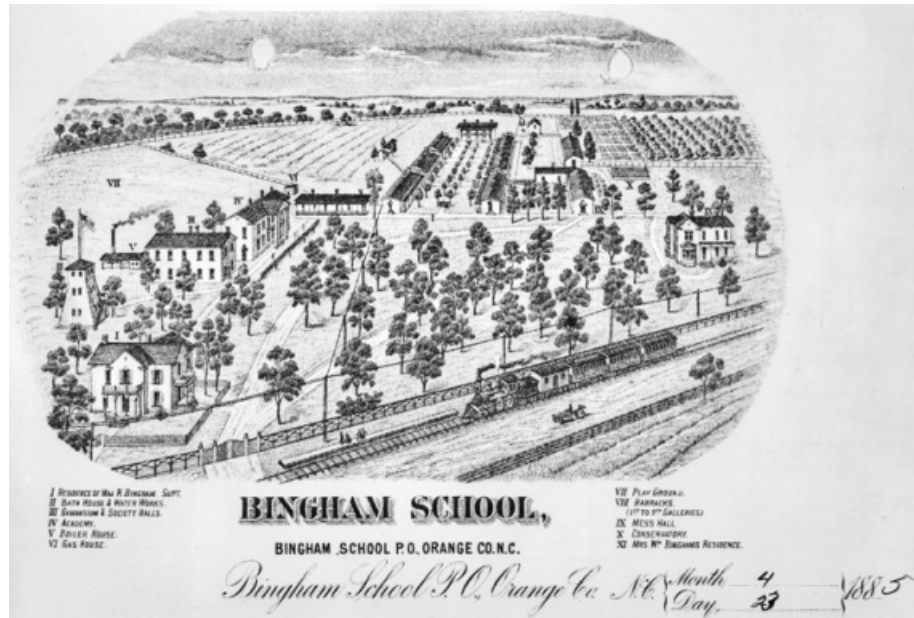


## **Bingham School** <sup>[1]</sup>

## **Bingham School**

by Jean B. Anderson, 2006



The buildings and grounds of Bingham School at Mebane as depicted in an engraving on the school's letterhead, 1885. North Carolina Collection, University of

See also: [Private Education](#) <sup>[2]</sup>North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

The [Bingham School](#) <sup>[3]</sup> was actually a series of classical academies overseen by three generations of the Bingham family over a period of 135 years. The esteem in which these teachers were held was such that any school they managed came to be known as the Bingham School. The first schoolmaster in the line was [Presbyterian](#) <sup>[4]</sup> minister William Bingham, born in Ireland and educated in Scotland. He emigrated to [Wilmington](#) <sup>[5]</sup> and set up a school in 1793. After serving in a number of educational posts, he established a school of his own at Mount Repose, northwest of Hillsborough, where he had settled as early as 1816. A log cabin served as the school building, and other cabins accommodated his 35 to 40 students. During the spring term in 1826 Bingham died, and his son [William James Bingham](#) <sup>[6]</sup> finished the term in his place.

The younger Bingham, university educated and trained in law by legislator and jurist [Archibald D. Murphey](#) <sup>[7]</sup>, found teaching to his liking and became principal of the [Hillsborough Academy](#) <sup>[8]</sup> in 1827. Under his direction the school thrived and attained a national reputation for excellence. In 1840 his brother John Archibald Bingham joined the school's administration.

In 1844 William James Bingham moved to Oaks, southwest of Hillsborough, to establish what he called a select classical and mathematical school. Bingham reduced the enrollment from the 100-plus students at Hillsborough to some 30 in order to give them closer personal attention. He also managed a model farm to experiment with new strains of seed and new methods of cultivation. Bingham's illness in 1855 closed the school. In 1857, however, Bingham's sons William and Robert joined him in partnership, and the school reopened, with double the enrollment, as W. J. Bingham and Sons.

In 1863 the elder Bingham's illness and [Robert Bingham](#) <sup>[9]</sup>'s absence in the army obliged [William Bingham](#) <sup>[10]</sup> the younger to take over operations. In 1864 all three Bingham families moved with the school to a new location on the North Carolina Railroad east of the town of Mebane, where it became officially known as the Bingham School.

In 1866 William James Bingham died, and his sons took over the school. William Bingham, admired for his musical and literary accomplishments as well as his pedagogy, wrote textbooks that became standard works in American schools, including a [Latin grammar](#) <sup>[11]</sup> (1863), an English grammar (1867), and an edition of [Caesar's Commentaries](#) <sup>[12]</sup> (1864). He died in 1873. His brother Robert made several improvements to the school, both in its buildings and curriculum. His efforts, however, were undermined by serious family complications regarding financial interests in the school, and in 1891 he established his own Bingham School on 250 acres overlooking the [French Broad River](#) <sup>[13]</sup> in [Asheville](#) <sup>[14]</sup>. This incarnation of the Bingham School featured the first gymnasium and swimming pool built in the South specifically for school use. The Bingham School operated successfully until its closing in 1928, one year after Robert Bingham's death.

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