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THE HISTORY OF THE OXFORD ORPHANAGE

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## INTRODUCTION

The Oxford Orphanage is a non-denominational institution owned and maintained by the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, for the care, maintenance, training, and education of destitute orphaned children who have no other source of support.

Because the Orphanage has been an important factor in education, in the State and Nation, it seems worthy of a place in the history of education of North Carolina. With this in view, the author has attempted to bring together and organize in one paper the facts pertinent to the establishment, development, and present status of the Oxford Orphanage.

The sources of information are the Records and Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masonry, newspapers, pamphlets, and interviews with persons associated with the institution. Unfortunately, however, the records are far from complete; in many cases records were either not kept or have been destroyed.

No attempt has been made to prove anything, or to offer any conclusions. Rather, it has been the aim of the author merely to tell the story of one interesting

phase of education in North Carolina.

## CHAPTER I

### A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE OXFORD ORPHANAGE

In 1838, the Masons of North Carolina began to cast about in their minds for a form of service worthy of practical application. Some member suggested the idea of "a Masonic Seminary." The idea took root at once. The matter was discussed in Grand Lodge and it went the rounds of the local lodges.

Form began to come out of the formless. The Grand Lodge voted in 1850, to establish a college of learning. Mr. Luke Blackmer moved that it be located at Oxford and the motion prevailed. Appropriate resolutions were drafted and sent to the local lodges. There were sixty-five lodges at that time with a total membership of less than five thousand. The stimulus given to Masonry through the educational activities of the Grand Lodge by 1857 caused an increase of lodges to 127.<sup>1</sup> Nearly all the Masonic Lodges in the State made contributions to a fund, with which to establish a college.

<sup>1</sup> Report of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1857, p. 31.

After hearing from the local lodges, the Grand Lodge proceeded to organize a college by appointing thirty trustees. The trustees were authorized to raise \$50,000, with which to establish the college. A com-

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<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1840, p. 31.

mittee, consisting of R. W. Herndon, R. T. Taylor, W. W. Young, and J. T. Littlejohn, was appointed by the Grand Lodge to acquire title to land in Oxford on which the college should be located. In 1853, Mr. E. H. Hicks deeded to the trustee of St. John's College a tract of land of 109 acres near the corporate limits of the town of Oxford, at a price of \$4,480.00. In 1855 the contract was awarded to John Berry, of Orange County, and J. N. Holt, of Warren County, for the building of said college, the contract totaling in its cost \$22,500.00. On July 13, 1858, after the completion of one main building, a school was opened under the name of St. John's College. This building still stands near the center of the campus of the Oxford Orphanage, and goes under the name of "Main Building."

When the doors of the college were thrown open in 1858, Mr. Ashbel G. Brown was principal, assisted by Mr. James Campbell. Only male students were enrolled.

The institution had many troubles which never came to an end while it was a college. Mr. Brown and Mr. Campbell proceeded to organize a college by ~~the~~ bell were not very successful in coping with the difficulties and resigned after two years of service. They were succeeded in 1860 by Mr. Thomas C. Tuley as princi-

pal, with Mr. Joseph Venable as assistant. Mr. Tuley and Mr. Venable continued in charge of the school until it was closed during the Civil War.<sup>3</sup>

St. John's College continued in operation until the War between the States, at which time the faculty and many students entered the cause of the Confederacy. In April, 1862, the Confederacy passed a conscription act making all males between the ages of 18 and 35 liable to military duty. Five months later the age limits took so many students and faculty, who had not already gone to the battlefield, that St. John's College ceased all operations as a school.<sup>4</sup>

The Grand Lodge of 1862, faced with the problem of closing the school, appointed a special committee to investigate the affairs of the college. This committee was instructed to report back to the Grand Lodge in 1863. The committee considered three propositions, namely: the sale of the property; converting the institution into a military school; and converting the institution into an orphanage. In its report to the Grand Lodge in 1863, the committee recommended the establishment of an

<sup>3</sup> Pinnex, F. M. The Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina: press of the Oxford Orphanage, 1926, p. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Proctor, C. K. The Story of St. John's College and Oxford Orphanage: press of Oxford Orphanage, 1931, p. 2.

<sup>5</sup>  
 orphanage. The records do not show what action was taken by the Grand Lodge at this time. However, later records show that the orphanage was not established until a later date.

In 1866 Mr. John H. Mills, who was conducting a female school in Oxford, considered purchasing the property of St. John's College as a new home for his school. The poor condition of the building, however, caused him to abandon the idea. About this time the College reopened with a small enrollment. It was again faced with financial difficulties. In 1868 the property was sold under a mortgage held by Mr. John Berry, one of the original contractors. Grand Master Best, acting for the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, bought in the property for the sum of \$7,000.00.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in December 1869, a special Board of Directors was appointed, "to take charge of St. John's College, and have the same conducted according to their discretion as a male or female college, or an Orphan Asylum."<sup>6</sup> Financial difficulties continued to harass the college and in 1871 it was forced again to close its doors.

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<sup>5</sup> Proctor, C. K. The Story of St. John's College and Oxford Orphanage; press of Oxford Orphanage, 1931, pp. 3-4.

<sup>6</sup> Nocalore, II, 1937, Nocalore Press, p. 104.

The Grand Lodge in 1872 was again faced with the problem of what to do with the college site. It was proposed in the Grand Lodge meeting that the property be sold and the proceeds used for the construction of a Masonic Temple. Someone again proposed the establishment of an orphanage.

When the subject of disposing of the property of St. John's College arose in the Grand Lodge in December 1872, a resolution was introduced to make disposition, either to the State or private individuals, but Mr. John H. Mills offered the following substitute motion:<sup>7</sup>

- Resolved,
1. That St. John's College shall be made an asylum for the protection, training, and education of indigent orphan children.
  2. That the Grand Lodge will appropriate annually for the support of the institution; but will not assume any additional pecuniary responsibility.
  3. That the Grand Lodge elect a Superintendent who shall control the institution and solicit contributions for its support from all classes of people.
- That orphan children in the said asylum shall be fed and clothed, and shall receive such preparatory training and education as will prepare them for useful

<sup>7</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1872, p. 47.

occupations and for the useful business transactions of life.

