and a Bunsen Burner. Today we see distilled water in all the grocery stores. Fascinating!

Mr. Hawkins would dream up ideas about science. "One day," he would say, "scientists are going to make a rocket for transportation from one country to another. BOOM! Thousands of miles away and you are there in a matter of seconds." I learned from him that anything is possible.

Miss Jessie Calloway was the school librarian. She taught us how to use the library efficiently. This opened up a whole new world for me. She assigned 30 books for us to read and summarize on paper before the semester was over. After she gave this assignment, I felt like I couldn't breathe! I didn't want to read all those books, but to my surprise, it was a real rewarding learning experience.

Mrs. Deola Manning Broom, a soft-spoken and gentle teacher, taught business classes. She taught me how to type. She would always say, "Place your fingers on the correct keys. Now don't say the letters, just type the words that you see." I think of her a lot these days when my fingers get mixed up on my computer keyboard.

Mrs. Robinson-Tindell was our choir / music teacher. I learned to love and appreciate classical music because of her. She challenged us to strive for excellence. It was important to get a vocal note right. She had a keen ear for the faintest notes! I was inspired by her sincerity and dedication to music. Frequently, while directing the choir, she would become so moved by the harmony and the words of a song that a real serious look would come over her face and tears would begin to flow freely down her face. She loved her art and it showed!

Mr. Otha Ralph, who taught math, was a quiet man and a genius. He could explain and solve any math problem presented to him. He always maintained a serious look on his face.

Mr. Gus Garner was the physical education teacher and the high school athletic coach. He also taught Driver's Education as well. I learned to do a forward roll in his P. E. class. I was also in his Drivers Education class. I had never driven a car before and to make matters worse, the car we drove was a manual shift. Coach Garner would sit on the passenger's side and usually shout instruction and directions, which made me even more nervous. My first time out, I started the engine, put my feet on the brake and tried to ease up on the clutch, just as he had instructed us to do. Well, I kept jerking my feet off the clutch. The car jerked a few times and then went dead. After about five tries, I finally got the car to move, although I'm sure it wasn't the most pleasant ride he had ever had. The next day he announced to the entire class that we could not go out on the road that day because, he said laughingly, "Hodge broke the car!"

Mr. Edison Hogan ("Prof" as he was affectionately called) was not one of my teachers but taught Agriculture to the male students. He was also the operator of the concession stand. He had a "best friend" that everyone knew. His name was "Champ." Champ was a board about an inch thick that he had shaped into a paddle. If any of the boys got out of line, Champ would help them to quickly do an about face! Mr. Hogan imparted wisdom to us when he would say, "Be careful in all that you do because in a split second you could lose or mess up your whole life forever." Excellent advice.

Mr. Lynn McDaniel was our principal when I was in elementary school. He was a firm administrator whose voice rang with authority when he spoke. He was a leader. I knew, even at that tender age, that he did not play.

Mr. Chester Wattree was principal when I was in high school. He was not a strict disciplinarian like Mr. McDaniel, and never was intimidating to me even though he was the principal. He made students feel free to approach him about anything.

Mr. Jim Tamplin and **Mr. A. J. Brewer** were the janitors of Carrie Martin when I was there. They kept the school grounds and buildings spotless. We were all healthy and safe due to their many hours of hard work. I used to stand at one end of the hall and marvel at how the floors gleamed as if covered with a thin sheet of glass.

My experiences at Carrie Martin would not be complete without mentioning the ones who worked hard every school day in the lunchroom. They also played an important part in our lives. Mrs. Bernice Boyd was the manager of the lunchroom. She was a kind lady. I would always want an extra piece of bread and asked for the back slices. She would say, "Baby, you don't have to get the back slice. Here, you can have a regular slice." She nicknamed me "back." The other ladies who worked in the lunchroom, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Green, my cousin, Mrs. Lillian Johnson, and Mrs. Mary D. Lewis were all good, hard working people. They were a dynamic team. Each school day I would look forward to their nourishing and "just plain good" food.

And don't forget the bus drivers, Mr. Otis Butler, Mr. W. C. Root, Mr. Louis Harris, and Mr. J. B. Root (whose bus I rode) just to name a few. They were a dedicated group of men who cared about the safety and welfare of the children.

Individually and collectively, these people, the teachers, cafeteria workers, janitors and bus drivers imparted our lives. Theirs was a monumental job. They picked us up, drove us around, fed us, cleaned up after us and still managed to teach us some important lessons.

Yes, a unique school called Carrie Martin helped shape our lives. Its rich past has helped to make us who we are today and has brought us back together once again. Because we wore the blue and gold, our lives will always be connected.

