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Harrell

BULL'S CREEK MUST LIVE

BUIE'S CREEK MUST LIVE

The Story of how Dr. J. A. Campbell Built
A Junior College out of a Small One Room
School House.

by

PAUL J. HARRELL

(A Thesis, Presented to the History Department
of Richmond College.)

1941



JAMES ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, B.A., D.D.

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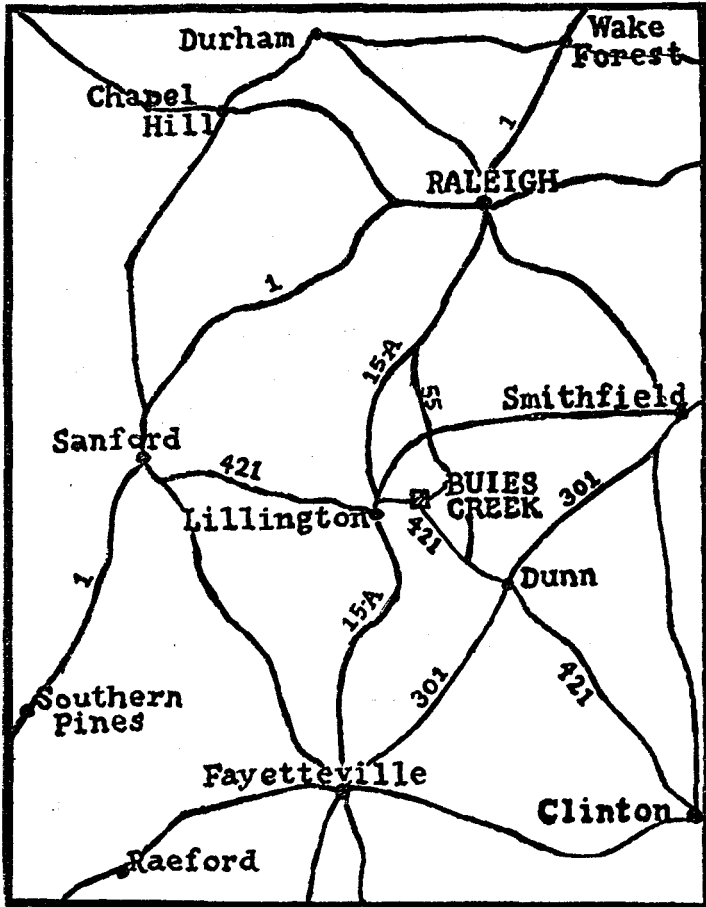
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INTRODUCTION

In the sphere of education, North Carolina is perhaps the most progressive state of the South. To carry out its extensive program, it has a well equipped system of primary and secondary schools, many junior and senior colleges and a large State University.

Campbell College, one of its well known junior colleges, stands as a monument to a man who dared to "lose his life" in the service of youth. He gave of his time, talent, and money to the building of an institution where poor boys and girls might receive an education. The spirit of Dr. J. A. Campbell lives on in the lives of hundreds of men and women who studied under his guidance; it lingers in the atmosphere of the campus to inspire and challenge students who yearly enter there.

The purpose of this paper is to "follow in the steps of a great man;" to show the growth and progress of an institution; and to delineate the college as it exists today.



MAP SHOWING DIRECT HIGHWAY ROUTES TO BUIE'S CREEK

BULLS CREEK MUST LIVE

The establishment and maintenance of schools in North Carolina long remained a community responsibility, and thus the school system of any given district was dependent upon the wealth and initiative of its citizens. In a small, rural community with its center known as Poe's Post Office, located thirty-five miles south of Raleigh, the school house slowly reached a state of dilapidation, and from 1883 to 1887 school was suspended.¹

It was a backward community in a thickly wooded area, where almost every inhabitant depended upon his cotton crop for a living. The cotton had to be hauled by wagons to Raleigh or Fayetteville, thirty miles away. The people were more or less illiterate, twenty-five per cent of the white voters being unable to read their ballot.²

Recognizing and regretting this deplorable condition, Mr. William Pearson, a prominent man of the community, solicited the assistance of his fellow citizens in replacing the old school building. Gradually he won response, and in the fall of 1886 a small wooden structure, costing approximately three hundred and fifty dollars,³ was nearing completion.

The building was to be finished by December, and thus plans were made for opening school at the beginning of the new year, but there was no one in the community capable of performing the task of "principal teacher" in the new school. Indeed, there were few people in the state sufficiently trained to teach. To add to the difficulty, there were no funds with which to pay a teacher and meet other expenses

¹The Little River Record, July 1903

²Forty Years of Service

³Creek Pebbles, March 24, 1934

that would be incurred. The unremitting drive by Mr. Pearson had more or less forced the exanimate community to finance the construction of a school building, but that was their limit. They refused to pay a teacher.

One evening in the late fall of 1886, a young stranger stopped at the home of Mr. Pearson. He introduced himself as James Archibald Campbell and asked to be put up for the night. He was readily invited in and soon found his host to be most hospitable and pleasant. In the conversation that ensued during the evening, the stranger related that he was born at Hector's Creek, about nine miles from Poe, on January 13, 1862. He had graduated from Oakdale Academy at the age of eighteen and returned to his home community to teach school. Believing to be called of the Lord to preach, he had entered Wake Forest College in 1885 and was ordained into the Baptist ministry during the school year. An effort to make money that he might continue his education had brought him to the Poe community, selling Bibles and Bible Story Books.⁴ Impressed by the young man's presentation and background, Mr. Pearson suggested that he take up the position of teacher in the new community school. The young student was rather hesitant to discontinue his college work and temporarily put off his call to the ministry. After much discussion and debate, however, Mr. Campbell agreed to open the school in January. His salary and the maintenance of the school was to be his personal responsibility. That is, it would be his private school, more or less, and he would use student fees and what community support he could solicit to pay its debts.