Since there was at that time, no institution of the kind in the State, one can easily imagine the surprise that greeted this motion. After much discussion the vote resulted in a tie. Acting Grand Master John A. Nichols cast the deciding ballot, December 5, 1872, in favor of establishing the Orphanage. In accordance with the motion, the Grand Lodge appropriated \$500.00<sup>8</sup> for the operating expenses of the Orphanage during 1873. While the appropriation was exceedingly small it was the beginning, and Masonry has the proud distinction of being the pioneer in orphanage care in North Carolina

Mr. John H. Mills--1872-1884

The institution was opened in 1872 and was to be known as the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Mr. John H. Mills, who was then the editor of the Biblical Recorder, the leading publication of the Baptist denomination, was elected its first Superintendent. He accepted the great trust imposed upon him and labored with much effort for the continuation of Masonry's first institution, of its kind in the State.

<sup>8</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1872, p. 49.

In February, 1873, the first children were admitted in the persons of Robert L. and Nancy Parrish, and Isabella Robertson, of Granville County. Past Grand Master Frances D. Winston who stated that he witnessed the scene described it as follows:

I was a student at Oxford in the Horner School and saw him (Mills) receive the first orphan at this institution. I shall not forget the scene. I had gone there to carry a bundle of clothing from my fellow students. It was a Saturday afternoon. A dull cloud hung in the sky. A man with a one-horse wagon drove to the door. Mr. Mills, with gruff voice, asked his mission. He told it. The gigantic form of our friend shook with emotion. He lifted the pale youth from the wagon with a paw of a lion. He raised him in the air, and with melting pity and tears, let him drop upon his heart and kissed him. It was indeed the caress of a lion, but it was truly the caress of love.

The struggles of this new institution were many. The people of Granville County and of the State responded well to the requests for help, yet, supplies came in slowly. The story of Mr. Mills, with his old wagon and his foraging trips are still remembered by many. On many of these trips Mr. Mills would take a small group of children who would sing and take up collections. This was a source of considerable help and formed a basis for

<sup>9</sup> A Catalogue of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, 1882, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> Mr. Winston described personally to the author.

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the present singing class of the Orphanage.

The appropriation from the Grand Lodge was increased to \$1,000.00 during the second year and additional workers were added to the staff, also, a more adequate course of study was provided for the education of the children.

In 1876, a committee, composed of W. E. Anderson, J. A. Leach, and F. H. Busbee, appeared before the Legislature asking for assistance from the State for the orphanage. It was not obtained at that time. However, in 1878, the Grand Lodge instructed Grand Master W. R. Cox to renew the appeal for state aid. Mr. Cox asked Governor Zebulon B. Vance if he would not recommend to the General Assembly, a grant in aid to the Oxford Orphan Asylum. On Governor Vance's recommendation, Mr. W. S. Harris, Senator from Franklin, introduced the resolution<sup>12</sup> and the amount of \$3,000.00 per year was appropriated.

In 1895, the Superior Court of Granville County granted a charter to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for a period of thirty years. Two years later the General Assembly of North Carolina confirmed the charter. In 1923, the charter

<sup>11</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1879, p. 35.  
<sup>12</sup> Proctor, C. K. Facts About Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina: press of Oxford Orphanage, 1938, p. 3.

to note that although \$500.00 was given for the first year's work by the Grand Lodge, that at the end of the year Mr. Mills reported that \$5,704.00 had been spent and that he had \$160.00 on hand.<sup>14</sup> This financial report was possible because of contributions during the year.

The Orphans' Friend, a publication by the Grand Lodge, was also established during Mr. Mills' first ten years. This paper was started as a four sheet, weekly, but has grown to an eight sheet, bi-monthly. The price has never changed since its beginning.

#### Dr. B. F. Dixon--1884-1890

The work of Dr. Dixon, beginning in 1884, was of a constructive type. In his report of 1885, to the Board of Directors, Dr. Dixon stated that he had continued to build upon the foundation formed by Mr. Mills.<sup>15</sup> It was Mr. Mills' policy to make the institution non-denominational. Dr. Dixon's report showed that he was following the same policy when he made this statement: "At least four religious denominations shall be represented among the officers of the Asylum and the repre-

<sup>14</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1880, p. 41

<sup>15</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1885, p. 23.

representatives of all religious creeds and all political parties shall be treated alike."

Dr. Dixon, during his administration, was able to enlarge the orphanage by the erection of what is now the Walker Building, a dormitory for boys. Several acres of land were bought in 1884. During these days the industrial departments of the Orphanage were greatly increased, as Dr. Dixon was quite enthusiastic along this line. In 1886 and 1887 a Shoe Shop and a Printing Office were added, and buildings arranged for these purposes. Dr. Dixon resigned in 1890, and Rev. J. L. Harris, of Durham, was elected in his place.

#### Rev. J. L. Harris--1890-1890

Hardly had Mr. Harris entered upon his work, when in November of that same year, he died. Records show little concerning his administration. Dr. Dixon managed the affairs of the institution until a successor could be appointed.

#### Dr. W. S. Black--1891-1894

In January, 1891, Dr. W. S. Black, of Raleigh,

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1890, pp. 34.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 34.

was made Superintendent. During his administration the orphanage also underwent many changes. The ages of reception and discharge of children were changed, making the ages six to eighteen. Before this, children of any ages above eight years, were admitted to the Orphanage. No definite age had been set at which a child must leave. The policy of allowing the adoption of the children into private homes was discontinued by Dr. Black.

The industrial features of the Orphanage were carried forward and enlarged. In 1894, Dr. Black gave up the work and returned to the ministry of the Methodist Church.

#### Mr. N. M. Lawrence--1894-1898

Dr. Black was succeeded by Mr. N. M. Lawrence, of Tarboro. Early in his administration the institution was incorporated as "The Oxford, North Carolina, Orphan Asylum." One of the outstanding pieces of work done by Mr. Lawrence was the change from the old congregate system of the orphanage to the separate building or cottage system. At this time Mr. Lawrence was able to interest Mr. B. N. Duke in the affairs of the orphanage

18 Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1894, p. 14.

and he offered to contribute \$5,000.00 for permanent improvements at Oxford Orphan Asylum "provided the Masons and other citizens of North Carolina will pay a like amount during the year 1895." At the Grand Lodge meeting, over \$4,000.00 was raised, of which Mr. R. J. Reynolds gave \$1,000.00. The desired amount was not raised and Mr. Duke extended his offer over the period of another year and increased the amount to \$10,000.00. The Grand Lodge was able to secure only \$3,305.77 by December, 1896, but Mr. Duke was sufficiently interested to give the full \$10,000.00 which he had offered. As a result of Mr. Duke's interest, four cottages for boys and a central dining room building were started, and a little later four cottages for girls were completed, the first in 1897, the last in 1899.<sup>19</sup> Thus the gift of Mr. Duke, coming at the time when it did, guaranteed for the Oxford Orphanage increased possibility and evidenced its effectiveness and permanency.