-Margaret Hodge Munnwakkil (65)

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1952

Burney, Judge

Coleman, Pearlean

Ford, Alva

Gladney, Helen

Lee, Rosie Lou

McDonald, Chester

White, Unice- Valedictorian

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1953

Black, Georgia Nell

Brewer, Connie L.

Broom, Richard

Burney, Doris

Burton, Clara V.

Butler, Otis C.

Butler, Sammie – Valedictorian

Ford, Cloteal

Ford, Mozell

Gates, Eliza Mae

Harris, Clarice – Salutatorian

Haskins, Neoma

Johnson, Rosie Lee

Long, Eddie B.

McCauley, Herman

McCauley, Vassie

Noble, Clarence

Paysinger, Mercie B.

Robinson, Johnnie Mae

Stumon, Martha

Thompson, Juanita

Tidwell, Ena

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1954

Burney, Doris T.

Cooper, Mae Grozia

Gates, Marinda

Harris, Clarence

Harris, Imie Jean

Jacobs, Bessie Lee

James, Elizzie Lee

James, Narmon

Kelly, Johnnie – Valedictorian

Kelly, Vivian C.

Long, Clifford

Long, Huey P.

Long, Mi Ree

Oliver, Claude

Price, Luther James

Ralph, Frank James

Ralph, Otha Lee

Scott, Mary

Stephens, Bernice

Stewart, Lavern

Thompson, John D.

Tidwell, Willie Mae

West, Sarah B.

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1955

Allen, Lavar

Burney, Booker T.

Butler, Pearlie M.

Clay, Otis

Cooper, Lela

Ford, James

Gates, Florida

Green, Huey

Green, Samuel

Johnson, Curtis

Kellum, Ralph R.

Layton, Richard

Layton, Vera – Valedictorian

Lewis, Bobby

McCauley, Earl

McClain, Annie V.

McDonald, Cardell

Price, Marjorie

Rawls, Irene

Stinson, Fred

Thompson, Bobby

Tramel, Annie

Williams, Joe B. – Salutatorian

Zackery, Henery

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1956

Bradford, Earl
Brittentine, James
Broom, Claudie Lee
Campbell, Alvin
Campbell, Forrest
Carter, Stella
Davis, Andrew, Jr.
Green, Robert Charles
Harris, Curtis
Harris, Tab Jr.
High, Apple Zone
Hudson, Dan
Johnson, Curtis James
Johnson, Erie Jean
Layton, Houston – Valedictorian
Long, Ineice Taylor
McCauley, Shirley – Salutatorian
Price, Geraldine
Smith, Dorothy Mae
Smith, Eugene
Smith, Ruby Dell
Stith, Monroe
Taylor, Clearthur
Thomas, Ethel
Tidwell, Dorothy
Tidwell, Doss
West, Alfred

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1957

Boyd, Annette – Salutatorian

Boyd, Earnest, Lee

Broom, Roy Francis

Butler, Barbara C.

Campbell, Jimmie Leir

Carter, Lizzie V.

Clay, Mozell Long

Gates, Milton

Gipson, Irma

Johnson, Erma D.

Johnson, Floria Dell

Lewis, Emma Jean

Lewis, Shelby – Valedictorian

Little, Webster B.

McCauley, Bobby Lemar

McClain, Emmer Lee

Stith, Gracie Mae

Stumon, Arthur J.

Stumon, Robert C.

Taylor, Bill Jr.

West, Dorothy Mae

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1958

Ashley, Wanda – Valedictorian

Black, Mozell

Boyd, Pearlie Mae

Brock, A. L. Jr.

Broom, Annie Lee

Broom, Cecil Jean

Broom Mary Jean Jackson

Broom, William Jr.

Burton, Norma Lee

Dupree, Birdie Diane

Harris, Artis T.

Jackson, James

Jackson, John Samuel

Jacobs, Mary Lee

Johnson, Dorothy Louise

Johnson, Eula Mae

Johnson, Glynn Ann

Lewis, Dorothy M. – Salutatorian

McCauley, Geraldine

Price, Earnest Jr.

Smith, Charlesetta

Taylor, Curley B.

Thomas, O. G.