The opening of the new school was set for January 5, 1887, but heavy snows had delayed the builders and the building was not ready for

⁴Ibid.

use on that day. Mr. Campbell notified his students, however, to meet him in the community church, and school was opened on the planned day with sixteen students.⁵ Many of the schools of the state were running for only three months, but Mr. Campbell prepared a five month session for what he dared to call "Buié's Creek Academy."⁶

The citizens of the community were skeptical of the school's endurance, but by the spring, increased enrollment demanded more room. During the summer, a room eighteen by twenty-four feet was added to the east side of the building, for the primary department.⁷ Interest and enrollment continued to grow, and in 1893, a room eighteen by thirty feet was added to the west side of the original building.⁸ When school opened in 1898, a three story addition, fifty by thirty-six feet was ready for use.⁹ Thus in the period of twelve years, Mr. Campbell, without state support, public endorsement of any religious denomination, or appeals for contributions, had built a one room school of doubtful existence, into an academy with a plant containing six spacious recitation rooms, an art hall, a commercial hall, a library and two well furnished literary society halls.¹⁰

The first students of the Academy had come from the immediate community, but after a few years, almost every community in the county was represented, and other counties soon were sending in students. H. M. Holleman was the first boarding student to enroll in the institution. Most of the early boarding students were poor farm lads. Some worked for their board in nearby homes, while others lived together in a "Club House." Those in the Club House brought their food from their fathers' farms and did their own cooking and cleaning. Several married couples came to the community in order that the husband might get an education, while their wives obtained various jobs to support

⁵Ibid.

⁶Appendix

⁷Campbell College Catalogue, 1940, p. 15.

⁸Ibid. p. 16.

⁹Ibid. p. 16.

¹⁰Ibid. p. 16.



1887



1888



1893



1898



AFTER THE FIRE.

DEC. 20, 1900.



THE TABERNACLE
BUILT 1898.

FITTED FOR

SCHOOL WORK JAN. 1901.

JOYCE ENG. CO.

the family. In spite of the fact that the school had little financial support, Mr. Campbell placed the fees of the school at a level that would admit those of meager funds desiring an education.¹¹

The Academy was made up of several departments. These departments and courses, as carried by the 1898-'98 Catalogue, were as follows:

(1) Primary department, (2) Intermediate department--English mathematics and geography, (3) Academic department--English, history, science, mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, German, Bible (if desired) and normal course, (4) Normal department, (5) Commercial department, (6) Department of shorthand and typing, (7) Telegraphic department, (8) Department of music, and, (9) Penmanship.¹² The faculty was increased, and in 1897, it represented Wake Forest College, Trinity College, Sadler's, Bryant and Strattore Business College, Oxford Female Seminary, and Woman's College of Greensboro.¹³

Mr. Campbell had a deep love for young people. To provide adequate training and careful guidance for those who entered the institution was the supreme desire in his life. He set as an aim and motto of the school, "A sound body, a well trained mind, and a true, noble character for each student."¹⁴ In an effort to realize this aim, Mr. Campbell provided the following set of rules to govern his students: (1) We will not play cards or any other games of chance, (2) We will not carry concealed weapons, (3) We will not use profanity, (4) We will not accompany the opposite sex to or from school, (5) We will not use intoxicants, (6) We will neither write nor pass notes, (7) We will not use tobacco in the school rooms nor smoke in and around the buildings, and (8) At night we will not be away from our boarding places after dark, except

¹¹Appendix

¹²Quicks Creek Academy Catalogue, 1897-'98, p. 21.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ibid. p. 6

by permission of the Principal or his representative.¹⁵ In 1896, a military drill was added to the curriculum, "as a means of cultivating attention, improving the appearance of the student and obtaining a valuable exercise."¹⁶ The drills were conducted at noon and after school. Uniforms were not required.

Mr. Campbell was deeply religious and a confirmed Baptist, but he refused to put a denominational brand on his institution. In every catalogue, he would emphasize the statement, "We are not running a denominational school; nothing of the sort is tolerated."¹⁷ He led his students in a devotional exercise each morning, and was deeply concerned that every boy and girl on the campus might become Christians. Each Sunday morning, a young men's Prayer Meeting was held at the Academy, and there was easy access to churches of several denominations.

Poe's Post Office, which only a decade previous to this had been the center of a backward community with little educational enthusiasm, was well known throughout the state. For there a one room school house had grown in ten years to be the largest private Academy in North Carolina. The new institution was fast gaining prestige in the state. Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of North Carolina stated, "I am very glad to bear testimony to the culture and training evinced by pupils of Buies Creek Academy at this University. By an acquaintance of several years with the work of that Academy, I am prepared to state that it is doing a high quality of work, and it is a credit to its Principal and the section that maintains it."¹⁸ An editorial in the News and Observer, a daily paper of Raleigh, carried the following testimony: "One of the institutions that is doing the most good in this section of the state is Buies Creek Academy in Harnett County.

¹⁵Ibid. p. 16, 17.

¹⁶Ibid. p. 14.

¹⁷Ibid. p. 15.

¹⁸Ibid. p. 23.

It is not ambitious for greatness, but its Principal, the Rev. J. A. Campbell, is ambitious to see it grow in usefulness. It has been like a light set on a hill to a large section of the Country, and has shed a radiance of better education and enlarged opportunities that will tell for the state's betterment in all the years that are to come.

