



A SHORT HISTORY OF F.S.C.

By ANNIE L. McCULLOUGH

Fayetteville State College is the oldest of all the Negro public colleges in North Carolina. It has had ninety-nine years of continuous hard-earned growth. Fayetteville State College officially began in 1867 when seven Negroes (Nelson Carter, Andrew Chesnutt, George Grainger, Matthew Leary, Thomas Lomax and Robert Simmons) paid \$140 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville, and formed a self-perpetuating board of trustees to maintain this property as a site for the education of Negro children in Fayetteville. These seven men persuaded General O. O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau to erect a building on this lot. It was not until 1877 that the school became recognized as the "Normal School." The act that created the Normal School was Senate Bill 472 and was introduced by Mr. Thomas A. Nicholson.

Robert Harris, who had been serving as principal of the Howard School, remained as head of the Normal School. In the three upstairs rooms began the normal classes, and the ground floor served the elementary pupils. Principal Harris was given two assistants and the state appropriated \$2,000 for annual support.

At the end of the first year, applicants for admission were required to pass a good examination in reading, writing and the fundamental rules of arithmetic. At first, girls were not permitted, but by special permission of the State Board of Education, girls were included in 1889.

Principal Harris died after serving for three years and Charles Chesnutt became principal. Mr. Chesnutt was the son of one of the seven founders of the school. Mr. Chesnutt was well respected and received several recommendations from leading citizens. He recommended that the course of study be changed to include another year. Mr. Chesnutt was very successful with the school, but because he was ambitious and disliked living in the South, he retired after three years of service and later became a well known fiction writer.

After the retirement of Mr. Chesnutt, Dr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith began fifty years of service. There were two interruptions during his administration. George Williams and Rev. Robert Fairley carried on his work while he was serving as U. S. Minister to Liberia and as a North Carolina Adjutant in the war with Spain.

As principal of the Normal School, Dr. Smith was a faithful executive. Dr. Smith insisted that his students meet certain requirements regarding their mental, moral and physical welfare. Under his administration the school made history in the educational life of the state. The school was moved several times before a suitable site was found. It was moved from Gillespie Street to Ashley Heights, and then to Worth Street. Through the generosity of Dr. Smith and T. W. Thurston, fifty acres of land on

Murchison Road was brought and deeded to the state as a permanent site for the college. In July, 1933, when Dr. Smith died, there were ten brick buildings, several cottages and a two-year Normal program for the preparation of teachers.

Dr. J. W. Seabrook, who had served as Dr. Smith's assistant for eleven years, became president after Dr. Smith's death. Dr. Seabrook, a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University proved to be a very good successor.

Even though he took office in the midst of the Depression, he still made many improvements. He saved enough from the maintenance budget to get a PWA grant which enabled the library to come into existence. During his administration, many new buildings were erected, student and faculty increased and plans were laid for additional physical expansion. Other significant milestones were: the college graduated its first class of bachelors; the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recognized the college as an "A" rated one; and the college became a member of the Central Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. After thirty-four years of wholesome leadership and service, Dr. Seabrook retired.

In 1956 Dr. Rudolph Jones (the present president), who had been serving as dean, was elected to succeed Dr. Seabrook. Dr. Jones is a man of realism and ingenuity and has worked to make the college a fuller realization of the historic goal. Under Dr. Jones's administration, the college has made notable gains: two-year courses in Auto-Mechanics and Secretarial Science were added and the curriculum was expanded to include majors other than elementary education. In 1960, the school became a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the General Assembly dropped "Teachers" from its name in 1963. Dr. Jones has secured appropriations for renovating the gymnasium and making extensive improvements on the grounds. With much enthusiasm and determination, the President is looking forward to a very bright and prosperous future.

The physical outlook of the college has grown along with the school. Approximately seventeen brick buildings and four cottages are erected for the convenience of students and faculty on ninety-two acres of land. There are eight residential halls for campus students and six classroom and office buildings. Three of these buildings have just been completed in 1966. Under construction at the present is an addition to the library. Other features include the athletic field, auditorium, library, infirmary, dining hall, laundry, Smith Monument and the Seven Founders' Monument.

Since its bold beginning, the enrollment has increased tremendously. The enrollment last year with students reached 1,145, the highest in the history of the school. The ratio of the women to

men was about two to one. The majority of the students have come from the South Central section of North Carolina, and a few from out-of-state. This accounts in part for the fact that it is a predominantly Negro college; only a few white students attend the college.

Like the students, the faculty has made phenomenal growth. Currently, the faculty is an interracial, interracial one. Of seventy-five full-time faculty members, nineteen hold doctorates. Some faculty members are from China, India, Nigeria, Canada and certainly, the United States.

The college has gone through many vast changes; from a normal school to a two-year college, to a four-year college and finally a liberal arts college.

At first the course of study consisted of class work and industrial education. Now the course of study is general education, specializing in elementary education. A two-year course in Secretarial Science and Auto Mechanics began in 1957. Auto-Mechanics was discontinued last year.

Since the beginning of the school, activities have been important. In the late twenties student organizations began to flourish and now play an important role in the life of the college. The college encourages all students to participate in one or more extra-curricular activity.

Fayetteville State College faces a future filled with many questions. Because it is predominantly a Negro college, it has operated on meager support and disadvantages for students who must become capable teachers. The fact that Fort Bragg is near means that more and more prospective students will be coming in the years ahead. Can it measure up to the new standards demanded is a question to be answered.

The college is aware of the responsibilities of meeting the needs of the students. With our competent administrators, one prediction is valid: The college will do all in its power to meet the tough days ahead.