Tramel, Nathan Charles

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1959

Boyd, Celestine
Boyd, Lorene
Briggs, Helen
Butler, Doris
DeBose, Carter Ray
Ford, Betty
Ford, MacArthur
Green, Bobby Ray
Green, Marilyn
Green, Thomas
Harris, Robert L.
Haskin, Virginia, Dell
High, Wyma C.
Johnson, Glynn Ann
Layton, Barbara – Valedictorian
Manley, Eddie
McCauley, Jackie
Mikle, Odis
Moore, Eddie
Nance, Georgia Irene
Remer, Louis
Sheppard, Eva Mae
Stephens, Johnny – Salutatorian
Stephens, Solomon
Stromile, Lawrence
Stumon, Bobby T.
Washington, Gene
White, Sarah
Williams, Charles
Woodard, Raymond

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1960

Alexander, Violet
Bratton, Willie Edward
Brooks, Bruce
Brooms, Jimmie Charles
Carter, Angie
Clay, Idell Smith
Cooksey, Charlotte
DeBose, Mack Arthur
Edwards, Shirley - Salutatorian
Edwards, William Charles
Ford, Betty Ruth
Ford, Bobby
Ford, Edwina
Ford, Hilda Maude
Ford, McKinnley
Green, Jessie Mae
Harris, Mardessa
Harris, Queen Ester
Hodge, Gene A.
Hudson, Bessie Mae
Johnson, Patsy Ruth
Johnson, Willie Curtis
Lewis, Percy D. -Historian
Little, Mercie D.
Little, Violine Lorean
McCauley, Donald C.
Moore, Lois Belle
Oliver, Mary
Percy, Minnie Pearl
Player, Betty Sue Davis
Price, Clinton Lee
Roberson, Connie Woodard
Sheppard, Junie Lee
Stromile, Lena H.
Stumon, James Brince
Stumon, Luthern Bennie
Stumon, Rubenstine
Washington, Walter Lee
West, Betty Jane
White, Clarence Kenneth
Williams, Versia Mae
Woodard, Alma - Valedictorian

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1961

Atkins, Betty Lou
Alexander, Jeannette
Allen, Jr., Judge Ree
Broom, Henry Ray
Cooper, Louis Henry
Cullen, Mary Dell
Ford, Ruth Lue
Green, Marva Jo
Harris, Jr., Iley
Harris, Dorothy Louise
Haskin, Betty Ann
Haskin, Franklin Dean
Hawthorne, Mae Helen
High, Gloria Jean
Jennings, Alice Marie
Johnson, Charlie Ray
Johnson, Nelma Jean
Lewis, Jr., John C.
Little, Mary D.
Shaw, Violet Ray
Smith, Jr., Mack
Stephens, Johnetta – Valedictorian
Stromile, Dorothy
Taylor, Alfred Curtis
Thomas, Lottie Gray
Thompson, Earl Kelly
Tramel, Carl Earl

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1962

Alexander, Lola
Allen, Leroy
Bankhead, Lillie Mae
Boyd, Charles D.
Boyd, Johnny Lee
Bradford, Eddie Mae
Briggs, Doshia Mae
Brock, Mae Bell
Broom, Maxine
Carter, Annie J. - Salutatorian
Carter, Ethel B.
Carter, Myra Jo
Davis, Charles
Ford, Edith
Ford, Essie Douglas
Gay, Ernie Lee
Green, Ethel Mae
Harris, J. C.
Hodge, Betty
Hudson, Jimmie
Hudson, Toni Jo
McClain, Margaret
Nance, Bobby Ray
Nance, Richard
Player, Jerry – Valedictorian
Player, Kermit
Robinson, Bessie Mae
Scott, John
Stumon, Clyde
Taylor, Dorothy Louise

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1963

Bratton, Web
Brock, Alfred James
Broom, Katheryn
Clark, Cleve
Hammond, Nathan
Harris, Alma Lee
Harris, J. C.
Haskin, Charles D.
James, Merdis
Johnson, Tone – Valedictorian
Johnson, John Wesley
Johnson, Ruth A. - Salutatorian
Jones, Lema Jean
Kensey, John L.
Little, Jr., Alton James
Little, Emery
Montgomery, Bobby
Moore, Alice Lee
Owens, James Earl
Phillips, Jacquelyn R.
Player, Emmett – Valedictorian
Player, Lenora – Salutatorian
Rawls, Belvie Jean
Scott, Ethel Lee
Stumon, Allen Ray
Watson, David C.
White, Alversia
Wilson, Robert