Thirteen counties and two states are represented in the school enrollment. If every section of the state had such an Academy, North Carolina would in a few years, take front rank."¹⁹

Mr. Campbell was very pleased with his accomplishments and happily looked toward the future. Sessions of school continued to open and close. A session closed on December 20, 1900, in the usual manner, and the students and faculty entered eagerly into the anticipated pleasure of a few days' vacation before resuming their studies in the second semester. That evening the community was quiet, when suddenly a fire call went out. In a matter of minutes a great host of people had gathered at the scene, but it was too late. Buies Creek Academy was a mass of roaring flames beyond control. Mr. Campbell stood in the group and watched the savings of a lifetime and the hard work of thirteen years go up in smoke. Tears came into his eyes as he wrung his hands and said, "Oh what am I going to do with my boys and girls?"²⁰ A student standing nearby threw his arms around the professor and whispered, "Don't cry teacher, we will build you a brick building."²¹

The material results of Mr. Campbell's efforts and work had been wiped out in a few hours, but in those years he had instilled into the hearts of the people of the community a love for Buies Creek Academy and had distinguished himself in the state as a competent educator. It was this spirit that refused to bow in defeat.

¹⁹Ibid. p. 24.

²⁰A Tribute to J. A. Campbell, Gardner

²¹Creek Pebbles

Attention was called to a huge barn-like structure that remained on the campus as the only evidence of the erstwhile Academy. It had been hurriedly and rudely constructed in the spring of 1898 to meet the demand for a larger place for graduation exercises. It was eighty by ninety feet and had no floor in it.²² Friends came to the rescue of the students and, together, within twenty days they had divided the open tabernacle into seven large class rooms and equipped them. On January 8, 1901, class work was resumed.²³

The "brick building" that had been promised by Hermon Stevens, on the night of the fire, became the dream of the whole community and of friends throughout the state. But these dreamers had little more than their loyalty to offer. The school was young, and its early graduates had not had time to accumulate wealth to contribute to the cause, and few of its friends were wealthy. The need was greatly felt, however, and an urgent plea was put forth. Charles B. Aycock, then governor of North Carolina, wrote, "It was a matter of profound regret to people interested in education to hear of the destruction by fire of the Academy of Buie's Creek. The growth of this excellent institution has been wonderful; and it ought to be a pleasure to those able to assist in the restoration of the buildings destroyed. From all persons who are familiar with the work of Buie's Creek Academy and Commercial School, I hear nothing but praise. It is doing a great work."²⁴

Gradually plans for rebuilding got under way. Mr. Z. T. Kivett, a local man with experience in brick molding, agreed to set up a brick kiln and make the bricks for the new building. Students who were unable to give anything else gave of their time to cut wood for drying the bricks and aided Mr. Kivett in his work. A drive to "sell a brick" was put on. One thousand "brick envelopes" were printed, representing fifty bricks at ten cents per brick and were given to students and friends to sell.²⁵

²²Campbell College Catalogue, 1940, p. 16.
²³Ibid. p. 16.

²⁴Little River Record, May, 1901
²⁵Ibid.

Mr. F. S. Cullon, an alumnus of the Academy, then at Wake Forest College, formed alumni clubs of ten each and asked each club to raise one hundred dollars.²⁶ Mr. Campbell could not afford to give of his time from the class room to solicit funds for the project. This work was carried on by J. N. Loftine, a student at Wake Forest College and R. W. Stuart, a student of the Academy.²⁷ During the summer months they canvassed the entire state for funds.

In May, 1901, Mr. M. C. Treat, of Washington, Pennsylvania, became interested in the project and offered to give one thousand dollars on the construction if nine thousand dollars could be raised from other sources by January 1, 1902. Every effort was made to raise this sum, but by January little of the nine thousand was even in sight, so Mr. Treat extended his offer to January 1, 1903. Again urgent pleas were sent out, but by the end of December 1902, only three thousand dollars had been collected.²⁸

The cornerstone of the building had been laid May 23, 1901, but the work progressed slowly. Mr. Campbell said that he was faced with the question, each Monday, of where he would get the money to pay for the week's work.²⁹ On September 2, 1902, work was begun on the second story, but it looked as though the work would have to be suspended. About three thousand dollars was needed to complete the walls and put on the roof.³⁰ Slowly but surely the work continued. The plan for a three story building was reduced to two, and by November, 1903, the dream was almost a reality.

On November 2, 1903, the brick building, though not quite completed, was dedicated. For the occasion, Mr. William Pearson sat on the rostrum and in the audience were more than two hundred students, builders and

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Ibid. Dec. 1902

³⁰Ibid. Sept. 1902

community people. "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" was sung and the Rev. A. N. Campbell led in the dedicatory prayer. After brief statements from Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. Pearson, the Rev. H. T. Stevens, a student, and J. A. Clark, and a prayer by Professor Baggett, Mr. Campbell and J. A. Clark, they all raised their hands in dedication of the building and work to the "Glory of God and salvation of the lost."³¹

The 1904 semester of the Academy was begun in the Kivett Building. The dark clouds that had descended upon the institution in 1900 were breaking away, and there was much hope and interest in its future. A larger building, well equipped, and growing prestige caused the enrollment to increase at a rapid rate. In 1910, four hundred and ninety-five students matriculated, making it the largest preparatory school in the state.³² Josephus Daniels, ex-secretary of the Navy, said of it at this time, "If I were called upon to give a concrete object lesson of progress, educationally or otherwise--in North Carolina in the last twenty years-- I would name Buie's Creek and its surrounding country."³³

Few girls enrolled in the Academy before the fire, but as alumni began sending their daughters, the number was greatly increased. The homes near the campus were no longer adequate to accommodate them, and the urgent need of a girls' dormitory was seen. Mr. M. C. Treat, of California, became interested in the project and gave one thousand dollars toward the construction of such a building. Local contributions were added to this and Tresit Dormitory was completed in 1913.³⁴

In 1915, a separate building was constructed for the primary grades. It was financed by a loan from Harnett County, which was to be paid back out of the contract for teaching the public schools for the district. It was (is) called the Pearson Building, in honor of Mr. William Pearson.

