You are cordially invited to attend the Jubilee Appreciation Reception

Tuesday, October 26, 2004
4:30-6:30 p.m.

Christian Life Center
First Baptist Church, Jackson
A Name Worthy of a College

Many colleges derive their name from a place or a benefactor. William Carey College draws strength from a name that marks its commitment to the highest standards of Christian scholarship.


Carey was devoted to a diversity of endeavors that characterize the practice of Christian faith in the modern world.

He was a missionary, evangelist, educator, reformer, linguist, scientist, and businessman. As such, his life and work offer a model for operation of a Baptist college.

Identifying Facts Regarding William Carey

Missionary Emphasis

- Born 1761, self-educated cobbler and pastor from the English midlands.
- Heralded the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1792 with his watchword "Expect great things; attempt great things."
- Wrote missions pamphlet An Enquiry into the Obligations of Christians to Use Means for the Conversion of the Heathens (1792).
- Served as a missionary in India from 1793 until his death in 1834.
- Converted thousands of Hindus and Muslims to Christianity.
- Established Baptist mission stations throughout southern Asia.

Christian Social Reform

- Campaigned against caste social distinctions.
- Worked to secure prohibition of infant sacrifice and widow-burning.

Linguistic Diligence

- Published grammars and dictionaries of several Indian languages.
- Served as professor of Bengali and Sanskrit at Fort William College, Calcutta.

Scientific Achievement

- Edited two important botanical works, Hortus Bengalensis (1814) and Flora Indica (1820, 1824).
- Founded the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India (1820).
- Became fellow of prestigious Linnaean Society of London.

Business Acumen

- Helped to start savings banks in India.
- Brought one of the first steam engines to India.
- Published India’s first periodical, The Friend of India, which later became a major newspaper, The Statesman.

Educational Striving

- Supervised printing of Bible in numerous Indian dialects.
- Founded Serampore College (1818).
- Pioneered the education of Indian women.
- Awarded the Doctor of Divinity degree by Brown University (1806).
1954-1963
In 1954-55, under the leadership of President I. E. Rouse, there were 26 faculty and 361 students. The college offered three degrees: the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, and the Bachelor of Music. Nine new buildings were constructed during this period 1954-1963.

Highlights
1954—First dormitory for male students, Lawrence Hall, constructed. With the new dormitory came the beginning of male students living on campus.
1956—Dr. J. Ralph Noonkester is inaugurated as the second president of William Carey College. Dr. Donald Winters became chairman of the department of music and a major in Church Music is added.
1957—I.E. Rouse Library is constructed and dedicated in February of 1958.
1958—Accreditation is granted by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
1959—The college acquires the prestigious Malher School of Nursing in New Orleans and offers a bachelor’s degree in nursing. The nursing program in New Orleans is affiliated with the Southern Baptist Hospital. The School of Music is now a full member of the National Association of Schools of Music.
1960—The Crusader baseball team wins the NAIA national baseball championship.
1962—The right to grant master’s degrees is approved in December when the college is given Level III status by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
1963—Changes its academic calendar to a trimester system.
1964-1973
By the fall of 1964, there are 683 students and over 50 full-time faculty. There are still three degrees offered through the seven academic divisions. There are now pre-professional programs in law, medicine, medical technology, and optometry. New construction continues with a music building, cafeteria, dormitory for men, and business building.

Highlights
1964—William Carey College leads all Southern Baptist colleges in the number of alumni serving as missionaries.
1965—Carey is the first private college in Mississippi to comply with the Civil Rights Compliance Pledge and the first to admit black students.
1966—By the fall of 1966, there are 873 students and over 60 full-time faculty. There are now three academic divisions: The School of Nursing, the School of Education, and the School of Business. The School of Music is now a full member of the National Association of Schools of Music.
1967—The music therapy program is granted accreditation by the National Association for Music Therapy. Carey celebrates its 75th anniversary and awards honorary doctorates to Eudora Welty, Leontyne Price, and Lucile Parker.
1968—The Department of Religion becomes the Owen and Elizabeth Cooper School of Missions and Biblical Studies.
1969—The first new building since 1958 is completed: the Fail-Asbury School of Music.
1970—The college acquires the prestigious Natchez High School in Natchez and opens a new dormitory for female students.
1972—The right to grant master’s degrees is approved in December when the college is given Level III status by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.
1973—Dr. James W. Edwards is inaugurated as the third William Carey College president. The college changes its academic calendar to a trimester system.

1974-1983
The college now offers seven degrees: the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, the Bachelor of Fine Arts, the Bachelor of Science in Nursing, the Bachelor of Music, the Master of Education, and the Master of Music. The academic areas are organized into the School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Music, the School of Nursing, and the Graduate Division. In 1974 there are 72 full-time faculty and a student enrollment of 1,067.