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1964

Aikens, Walter
Allen, Archie Lee
Boyd, Rosie Pearl
Boyd, Ruthie Dale
Broom, J. A. – Salutatorian
Butler, Norman
Carter, Annie M. – Valedictorian
Carter, Geames
Carter, James
Carter, Tommie Samuel
Davis, John Henry
Ford, Brenda
Ford, Mary
Harris, John Jay
Harris, Johnnie Rae
Harris, Lucille
Harris, Minnie Pearl
Harris, Ruby Lee
Harris, Solomon
Harris, Tommie James
Haskins, Vera
Ivy, Rachel
Johnson, Jr., J. D.
Johnson, Jimmie
Little, John T.
Mack, Amer Mae
Player, Alberta
Price, Jeannie V.
Roberson, Homer
Roots, Bernice Joyce
Roots, Bobbie Jean
Smith, Melvin
Stromile, Bettye
Stromile, James Earle
Stumon, Jimmie
Tramel, Earl Joe
Warner, Willie Earl
Watson, Grant Edward
West, Davis
White, Leroy
Williams, Emmit

Williams, Raymond
Willis, Irma

Carrie Martin High School Graduation

Class 1965

Aikens, Joseph
Aikens, Mary Ruth
Aikens, Ruth
Aikens, Vernon
Austin, Jean Ellen
Bankhead, Bessie
Brock, Ollie Mae
Brown, Vater
Bruner, Cheryl
Carper, Quilla Mae
Carson, Ronald
Chapman, Ruth Elaine
Collins, Charles Ray
DeBose, Stella
Ford, Jr., Arthur
Franklin, Robert Earle
Green, Jr., Dan
Green, Ben
Green, Shirley
Hammond, Robert
Harris, Essie
Harris, Geraldine
Harris, Maxine
Harris, Shirley
Harris, Stanley
Haskin, Jessie
Herd, Ardis – Salutatorian
Hodge, Margaret
Jackson, Janis
Johnson, Clark
Johnson, Doris T.
Johnson, Theona
Jones Carolyn
Lathen, Albert
Little, Jr., Luther
Marshall, Linda
Newton, Donald Ray
Oliver, Raye Bailey
Oliver, Raymond
Pamplin, Shirley
Patterson, Henrietta

Player, Dawn E. – Valedictorian
Prather, Bobby Joe
Rawls, Christine
Scott, Betty Lou
Stephens, Cleophus
Stephens, Cleophus
Stephens, Elijah
Stephens, Patricia
Stitch, Floyd
Williams, Ally
Willis, Varnie

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1966

Anderson, Juanita
Blankenship, Mary Helen
Bolder, Henry J.
Brown, Kathryn
Collins, Clyde Lee
Collins, Emanuel Joe
Davis, Earl
Ford, Earl
Ford, Perkin
Ford, Perkin L. D.
Freeman, Brenda LaVern
Gay, Rose Marie
Graham, Bettye
Green, Allene
Green, Doris Annette
Hall, Rose Mary
Harris, Jr., Robert Lee
Harris, Annie B.
Harris, Floyd
Harris, Ralph W. E.
Herd, Joshua – Salutatorian
High, Marion
Hopkins, Nathan Lee
James, Harry Jesse
Jimerson, Bessie
Johnson, Alvin
Johnson, George – Valedictorian
Johnson, Izolla
Johnson, Loretta
Johnson, Roy Lee
Lewis, Benny Joe
Manning, Rosie Mae
Montgomery, Mack Arthur
Moody, Shirley Ann
Pace Jr., O. D.
Root, Annie Lee
Smith, Clarence
Stove, Maxine
Stromile, Ida Louise
Tidwell, Barbara Ann
West, Ruth Ann

White, Beverly M.
Williams, Essie B.
Williams, Jessie Marie
Woodard, Shelby R.

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1967

Akins, Juanita F.
Allen, John L.
Bankhead, Wesley
Black, Jaynora – Salutatorian
Boyd, Bobby Ray
Boyd, Londell
Brewer, Lonzo
Broom, Carrie Bell
Carper, Pearlie Mae
Carter, Roosevelt
Coleman, Larry
Cullen, James
Daniel, Var Lee
Davis, S. P.
Ford, Berlinda
Ford, Sammie
Green, Henry T.
Harris, Amie Sue
Harris, Dorie Lee
Harris, Margie
Haskin, Ora Lee
Hawthorne, Ella Mae
Henderson, Jr., James
Ivy, Mamie
Johnson, Carolyn
Johnson, Maxine
Lewis, Jesse
Little, Jimmie
Marshall, Reniece
McGlothern, Orie
Montgomery, John D.
Moore, Douglas
Player, Clara – Valedictorian
Player, Verdie
Price, James Earl
Rawls, Donald Joe
Rawls, Richard
Rock, Rubye Joyce
Stove, Jr., Marvin
Stromile, David