³¹Ibid. Nov. 1903

³²B. C. A. Catalogue, p. 10.

³³Forty Years of Service

³⁴B. C. A. Catalogue, 1911, p. 4.

During the next few years, the school continued quietly but progressively. It was still considered as Dr. Campbell's private institution, but outside contributions were lending greatly to its growth. Due to this, and because of a desire to stabilize the school, Dr. Campbell decided to incorporate it. He dropped the phrase, "Nothing denominational is tolerated in this school," and it was decided that Treat Dormitory should be placed under the control of the Little River Baptist Association. Twenty trustees were named by this body, who formed a corporation, and submitted the name, Buie's Creek Academy, Incorporated.³⁵ In 1925, Dr. Campbell decided to further stabilize the school and insure its future by making it the property of the Baptist State Convention. All the property owned by himself and his wife with that owned by the Little River Association was sold to the Convention.³⁶

On March 14, 1926, the Baptist Board of Education met in Raleigh and unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the faculty and trustees of Buie's Creek Academy, Incorporated, to institute a year of college work. In connection with this, a resolution was passed which suggested to the Baptist State Convention the standardizing of the school as a junior college.³⁷

The Board of Trustees of the Academy, Incorporated, met on April 7, 1927, and adopted the following resolution: "Whereas the North Carolina Baptist Convention at its session held in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, November 16-18, adopted the following resolution: 'In view of the fact that our brother, Dr. J. A. Campbell, working strenuously and untiringly through a period of forty years, has built a school at Buie's Creek, known through the years as Buie's Creek Academy, Incorporated, and recently changed to Buie's Creek Junior College, and whereas it is eminently fitting that such devotion to the cause of education should be kept in memory perpetually and the name and work of brother Campbell

³⁵Certificate of Incorporation of B. C. A. No. 9591

³⁶C. C. Catalogue p. 17., 1940

³⁷Creek Pebbles, March 18, 1926

be preserved as a cherished memorial of North Carolina Baptists, be it resolved, that the Baptist State Convention now in session, request its Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of Buies Creek Academy, Incorporated, to change its name from Buies Creek Academy, Incorporated to Campbell College, Incorporated.³⁸

During these years of growth and development from an academy into a junior college, several buildings had been added to the plant, by gifts and loans from friends. Mr. Fred N. Day, a jeweler-evangelist of Winston Salem, North Carolina, became a close friend of Dr. Campbell, while conducting a religious service on the campus. Soon after this visit to Campbell, Mr. Day suggested to his friend, Mr. D. Rich, a wealthy tobacconist of Winston Salem, that it would be a nice gesture on his part to erect a library at Buies Creek Academy in honor of his wife. Mr. Rich decided to erect such a monument to his beloved wife and gave orders that it be constructed as flawless as the Christian character of his beloved wife. The building was completed in 1925 at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.³⁹

Immediately following this, Mr. Rich visited Buies Creek and spent the night with Dr. Campbell. The evening was filled with conversation concerning the Academy and then they retired for the night. Mr. Rich was unable to sleep and spent much of the night in prayer. A voice seemed to call out to him, "Buies Creek Must Live." At breakfast the next morning, he told of his experience and expressed a desire to see an auditorium at Buies Creek where boys and girls might worship God. He spoke to the student body in chapel that morning, returned home and changed his will to give one eighth of his property to Buies Creek Academy. Mr. Rich died within a few years and Dr. Campbell was notified that the

³⁸Certificate of Amendment to the Charter of B. C. A., Incorporated, No. 29371

³⁹The steps of a Good Man

school would immediately receive approximately one hundred and sixty thousand dollars from the D. Rich estate and an equal amount at the death⁴⁰ of a near relative of Mr. Rich.⁴¹

In 1926 the need of a better water system for the College became very urgent, a well being the only supply. Friends of the school sent letters to Mr. Sands, private secretary of Mr. B. N. Duke. He visited Buie's Creek, looked over the Academy, conversed with the authorities, but returned without making a promise. At Wednesday noon, February 17, to the great surprise of all, Dr. Campbell received a personal letter from Mr. Duke, containing a check for twenty-five thousand dollars. School was turned out and there was much rejoicing by all. During the year, Mr. Duke sent other gifts, bringing his total gift to the school to fifty thousand dollars.⁴²

It is very probable that most of these gifts came to Campbell College due to the ability and character of Dr. J. A. Campbell. He was well known throughout the state as a great educator and spiritual leader. His whole life was filled with duties and responsibilities which he willfully and competently performed. One of his pet sayings was, "If you want something done get a busy man to do it," and the community and state took him at his word. He acted as shepherd to many of the country churches in the county and served as pastor of Spring Branch and Buie's Creek Churches, forty-five and forty-one years, respectively. For a number of years he edited "The Little River Record," a monthly paper printed in behalf of the Little River Baptist Association. He also used the paper as a means of fostering the cause of the College. He acted as clerk for the Little River Association for fifty-three years. At one time he was a life insurance

⁴⁰Appendix

⁴¹C. C. Catalogue, 1940, p. 18.

⁴²Creek Pebbles, Feb. 19, 1926.

agent and for several years was president of the Bank of Buies Creek. It was discovered that the bank could not last, and when it closed, the whole community was surprised to be notified that all depositors might come to the bank and receive their deposits in full. Many times he was offered high paying positions, but he preferred to remain at his school where he could serve poor boys and girls.⁴³

When he was a small boy in his father's house, he was watching an old negro man build a fire one day, when the concerned darkey turned to the lad and said, "Son, ain't it 'bout time you was thinking of your soul?"⁴⁴ He did start thinking about his soul and became a man of great spiritual depth. He felt that all other knowledge was secondary to the principles of Jesus Christ, and put forth much effort to furnish the best spiritual training for his students. He disliked just "isolated goodness," however, as seen in another of his pet phrases, "Some people are good, but good for nothing."