By 1898 Mr. Lawrence retired from the management of the Orphanage in July, 1898, and was succeeded by Colonel W. J. Hicks, of Raleigh.

<sup>19</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1895,  
(Raleigh, N. C. Binder, 1895), p. 49.

## Col. W. J. Hicks--1898-1911

During Col. Hicks' administration the business organization of the Orphanage was reorganized and improved. The buildings, started under the administration of Mr. Lawrence, were finished and occupied during this period. Buildings for laundry, sewing, printing office, shoe shop, and wood working departments were completed. An administration building was also erected. Deep wells were bored. These, along with many smaller improvements, greatly added to the efficiency and possibilities of the Orphanage for a higher grade of work.

On January 14, 1911, Col. Hicks, who for nearly thirteen years was head of the institution, died and Mr. R. L. Brown was selected to take his place. The Board of Directors, in its report of 1911, pays this splendid tribute to Col. Hicks. "It is due to his sound judgment and wise counsel that the institution has attained its present high state of efficiency."

## Mr. R. L. Brown--1911-1929

During the administration of Mr. Brown the progress and development of the institution continued. Cottages

<sup>20</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendant, of the Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1911, p. 21.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 22.

were remodeled; a beautiful fire-proof school building was erected and named in honor of Past Grand Master John Nichols; a new hospital, fire-proof, and well equipped, was erected and named in honor of Col. Hicks. The school was reorganized and set apart as a distinctive enterprise. Mr. Dennis H. Cooke, now professor of Psychology at George Peabody College for Teachers, was appointed principal of this new department of the institution. Mr. Cooke was the first principal to give his full time to the directing of the school.

During Mr. Brown's administration the York Rite Loan Fund, to aid worthy orphanage students who desired to enter college, and the A. B. Andrews Loan Fund, for practically the same purpose, were established. The York Rite Library Fund, to furnish books and magazines for the children, was also established at this time. The Shrine Swimming Pool, a gift of Sudan and Oasis Temples, was also built, and the Orphanage became the beneficiary of legacies from Mr. B. N. Duke, Angier B. Duke, and endowments from other sources, principally the John W. Neal Trust Fund. During this time a home  
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for the Treasurer and Superintendent was erected.

22 Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1925, p. 38.

It was during Mr. Brown's administration that the name of the institution was again changed. In 1922, a special committee, consisting of A. B. Andrews and B. S. Royster drafted a new charter for the asylum. They succeeded in getting the new draft adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, changing the name of the Oxford Orphan Asylum to Oxford Orphanage. It has continued under this name ever since.

In the midst of his work, Superintendent R. L. Brown died one March morning, in 1928, as he walked across the beautiful campus and under the trees of the institution into which he had put the best of his life. The institution found itself again facing the task of selecting a successor, and realizing the changing ideals and methods in the field of education and child-care, the Directors were slow in their selection of a successor. General B. S. Royster directed the affairs of the Orphanage until a new Superintendent should arrive. Grand Master R. C. Dunn announced in May, 1928, that Rev. Crecy K. Proctor, of Rocky Mount, had been elected Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage and would assume his duties on August 1, 1928.

<sup>25</sup>  
25 Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1928, p. 35.

## Rev. Crecy K. Proctor--1928-

If Mr. Proctor needs an introduction he does not deserve it. If he deserves an introduction he does not need it. He is well known all over North Carolina, and a number of other states, as a tower of strength and help in the affairs of the Oxford Orphanage, and too much cannot be said of his valuable service rendered most graciously to the institution.

Mr. Proctor is a man of vision who dedicates himself to the sacred task entrusted to him. He works quietly, like Masonry, with no attempt at show. He gives his whole heart to his responsible labors, which calls for extreme versatility and ability. It is a man's job that keeps him at it 365 days in the year.

Many improvements have been made since Mr. Proctor became Superintendent. The growth and development of the Oxford Orphanage, as the institution is now called, stands among the leaders in the country; its staff of workers numbers approximately seventy. Adequate cold storage facilities have been installed. The kitchen and dining rooms have been completely renovated and re-

built. The kitchen and baking facilities are now all electric and the cost of operating has actually decreased. The buildings, thirty in number, are in a better state of repair and are adequately insured. The general equipment within the buildings and within the institution comprises a large amount of apparatus, much of which is electrically operated. The campus of Oxford Orphanage has been greatly improved by keeping the trees pruned, and the placing of beautiful shrubbery around the buildings and over the grove.

The Duke Endowment continues, not only with its financial assistance, but is constantly alert with aid in an advisory way to raise the standard and increase efficiency. The Grand Lodge, also, continues to give the institution its full support in the interest of the dependent children of the oldest Orphanage in North Carolina.

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Carolina.

24 The Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, p. 39.

### Summary

In 1838, the Masons of North Carolina began considering the establishment of some form of public service institution. It was not, however, until 1850 that the Grand Lodge voted to establish a school of learning, to be named St. John's College, and to be located at Oxford.

In 1853, the trustees purchased 109 acres of land from Edward H. Hicks for \$4,480.00. In 1855, the contract was awarded for a building to cost \$22,500.00. On July 13, 1858 St. John's College was officially opened, and continued in operation until the Civil War forced it to close temporarily. It was reopened soon after the Civil War, but due to financial difficulties, was forced to close again in 1871.

On December 5, 1872, the Grand Lodge voted to convert St. John's College into an orphanage to be known as the Oxford Orphan Asylum. In February of 1873, the first children were admitted to the new institution. For a period of five years the Oxford Orphan Asylum was supported wholly by the Masonic Lodges of North Carolina. In 1878, the General Assembly of North Carolina made an

appropriation of \$3,000.00 to the support of the institution. This appropriation continued through 1937. In 1939, the General Assembly appropriated \$30,000.00.