Stumon, Kenneth
Thomas, Lawrence
Thompson, Charles
Wafer, Roy James
Watson, Ronald
Williams, Joyce Ann
Williams, Lucy M. - Valedictorian
Wilson, Jr., Roy James

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1968

Atkins, Bernice
Bankhead, Leola
Booler, Emma Lou
Boyd, Larry Darnell
Boyd, Robert
Broom, Horace C.
Clay, Johnny Lee
Dillard, Jerrel Dean
Dupree, Floydie Mae
Green, Exie B.
Harris, Glinda
Herd, Billy Ray
Herrin, Bobby
High, Arabia
Jackson, Mack
James, Lula Gale – Salutatorian
Jimerson, Brenda Jean
Johnson, Barbara Jean
Johnson, Linda
Johnson, Sammie Theodore
Jones, Samuel
Lewis, Elaine
Little, Mamie
Marshall, Linda Kaye
Martin, Johnnie Pearl
Moore, Cedric E.
Noble, Nina Mae
Pace, Margaret
Powell, Booker T.
Roots, Jessie Pearl
Scott, Johnnie Gray
Stephens, Josie
Stromile, Faye – Valedictorian
Stromile, Pamela Sue
Stromile, Robbie Dell
Thompson, Elmar Jean
Wafer, Sallie M.
Wilson, Mattie Lorene

Carrie Martin High School Graduation

Class 1969

Aikens, Clyde
Allen, T. Curtis
Black, Edwin
Black, Velma
Bolder, Joseph
Brittentine, Delores
Brock, Lillie
Bullock, Ruby
Carter, Bettye
Carter, Joyce A.
Clay, Earnest Jean
Collins, Ben E.
Daniels, Rosie L.
Davis, Essie Mae
Dupree, Carol – Valedictorian
Ford, Alton
Ford, Calvin
Gay, Richard
Green, Artis
Green, Ruby Helen
Harris, Charles Ross
Harris, Helenteen – Salutatorian
Harris, Luecindie
Herrin, Melvin
High, Overton
Ivy, Hattie
Johnson, Richard
Lewis, Earl Curtis
Little, Robert Lee
Lyles, Thelma
Martin, Pearline
McGlothem, Raymond
Murray, Bettie
Neal, James T.
Noble, Dorothy
Peterson, Sammie G.
Player, Beverly
Powell, Annie Ruth
Prather, Linda
Raines, Joseph
Rawls, Alverna
Rawls, Clyde

Roberson, Randy
Roots, Gladys M.
Roots, Jimmie Lee
Scott, Charles
Stromile, Bobby L.
Thomas, Glenda
Webb, James
West, Jewelene
Williams, Bennie
Williams, Marie E.

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1970

Anderson, Virginia L.
Bankhead, Margaret
Beaver, Marilyn
Black, Calvin L.
Boyd, Hanna Lou
Broom, Mahailier
Burton, George
Carter, Carolyn
Collins, Luster
Decker, George
Edwards, Bernard
Gay, Charles
Gladney, Van Sickle
Graham, Clyde
Green, Betty
Harris Ethel
Harris Franklin
Haskin, Dennis
Haskin, Thomas
Hawthorne, Jimmy
James, Danny
Jimerson, Willie
Johnson, Leroy
Montgomery, Jessie
Moore, Orlando
Noble, Randall
Odom, Annie
Oliver, Delores
Rawls, Joyce
Root, Ethel M. - Valedictorian
Smith, Aalice
Stephens, Betty
Stromile, Debra
Stumon, Peggy
Thomas, Claiborne
Veal, Katie
White, Hazel
Williams, Betty
Williams, Drew
Williams, John
Young, Tessie

Carrie Martin High School Graduation Class 1971

Anderson, Riley
Benson, Diane
Benson, Joe
Bryant, Roy L.
Carper, Willie
Carter, Henrietta
Carter, Juanita
Carter, Lee
Carter, Mary
Davis, Ruthie
Ford, David
Francis, Alvin Clyde
Green, Lenora
Harris, Alfred
Harris, Roger
Harris, Velma
Haskin, Joan
Hawthorne, Donald
Ivy, Patricia
Johnson, Norman
Johnson, Sammie
Johnson, Walter C.
Little, Raymond
Long, Joan
Moore, Aubrey
Moore, Julius
Neal, Vernon L.
Paysinger, Carolyn
Player, Carolyn
Player, Carrilon
Rawls, Roy
Rock, Sylvia
Stephens, Faith
Stephens, Larry
Thomas, Peggy
Washington, Cora
West, Corrine
White, Annette
White, Linda C.
Wilson, Lonnie
Young, Frank