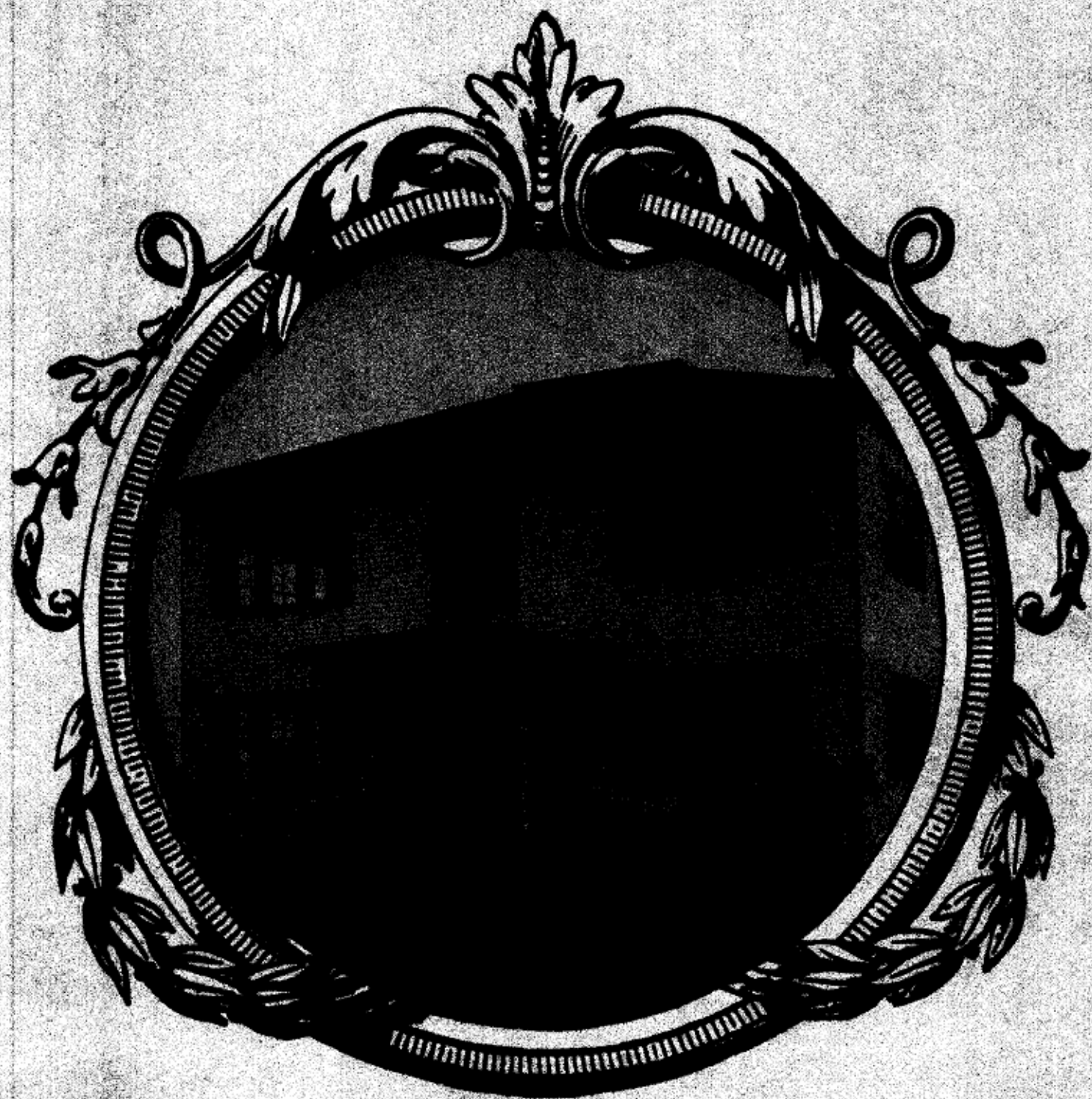


Short Pump School

The Pursuit of Excellence



SHORT PUMP SCHOOL
The Pursuit of Excellence

A History of Short Pump School
1911 to 1987

by
Hugh Douglas Pitts

Acknowledgments

The seed for this endeavor was planted in 1984 in a letter from me to Mrs. Rachel Alley, principal of Short Pump School. She responded favorably and with assistance from others began the time consuming task of collecting and preserving information that spanned nearly a century.

Calls for information were answered by former students and teachers who shared report cards, memory books, and recollections from the past. PTA histories and scrapbooks proved invaluable. Term reports of the Henrico County Schools were vital concerning the years 1910-12. School directories from 1947 to 1987 were essential in the compilation of Appendix I.

Oral histories were taken during a meeting at the school on June 10, 1986. Those who attended and shared their knowledge and love of Short Pump School were Maggie Johnson Ayers, Mary Cauthorn, Carrie Powers Fore, Raymond L. Henley, Isabella F. Johnson, Jessie M. Leake, Tom Leake, Noel Lloyd, Alma Henley Mitchell, Herbert Proffitt, Katie Tatum Wade and Lynne Tatum Williamson. Present and deserving of special praise was Ruth I. Henley, who repeatedly demonstrated her interest in the project. Appreciation is expressed to Joy Joynt, Graham Nuckols, Kirby Nuckols and Jane Nuckols who enthusiastically answered questions and shared their memories of Short Pump. Suzanne S. Eisenberger, Librarian for the Instructional Materials Center, carefully reviewed the text and offered grammatical assistance. Finally, gratitude is owed to Dorothy B. Reid who carefully typed the manuscript, prepared it for printing and assisted in many other ways.

H.D.P.

Short Pump School

The tiny village at the intersection of Three Chopt Road, Richmond Turnpike and Pouncey Tract Road had had its moments. Known for the short-handled pump beneath the porch of its ancient tavern, the hamlet was on the principal eighteenth and nineteenth century route between Richmond and the Blue Ridge Mountains. This was reason enough through the years to attract to Short Pump friends and foes whose names would frequent the pages of the nation's history.

Thomas Jefferson, who often traveled between the Capitol in Richmond and Monticello, his Albemarle County home, knew the area well. His father before him had surveyed portions of the road. The Revolutionary War was the catalyst for Earl Cornwallis and Marquis De Lafayette to march their forces through the area as they maneuvered toward their destiny at Yorktown. Earlier, General Peter Muhlenberg had enlisted patriots to the Continental cause at Deep Run Church, a nearby community landmark. Stonewall Jackson, flushed by the success of his valley campaign, hurried through the village in mid afternoon of June 23, 1862 enroute to a fateful council of war with Robert E. Lee at the Dabbs House. Two years later Ulric Dahlgren, the one-legged Union raider, occupied the village briefly with five hundred troopers before launching an ill-fated assault upon the Confederate capitol.

Indeed, these events had quickened the community pulse and in several instances had sent villagers scurrying for cover. Yet, memories of yesteryear paled before a wave of excitement, anticipation and pride that surfaced in the village on December 6, 1911. A new, two story, frame schoolhouse, the first to bear the community's name, was to be dedicated at 1 p.m.

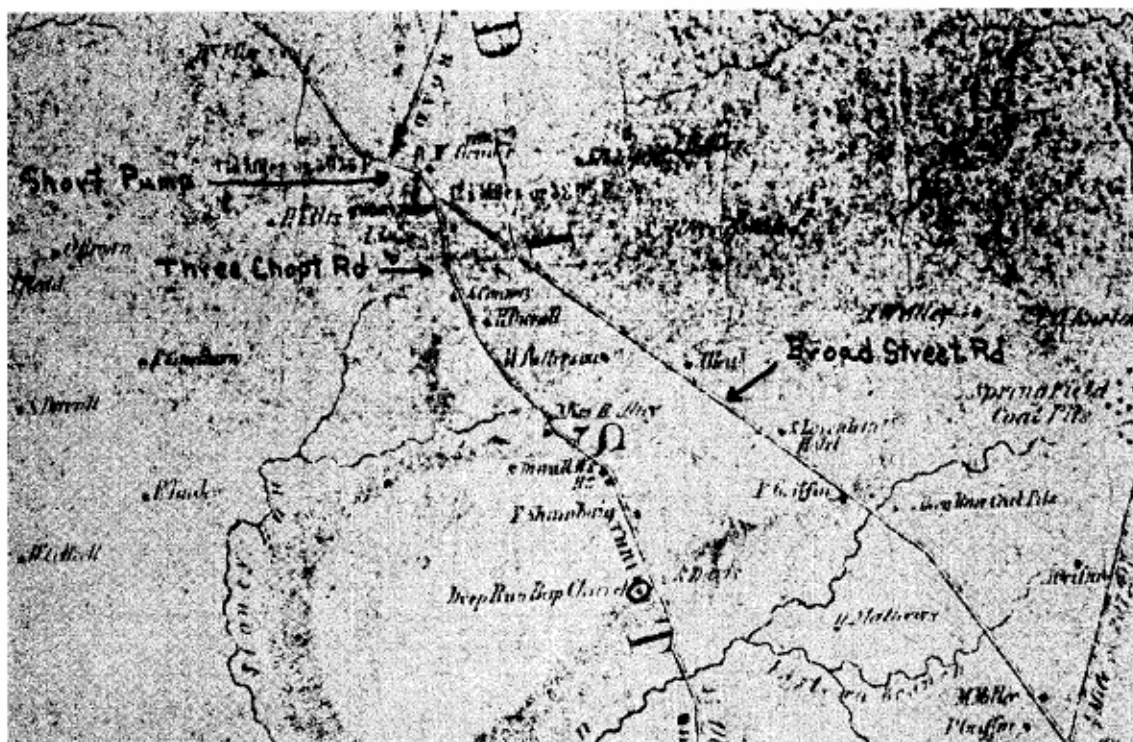
Miss Mattie Mills, the teacher of high school grades, who also served as

principal, had made painstaking preparations for this grand event. The grounds and six classrooms had been tidied and each stove glowed warmly. The students, forty girls and forty-four boys in grades 1-9, were preened for the occasion. Hair bows, knee socks and brass-buttoned coats were favored by the girls while boys donned their best knickers.

Miss Ola Sims, grades 1-3, Miss Annie Wren, grades 4-5, and Miss Evelyn Ryland, grades 6-7, who comprised the remainder of the faculty, had helped too. Their classes had practiced meticulously two songs, "Columbia" and "America," that were to be sung with the audience. Promises of best behavior had been extracted and last minute trips by the younger students to the johns behind the building had been completed. The only task that remained was to distribute the printed programs to the guests as they assembled in the second floor auditorium.

Scheduled to preside was Mr. Charles A. Bowles, a Tuckahoe School District Trustee, whose home, Erin Shades, housed the local post office. It was with his family that Miss Mills boarded during the school term. Present among the students was Mr. Bowles's sixteen year old daughter, Sadie, who in the years ahead would have a lasting influence upon the school and community. Mr. Arthur D. Wright, in his second year as superintendent of Henrico County Schools, was to introduce the speaker, the Honorable J. D. Eggleston, Jr. Following the address, a bible and flag were to be accepted for the school by John B. Badenoch, clerk of the trustees.