In March, 1934, Dr. Campbell became ill, suffering an acute heart attack. He was taken to a hospital where he died, March 19. The body lay in state for two days during which hundreds of friends came to take a last look at a man they loved. The funeral services were held in the D. Rich Auditorium, with the Rev. E. N. Gardner, Bible professor and pastor of Dunn Baptist Church, as officiating minister. Dr. William L. Poteat, president emeritus of Wake Forest College, Dr. Charles E. Maddrey, head of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board and the Rev. H. T. Stevens of Asheboro spoke in behalf of the great personality of Dr. Campbell. Dr. Poteat described him as a "Man who did not despise the day of small things. He began here with nothing, and look about you now. He knew of a truth that one shall find his

⁴³op. cit. E. N. Gardner

⁴⁴Creek Pebbles, March 24, 1934

Life if he loses it, and he will just as surely lose it if he is bent on finding it. My soul: Who would despair of this generation when one remembers that the spirit of such a great man lives on in the thousands of lives he has touched."⁴⁵

Today Campbell College stands as a monument to this man. It began a small one room building in a scrubby pine thicket; today a plant of ten modern buildings occupy thirty-two acres of well kept campus. The D. Rich Memorial Administration Building, completed in 1926, is one hundred and sixty feet long and a hundred and twenty feet wide, containing an auditorium that will seat one thousand, two hundred and fifty people; thirteen classrooms; two laboratories; two literary society halls and several offices. The Carrie Rich Memorial Library contains two large reading rooms, stack rooms, and a librarian's office. The William Pearson Music Hall contains several practice rooms on the first floor and dormitory rooms on the second floor. This building was used for the elementary school until 1926. The Kivett Building, the brick building that was constructed after the fire and named for the man who contributed most to its construction, contains ten large classrooms and is now used by the local elementary school. The Treat Dormitory for girls, named for M. C. Treat of California who was the largest contributor to its construction, contains thirty-two rooms and a large basement. In 1923 a boys' dormitory was built, containing forty-five rooms, and in 1928 an annex of thirteen rooms was added.

— In 1923 Mr. D. Rich gave twenty-five hundred dollars toward the construction of a gymnasium and suggested that it could also serve as a temporary auditorium. This plan was not carried through, and it was not until 1934 that the gymnasium was built. It cost fifteen thousand dollars, is sixty by ninety feet, and contains a large basement.

⁴⁵Ibid.

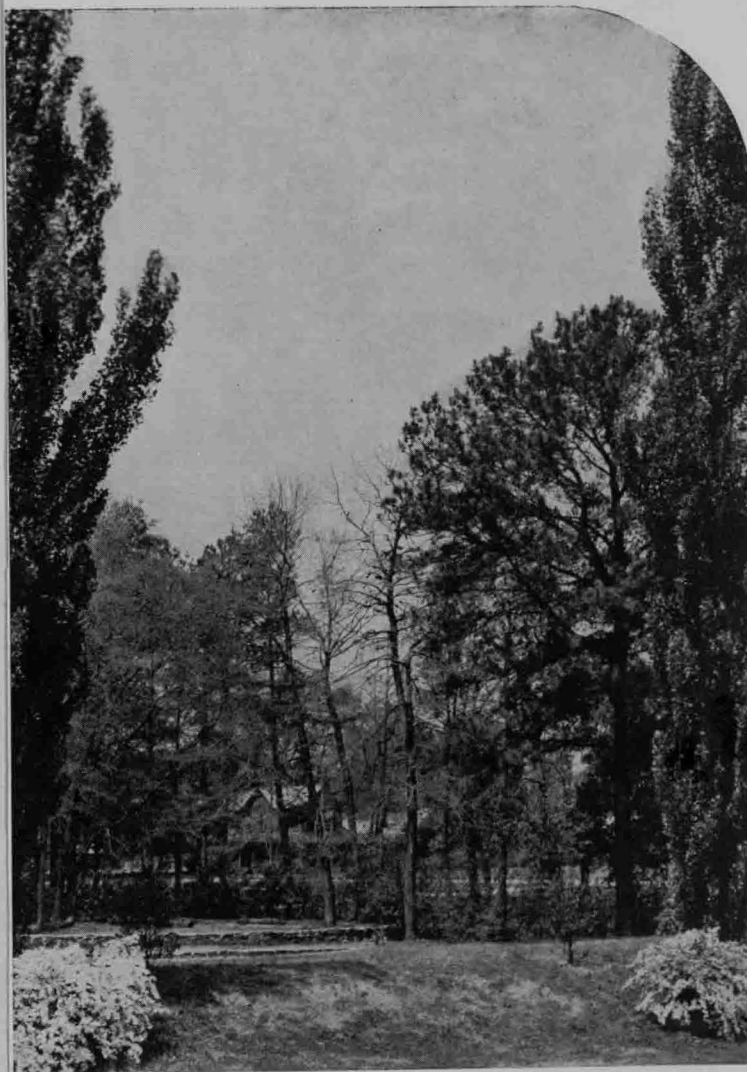
A seven room house and two acres of land was purchased by the Rev. Fred N. Day in 1925, at a cost of two thousand dollars to be used as a home for married students. In 1936, the building was arranged to provide practical training for students of the Home Economics Department. Gifts from friends and appropriations from the administration made possible the building of a dining hall, in 1933, which is adequate for four hundred students. Recently a bakery has been added to the hall. One wing of a new dormitory for girls was constructed during the summer of 1937 and will accommodate thirty students. In 1933-34 Mr. Paul Green, a native of Harnett County and alumnus of Boies Creek Academy, suggested the building of an outdoor theatre between the gymnasium and the D. Rich Memorial. Mr. Green, now a famous playwright, personally supervised the construction. The site, already having theatrical quality, was given a little more slope, a stage was raised at the foot of the hill, and a small pond was formed just in front of the stage. In the center of the stone wall that circles the stage is an old stone, taken from the chimney in Paul Green's old home where he heard the negro tales that form the background for many of his writings. It is now known as Paul Green's theatre.⁴⁶

At the present, the entire property of the school is valued at four hundred and fifty thousand dollars and carries an endowment of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Due to the lack of financial backing, the College has until now been barred from the Southern Association of Colleges. The application for admittance has now been filed, however, and it will be considered within the next six months. There are good prospects that it will be admitted.