In 1894, Mr. N. M. Lawrence was appointed Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Early in his administration the institution was incorporated as "The Oxford, North Carolina, Orphan Asylum." During the next few years several endowment funds were established for the better support of the institution.

It was during Mr. Brown's administration, 1911-1923, that the name of the institution was again changed. In 1922, the Oxford Orphan Asylum was rechartered under the name of Oxford Orphanage. It has continued under this name ever since.

Since St. John's College was converted into an orphanage it has been successfully administered by eight leaders, namely:--John H. Mills, 1872-1884; Dr. B. F. Dixon, 1884-1890; Rev. J. L. Harris, 1890-1890; Dr. W. S. Black, 1891-1894; N. M. Lawrence, 1894-1898; Col. W. J. Hicks, 1898-1911; R. L. Brown, 1911-1923; and Rev. C. K. Proctor, 1923-.

## CHAPTER II

### FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### Development of the School Plant

When, in 1850, the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina decided to establish St. John's College, at Oxford, it appointed a board of trustees, and authorized it to raise \$50,000.00. By 1853, sufficient money had been raised to enable the board to purchase 109 acres of land, from Mr. E. H. Hicks, for the sum of \$4,480.00. In 1855, the board contracted for the first building to cost \$22,500.00. This building was completed in 1857 and cost \$23,000.00, due to minor additions to the contract.<sup>1</sup> No other appropriations were made for buildings, or the purchase of land, during the lifetime of St. John's College. The records do not show the exact sum actually paid, by the board of trustees, on this building. They do show, however, that in 1863, the property was sold under a mortgage held by Mr. John Berry, one of the contractors.<sup>2</sup> Grand Master Best, acting for the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina, bought in the property for the sum of \$7,000.00. This property was turned over to the board of trustees of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, upon its organization in 1872.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1856, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Nocalore, Vol. VII, 1857, Nocalore Press, p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 105.

Thus, begins the financial history of the Oxford Orphan-  
age.

A boys dormitory, to house forty boys, was built  
in 1882.<sup>4</sup> In 1884, several acres of land were purchased  
and added to the farm.<sup>5</sup> In 1887, two new buildings were  
erected to house the shoe shop and the printing shop,  
respectively.<sup>6</sup> Neither the records of the Grand Lodge  
nor any other available records make any mention of the  
cost of these buildings. Neither do they state the  
number of acres and the cost of the land added to the  
farm in 1884. During the administration of Dr. B. F.  
Dixon, 1884-1890, the Walker Building was constructed.  
This was, also, a dormitory for boys and is today the  
only frame building on the campus used as a dormitory.<sup>7</sup>

On December 29, 1894, Mr. B. N. Duke, a member  
of the Board of Directors, offered to give \$5,000.00  
for permanent improvements at the Oxford Orphan Asylum  
"provided the Masons and other citizens of North Carolina  
will pay a like amount during the year 1895." The board  
of trustees were able to raise only \$4,000.00 during the  
year, but Mr. Duke increased his offer to \$10,000.00 and

<sup>4</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1882, p. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 1884, p. 101.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 1887, p. 89.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 1890, p. 65.

allowed the Grand Lodge another year in which to raise a similar sum.<sup>8</sup> By the end of the year, 1896, \$8,305.77 had been raised by the Grand Lodge and Mr. Duke added to the full \$10,000.00, which he had promised, making the sum of \$18,305.77. A part of this money was used towards the construction of four cottages for boys, four cottages for girls, and a central dining room.<sup>9</sup> During 1896, Mr. Duke gave \$250.00 for a special type of stove for the kitchen and an additional \$100.00 to the library.<sup>10</sup>

Between 1898 and 1920 several new buildings were erected on the campus, the financial records, of which, are not available. The Oasis and Sudan Temples of the Shrine, 1920, gave \$7,500.00 which was used for the construction of a swimming pool and bath houses.<sup>11</sup> In 1922, the Grand Lodge appropriated \$60,000.00, payable in ten annual installments of \$6,000.00 each, for the purpose of constructing a modern school building. This building was completed in 1925, at a cost of \$85,000.00.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum,

Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1896, p. 53.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 1896, p. 14.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 1896, p. 15.

<sup>11</sup> Rinnix, F. M. Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, 1925, p. 13.

<sup>12</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1922, p. 8.

The Grand Lodge realizing the need of a hospital, in connection with the Orphanage, gave \$100,000.00, in 1924, for the erection of the William J. Hicks Memorial Hospital.<sup>13</sup>

During the early years of the administration of Mr. Proctor, who came to the Orphanage in May 1928, a new industrial building, now known as the Duke Building, was erected at a cost of approximately \$100,000.00.<sup>14</sup> This building houses the home economics department, the sewing, mending, and clothing department, and the laundry.

The Orphanage, which started in 1872 with 109 acres of land, now has 242 acres,<sup>15</sup> valued at \$63,691.40.<sup>16</sup> The plant, in 1939, included thirty buildings valued at \$729,581.30, and the permanent equipment valued at \$191,208.16.<sup>17</sup> The combined value of land, buildings, and equipment amounted to \$984,480.66, on December 31, 1939, and the total assets amounted to \$1,476,227.40<sup>18</sup> on the same date.

<sup>13</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1924, p. 14.

<sup>14</sup> Oxford's Friend and Masonic Journal, Vol. LXV, No. 7, 1940, p. 3.

<sup>15</sup> House, R. B. North Carolina Manual, Section of the North Carolina History Committee, Raleigh, Edwards and Broughton Company, 1928, pp. 260-261.

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, p. 66.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 66.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., p. 66.

## Sources of Income

Appropriations of the Grand Lodge.--In 1872, the Grand Lodge made its first appropriation to the Orphanage in the amount of \$500.00, to be used for operating expenses during the first year. For the year 1873, this appropriation was increased to \$1,000.00.<sup>19</sup> From time to time the Grand Lodge increased its appropriations, for operating expenses, until it has amounted for each of the three years, 1937-1939, to \$45,000.00. In 1939, this amounted to \$131.77 per child.<sup>20</sup> The Grand Lodge has, as noted above, made various other appropriations for buildings and equipment, in addition to its annual appropriations for operating expenses.