The importance of this occasion surely induced a flood of memories among students, villagers and guests who had assembled on that crisp December afternoon. Thoughts of past schooling in humble, one-room, ungraded classes were fostered for many. Others, anticipating the promise of the twentieth century, envisioned opportunities that their children's children would realize within the walls of spacious, modern, Short Pump School.



Smith's map of 1853 reflected the rural nature of Short Pump. Absent were Church, Pump and Gayton Roads.

Dedication Exercises

Short Pump High School
Henrico County, Virginia

H. E. FERGUSON, BUILDER

Wednesday, December 6th, 1911
1:00 P. M.

The printed program for the dedication of Short Pump High School indicated the importance of the occasion.

The story developed on these pages concerned those memories as well as the fulfillment of the new school's promise. What were the antecedents of Short Pump School and what had it become?

Free, public education didn't come readily to rural Henrico County. In 1853, two hundred and forty-six years after Christopher Newport and John Smith reached the fall line of the James River and raised a cross on Powhatan Hill overlooking the future site of Richmond, there was no building in Tuckahoe District designated for public schooling. Though the legislature had initiated the Literary Fund forty-three years earlier, its meager proceeds were intended primarily for the education of pauper children. These disadvantaged youngsters benefited only if there was access to an existing school that would enroll them for the princely sum of four cents per day. As a result, the impact of the Literary Fund was negligible.

Private education, limited to those who could afford it, was the most viable option in rural areas during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One such effort introduced Thomas Jefferson to the wonders of reading and writing with his cousins in the family schoolhouse on the grounds of Tuckahoe plantation. A few children were taught in their neighbors' homes, if circumstances permitted. Others were schooled at their mother's knee but most simply did without.

Deep Run Church, which had begun as a chapel in 1742, attempted to fill the educational void in the community prior to the Civil War. A Sunday School movement that attracted learners of all ages was begun. It was modeled after a program to teach reading, writing and spelling at Hungary Meeting House in northern Henrico. Though little headway was made in the struggle against illiteracy, the effort was valuable in nurturing an appreciation of public education, which was beginning to take hold in Richmond.

A milestone was reached during 1870, when bold action by the General Assembly laid the ground work for the free public school movement in Virginia. A

state superintendent of education, Henry Ruffner, was employed and encouragement, accompanied by meager financial assistance, was given to localities to develop their own schools. In Henrico County J. W. Powell was named superintendent of schools and lay trustees were appointed to govern the schools in the four magisterial districts. Among the first schools was a one-room, brick schoolhouse built during 1876 on the south side of Harvie Road east of the Mechanicsville Turnpike. This building, now a part of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, was the forerunner of Glen Lea School. To the west in sparsely populated Tuckahoe District a school was begun during 1878 in the Ridge Meeting House at the intersection of Three Chopt Road and Quioccasin Road. It is probable that among Alonzia Cauthorne's scholars at Ridge were several children who lived on farms south and east of Short Pump. Though the distance by foot would have been burdensome, the Meeting House was within reach of those who were motivated.

Sissie Woodward held school for a number of years in an unused building on her father's farm which was near the intersection of Gayton and Gaskins Roads. Pinchbeck Elementary School was built later on a portion of this site. Private schools such as Sissie's continued as the principal source of education for children living in the western extremities of Henrico County until approximately 1890. At that time a frame, one-room public school, known as Stand Spring, was built on the north side of Church Road 400 yards east of Pump Road near the spring. Located one and a half miles south of the village, this building became the mother of Short Pump School.

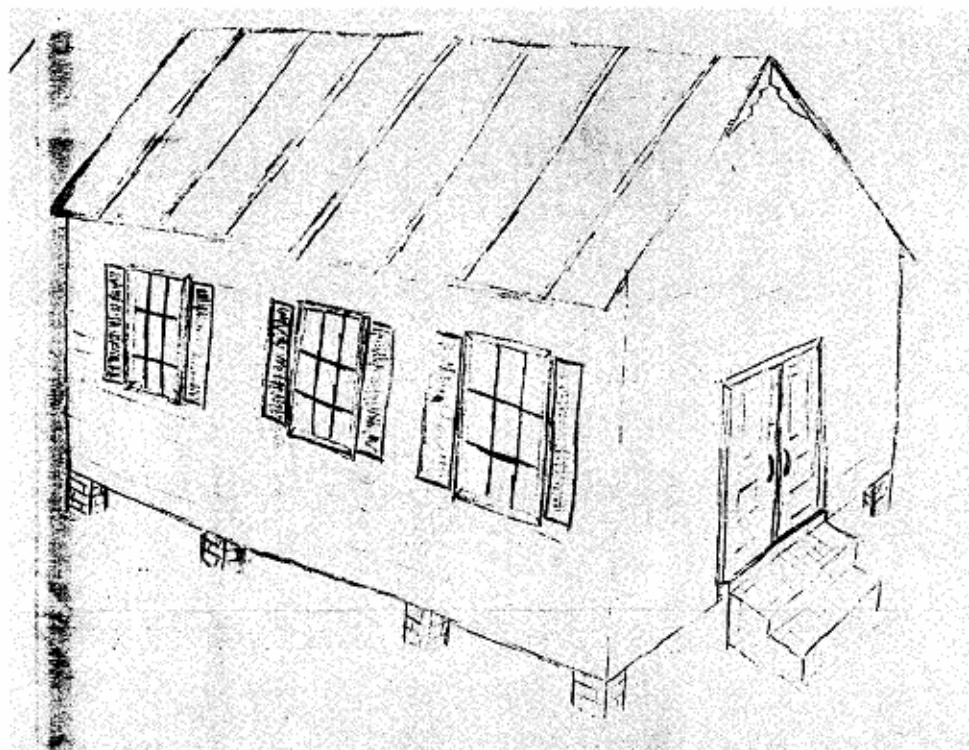
Similar in design to the one room, A-roof schoolhouse built at Ridge eight years earlier, Stand Spring was heated by a pot belly stove that stood in its center. Flanking the stove were two rows of homemade benches, one for boys and the other for girls. Indoor plumbing did not exist. Alice Tate Redford, who was schooled at Stand Spring, recalled fetching water in buckets from the spring for the

schoolroom. Ungraded classes, generally identified by the difficulty of the book to which the pupils were assigned, were taught by one teacher, whose multiple hats included those of principal, cook, nurse and janitor.

The Misses Betty and Lulu Taurman, who lived on Gayton Road, were among the mentors at the school on Church Road. Far removed from the concerns of urban life, it became the practice to leave the building unlocked. This may have been the little school's undoing. A fire of unknown origin, but believed to have been set by a tramp who spent the night inside, destroyed the building during 1901. Miss Bessie Allison, who was the teacher at the time of this misfortune, relocated her scholars to a log cabin in the neighborhood where the school year was completed.

Ambitious plans were made for a new schoolhouse. An acre lot (11212 Three Chopt Road) was acquired on the north side of Three Chopt Road one and one tenth miles south-east of the village whose latest addition was a general store built in 1900. Seven hundred dollars were spent in the construction of a frame, two-room school with a metal A roof and a windowed entrance foyer. Fourteen windows, each with twelve panes and trimmed by shutters, provided natural lighting. Warmth came from wood stoves in each room that were served by separate chimneys. An assembly area, which served school and community purposes, was made possible by opening the folding doors which separated the classrooms. Square dancing on Saturday night in the schoolhouse to fiddles and banjos became an important social event.

The grounds were unfenced but this created no worries about safety as traffic on Three Chopt Road was confined to an occasional horse drawn wagon. A woodshed separated the "necessaries" which were located behind the building. Drinking water came from a shallow well on the grounds. Indeed, Deep Run Grade School, its name derived from a nearby stream, was thought to be primed to meet the challenges of the twentieth century when its first barefooted learner was



This sketch of Stand Spring School, which served from 1890 to 1901, was based on recollections of former students.



Deep Run Grade School, 1902-1911, offered seven grades taught by two teaches. Since 1913 it has been a private residence.

welcomed in September of 1902.

A successful annexation suit by the City of Richmond during 1906 set in motion circumstances that eventually altered Deep Run School. Sydney High School, a five-room, one story building in the twenty-two hundred block of West Cary Street, had become Tuckahoe District's first and only high school nine years earlier. When the Sydney School, though logistically inaccessible to most of the district, was awarded to the city, Tuckahoe residents were without public instruction beyond the seventh grade.

The following year, 1907, a four-room addition was made to Ridge School and grades eight and nine to be taught by one teacher were added. To provide opportunities for high school instruction to students in the Short Pump area, a wagon route to Ridge from Richmond Turnpike, by then known as Broad Street Road, was established. The difficulties of horse drawn transportation and the primitive condition of the roads left much to be desired about this scheme. Eventually it led during 1911 to the abandonment of Deep Run School in favor of a new building to accommodate grades one through nine at Short Pump.

A few moments focusing upon the schoolhouse on Three Chopt Road during 1910-11, its final year of operation, were of some interest. William Howard Taft, admittedly unhappy in his role, was our president; the unsinkable ocean liner, Titanic, was under construction and the nations of Europe were aligning themselves for World War I. But these happenings were given scant attention at rural Deep Run School where the mission was to teach the three R's.

Two teachers, neither high school graduates, oversaw the welfare of forty-three students whose ages ranged from six to seventeen years. Absenteeism was so prevalent that on any given day an average of only twenty-eight pupils were present. Indifference to education, lack of transportation, home and farm chores, inclement weather and drop-outs accounted for much of the poor attendance.

The school year consisted of 171 days and ended on the first day of June. Classes were in session daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Students were expected to replenish the drinking water from the well and to bring in fire wood as needed. Lunches were brought from home and during recess the girls frequently jumped rope while the boys improvised games of their own.

Twenty-six children in grades one through four, were under the tutelage of Miss N. B. Boyd, who had four years of experience. Daily instruction was offered in reading, where phonics were stressed, spelling, handwriting, arithmetic, grammar, geography and Virginia history. Pupils wrote on slates because paper was too expensive. During the school year Miss Boyd's class was visited three times by Mr. Arthur D. Wright, Superintendent of Schools, and on three other occasions by school trustees of Tuckahoe District. She in turn made fifteen visits to the homes of her pupils. Her pay for the year was \$360.

Responsibility for the seventeen pupils in grades five through seven rested with Miss Mattie W. Mills whose home was in Hylas, Virginia. Miss Mills, who was in her ninth year of teaching, offered instruction in spelling, reading, arithmetic, handwriting, geography, Virginia history, United States history, physiology and drawing. Supplementary study in agriculture was provided for the boys, while two advanced students were introduced to algebra and three to English literature.

Miss Mills's classroom was equipped with a virgoplate chalkboard, a set of wall maps and one globe. A modest library of 113 volumes with an estimated value of \$40 was shared by all pupils. Seven Webster's dictionaries were also available for use by her students.