The College now carries an extensive curriculum of college work⁴⁷

⁴⁶C. C. Catalogue, 1940, pp. 18, 19.

⁴⁷Appendix



PAUL GREEN THEATRE



D. Rich Administration Building

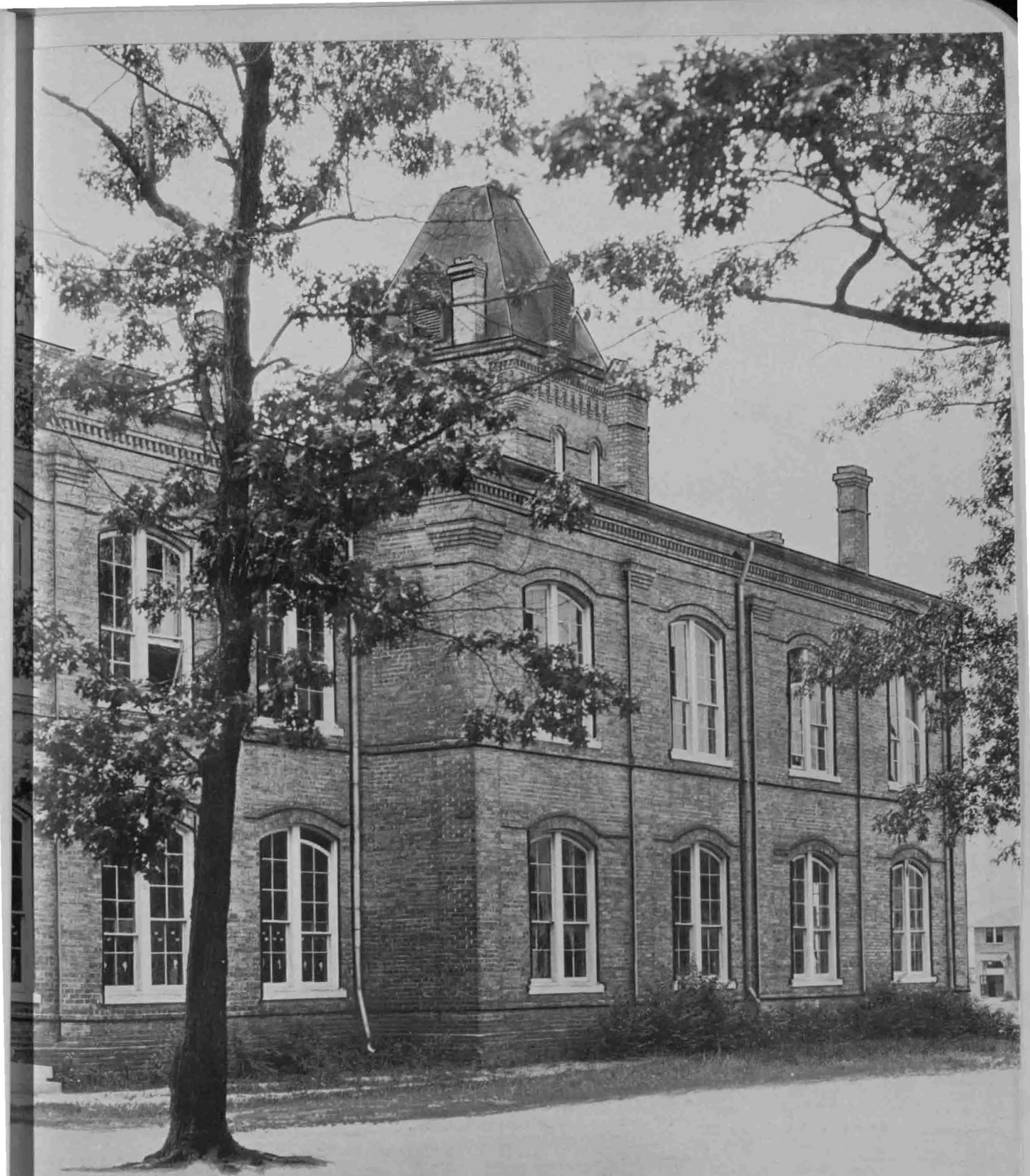




OLD WELL



MUSIC BUILDING



Kivett Building



COLLEGE DINING HALL



TREAT DORMITORY FOR WOMEN

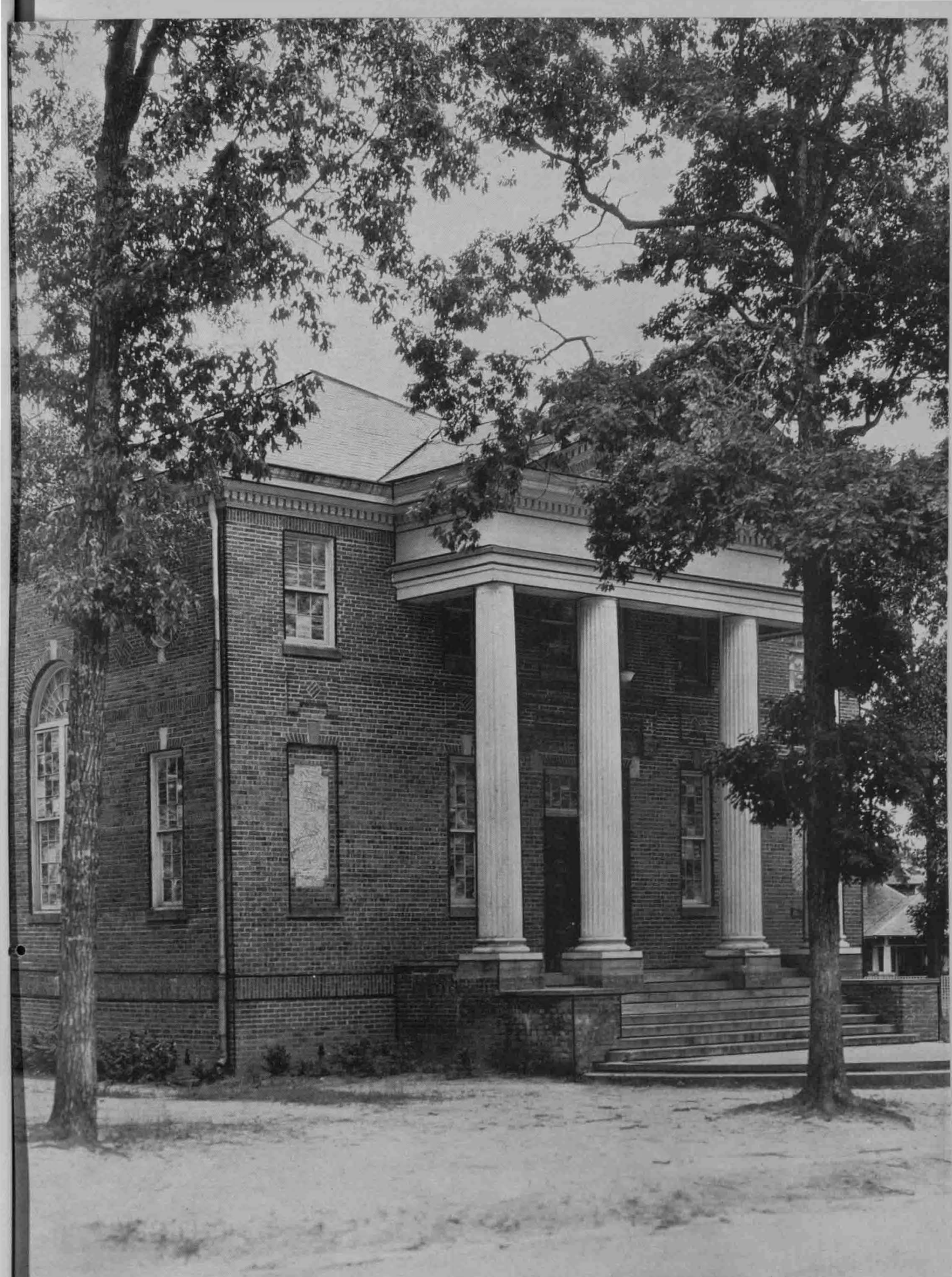


Boys' Dormitory



GYMNASIUM

Contains a large basket ball court on the ground floor, 60x90 feet, and the basement is provided with baths, offices and dressing rooms for athletics



Buie's Creek Baptist Church

and employes a faculty of twenty-seven. In 1927, the State Board of Education gave it the rating of a standard junior college.⁴⁸

In the early days of the school, students were encouraged to play baseball, tennis and other outdoor games, but they were not allowed to travel to other schools for the purpose of competing with them in games. Gradually these restrictions were removed and intercollegiate teams in baseball, basketball, and football were organized. These teams have maintained a high rating in the state. In 1939, the baseball team won the State Junior College Championship.⁴⁹ Due to the high cost of maintenance, the football team was dissolved in 1940.

Much emphasis has been placed on music since the founding of the school. Music lessons were given without cost, and the school supported a band and orchestra. At the present a school of music department is included in the curriculum and college credit towards a Bachelor of Music Degree is offered.⁵⁰ Emphasis is put on glee club and the Campbell College Glee Club has made tours in several of the Southern states.

A literary society early developed in the school and grew until it was necessary to make a division and form two societies. They became known as the Eutrophion and Philologian Literary Societies. Soon two sister societies were created, the Astras and Sapphoes. In 1929 inter-collegiate debating was inaugurated.⁵¹

A dramatic club has been organized and puts on a number of productions each year. In the 1939 Drama Festival held at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Campbell College won first place in original play production among junior colleges and tied for first place among all entrants, including high schools and colleges.⁵²

⁴⁸C. C. Catalogue, 1940, p. 27.