## Appropriations by the State of North Carolina.--

In 1878, the General Assembly of North Carolina was induced to assume partial support of the Orphan Asylum, and to appropriate \$3,000.00 for that purpose.<sup>21</sup> In 1881, this amount was increased to \$5,000.00, and in 1885 it was increased to \$10,000.00.<sup>22</sup> Today, the institution receives \$30,000.00 annually for the main-

<sup>19</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1873, p. 49.

<sup>20</sup> Annual Reports of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. M. and A. F., 1939, p. 64.

<sup>21</sup> Proctor, C. K., Facts About the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, Press, 1888, p. 3.

<sup>22</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1889, p. 44.

tenance of the children; this amount is a great bargain  
 for the State.<sup>23</sup> This amounted, in 1939, to \$87.84 per  
 child in the Orphanage.<sup>24</sup> Because of its contributions  
 the State also participates in the control of the  
 institution through three members of the Board of Di-  
 rectors, who are appointed by the Governor.<sup>25</sup>

Endowment Funds.--In the years gone by, there  
 have been men and women who have left bequests and  
 legacies to the Orphanage and these in turn are invest-  
 ed and only the income used. Some of these uses are  
 specified in the legacies. The largest of these gifts  
 was the one made, in 1914,<sup>26</sup> by John W. Neal, a former  
 Orphanage boy. The John Neal Trust Fund, amounting to  
 \$307,947.84, yielded \$42,749.10 or \$122.91 per child  
 in 1938,<sup>27</sup> and \$34,894.75 or \$102.18 per child in  
 1939.<sup>28</sup> This fund is held in trust and administered

<sup>23</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, p. 64.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 64.

<sup>25</sup> House, R. B. North Carolina Manual, Section of the North Carolina History Committee, Raleigh, Edwards and Broughton Company, 1925, p. 261.

<sup>26</sup> Frector, C. K. Facts About the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford Orphanage Press, 1938, p. 7.

<sup>27</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, p. 66.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 1939, p. 64.

29

by the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company.

In 1894, Mr. Benjamin N. Duke established a special fund and placed it in trust with the Fidelity Bank of Durham, the income from which was to be used for permanent improvements. To this, there have been added unrestricted legacies for a number of years and now the income amounts to a substantial sum.<sup>30</sup>

On December 11, 1924, Mr. James B. Duke, a brother of Mr. Benjamin N. Duke, announced the establishment of the Duke Endowment, consisting approximately of \$40,000,000 from which the income was to be used for educational and charitable purposes, in the States of North and South Carolina.<sup>31</sup> At his death, in 1925, his will provided increased resources for the Duke Endowment. By these provisions it is estimated that the assets of the Duke Endowment are increased from \$40,000,000 to nearly \$80,000,000.<sup>32</sup> From this Endowment, the Oxford Orphanage receives an annual appropriation, along with other

29 Proctor, C. K., op. cit., p. 7. # see above

30 Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, p. 58.

31 Boyd, William K. The Story of Durham, City of the New South, Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina, 1927, pp. 327-328.

32 Ibid., p. 335; also Perkins, William R. An Address on the Origin, Nature, and Purpose of the Duke Endowment, October 11, 1929, pamphlet.

orphanages in North Carolina and South Carolina. In 1938, the Oxford Orphanage received \$10,873.06 or \$31.26<sup>33</sup> per child, from the Duke Endowment, and it received \$5,618.09 or \$19.38 per child from the same source in 1939.<sup>34</sup>

Several other endowment funds which are grouped together earned \$607.22 or \$1.96 per child in 1939.<sup>35</sup>

Among these funds may be mentioned the A. B. Andrews Fund, the Melvina T. White Fund, the Susan C. Vann Fund, the L. W. Alderman Memorial Fund, and A. A. Clifton, the B. F. Moore, and the H. G. Ellington legacies.<sup>36</sup> The library receives annually substantial contributions from Mr. A. B. Andrews, Mrs. Winnie C. Bayless, the York Rite and Scottish Rite Bodies, and many others, who have interested themselves in this service. During 1939, approximately \$1,200.00 was received from these sources.<sup>37</sup>

Special Funds and Donations.--The net income

<sup>33</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, as per Annual Report of North Carolina, A. B. Andrews, 1938, p. 63.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., 1939, p. 64.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid., p. 36.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., p. 63.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., p. 14.

from the Singing Class, which makes annual tours of the State, has since 1873 contributed materially to the support of the Orphanage. In 1939, \$10,142.06 or \$29.69<sup>38</sup> per child was realized from this source. During the two previous years the net income, from this source, was \$8,648.96 and \$7,423.99, respectively.<sup>39</sup>

The local Masonic Lodge at Cooleemee held a benefit picnic, in 1878, and donated the net proceeds to the Oxford Orphanage. The picnic was made an annual affair, and grew to such an extent that it was later moved to Mocksville. Each year, since 1878, the Mocksville picnic, as it is known today, has continued to make its annual donations to the Orphanage. The income from this source was in excess of \$2,000.00, in 1939, and amounts to a total of more than \$75,000.00 since its beginning.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Orange, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, p. 64.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 1937, p. 42, and 1938, p. 46.

<sup>40</sup> Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal, Vol. LXIV, No. 17, September 1939, p. 4.

Table I  
41  
Income Statement

Income	1957		1958		1959	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
From:						
Grand Lodge of North Carolina	45,000.00	\$125.17	45,000.00	\$129.58	45,000.00	\$131.77
John Neal Trust	44,002.06	122.39	42,749.10	122.91	34,894.75	102.18
State of North Carolina	27,999.98	77.88	30,000.00	86.26	30,000.00	87.84
Donations from Masonic Bodies	9,440.71	26.26	8,506.77	24.46	10,406.68	30.47
Net Income from Singing Class	8,648.96	24.06	7,423.99	21.54	10,142.06	29.69
Duke Endowment	8,107.94	22.55	10,873.06	31.26	6,618.09	19.38
Donations from General Public	1,464.05	4.07	3,489.48	10.03	3,467.60	10.15
Donations from Miscellaneous Sources	488.48	1.36	455.26	1.31	10,528.96	30.83
Donated Commodities	408.41	1.14	304.18	.87	352.49	1.03
Other Endowment Funds	200.00	.55	130.00	.37	607.22	1.96
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$145,760.59</b>	<b>\$405.43</b>	<b>\$148,931.94</b>	<b>\$429.19</b>	<b>\$152,080.85</b>	<b>\$445.30</b>

41 Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Board of Directors, Treasurer, and Superintendent.