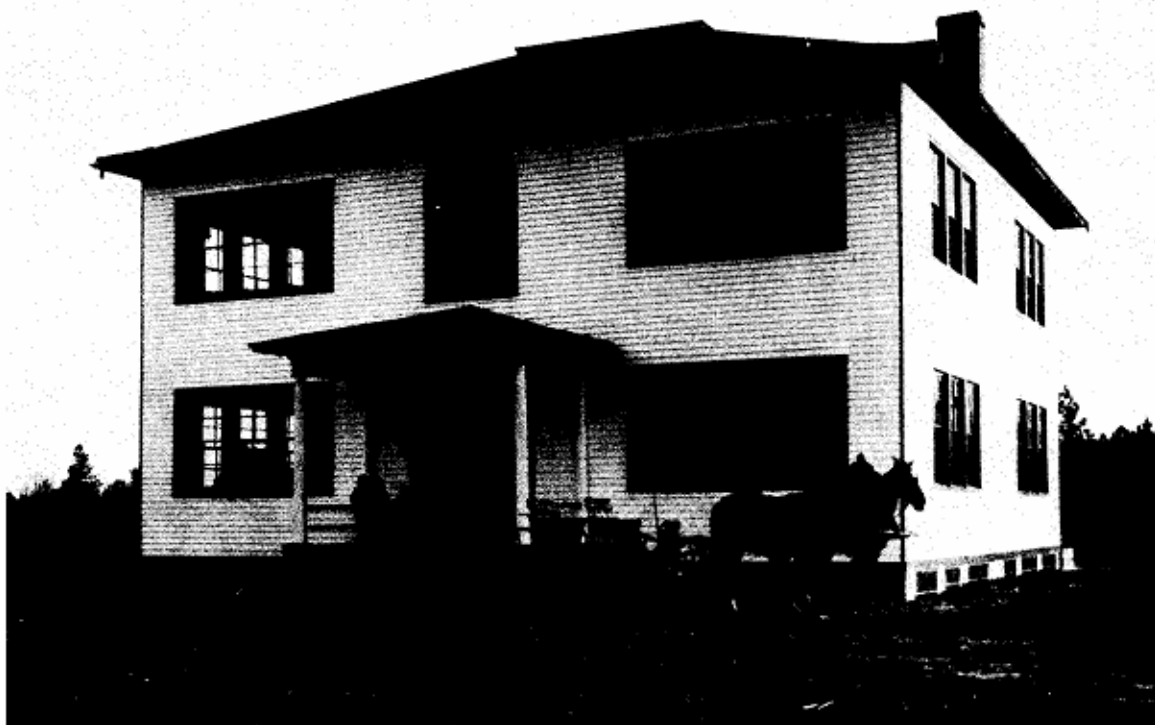
Aside from observations by the superintendent and trustees, nineteen others, probably parents attending a school function, were guests at Deep Run during the year. Miss Mills, as the head teacher, made thirty home visits in that she also accompanied Miss Boyd on her rounds. For fulfilling her responsibilities as

teacher and administrator she received an annual salary of \$405.

A well established, highly regarded four year high school was located at 2120 Fendall Avenue in Barton Heights, which was the population center of Henrico County. An occasional student from the Tuckahoe District in quest of further schooling would be boarded by his parents in the north side so that Barton Heights High School would be available. A few rode the school wagon to Ridge where two years of high school were offered. However, most who finished the seventh grade at Deep Run went no further. This was true also at Gayton and Holman, one-room schoolhouses located two miles west and north, respectively, of Short Pump. A solution to this vexing condition evolved gradually. It became apparent that the three schools had to be consolidated at a convenient site so that there would be enough students to justify a graded school through the ninth grade.

The new consolidated school, located on the east side of Three Chopt Road just south of the village, became a reality during 1911. Mr. H. E. Fergusson was the builder and one of his carpenters was Bob Turner, who was from the neighborhood. They constructed a frame, two story, center hall building that consisted of four classrooms on the ground floor and two classrooms and an auditorium on the second floor. Closets, as well as wood stoves, were provided for each classroom. Twenty-four windows in sets of three on each floor furnished natural lighting which was supplemented by oil lamps when necessary. A raised platform served as a stage in the auditorium which was on the front of the building. The main entrance was covered by a 10' X 10' porch with an A roof supported by four columns, making it possible for those arriving by wagon to avoid inclement weather.

Dependencies situated to the rear of the school included a woodshed, stable and two johns. The well and pump were to the south. The grounds, though unfenced, were graded and ample space was provided for a baseball field. Indeed,



Short Pump High School, 1911-1926, boasted six classrooms and an auditorium but lacked central heat and plumbing.

<p>REGULATIONS OF HENRICO COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF PUPILS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The same plan for promotion shall be observed in all of schools of the county. 2. Reports shall be given to the pupils on the 31st of October, November, December and January and the 31st of February, March, April and May, denoting in figures, on a basis of 100 being perfect, the work done in each subject since the last previous report. 3. Conduct shall be marked "S" meaning "Satisfactory," "F" meaning "Fair," or "Uns." meaning "Unsatisfactory." 4. All marks shall be entire marks only, as 87, and not 87.5. 5. The total marks for the first four months in any subject, divided by the number of months attended, will be the average for the first half session and the total marks for the last four months in any subject, divided by the number of months attended, will be the average for the last half year. The combined average in any subject or for all subjects is to be found by averaging the two half-session averages with the two examination marks. 6. Pupils to be promoted shall make a combined average of not less than 75 on each subject. 7. No high school pupil may be promoted conditionally except upon written authority from the Superintendent of Schools. 8. Examinations shall be held in January and May and shall be prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools in such subjects in each grade as he may see fit. 9. In subjects in which no examinations are given the combined average for each subject shall be the average of the two half year averages and such subjects shall have equal weight in making the grade combined average as those subjects in which examinations were given. 10. Schools promoting semi-annually shall average the half-year average with the examination mark to find the combined average. 11. The "ROLL OF HONOR" for each month shall consist of those pupils whose grand average for that month shall be not less than 80 and who have not fallen below 75 in any subject, whose conduct has been "Satisfactory" and who have been neither tardy nor truant. The "ROLL OF HONOR" for the session shall consist of those pupils making a grand combined average of not less than 80 and whose grand average in each subject is not less than 75, whose conduct has not been either "Unsatisfactory" for more than one month, and who have not been tardy more than six times, two cases of tardiness to count as equalling one case of absence for the purpose of the honor roll. 	<p>August, 1915-16 M.</p> <p><i>Short Pump School</i> HENRICO COUNTY, VA.</p> <p>REPORT OF</p> <p><i>Carrie Powers</i></p> <p>For the Session 1915-1916</p> <p><i>Sixth Grade</i></p> <p>TO THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN</p> <p>If your child attends school irregular or does not come promptly each day, do not expect him to be promoted. Teachers cannot teach absent children.</p> <p>Teachers will give as little home work as possible, but the amount given depends upon local conditions at each school. Ask your child if he has home work to do and if he says that he has, PLEASE SEE THAT HE DOES IT. When home work is given it ought to be of such a nature that the child can do it without assistance and DO IT AT HOME.</p> <p>Parents are urged to freely consult with teachers and principals in regard to the work of their children.</p> <p>The office of the Superintendent of Schools is on the Third Floor of the Henrico County Court House. He may be reached there by Judge Madison 5631 and will be glad to consult with the parents of the school during his office hours: Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 1 to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.</p>
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Carrie Powers's 1915-16 report card encouraged attendance and specified regulations for the promotion of pupils.

the pride generated for the new Short Pump High School was well justified when it opened on November 27th.

Transportation to school became a necessity for those in the outlying areas. The first school wagon was a covered wagon with benches on each side and pulled by two mules. Clifton Henley was the first driver and was followed by Grayson Nuckols and Henry Wade.

Wagon routes from the west and north in addition to two high school grades doubled the faculty size to four and increased the student enrollment to eighty-four. Eventually during the 1911-12 school year ninety-eight students enrolled though daily attendance averaged only sixty-one.

Anticipated improvements soon followed. With the exception of the primary teacher, who taught three grades, other faculty members were responsible for only two. This considerably lessened the age range of the pupils assigned to a given teacher. For example, the ages of Miss Ola Sims's students, grades six and seven, were such that seventeen were between nine and fourteen years while five ranged between fourteen and eighteen years. This was a significant reduction in the age differential experienced at Deep Run or Gayton schools in the past. On the negative side, as some students began to travel two miles or more to school, it became difficult for home visits to be made. Only twenty visitations among the four teachers were managed, reflecting a trend associated with schools with expanded attendance areas.

Other innovations also came about. Sadie Bowles, who was an eighth grader, recalled, "We made soup daily and sold it for five cents a bowl. Each pupil brought something from home like potatoes, carrots, or beans. We'd throw it all in the kettle and make the best lunch in the world. I guess you could say it was the school's first cafeteria." Of course, soup making was confined to the winter months when the wood stoves were used to warm the classrooms.

Miss Mills, who transferred to Short Pump as principal and teacher of high

school grades, organized a "School Improvement League." This movement generated parent interest in the new school and became the forerunner of the PTA, which would not reach Short Pump until twenty-five years later. Through Miss Mills's efforts Latin, geometry and algebra also became a part of the eighth and ninth grade course of study.

Sam Henley, a seven-year-old who transferred to the new school from Deep Run School, confirmed that the boys brought their mischievous ways with them. He recalled that dynamite caps from the Gayton coal mines once were brought to school, packed in a tin can and ignited in a first floor classroom. Fortunately, an assembly was in progress upstairs so no one was injured. On two other occasions Sam was the culprit when a crawfish was found in a girl's lunch box and a shoe box full of locusts was thrown into an adjoining classroom.

A rural school system such as Henrico may have lacked sophistication but it did not want for clear, concise and direct written communication with parents. The message to the parent printed on the front of Carrie Powers's fifth grade report card at Short Pump during 1915-16 read as follows: "If your child attends school irregular or does not come promptly each day, do not expect him to be promoted. Teachers cannot teach absent children." Directions concerning homework also were offered. "Ask your child if he has homework to do and if he says that he has, PLEASE SEE THAT HE DOES IT." During this era when transportation was limited and telephones were only a dream, report cards with numerical averages were sent home nine times during the school year.

Annexation during 1914 began indirectly to impact Short Pump pupils for the second time in eight years. This time the City of Richmond was awarded the heavily populated areas of Barton Heights and Highland Park. In one day the County lost both of its established four year high schools, which hastened the relocation of advanced grades at one school site in each magisterial district.

Westhampton was the choice for Tuckahoe District so a new high school, which would open during 1918, was planned at the intersection of Patterson Avenue and Libby Avenue. This confirmed that Short Pump School's future lay as a graded school rather than a high school as soon as motorized trucks could replace wagons to transport students.

Graham Nuckols, who completed the ninth grade at Short Pump during 1919, was a typical sixteen year old farm lad. His father, in the absence of transportation to Westhampton School, offered to buy him a bicycle so that he could pursue his studies in the tenth grade. Graham's thoughtful response was, "I already have all the education that I'll need to earn my livelihood looking at the rear end of a mule." Education, though gaining in importance, was kept in perspective.

Ties between the school and community continued to strengthen. During 1920 a civic league with Mr. H. D. Cox as president was organized. Though emphasis was upon community betterment, the school was a logical benefactor of the league.

There was evidence of the fledgling school's maturity in 1921. Gwelda Nuckols Dabney, a Short Pump High School graduate of 1914, became the first student of the school to return as a faculty member. She taught primary pupils for three years and served one year as principal.