FACULTY WIVES UNITE

History was made on Sunday afternoon, September 11, at the home of President and Mrs. Rudolph Jones, when the newly organized Fayetteville State College Women's Club entertained at a "GET ACQUAINTED TEA" for new faculty women and wives of faculty members.

The purpose of the organization is to promote the social, educational and civic growth of the college community.

Officers elected are: Mrs. David W. Bishop, President; Mrs. Rudolph Jones, Honorary President; Mrs. Ann W. Shephard, Vice-president; Mrs. Grace Black, Secretary; Mrs. C. C. Thomas, Treasurer; Mrs. Irving Cheroff, Publicity Director, and Mrs. Thomas Monroe, Corresponding Secretary.

Library... Heart Of The College

COME DWELL ON PARNASSUS.

The seamstress uses her cloth and needle to sew, the baker uses his flour and pans to bake, the shoemaker uses his leather and threads to make shoes. The college student uses the library to make himself a scholar. The library is the student's sustenance.

Though he listens to instructors a great portion of his time, though he writes a goodly portion of the time, it is at the library that he must get the "Who," "When," "Where," and "How" of knowledge. The library is the fount from which the diligent student cups the flow of all those wondrous things, people, places and actions that have brought mankind to his sometimes dazzling, sometimes horrifying twentieth century.

It is at the library that the thought that was thought, the seed that was sown, the eye that was quizzed, the aim that was desired blossomed into a fertile wholesomeness akin to sweetness and light. Its aftermath of journeys

and flights burst open vistas that send its once devoted inhabitant into realms of discovery and service, through which the nation flowers.

It is at the library from the scansion of old history's lore that a coed becomes a mother of coeds because of its glow. She reaps the fruits and becomes more than mother — many things in many places. It is here that the song begins for those who knew no lyrics and affords the new lyric maker a lifetime of music. It is here that the devout follower winds himself into the worthy leader.

The very ebb and flow, the bread and the wine, the Parnassus of what is, this is the library. The hub of all scholastic activity that suffers the weak to become strong, the strong to become stronger — that when day is done and semester ends, never the sad lament of the malcontent who did not content himself with its contents. Won't you fly with us to Parnassus?

Author Of Three Books

Dr. Shia-Ling Liu, professor of Social Sciences at Fayetteville State College, is the author of a number of recent publications as follows:

1. "American Policy in Vietnam and Toward Red China," published in the January issue of 1966 of *China Today*, a monthly English Magazine in Taiwan.
2. "A New Concept of Law: A Study of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Political Philosophy," published in *Asian Studies*, a quarterly English Journal, April, 1966.
3. "The Nature of Sino-Soviet Dispute," published in May, 1966, in *Chinese Culture*, a quarterly English magazine.
4. "The Controversy of Recognition of Communist China," delivered at the annual Convention of the Association of Social

Science Teachers, at Greensboro, N. C., April 28, 30, 1966.

5. "Personal Characteristics of Social Science Teachers as Related to Their Potential Teaching Behavior," will be published in the Faculty Research Bulletin, Savannah State College in December, 1966.

HELP WANTED

The Office of Institutional Research offers an enriching, but toilsome opportunity to students who would like to become even more deeply involved in studying the internal structure, programs, and policies of the College.

It is suggested that students who are taking twelve credit hours or less, e.g., students who have finished their practice teaching, are likely to find this an instructive opportunity of unusual proportions.

For an assignment, interested students should contact Charles I. Brown, Smith Administration Building, Office No. 316.

WILLIAMS HALL HOLDS MEETING

A general meeting was called on Friday evening, Sept. 23, at 11:00. Mr. Battle, Dormitory Director, stated that the purpose of the meeting was to organize a dormitory council for the present school year. Willie Gillespie was appointed the presiding chairman.

The following persons were elected officers:

President	Joe Tyson
Vice-President	Walter Thornton
Secretary	William D. Paige
Treasurer	Henry Williams
Parliamentarian	Willie Gillespie

It was suggested that the appointment of the Student Government representatives be selected at another time.

Mr. Battle spoke briefly to the group concerning their cooperation in the following:

1. To help keep the building clean and in an orderly fashion at all times.
2. To keep rooms in good condition. Use bed spreads and curtains for windows.
3. To cooperate with Mr. Floyd Carpenter, Dormitory Assistant, and the work-aid students.
4. To make use of the lounges, but do not abuse them. The special lounge is for the parents, guests, and young ladies visiting the building.
5. To dispose of trash, cigarette butts, and food in the proper places provided for in the various areas of the building. Do not throw cigarette butts on the floor.
6. To place bottles in crates. Also other bottles and cans where the content is usually consumed unofficially.

To be mindful of conduct in the dormitory. Respect the rights of others.

The students discussed fully the problems presently existing in the dormitory.

- They were:
1. A need for a kitchen in the dormitory.
 2. A new TV for the dormitory. The old TV is not working.
 3. A washing machine and dryer for the dormitory.
 4. The fixing and adjustment of all blinds in the rooms.
 5. Curtains for the lounge and the rooms.
 6. A Cigarette Machine and Cake Machine.
 7. An electrician to check the lights. Some wall sockets are not working.
 8. A need for supplies. For example: brooms, mops, trash cans, waste baskets for the rooms.
 9. The painting of all rooms and the completion of the second floor hall. The hall is dirty because they have not completed painting.
 10. Repairing and covering of the TV lounge furniture.
1. Furniture for the study room (109).
12. Adequate locks and keys for all rooms.
 13. Ways and means of curtailing traffic through the building.
- Mr. Battle promised the group that he would look into the matters and make his report to the Dean of Students for action. The meeting was adjourned.