Table I, gives a condensed statement of the Oxford Orphanage income, together with the principal sources, for the years of 1937, 1938, and 1939. The per capita income, or the income for each child in the Orphanage is also shown. From this table it may be seen that donations from the general public and donations from miscellaneous sources, also constitute a source of income. The incomes from these donations amounted to \$1,952.53 or \$5.43 per child in 1937, to \$3,944.74 or \$11.34 per child in 1938 and to \$13,996.46 or \$40.98 per child in 1939. Another small source of income is shown under the head of donated commodities. These are made up of towels, donated by the Canton Towel Factory, bolts of homespun cloth, from the Biltmore Textile Mills, and hats, hosiery and other commodities coming from various sources.

The total income of the institution in 1939 amounted to \$152,080.85, and the per child income amounted to \$445.30. This income covers the cost of food, shelter, clothing, education, medical care, recreation, and the complete maintenance of the child at the Orphanage. In 1939 the cost of education at the Orphanage

was \$14,763.50 or \$43.23 per child.<sup>42</sup> This was \$12.13  
 greater than the amount spent by the State of North  
 Carolina during the school year 1935-1936. During the  
 school year, 1935-1936, the State of North Carolina  
 spent \$31.10 per pupil in average daily attendance in  
 the public schools of the State.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors, and Superintendent of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1933, p. 29.

<sup>43</sup> State School Facts, Raleigh, North Carolina, Vol. XI, No. 7, April, 1939.

## CHAPTER III

### ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUCTION

#### Academic Education

Since the establishment of the Oxford Orphan Asylum in 1872, education has been a prime consideration. When Mr. Mills became the first Superintendent of the institution he took a definite stand upon the educational development of the children.<sup>1</sup> He organized the first school system by dividing the children into groups, called "Forms." The system of grades had not developed in education in North Carolina at that time. The groups were scored upon their studies and work, from ten points down to one. Any child scoring below five was likely to be discharged as "not promising" and therefore, excluded from the form or group.<sup>2</sup> The records are not clear as to what would have been done with a child excluded from a form. It may be assumed, however, that he would have been put into a lower form if such existed.

Records do not show how many forms were organized at the beginning, but, by 1877 four forms were in existence.<sup>3</sup> The subjects studied in the forms, as listed in the Oxford Friend of February 7, 1877 included: spelling, reading, deportment, punctuality, for the First

<sup>1</sup> Children's Friend, Vol. II, No. 43, 1876, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> Children's Friend, Vol. III, No. 7, 1877, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

Form. The Second Form taught writing and arithmetic in addition to those listed above; the Third Form added history and geography; while the Fourth increased the number of subjects to thirteen, by adding grammar, composition, physiology, and attention to live stock. Among the texts in use were;- Swinton's Work Book, Sanford's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography, Green's Grammar, Moore's History of North Carolina, Patterson's Speller, histories of the United States, Greece, England and Rome, and Hart's Composition.<sup>4</sup>

In his report of 1878, Mr. Mills mentioned the first "manual training" outside of printing, that was offered at the Orphan Asylum.<sup>5</sup> He, however, believed more in the "English education" for his charges than he did in a "mechanical education". No other training courses were added to the curriculum during his administration. The girls, however, were required to assist in the kitchen and housekeeping, and the boys helped on the farm. This work was not organized as a part of the educational system, at this time, but was considered a necessary work in carrying on the institution. Only the "book subjects" were taught in the forms.

<sup>4</sup> Orphans' Friend, Vol. IV, No. 9, 1877, p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, 1800, Oxford, North Carolina: (Orphans' Friend Print), p. 20.

It is interesting to note that the teachers in the Asylum, although required both to teach classes in school and to keep a form, or assist with a form, were paid only twenty-five dollars per month regardless of length of service or ability.<sup>6</sup> This fact alone indicated that the school could not hold the best teachers. This system of employing matron-teachers was not changed until 1920, when school and cottage work were separated. The average salary paid by the public schools during this period was thirty dollars per month, with approximately one-half as much work involved.<sup>7</sup>

Many changes were made during the years 1885 to 1894, inclusive. After the resignation of Dr. Dixon, September 2, 1890, the Board of Directors selected the Rev. Junius T. Harris, of Durham, North Carolina, as his successor. Mr. Harris died on November 21, 1890, two and one-half months after having assumed his duties. Dr. Dixon was reelected to serve from that date to December 31, 1890. In the meantime, Mr. W. S. Black, of Raleigh,<sup>8</sup> was elected, effective January 1, 1891.

<sup>6</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, 1884, (Raleigh, North Carolina, Uzzell and Gatling, Steam Printers, and Binders, 1884), p. 17.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 1884, p. 19.

<sup>8</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1892 (Raleigh, North Carolina, E. H. Uzzell, Steam Printer and Binder, 1892), p. 24.

Mr. Black recognized the need of greater educational opportunities for the children and upon advice of the Board, certain important changes were made. The third paragraph, from his report of 1892, titled Literary Department, indicates the progressive nature of this new Superintendent:

Some changes have been made in this department. New instructors have been secured. Miss Sadie Short, for the First Form, and Miss Lucie Reeks, for the Second Form. Plans of operation have also been changed. Heretofore some of the children would be in school two months and out of school, in some of the industrial departments, two months. Now everyone is in school every day, the industrial departments being open in the morning and the educational in the afternoon. This plan has worked admirably, while the improvement of the children has been marked.

In 1893, Mr. Black in his report expressed his desire to operate a school whose aim was:

To give to these unfortunate little ones a real home, training them to habits of usefulness, teaching to each self-respect, and inculcating true principles of morality and religion, so that when thrown upon their own resources they may be strong to resist temptation and enabled to lead good, useful, and independent lives.

On May 1, 1894, Mr. Black resigned. The Board elected Mr. W. M. Lawrence to succeed him. The following

- <sup>9</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1892 (Raleigh, North Carolina, W. M. Uzell, Steam Printer and Binder, 1892, p. 28.
- <sup>10</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1893, p. 13.

quotation from the first report of Mr. Lawrence gives  
 an insight into his philosophy of education:<sup>11</sup>

The school has been reorganized and put on a basis with graded schools of the State, with course of study in harmony with them, so that, if there is a boy or girl with ambition to make something of themselves arrangements can and have been made to give them the opportunity in some of the male and female colleges.