Stand Spring School was used for twelve years until destroyed by fire. Its replacement, Deep Run Grade School, served nine years before being outgrown. A different fate befell Short Pump High School after fifteen years. It was declared unsafe, especially since the auditorium was on the second floor. The result was a new brick, one story schoolhouse which opened belatedly during the fall of 1926 a few yards south of the old school.

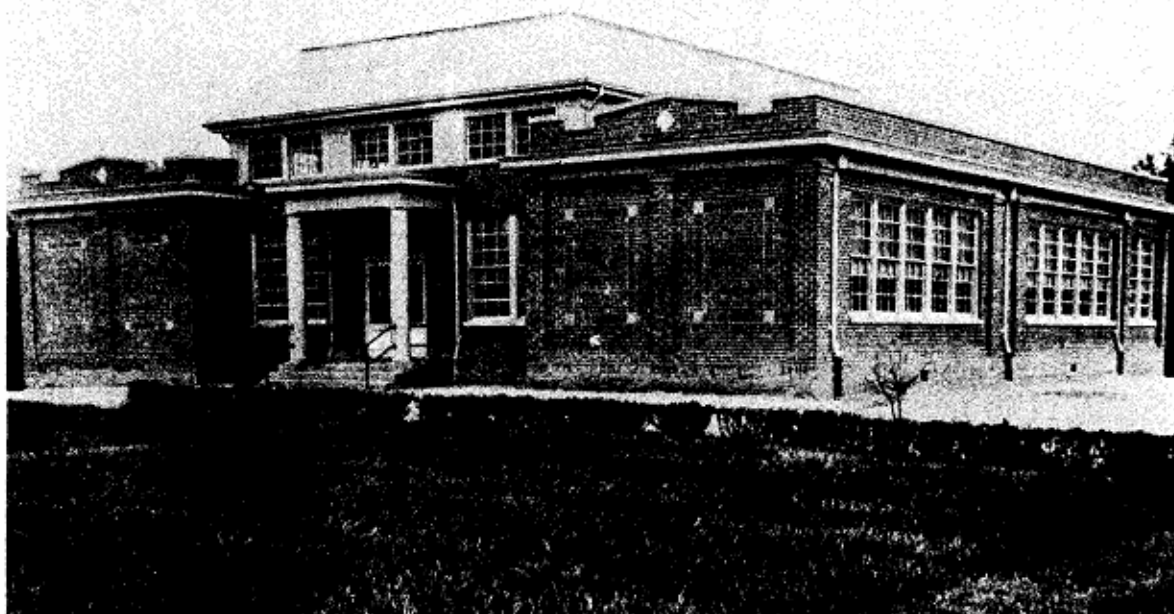
Nellie Powers, a seventh grader at the time, chronicled the opening of the new building in a yearbook that her class published. "When we started to school,

the building was not completed. The teachers had to teach out-of-doors. They couldn't teach us very much so they weighed and examined us. We stayed only half of the day for several weeks." She explained further that, as cold weather approached, school was closed for a week so that the furnace could be installed. It was not until after Christmas that the last workman departed.

Short Pump was a sheltered, conservative, rural community at the time and the school was a reflection of this. Yet, freedom of student expression was in evidence as suggested by uncomplimentary notes about the faculty that were included in the 1927 yearbook. The principal was depicted as sounding like a steam hammer as she walked through the auditorium. Other teachers were described as "four eyes," "pug-nose" and "freckle face." Perhaps these were last minute efforts at humor by seventh graders rather than a show of disrespect.

Bill Tilden ruled national and international tennis from 1919 to 1926 and became a household name. The popularity which he gave to the sport reached country clubs across America. It reached Short Pump School as well. Luther Melton and Allie Ford posed during 1927 with tennis racquets in hand standing beside a tennis net strung on the playground. This gentleman's sport must not have been a passing fancy at Short Pump for Graham Nuckols recalled the dirt court's presence during the late teens. In any event it was likely that Luther and Allie nurtured a community affinity for the game in that sixty years later the boys' tennis team at Godwin High School, which served the Short Pump area, won five consecutive Virginia High School League State Championships.

The safety of students, who were being transported to school in driver owned, open-ended trucks, became an issue before the school board during the 1926-27 school year. To prevent pupils from falling out of the rear of the trucks the Board decreed that a chain must be stretched across the opening. Mr. W. A. Nuckols provided this service, including the truck and driver, to Short Pump School



The new school, which opened in 1926, consisted of four classrooms built around an auditorium. It remains in use as the core of the present building.



Allie Ford, a seventh grader, was photographed in 1927 with tennis racquet in hand.

for \$3.50 per day. Indicative of the emergence of motorized transportation was the opening in 1926 of a general automobile repair shop in the village.

September, 1927 was a landmark date in Short Pump School's history. It marked the return of Sadie Bowles, a native daughter who completed the ninth grade during 1913. After three years at Fredericksburg Teachers College, 1914-1917, she began a teaching career that carried her to Hamilton High School, Cumberland County, Highland Springs High School in Henrico, and George Thorpe and J.E.B. Stuart schools in Richmond. Now she was home at last among her people where she would become the cornerstone of the school for thirty-three years, as teacher, principal and steadying influence.

The frame, two story, six room schoolhouse with outdoor johns and room stoves that Sadie had known as a student was gone. In its place was a brick, one story, four room building that featured radiator heat, indoor plumbing, an auditorium complete with a stage and a small kitchen in the basement. The floor plan, which would become the model for schools constructed during the 1930's under auspices of the Work Project Administration, located two classrooms on each side of and opening into the auditorium. The front entrance, which was covered by a small porch, also opened directly into the auditorium. The result was there were no halls as wasted space. Another unusual feature was the elevation of the capped roof over the auditorium. In that it rose above the classrooms it permitted a series of small windows below its roof line to provide natural lighting for the auditorium. Noticeably absent was an office area as the principal was a full-time teacher.

Thirty-eight months after the new school opened the stock market in New York collapsed. Though it was a long way from Pump Road to Wall Street, the terrible depression that followed spread through the community. Rural life became increasingly difficult. Work was hard to find and money was scarce. The economic tone for the decade had been set and Short Pump School had to bear its share of the burden.

As salaries dwindled and the student population leveled off or decreased, it became difficult to justify and maintain four teachers for only six grades. The seventh grade had been sent to Westhampton School beginning in 1932. Yet, parent support remained firm. A Mother's Club, headed by Mrs. Agnes Ford, was organized. Among its many accomplishments was the acquisition of a piano for the school and a curtain for the stage.

The Mother's Club led to interest in the Parent-Teacher movement, which had acquired national status. Mrs. Paul Saunier of the Westhampton School PTA was invited to a meeting at Short Pump during September, 1936 to instruct in the formation of an association. Under her guidance and with Mrs. J. C. Waters as the first president the organization came into being and was on its feet and running. Funds were raised from dues, suppers and Halloween, bingo and tacky parties for a host of worthy projects. Milk, lunches and dental work were provided for needy students. The school's grounds were improved, library books were purchased, a school band was sponsored and room mothers were appointed. A handful of mothers were demonstrating through their actions the importance that they accorded the education of their children.

Continuity in the principalship at Short Pump was lacking during the first twenty-six years. Miss Mills, who opened the new school during 1911, stayed only two years. She was succeeded as principal or head teacher by eight women and one man, only one of whom served more than five years. The added burden of full-time teaching responsibilities may have accounted for their average tenure being only 2.6 years. In any event this changed in September, 1937 when Miss Bowles was promoted to the position. Though she continued to teach until 1952, she remained in charge for twenty-three years. She guided the school out of the depression and through World War II and contended with the post-war baby boom that necessitated two building programs. Her patience, wisdom and attachment to the community

saw Short Pump through the difficult transition from a rural schoolhouse to a progressive elementary school poised for the second half of the twentieth century.

Germany invaded Poland without provocation on September 1, 1939, triggering World War II. Though most of the students at Short Pump School were spared from military service by their youth, every day of their schooling for the next six years was influenced in some way by the war effort. The 1939-40 faculty consisting of Virginia Webb, grade one, Jessie Leake, grades two and three, Lina Keesee, grades three and four, and Sadie Bowles, grades five and six, sensed the struggle of good versus evil that was developing on the world's stage and began to interpret this to their pupils. Meantime, it was business as usual for the PTA whose rolls listed thirty-nine members, all women. Meetings were held in the afternoon with attention focused on acquiring an ice box for the cafeteria which had been opened the previous year in a small area designed as a girls' dressing room.

The fall of 1941 brought the third annexation of Henrico territory in a period of thirty-five years. This time Westhampton High School was claimed by the City of Richmond, again leaving western Henrico without a secondary school. Faced with having their sons and daughters transported to Glen Allen High School in northern Henrico, the Short Pump PTA requested that the seventh grade be returned to the school. The seventh grade's return in 1943 marked the first time in eleven years that this age group had been taught at Short Pump.

America's entry into the war in December, 1941 brought about many changes. Gas rationing reduced attendance at PTA meetings to those who lived within walking distance. Nevertheless, members served on the ration board and assisted the Red Cross by collecting fats, paper and boxes. An "At War Flag" was flown at school while war stamps were sold and Christmas boxes for soldiers were prepared. These activities were undertaken with heightened patriotism and a growing dependence upon a divine providence.

Mae Allison Smith, one of Miss Bowles's students, recalled that Miss Bowles, a life-long member of Deep Run Baptist Church, taught four R's, "reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic and religion." She hastened to add that "religion wasn't poked down our throats; it was taught by example." This influence eventually resulted in religious instruction for all pupils at Short Pump. Though initial efforts during 1939 to introduce religious education were unsuccessful, this was not the case in 1946. A council of neighborhood churches under the leadership of Reverend Lee S. Varner, pastor of Shady Grove United Methodist Church, began to offer non-denominational instruction to all students. This program, which had the full support of the PTA, continued for a dozen years until banned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The post war era signaled new prosperity and brought dramatic changes to western Henrico County. The nation demobilized, veterans returned and a home construction and baby boom followed. Neighboring Ridge School's increasing enrollment, which escalated to 800 pupils by 1956, indicated a rapid westward movement of the population. It became apparent that Short Pump School, static with four classrooms since its construction during 1926, had to be enlarged to meet the demands of the 1950's.

Physical changes to the building and grounds had been minor during the past twenty-five years. A room for the principal had been walled off in the southeast corner of the building during 1943. Four years later an outside entrance was constructed to the basement room where the cafeteria had been moved. During 1948, lights were installed on the athletic field enabling Miss Bowles to organize a church softball league for the community. Faced with the prospects of more students than the school could accommodate and a cafeteria that had been condemned and closed, it was highly predictable that during 1951 the community supported a county-wide bond referendum to make improvements to the school.