Highlights
1976—The college purchases the campus of the Gulf Coast Military Academy in Gulfport and begins a full program. Bobbye Wood, Miss Carey College, becomes Miss Mississippi.
1977—The music therapy program is granted accreditation by the National Association for Music Therapy. Carey celebrates its 75th anniversary and awards honorary doctorates to Eudora Welty, Leontyne Price, and Lucile Parker.
1978—The School of Nursing is granted accreditation by the National League of Nursing. A specialist program in education is approved.
1979—Dr. J. Ralph Noonkester retires after 34 years of service as president.
1980—Dr. Larry W. Kennedy is inaugurated as the fourth president. The School of Nursing is relocated to the campus of New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.
1981—A Master of Arts in counseling is begun with concentrations in guidance counseling, vocational guidance counseling, psychometry, and Christian counseling.
1982—Dianne Evans becomes Miss Mississippi and 2nd alternate to Miss America.
1983—Wanda Geddie becomes Miss Mississippi and 3rd alternate to Miss America.

1984-1993
In addition to the degrees offered in 1974, there are now the Bachelor of Science in Business, the Master of Business Administration, the Educational Specialist, the Master of Arts in Counseling Psychology, and the Master of Science in Counseling Psychology. There are four schools and two academic divisions: the School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Business Administration, the School of Music, the School of Nursing, the Graduate Division, and the Division of Continuing Education. In 1984 there are 79 full-time faculty, and student enrollment has reached 1,746.

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1990—Dr. James W. Edwards is inaugurated as the third William Carey College president. The college changes its academic calendar to a trimester system.
1991—Dr. Larry W. Kennedy is inaugurated as the fourth president. The School of Nursing is relocated to the campus of New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.
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1994-2003
There are now six schools: the School of Arts, Humanities, and Sciences, the School of Business, the School of Education and Psychology, the School of Missions and Biblical Studies, the School of Music, and the School of Nursing. There are seven undergraduate degrees, two graduate degrees, and 24 majors. In 1994 there are 95 full-time faculty with a student enrollment of 2,139.

Highlights
1998—Dr. Larry W. Kennedy is inaugurated as the fourth president. The School of Nursing is relocated to the campus of New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.
2002—Enrollment of church vocation students reaches an all-time high of 247.
2002—The first new building since 1974 is completed: the fail-Asbury School of Nursing on the Hattiesburg campus.
2004
The sixth decade following the naming of William Carey College begins with a record enrollment of 2,786. There are 112 full-time faculty. Two soccer fields and intramural field are opened. Major renovations are underway on the Hattiesburg campus. Smith Education Hall, a baseball complex, and a new nursing building in New Orleans are under construction. Dr. Larry Kennedy is awarded the prestigious Hattiesburg Hub Award.

"Expecting great things from God; Attempting great things for God."
Mississippi Woman’s College Becomes William Carey College

According to an editorial in the *Hattiesburg American* in 1929, Mississippi Woman’s College was founded along different lines than typical modern colleges where more attention was given to sports and social life than to books and social service. "It is quite evident that the institution is succeeding remarkably well in instilling its ideals in the minds and hearts of its graduates." The college, for the most part, grew and thrived during the decades of the 20s and 30s until the Great Depression took its toll on the college, just as it did on the nation as a whole. With fewer students able to afford any school, with the endowment being exhausted, the "general situation looking so bleak," Dr. W. E. Holcomb, president of Mississippi Woman’s College, resigned in 1940, and the college closed its doors. The buildings and grounds were used as a housing project for officers of Camp Shelby.

In 1946 and 1947 the entire college plant was renovated, modernized, and largely refurnished. Dr. I. E. Rouse, pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (now Temple Baptist, Hattiesburg), became president of the reopened Mississippi Woman’s College. Enrollment figures in the late forties remain something of a mystery, believed by most to have hovered around 80. With such a skeletal enrollment, the college was brought under review by the Mississippi Baptist Convention in 1950. By a one-vote margin, Mississippi Woman’s College remained alive. Three years later in 1953, with enrollment still hovering around the 100 mark, the Mississippi Baptist Convention voted coeducational status for the institution and authorized the trustees to search for a new name.

According to tradition, President Rouse meditated in the forest adjacent to the college and felt inspired to name the college William Carey, in honor of a brilliant eighteenth-century English cobbler-linguist who went to India as the pioneer of the modern missionary movement. Thus, with a new name and with the construction of a new men’s dormitory (Lawrence Hall) in 1954, the present state of William Carey College was begun.