The institution still encourages boys and girls to go to college, even to the extent of providing financial assistance for those who go.

The grouping of children into forms, instituted by Mr. John H. Mills in 1872, was altered by Mr. Black in 1894, by dividing them into grades.<sup>12</sup> The records of this date do not show how the grades were set up, but a printed copy of the course of Study found pasted in a teacher's register used in 1900-1901, shows the following grades with the subjects taught.<sup>13</sup>

Course of Study  
 Oxford Orphan Asylum  
 good, useful, and true

First Form

July 1, 1894, First Grade

Chart, Stickney's First Reader, Holmes'

- <sup>11</sup> Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, 1895 (Raleigh, North Carolina Binder, 1895), p. 47.
- <sup>12</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1898 (Oxford Orphan Asylum Press, 1898), p. 14.
- <sup>13</sup> Note: This teacher's register, having no individual teacher's name, is filed in the Superintendent's office.

First Reader, Numbers, Language, Writing on slate, and Spelling.

### Second Grade

Stickney's Second Reader, Holmes' Second Reader, Numbers, Language, Spelling, Writing in Copy-book with lead pencil.

### Second Form

### Third Grade

Stickney's Third Reader, Holmes' Third Reader, Prince's Arithmetic No. 3, Language, Spelling, Writing in copy-book with pen and ink, Frye's Primary Geography, after Christmas. This may alternate with the reading--Geography (2) Reading (3)

### Fourth Grade

Holmes' Fourth Reader, Dodge's Stories of American History, Prince's Arithmetic No. 4 or Sanford's. Tarbell's Language Part I (2). Harrington's Speller (3). Writing. Frye's Primary Geography will be finished by Christmas and Seven Little Sisters will take its place.

### Third Form

### Fifth Grade

Stickney's Fifth Reader, Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales (First Series), Maury's Manual of Geography (3), Montgomery's Beginner's History (2), Prince's Arithmetic, No. 5, Harrington's Speller (3), Tarbell's Language, part I (2), Writing.

### Sixth Grade

Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales (Second Series),

Hawthorne's Wonder Book, Montgomery's Beginner's History (2), Maury's Manual of Geography (3), Sanford's Common School Arithmetic, Tarbell's Language, Part 2 (2), Harrington's Speller (3); writing.

#### Fourth Form

#### Seventh Grade

Hansell's Higher History (3), Blaisdell's Physiology, Our Bodies and How We Live (2), Tarbell's Language, Part 2 (3), Harrington's Speller (2). Sanford's Arithmetic completed, Reading--True Stories from New England, History by Hawthorne, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Writing.

Mr. Lawrence, who became Superintendent in 1894, made further improvements in the school, some of which are indicated in his annual report for the year ending November 30, 1897.<sup>14</sup> He made no changes in the curriculum, but boys and girls were enrolled in the same classes for the first time in the history of the institution.

The following year, 1898, brought a number of major changes in the institution. Mr. Lawrence resigned and was succeeded by Colonel W. J. Hicks as Superintendent and Miss Nettie N. Bemis as Supervisor. Prior to this selection, it had been customary for the wife of the Superintendent to act, unofficially, in that capacity. Miss Bemis came to Oxford from the Durham City Schools. She

<sup>14</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1897, (Press of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, 1897), p. 59.

15  
 early allied herself with the school.

16  
 In 1900, the eighth grade was added to the school.  
 The eighth grade constituted the first year of high  
 school. The Course of Study mentioned above <sup>17</sup> shows the  
 following subjects taught in the eighth, and the text  
 books used:

#### Eighth Grade

First Steps in Algebra--Wentworth's,  
 Whitney and Lockwood's English Grammar,  
 Montgomery's English History, Reading--  
 Lady of the Lake, Evangeline, Merchant  
 of Venice, and Julius Caesar.

During the years 1903-1907, only minor changes were  
 made in the school department. In September 1908, the  
 ninth grade was added. No records are available to show  
 what courses were taught in this grade.

Mr. Hicks submitted his resignation in the early  
 year of 1909, but the Board would not accept the resigna-  
 tion. Mr. Hicks continued until his death, January 14,  
 1911. The Board elected Mr. R. L. Brown, of Oxford,  
 assistant Superintendent. In Mr. Hicks' last report to

15 Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1898 (Oxford, North Carolina: Press of the Oxford Orphan Asylum 1898), p. 38.

16 Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1910, p. 41.

17 Note: See page 35.

18

the Grand Lodge, in 1910, we find these words:

In our good State, school advantages for all our children are improving. Constant is the endeavor to make the school department of our Orphanage more efficient. Evidence is not lacking that much has been accomplished in our school department during the months we now review. Three girls and two boys have gone direct to schools of the State. Some have gone to their families but will continue courses in school. The large majority of our young people at school, work to partly pay their own expenses.

During the years 1911-1917 the population of the Orphanage reached its maximum capacity, with an enrollment of three hundred seventy-five students. An excellent school had been developed. For the first time, First Year Science, by Snyder, was added to the curriculum. Supervised study was introduced in both high school and grammar grades. Kindergarten classes were organized in the baby cottages for the little folks under six years of age. <sup>19</sup> The Kindergarten was discontinued in 1938. This was because the Orphanage had ceased to take children under six years of age.

There are no available records which show the exact date of the establishment of the tenth and eleventh

<sup>18</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1910, p. 42.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 1917, p. 22.

grades. The report of the Superintendent of the school made in December 1922, indicates that these grades were added in 1919, because diplomas were awarded to the first four year graduates in September 1921. The report follows: 20

Our school year of forty weeks closed June 27, 1921. Eight additional weeks were given the Senior Class for study during July and August. In September, diplomas were awarded the students who had completed the four years of high school work. This is the first time that diplomas have been presented to the pupils of the Orphanage. Nine of the graduates are now in College; five at East Carolina Teachers College; two at North Carolina State; one at Greensboro, and one at Wake Forest. The other member of the class is in training at the Park View Hospital.