The 1952-53 school year brought good news and bad news. A new wing, consisting of four classrooms, opened in September. It was parallel to the road and attached to the west side of the 1926 building. This necessitated the removal of the windows on each side of the door leading into the auditorium. There was ample space for everyone. Miss Bowles was relieved of her teaching responsibilities so she could devote time to improving instruction, improvising a cafeteria and finding temporary quarters for the library collection. In the spirit of a new beginning the students and teachers, assisted by \$150 from the PTA, raised funds to purchase a new piano for the auditorium. The bad news was that everyone knew the resolution of the space problem was temporary. A permanent library was needed desperately as was an adequate cafeteria. These needs, in addition to a parking lot, were conveyed to the School Board by a joint school improvement committee of the PTA and the Short Pump Civic Association. Patience was beginning to grow thin.

Ridge School from 1907 to 1911 had taken in Short Pump children who sought schooling beyond the seventh grade. It was time to return the favor in 1953. A rezoning of attendance areas resulted in 120 students from Ridge being sent to Short Pump. This sudden influx of pupils deluged the facilities beyond their capacity. It became necessary to place the first and second grade classes on half-day morning and afternoon schedules, a practice that lasted eight years. To further complicate matters the existing furnace was inadequate for heating the new wing. Complaints were loud, frequent and justified.

Relief from the pressures of student enrollment came in two forms during September, 1955. First, Crestview Elementary School opened, reducing Ridge's rolls by several hundred pupils. This enabled Short Pump to return the students that it previously had received from Ridge. Second, and more important, were the new additions to the building that answered pleas for more classrooms, programmatic facilities and amenities peculiar to a suburban school.

A new wing facing the road to the southwest of the 1926 building contained five classrooms, additional restrooms, a library, and a new cafeteria and kitchen. This wing was to be connected by an enclosed hall to the 1952 addition, providing a one-story facade of eight rooms and an entrance hall. Jane Nuckols, a student at the time, vividly recalled that the hall leading to the new classrooms had not been completed when school opened. For several weeks the only access to the new classrooms was through a window in each room, entrance to which was gained from temporary wooden platforms. To make matters worse, a sea of mud encircled the construction site.

Not content with providing classroom space and program necessities, this construction project also included refinements that were overdue. Two classrooms at the south end of the 1952 wing were remodeled and made into an administrative office, clinic and teacher's lounge. Short Pump School now contained eleven classrooms, exclusive of the basement room, and adequate support facilities to give promise of a bright future.

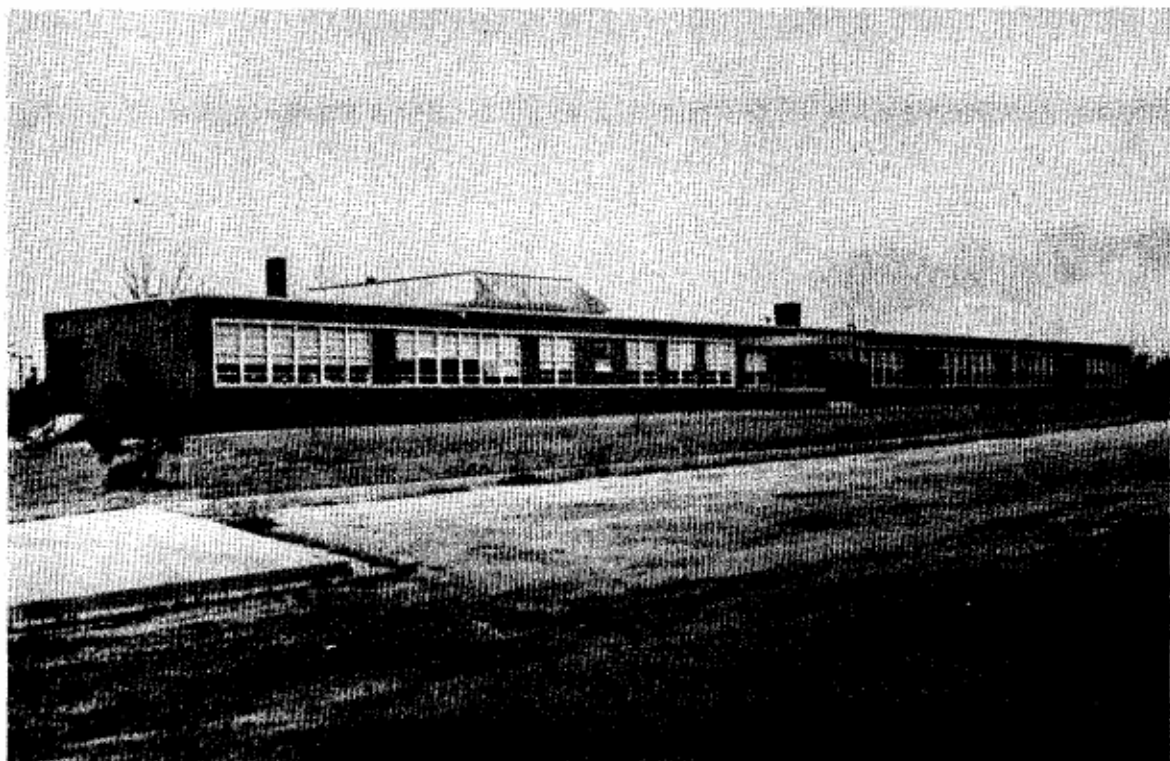
September, 1956 deserved special note as it ushered in a number of important firsts. Mrs. Muriel Ayers was hired as the school's secretary, freeing Miss Bowles of office chores. A male teacher, Mr. Jack Mitchell, became the first man to join the faculty in thirty-seven years. The following year Mr. John B. Trevillian, a World War II veteran, joined ranks with Mr. Mitchell as a sixth and seventh grade combination teacher. The PTA also began staffing the clinic on a half day basis with parent volunteers. Most important of all was the employment of Louise Green as the first special education teacher in Henrico County. Her class, consisting of ten educable mentally retarded children from western Henrico County, met in the basement room that had served as a cafeteria. A visiting teacher from the central office remembered taking a restless sixteen-year-old lad from Mrs. Green's class to seek part-time employment at the Willow Lawn

Shopping Center which was under construction. No one dreamed that this neophyte program for children with exceptionalities would proliferate in three decades to serving 1,500 Henrico children annually.

The employment of Mrs. Mary A. Garber as a fifth grade teacher that year was a stroke of good fortune that made a lasting impact upon the school. She served with distinction for twenty-four years as teacher and acting principal and was honored twice by the PTA with honorary life memberships. Moreover, she won the hearts of her students with caring dedication.

A profile of Short Pump School for the 1957-58 school year was revealing. Fifteen self-contained classes in grades one through seven, in addition to the special education class, served 450 students. This marked the final year that the seventh grade was at Short Pump as Tuckahoe Junior High School was nearing completion. Miss Bowles provided leadership and Mrs. Ayers attended to clerical chores. The only other support personnel were a custodian, four cafeteria workers, four bus drivers and a part-time band director and choral teacher, who were available two hours each week. It was not until 1959 that a part-time librarian was employed. Student organizations included four SCA officers, two bands totaling sixty-eight students, a safety patrol with thirty-two members and a Red Cross Council with nine members. It is unlikely that tax payers complained of the school being over staffed.

Failing health forced Miss Bowles to relinquish the principalship during the fall of 1959 to Mrs. Garber on an acting basis. Miss Bowles had hoped to resume her duties in September, 1960, but that was not to be. She reluctantly wrote to Mr. George H. Moody, Superintendent of Schools, on August 5th that she could not return. In her letter to Mr. Moody she conveyed the philosophy that she had held dear for forty years.



This view of the school, which was taken in 1957, depicted from left to right the 1952 wing, the roof of the 1926 building, and the 1955 addition.



Miss Sadie Bowles, pictured at her desk in 1957, served Short Pump School for thirty-three years as teacher and principal.

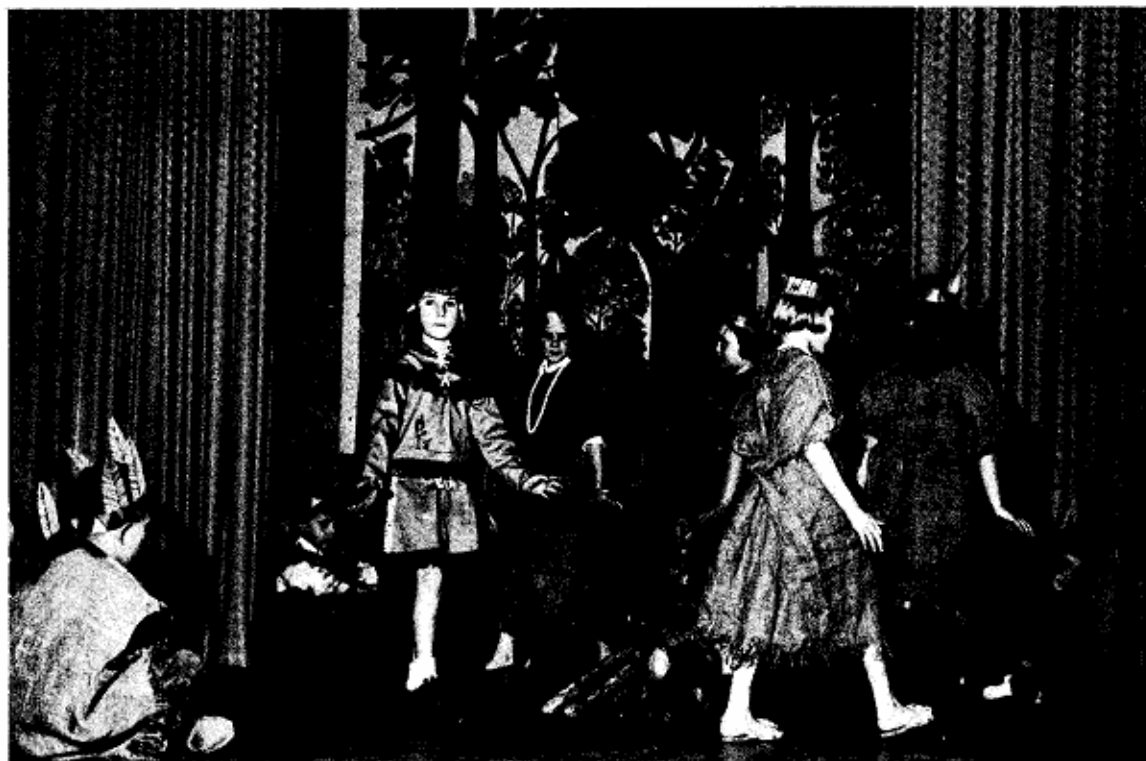
"If I had my life to live over, I would be a teacher. To me there could be no greater challenge than facing a group of boys and girls and having a chance to help mold their future."

The PTA sponsored a "Portrait of Miss Sadie Bowles Fund" and the students actively worked in its behalf. Mrs. Willie Lloyd, Miss Bowles's sister, recalled that the children collected and sold bottle caps as part of their contribution. Mrs. Anne Pritchett, a prominent Richmond artist, was commissioned to paint the portrait and a "This Is Your Life Program," emceed by Fred Hazeltine of WRVA radio, was staged. The portrait, a warm likeness of Miss Bowles, was hung in the entrance hall so that her influence might continue to be felt.