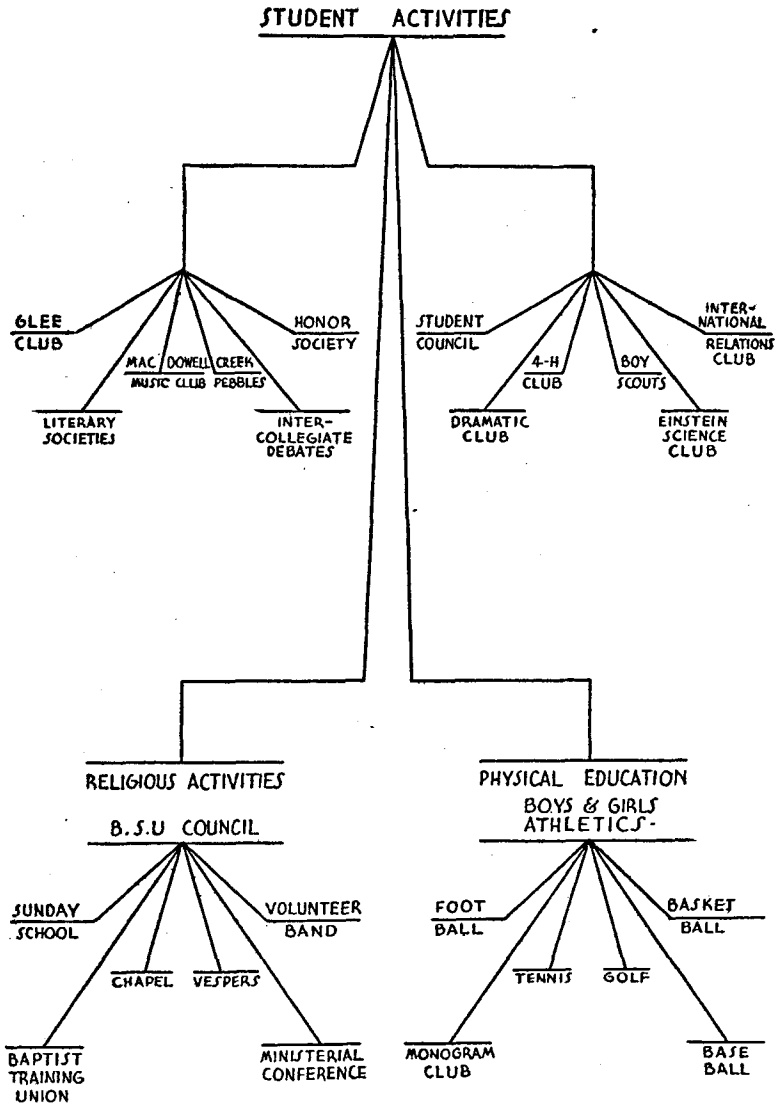
⁴⁹Creek Pebbles, May 27, 1939.

⁵⁰C. C. Catalogue, 1940, p. 55.

⁵¹Ibid. p. 65.

⁵²Creek Pebbles, May 27, 1939.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE



Special emphasis is placed on the religious training of the students. The catalogues carry this statement, "The founders and promoters of Campbell College accept the teachings of Christ as 'the way the truth and the life', in relation to which all other discovered knowledge is innate and complementary." A chapel worship period is held daily at which student and faculty attendance is required. Attendance of Sunday School and Church is required also. Other religious organizations such as the Baptist Student Union, Vesper Club, and Y. W. A. are to be found on the campus.

This Christian spirit is exemplified in the humanitarian feeling of the administration. It yet remains a school open to poor boys and girls seeking an education. In the school year 1939-'40, forty-eight per cent of the student body received aid in some way. Most of these worked in the dining room or on the campus grounds. The approximate cost per semester is now one hundred and sixty dollars.⁵³

The College is now under the able direction of President Leslie H. Campbell, eldest son of Dr. J. A. Campbell. He received his B. A. degree from Wake Forest College in 1911 and his M. A. in 1916, and he has done graduate work in the University of North Carolina and Columbia University. He taught English and Latin in Campbell College for a number of years and was head of the English department and Dean of the College at the time of his father's death.⁵⁴ He was elected to carry on the work so nobly begun by his father.

⁵³Ibid. p. 23.

⁵⁴Ibid. p. 9.



President Leslie H. Campbell

CONCLUSION

The senior colleges and large universities are now overshadowing the junior colleges, and some educators are pointing out that the day of junior colleges is past. They point out that the high schools today prepare students adequately for entrance into a four year school and thus eliminates the training of the prep. school. .

It is true that large universities with their wealth, prestige and equipment offer more to the student who plans to do extensive studying in preparation for a specialized profession or business. It is also true that there are disadvantages in transferring from a junior college to the third year class in a senior college. Credits are often lost, new friendships have to be made and often one is barred from various societies and fraternities. Regardless of all of this, however, there are advantages in attending a junior college, and there is still a great service for these institutions to render.

Students graduating from small, ill equipped high schools often find it difficult to make the grade in a university, in their freshman year. The same student might make a fair record in a junior college, not because the studies are made simpler, but due to smaller classes and more individual guidance by the professors.

Such institutions render a special and significant service to boys and girls who desire more than a high school education, but do not plan to prepare for a special profession.

There is something about the spirit and atmosphere of Campbell College that lingers with every student who comes under its influence. Campbell students become brothers and sisters. "Campbell College must live."

APPENDIX

⁶NAME OF POST OFFICE CHANGED

In March, 1899, the post office name was changed from Poe's to Buiés Creek to go into effect April 1. The former Bowie's Creek was changed to Long's and Poe's to Buiés Creek.

11COST OF ATTENDING THE ACADEMY

I.	Primary Department.....	\$ 1.00
II.	Intermediate Department.....	1.50
III.	Academic Department (without languages).....	2.00
IV.	Academic Department (with languages and higher math.).....	3.00
V.	Business Course (full course).....	20.00
VI.	Instrumental Music.....	2.50
VII.	Art.....	2.50
VIII.	Shorthand and Typing (five months).....	25.00
IX.	Telegraphy (five months).....	20.00
X.	Incidental fee (per session).....	.25
XI.	Vocal music, Teacher's course and Penmanship.....	free
XII.	Board (in private homes).....	7.00
XIII.	Board (in clubs).....	4.00

Fifty per cent discount to all ministers, their children, orphans, or children of widows.

(The above costs are by the month.)

⁴⁰The relative of Dr. D. Rich died in 1940 and Campbell College received an additional one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from his estate.

⁴⁷See current Catalogue of Campbell College.

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