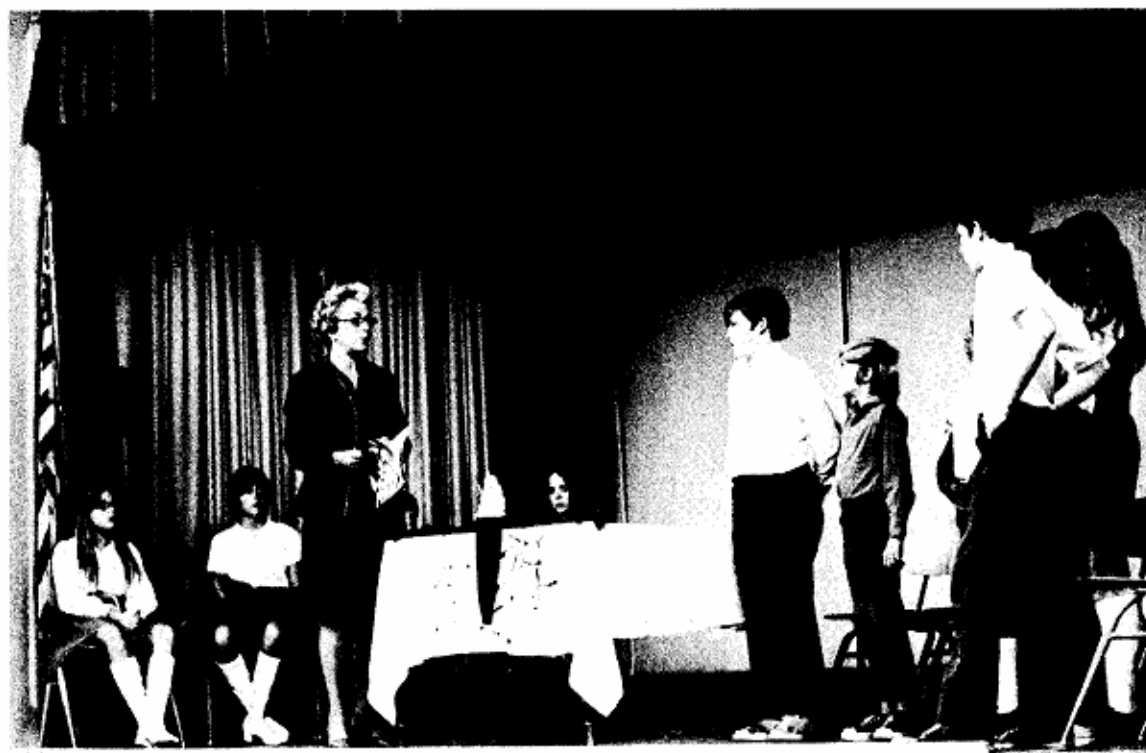
Males assumed leadership roles at Short Pump during 1960. Mr. Charles Todd, an assistant principal from Highland Springs Elementary School, succeeded Mrs. Garber as principal and in doing so became the first man to occupy the position since Mr. Stanley in 1919. Mr. Kenneth Reese was elected PTA president, the first of his gender in nine years. Their ability to lead and plan was soon in demand because Pinchbeck Elementary School opened in September, 1961, siphoning away 225 students and five teachers from Short Pump. Just as the depression thirty years before had set the tone for a decade, the opening of another large elementary school within its attendance zone dictated that Short Pump School would have fewer than 250 students throughout the sixties.

Of course, this became a positive rather than a negative. A family atmosphere prevailed with everyone known to everyone else. Personal attention with emphasis upon reaching one's potential became the goal. Quantity was forgotten while the worth and dignity of each child moved to the fore. Short Pump School realized its identity and became comfortable with it.

The faculty was mindful of the need during this era to expand the curriculum beyond the basics of language arts, mathematics and social studies. An



Third grade Indians warmed themselves around a campfire during a play in the mid-sixties.



This picture of the installation service of SCA officers and committee chairpersons was taken on October 31, 1972. From left to right, Dawn Lloyd, Mrs. Garber, Vicky Loving, Dean Berryman, Wanda Rommell, David Hicks, Mark Ronquest, Jacqueline Sampson, Shiela Tripp and Mark Granger.

example of this was the annual Short Pump Art and Flower Show which was staged during the early sixties under the sponsorship of Mrs. Jean Fields, a fifth grade teacher. The halls of the school blossomed with 150 or more separate floral arrangements while the walls of each corridor were decorated with art work of varied design from the entire student body. On one occasion Eugene Barnett of the fourth grade received "best in show honors," the judging being done by the Roxbury Garden Club.

After a succession of three promising principals, Charles Todd, Floyd Mitchell and Bruno Pais, who served seven years, 1960-1967, among them before being promoted to larger schools, a period of continuity in leadership returned. Mrs. Virginia Childrey, 1967-1980, and Mrs. Rachel Alley, 1980 to present, occupied the principal's chair with skill and dedication. Under their scrutiny new programs were introduced, instructional techniques were refined and the business aspects of school operation were honed.

Specialized programs in art, music and physical education, taught by fully certified itinerant teachers, became valued parts of the curriculum during the late sixties. The auditorium, freed of permanent seating, became the base of operations during the winter months and on inclement days for the physical education program. The basement room, which had served as a cafeteria and special education classroom, eventually became the art laboratory and was equipped with a kiln. Music instruction was offered in the classrooms and the stage provided space for choral activities. After the sixth grade was relocated to the middle school during 1980 to facilitate an organizational plan of grades six through eight, it was decided reluctantly to eliminate band instruction in the fifth grade. This accounted for the absence of band which ten years before had attracted sixty students annually at Short Pump.

The student body and faculty experienced further attrition during 1971

with the opening of Pemberton Elementary School. Eighty-five children were reassigned leaving seven teachers and 150 pupils at Short Pump. Undaunted, the PTA contributed \$35 to help the fledgling school begin its association.

Five year old children enrolled during the fall of 1973 as a kindergarten program was initiated state-wide. The program at Short Pump, as well as other Henrico schools, was designed purposefully as a half-day offering to lessen fatigue among ones so young. The spaciousness of the playground negated the need for special fencing to provide security for the kindergarteners, as was the case at many schools.

Community ties to Short Pump School had been strong through the years. Yet it was recognized that many residents, as well as community businesses, had no direct link to the school. To rectify this a community council, comprised of a cross section of area folks and business persons, was appointed to interrelate the school with community interests. The results were improved communications, sharing of helpful ideas and renewed understanding of the school's mission.

One example of cooperation between the school and the community was a project of the Crown Grant Garden Club. Club members taught simple basics of horticulture and conservation to the students through a program of wildlife planting on the school grounds. Though this was done during the 1980's, there were shades of Mattie Mills's School Improvement League of 1911 in evidence.

During 1978 a bold decision was made to eliminate an adjacent classroom to double the size of the library. This was done with striking success, which gave credence to the belief that the heart of the school was centered in its library. As a result the resources of the library expanded and diversified rapidly while under the thoughtful management of Mrs. Anne Howard and Mrs. Darlene Pickens, librarians. Records for 1986-87 indicated that the library contained 6,824 volumes, resulting in a monthly circulation of 1,480 books. This was a far cry from the 113 books that



The presentation of a floral arrangement to Mrs. Rebecca Davis, secretary, was the occasion for this 1974 picture. Shown left to right are Virginia Childrey, principal, Anne Howard, librarian, Pat Young, county nurse, Joy Cobb, kindergarten, Thelma Lanier, 3rd grade, John Bennett, physical education, Mary Garber, 6th grade, Rebecca Davis, secretary, Ruby Watts, 2nd grade and Betty Wiedemann, 5th grade.



Mrs. Patsy Hallett directed the Third Grade Flute Band during a May, 1976 program.

pupils at Deep Run School shared during 1910.

Though the school rapidly was acquiring suburban characteristics, a reminder of its rural past was forcefully received. During hunting season in the early eighties it became necessary to declare the play area behind the school off limits to all students for several weeks. After hearing shots fired in the woods to the rear of the school it was feared that hunters were roaming the area. This incident was used by the faculty to educate the student body to the dangers associated with hunting.

Earlier in this study Deep Run Grade School was brought into focus for a few moments. Writing slates, pot bellied stoves, outdoor johns, well water, home visits, multiple grades taught by two teachers and lunches brought from home were the rule. For comparison we paused again to examine Short Pump School of 1987. Sam Henley, who knew Deep Run School seventy-six years ago, probably was surprised at the differences that were found.

A modern, one-story brick building, featuring eleven air conditioned classrooms, carpeted halls, a library, auditorium, cafeteria, and clinic, served 225 pupils, ages 5 to 12, in kindergarten through grade five. Situated on 13 acres of its own and contiguous to Short Pump Park, a 15 acre public recreational area, the school was reached by way of Pump Road, a two lane road burdened with traffic during peak hours. Students arrived via a fleet of six school buses or in their parents' automobiles. No one walked.

The faculty and staff were numerous and diverse. Aside from the principal, secretary and clinic attendant, there were twelve classroom teachers, a librarian, five itinerant teachers of art, music, physical education, speech, and a teacher for the talented and gifted, and a part-time teacher for primary children in need of reinforcement in reading and mathematics. Other staff members included a cafeteria manager and her assistant, two custodians and a plant maintenance

supervisor. Miss Mills and Miss Boyd, who held forth alone at Deep Run School, would have been astonished at the diversity, expertise and numbers of their modern day counterparts.

The curriculum was equally far reaching. Though spoken and written language complemented by computational skills remained at the core of the program, the offerings reflected societal demands. To accommodate the informational society that we have become, computer awareness was offered to every student through four terminals. The nation's recent fixation upon health and fitness stimulated the physical education program while the agony of drug abuse brought this subject renewed emphasis. Cultural diversity among the student body, heightened by population mobility and television accessibility, gave new meaning to social studies. Ecological concerns of the nation provided a sense of urgency to the teaching of science. Rather than being isolated from the real world, the curriculum was becoming a part of it.

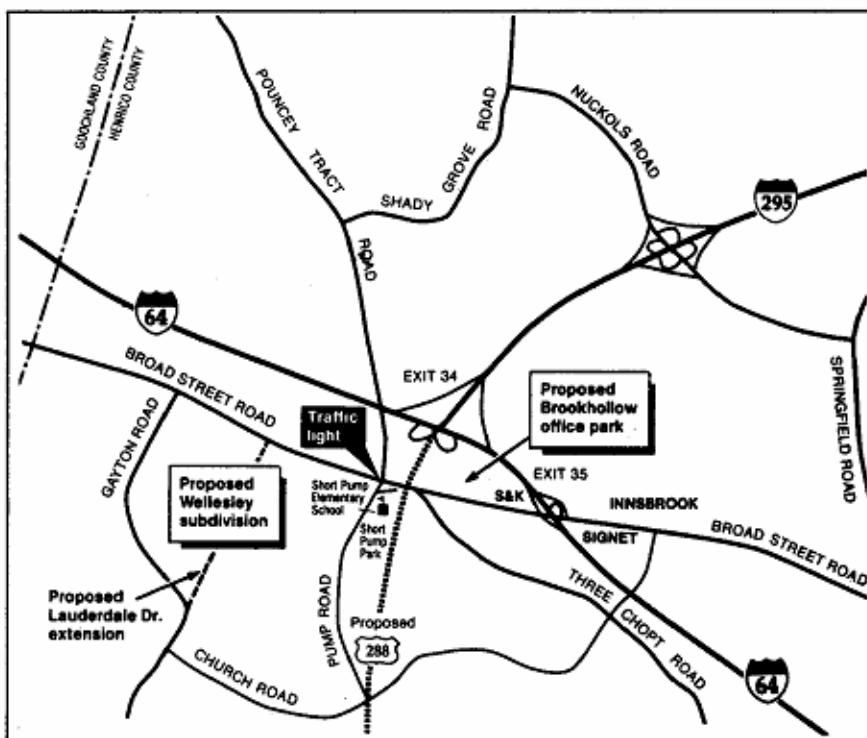
Approximately two hundred and fifty teachers, principals and support personnel served Short Pump School during its first seventy-six years. Many were outstanding and worthy of recognition which space limitations of this history prohibited. Nevertheless, attention was focused on seven who provided continuity and excellence, qualities that simultaneously strengthened and lifted the fabric of the school. Miss Bowles, with thirty-three years of leading and encouraging, was unsurpassed. The thirteen-year administrative tenure, 1967-1980, of Mrs. Virginia Childrey also was noteworthy. The performances of Mrs. Mildred Fuller, 1947 to 1965, and Mrs. Mary Garber, 1956 to 1980, who taught fourth and fifth grades respectively, were exceptional. The torch was passed to Mrs. Ruby Watts who has nurtured second and third grade children since 1963. She recently gave no thought to retirement, preferring to anticipate the inquisitiveness of her next class of seven year olds. Mrs. Rebecca Davis, after two years as clinic attendant, became

the school's secretary during November, 1972. For seventeen years she earned the admiration of students, patrons and faculty. Finally, Mrs. Beverly Smith, cafeteria manager, has handled a difficult assignment since August, 1974 with skill and dedication.

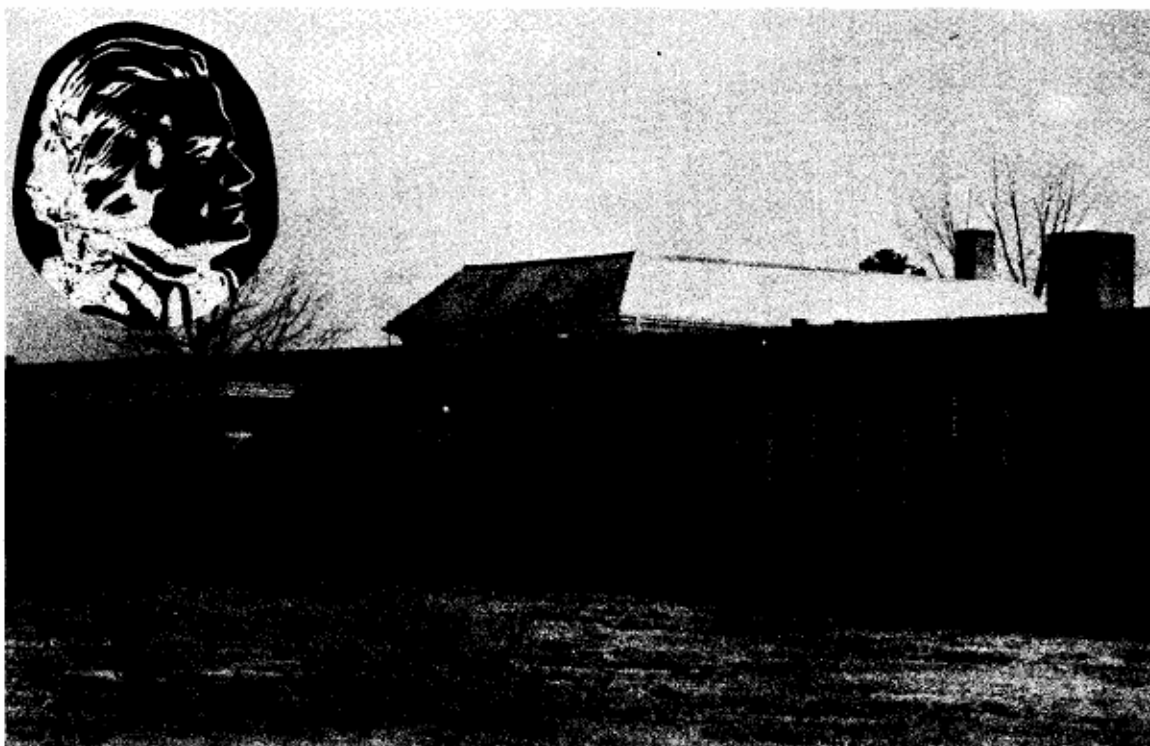
A phenomenon worthy of note took place in the community during the eighties. It was the emergence of pride and it spilled over to the school as well. Its origin was traced to the late sixties to the construction of an Interstate 64 exit a mile east of the village on the site of Erin Shades, the Bowles's home place.

The area became easily accessible by automobile. Soon thereafter corporate businesses began to locate along Broad Street Road. Foremost among them were the Signet Banking Corporation, S & K Famous Brands, Inc. and the vast Innsbrook Corporate Center. This thrust westward by business in addition to the suburban creep of fashionable housing along Pump and Church Roads from the south made the village a beehive of activity. During 1987 it acquired a bank of its own, a stop light, curbs and gutters and daily traffic snarls. Including the bank, seven businesses were functioning within the limits of the village. Major plans were also on the drawing board. The Brookhollow Office Park, which contained one million square feet of office, retail and warehouse space, would be located just east of the village while the Wellesley subdivision, 375 acres supporting 1,650 homes, would be to the west. Giving voice to all of this activity was the Short Pump Express, a weekly newspaper widely circulated and run by enterprising locals. Indeed, the name Short Pump had acquired a distinctive sound and was no longer a source of metropolitan humor.

Short Pump changed during the span of nine decades from a tiny crossroads haven for weary horsemen to a dynamic community on the leading edge of the twenty-first century. In response to this metamorphosis it was timely that the School Board recently announced plans to keep Short Pump School abreast of



The Short Pump area in western Henrico County is at the center of some of the most rapid growth in the Richmond metropolitan area.



It was suggested that Thomas Jefferson, who advocated public education, would be pleased with the progress that Short Pump School has made.

the community. While preserving the integrity of the existing building, the school will be doubled in size by 1989. In the meantime three classroom trailers were located on the grounds to accommodate an influx of students.

As this story of Short Pump School's history came to a close amidst a swirl of activity and the promise of future growth, it seemed appropriate to find a quiet moment to reflect upon and appreciate what had been observed. A stroll about the grounds one evening at dusk was the occasion.

The magnificent oaks to the north and east of the building were a link to the past. Many have enjoyed their shade and savored their beauty. The playing fields to the east and the park to the south spoke of the joys of childhood. What a blessing to have such splendid facilities to channel youthful enthusiasm and energy for decades to come. The broad shaded lawn to the west, that served as a buffer from the road, provided a sense of serenity and comfort, qualities long associated with the school. Within this circle stood the bricks and mortar of four building programs, a fifth soon to materialize. They represented tangible evidence of the community's commitment to public education, a cause that Jefferson had championed two centuries before. Now attention was drawn to where Old Three Chopt Road intersected Pump Road and dwindled to a foot path as it faded into the woods. Was it possible that our third president was standing mystically in the shadows of the road he once travelled smiling with pride at the school?

Folks who knew Short Pump School responded confidently with a chorus that echoed, "Mr. Jefferson approves!"

Appendix I

Faculty Members of Short Pump School, 1911-1987

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>
Ailsworth, Susan C.	1985-87	Edwards, Beatrice	1948-49
Allen, Hilda W.	1953-62	Elmore, Elizabeth M.	1956-61
Alley, Carol H.	1984-87	Ettinger, Nancy C.	1980-81
Alley, Rachel P.	1980-87	Farmer, Alice	1925-26
Amar, Susan Z.	1981-82	Fass, Vetrica S.	1978-82
Antrim, Joyce G.	1962-63	Fergusson, Belle	1924-25
Armstrong, L. E.	1915-16	Felty, Katherine D.	1965-67
Audi, Patricia	1970-71	Fields, Jean T.	1961-64
Bache, Joan W.	1972-73	Flynn, Mildred	1950-52
Barker, Phyllis S.	1978-87	Fonville, Anne N.	1986-87
Basham, LeRoy H.	1958-61	Fox, Lillie	1919-22
Bass, Irma	1954-55	Freeman, Gail	1985-87
Bass, Metta S.	1966-67	Freeman, Gertrude B.	1974-77
Berger, Diana	1913-17	Fuller, Mildred H.	1947-50
Berry, Linda M.	1979-80		1952-65
Bevins, Linda S.	1944-47	Furr, Sue W.	1957-58
Bickford, Betty H.	1975-77	Garber, Mary A.	1956-80
Blackwell, Lessie H.	1931-37	Giannini, Ellen B.	1970-71
Bowles, Sadie M.	1927-60	Gilchrist, Harriett	1985-86
Britton, Patricia	1976-77	Gillian, Lena M.	1911-13
Branch, M. Louise	1929-30	Goodrich, Lucille M.	1962-63
Broaddus, Mary T.	1942-44	Gordon, Eliza C.	1952-55
Bucker, Ann C.	1968-69	Green, Louise S.	1956-58
Burgess, Linda M.	1986-87	Grissom, Bettie	1958-60
Burruss, Fran	1955-56	Guy, Peter S.	1977-80
Campbell, Hannah B.	1942-44	Hall, Olive	1926-29
Carver, Ruby F.	1942-43	Hallett, Patsy B.	1975-77
Castleberry, Diann M.	1979-80	Harrell, Sarah H.	1945-46
Childrey, Virginia V.	1967-80	Hatch, Franklin R.	1976-83
Clarke, Cheryl P.	1977-78	Henley, Mason T.	1963-68
	1983-87	Hepburn, Helen	1916-18
Cobb, Joy H.	1973-74	Hicks, Donna H.	1955-56
Colinger, Martha S.	1981-82	Hilliard, Peggy A.	1956-58
Crawford, Florence W.	1953-54	Hinson, Donald	1983-84
Crockett, R. Ralph	1984-86	Howard, Anne L.	1967-84
Dabney, Gwelda N.	1921-24	Huddleston, Betty G.	1977-79
Davis, Sarah W.	1969-73	Hudgins, Roma	1978-79
Day, Gwynn M.	1968-73	Huffman, Ann	1955-56
Dellinger, Mary Anne	1975-76	Harman, Anne H.	1965-66
	1977-78	Ingraham, Lavinia B.	1953-58
Denison, Kathy Ann	1986-87	Jarnsan, Dolly D.	1949-50
Diggs, Myrtle	1922-23	Johnson, Isabella F.	1956-66
DiServio, Elsie H.	1956-57	Johnson, Rebecca C.	1982-87
Donaghy, Deborah A.	1972-73	Jones, Bessie G.	1911-13
Driver, Jackie	1955-56	Jones, Minnie C.	1944-46
Eby, Jacquelyn W.	1976-87	Kaplan, Ellen	1978-79

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>
Keesee, Lina M.	1937-42	Puller, Mildred	1947-49
Keith, Mildred	1949-53	Puryear, Lillian	1913-18
Keeling, Peggy	1958-60	Quesenberry, Nora	1947-48
Kelly, Elwood C.	1963-64	Quick, Margaret H.	1958-65
Kelly, Shirley C.	1955-56	Ransome, Maude P.	1946-47
Kerley, Sharon N.	1976-79	Renoudet, Denise	1967-68
King, Mary E.	1944-45	Rice, Shirley	1950-51
Kersulis Jean	1959-61	Richardson, Jean D.	1964-66
Lambert, Ruth B.	1952-53	Riddell, Charlette L.	1986-87
Lanier, Thelma D.	1973-74	Robertson, Barbara Anne	1975-76
Lawson, Mary	1968-71	Robertson, Joan	1967-70
Leach, Myra S.	1952-54	Rourk, Patricia M.	1981-83
	1957-58	Ruscus, Patricia Price	1983-85
Leake, Jessie V. Martin	1934-41	Ryland, Evelyn	1911-12
Leming, Ethel C.	1950-52	Saltsman, Mary A.	1955-56
Lester, Irene A.	1966-67	Sasser, Ellis A.	1984-85
Lundy, Joan T.	1977-83	Saunders, Mary Ann	1977-79
Mallory, Eliza H.	1931-32	Schutte, Constance W.	1976-77
Marsh, Margaret	?	Scroggins, Bernice J.	1957-61
Martine, Judy C.	1964-67	Shelton, Mary L.	1965-68
Matthews, Carol S.	1976-83	Sims, Ola R.	1911-12
Maxey, Jean S.	1951-52	Smither, Louise	1974-75
Mayfield, Rebecca A.	1980-82	Spiers, Elizabeth R.	1980-83
Maynard, Marriott	1956-61	Spivey, Sara J.	1985-87
Melton, Roxie	1956-57	Spratley, Elizabeth P.	1914-15
Mills, Mattie W.	1911-13	Stanley, Bernice N.	1953-54
Mitchell, Floyd L.	1962-65	Stanley, I. J.	1914-19
Mitchell, Ira Jack	1956-58	Stebbins, Margaret	1957-58
Mitchell, Jacquelyn Y.	1983-84	Stem, Gail A.	1977-87
Mize, Barbara	1969-72	Stenger, Mary M.	1960-62
Moore, Dana F.	1983-86	Stennette, Joyce	1954-55
Moore, Karen E.	1979-81	Stevens, Genevieve J.	1981-84
Mustin, Nancye R.	1965-68	Stillwagon, Hazel C.	1958-59
McGrath, Catherine C.	1979-80	Sutherland, Pearl M.	1946-47
McMullen, Mary J.	1952-53	Swaney, Maureen A.	1980-83
Nanry, Dorothy V.	1941-42	Tenney, Margaret K.	1961-62
Nicholas, Margaret	1913-14	Todd, Charles C.	1960-62
Nuckols, Verna M.	1926-33	Tignor, Jennie F.	1958-60
Oakes, Catherine M.	1986-87	Trent, Marguerite S.	1955-57
Owen, Nancy C.	1979-80	Trevillian, John B.	1957-58
Oykr, Mary E.	1974-75	Tribble, Patricia H.	1980-87
Pais, Bruno	1965-67	Turley, Nellie V.	1964-65
Parr, Frances G.	1957-73	Twyman, Jacquelyn W.	1968-76
Patch, Grace W.	1926-29	Underwood, Sally C.	1960-61
Perrin, Vetrice S.	1982-87	Utz, Fay	1974-76
Phillips, Judy R.	1964-65	Verlander, Sabrina	1978-81
Pickens, Darlene S.	1985-87	Vidrine, Jean	1976-77
Pitts, Ora T.	1978-81	Waldrop, Winifred D.	1965-71
Polon, Susan C.	1979-85	Walton, Virginia W.	1962-63
Price, Honor	1911-12	Ward, Kaydall E.	1983-84
Prince, Sharon G.	1977-78	Watts, Rubinette T.	1963-65 1986-87

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>
Waugh, Janet	1916-18
Weaver, Ann C.	1952-55
Webb, Virginia G.	1936-42
Whitlow, Mary J.	1956-57
Whitlow, Suzanne	1974-76
	1986-87
Whitmire, Bobbie	1955-56
Widener, Florence	1954-55
Wiedemann, Betty A.	1973-78
Willard, Billie	1958-87
Wilton, Barbara	1966-71
Winchester, Helen S.	1960-61
Wise, Florence V.	1929-30
Wood, Anne H.	1947-49
Wood, Estelle F.	1943-44
Wrenn, Annie N.	1911-13
Wyatt, Nannie S.	1958-76
Young, Deborah V.	1978-79
Young, Helen	1953-54
Yowell, Lillian B.	1954-55

Appendix II

***Principals of Short Pump School**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Principal</u>
1911-13	Mattie W. Mills
1913-14	Margaret Nicholas
1914-19	I. J. Stanley
1919-22	Lillie Fox
1922-23	Myrtle Diggs
1923-24	Mrs. Gwelda Nuckols Dabney
1924-25	Belle Fergusson
1925-26	Alice Farmer
1926-33	Mrs. Carlyle P. Nuckols
1933-37	Lessie H. Blackwell
1937-59	Sadie M. Bowles
1959-60	Mrs. Mary A. Garber
1960-62	Charles C. Todd
1962-65	Floyd L. Mitchell
1965-67	Bruno Pais
1967-80	Mrs. Virginia V. Childrey
1980-87	Mrs. Rachel P. Alley

*Principals from 1911 to 1952 also were full-time teachers.

Appendix III

Student Body of Short Pump High School, 1911-12

Honor Price's Class (Grades 1, 2 and 3)

Grade 1

Atwell, Mary
Bowers, Bessie
Burgess, Donald
Burgess, Loyd
Furman, Tom
Garrod, Maude
Henley, Grover
Henley, Samuel
Johnson, Catherine
Mikolowska, Stify
Przybylski, Katy
Rommell, Josephine
Seay, Eva
Wade, Mason

Grade 2

Atwell, Viola
Bautre, Bales
Burgess, Sidney
Eagles, Johnnie
Fleger, Joseph
Fleger, Josephine
Garter, Eloise
Henley, Emmett
Henley, Violet
Holmes, Grace
Johnson, Martin
Lloyd, Wellford
Mann, Luther
Nuckols, Mildred
Przybylski, John
Valentine, Lorell

Grade 3

Browning, Estelle
Goode, Tommie
Powers, Carrie
Powers, Howard
Rommell, Alma
Tate, Thelma
Valentine, Gladys
Wade, Herbert

Annie G. Wren's Class

Grade 4

Alley, Wesley
Bowles, Louise
Briggs, Dorothy
Ellis, Walter
Nuckols, Graham
Powers, Grace
Saddler, Willis
Taylor, Leonia

Grade 5

Bautio, Teddy
Broadrup, Helen
Browning, Bessie
Browning, Elizabeth
Browning, Roy
Cottrell, Wiley
Ellis, Norman
Henley, Mary
Holmes, Fountain
Lloyd, John
Nuckols, Carlyle
Seay, Florence
Tate, Ada
Taylor, Raymond
Wade, Effie

Ola B. Sims's Class

Grade 6

Bowles, Champion
Briggs, Royall
Brautigam, Elizabeth
Browning, Huldah
Carter, Arthur
Cawthorn, Lottie
Henley, Wirt
Johnson, Elmer
Kennedy, Philip
Nuckols, Grayson
Sadler, James
Wade, Vivian
Wade, Lynwood

Grade 7

Conway, Lena
Henley, Myrtle
Holman, Julia
Lloyd, Willie
Mason, Henley
Nuckols, Gwelda
Nuckols, Wise
Seay, Floyd
Wade, Emma

Mattie W. Mills's Class

Grade 8

Bowles, Harvey
Bowles, Sadie
Briggs, Robert
Dabney, Erma
Holman, Annie
Holman, Leonard
Kennedy, Ruth
Nuckols, Bernard
Nuckols, Bernice
Nuckols, Forrest
Satterwhite, Virdie
Scott, Ina

Grade 9

Dabney, Eloise
Scott, Harry

Appendix IV

Presidents of Short Pump School PTA

<u>Date</u>	<u>President</u>
1936-38	Mrs. J. C. Waters
1938-39	Mr. M. D. Martin
1939-40	Mrs. Howard Lloyd
1940-41	Mrs. Floyd Atkinson
1941-43	Mrs. J. M. Ayers
1943-44	Mrs. Jerry Cornwell
1944-46	Mrs. Graham Nuckols
1946-48	Mrs. W. B. Leake
1948-50	Mr. W. N. Atkinson
1950-51	Mr. J. L. Keitrick
1951-52	Mrs. Elmer Lawson
1952-54	Mrs. Paul Saunders
1954-56	Mrs. E. W. Owen
1956-58	Mrs. Paul Saunders
1958-59	Mrs. Howard Smith
1959-60	Mrs. J. L. Bush
1960-61	Mr. Kenneth Reese
1961-62	Mr. C. E. Meador
1962-63	Mrs. George Coleman
1963-65	Mr. Benoni Holloway, Jr.
1965-67	Mrs. Margaret Coleman
1967-68	Mrs. Shirley Germain
1968-69	Mrs. Henry Calhoun
1969-71	Mrs. Melvin Hall
1971-72	Mrs. James L. Duncan
1972-74	Mr. Larry Long
1974-76	Mrs. Doris Dehner
1976-77	Mrs. Shirley Germain
1977-78	Mrs. Martha K. Gleason
1978-79	Mrs. Doris Dehner
1979-81	Mrs. Carol Zang
1981-82	Mrs. Blanche Baird
1982-83	Mr. Frank Massey
1983-84	Mrs. Carolyn Herndon
1984-85	Mrs. Linda Tuskey
1985-87	Mrs. Paula Mercer

Appendix V**Recipients of Short Pump School PTA Life Memberships**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Recipient</u>
1958	Sadie M. Bowles
1959	Mrs. Mildred H. Fuller
1960	Mrs. Mary A. Garber
1961	Mrs. Mae Owens
1962	Mrs. Hilda W. Allen
1963	Mrs. Mary A. Garber
1964	Mrs. Isabella F. Johnson
1965	Mrs. Frances Parr
1966	Mrs. Nannie S. Wyatt
1967	Mrs. Hazel Atkinson
1968	Mrs. Alice L. Bell
1968	Mrs. Mason T. Henley
1969	Mrs. RubINETTE T. Watts
1970	Mrs. Shirley Lee Hall
1971	Mrs. Shirley A. Hall
1971	Mrs. Barbara Wilton
1972	Mrs. Virginia Childrey
1973	Mrs. Muriel C. Ayers
1973	Mrs. Gwynn M. Day
1974	Mrs. Nancy Long
1974	Mr. Larry Long
1975	Mrs. Rebecca C. Davis
1975	Mrs. Patsy B. Hallett
1976	Mrs. Jacquelyn W. Eby
1977	Mrs. Doris Dehner
1978	Mrs. Anne S. Howard
1979	Mrs. Sharon N. Kerley
1980	Mr. Herbert Profitt