Names of the Graduating Class are: Alna Ball, Louisburg, Franklin Co., Katie Ellis, Walstonburg, Green Co., Jessie Lee Fincannon, Mooresville, Irredell Co., Una Harris, Winston-Salem, Forsythe Co., Nettie Ray, Haw River, Alamance Co., Nettie Taylor, Bertha, Currituck Co., Mamie Shelton, New Drop, Madison Co., Mary Gold Shelton, New Drop, Madison Co., Lucretia Tuttle, Asheville, Buncombe Co., and William Powell, Hallsboro, Columbus Co.

We now have eleven grades with one hundred twenty-two pupils enrolled in the high school. Our course of study has been revised to conform to the courses recently adopted by the State High Schools. Beginning in September, we have had departmental work in the High School; one teacher for English and Science; another for Mathematics and Latin; a third for History and Commercial Geography.

By 1921, the enrollment in the school had increased

20 Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintend-  
 ent of the Orford Orphan Asylum, Orford, North Carolina,  
 to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M.,  
 1922, p. 15.

to 412. In 1922, the school was so crowded that the Grand Lodge ordered the erection of a new school building. This building was occupied in the fall of 1925, by the elementary, grammar grade, and high school. The standards of the school were, also, improved as is shown by the report of Miss Bemis, the lady principal, in the year 1924. The report follows:

21

The high school has been placed upon the State accredited list in Group I, Class B, which is the highest rating given for the number of students enrolled. The State adopted Course of Study is used. Sixteen units are required for graduation. We have four full time and five part time teachers besides instructors in printing, practical electricity and dairying.

The transferring of the school department into the new fire-proof, sanitary and up-to-date building, encouraged the students along educational lines. More diversified courses were offered and pupils were required to take four subjects a year, giving them sixteen units for graduation. In addition, home economics, printing, and practical electricity became a part of the school program.

22

During the year 1923-1924, the Board of Directors

Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superin-  
endent, of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North  
Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F.  
M. S. L., 1924 (Press of the Oxford Orphanage, 1924),  
p. 17.  
Ibid., p. 32.

selected a principal of the school in order to permit Miss Lewis to devote all her time to cottage and departmental work. Mr. Dennis H. Cooke was selected and came to Oxford from the position as principal of the Aberdeen Schools. Progress continued in the school. The grammar grades were departmentalized. In 1928, Mr. Cooke resigned to do graduate study. He was succeeded by Mr. Daniel S. Johnson, who came to the Orphanage from the Central High School in Durham. A change in administration, of both the school and the Orphanage, did not retard the high standard work that was being done.

In September 1929, the children in the high school were given an opportunity to take part in an enlarged program of extra curricular activities. In addition to swimming, basket-ball, football, and the Latin Club, they participated in the publication of the first Orphanage school paper, The Spotlight; and The Nettie N. Bemis Literary and Dramatic Club. The report of Mr. Johnson shows that the departmental work had been discontinued in the grammar grades and that a Junior High School, consisting of the eighth and ninth grades, had been

<sup>23</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1924 (Press of the Oxford Orphanage, 1924), pp. 32-33.

established. At the same time Senior High School, consisting of the tenth and eleventh grades, was organized.<sup>24</sup>

When the State of North Carolina, in 1931, took over the support of the six months school, the Oxford Orphanage High School became a part of the State Public School System. During the same year the High School was admitted as a member of the Southern Association of the Secondary Schools and Colleges, as is shown by the following report of Superintendent C. K. Proctor:<sup>25</sup>

The Oxford Orphanage High School is a member of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. With the enactment of the new school law by our last General Assembly, I immediately saw the opportunity and set about to gain this recognition. After considerable effort and with the cooperation of the State Equalization Board, we were finally admitted.

During the school year 1934-1935, the administration accomplished the complete standardization of all departments of the Orphanage School, and the North Carolina State Department of Education recognized this fact by giving the school a standard rating. However, the High School was removed from the approved list of the Southern

<sup>24</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1929, p. 30.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., 1931, p. 45.

Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges because  
of the decrease in the school term from nine to eight  
26  
months.

During the year 1935-1936, the Orphanage school  
led the State in percentage of attendance by 98.2 to 92.4;  
and in number of library books per pupil by 9.8 to 2.5.  
Further achievements are shown by the following reports  
made by Principal D. S. Johnson, in the years 1938 and  
27  
1939.

Results of the State-wide seventh grade achieve-  
ment tests last Spring (1938) showed a median of  
7.8 for the entire State as compared with 8.5 for  
our Orphanage group.

On the State-wide senior examination, our  
seniors made an excellent rating. With a State  
median of 36, and our median of 60, one may readily  
see that the quality of work done in the Orphanage  
school is of the highest character and compares  
most favorably with the State at large.

We are sponsoring our two publications: The  
Spotlight, our high school paper; and The Log,  
our senior annual. We also have several publica-  
tions, such as grade newspapers and a Boy Scout  
news leaf. These publications offer splendid  
opportunities for self-expression among pupils,  
as well as elementary training in journalism.

28

We have a museum which makes a real contri-  
bution to the school program. The pupils may have

26 Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superin-  
tendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina,  
to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M.,  
1936, p. 25.

27 Ibid., 1938, pp. 28-29.

28 Note: See Appendix.

first hand information about many of the things about which they read the study. The museum has recently received very favorable recognition from the State Department of Public Instruction.

We entered one of our senior girls in the soprano-solo division of the music contest sponsored by the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; and our contestant won second place.

This year for the first time, there will be a complete team to represent the Oxford Orphanage in the State-wide triangular debate.

The pupils of our school continue to rank well above average on standard tests administered to them each year. This is particularly true in the subject of Reading. Our splendid library is largely responsible for this excellence in reading. On a standard reading test, administered to seventh-grade pupils throughout the State last April, our pupils showed a median of 8.8, or the equivalent of a pupil almost ready for the ninth grade.<sup>29</sup>

This brings to a close the survey of the development of the academic training provided by the Oxford Orphanage. Re-stated briefly, the academic training was started by Mr. Mills in 1872, when he divided the children into four groups, which he called "Forms", and began instructing them according to their abilities. In 1894, Mr. Black reorganized these forms into seven grades, thus, establishing the grade system. The eighth grade, or first year high school, was added in 1900-- followed by the ninth grade in 1909. In 1919, the high

<sup>29</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1939, pp. 25-26.

school was raised to a four year high school and presented diplomas to its first four year graduates, in September, 1921. By 1924 the high school had been placed upon the state accredited list in Group I, Class B. In 1929, the High School was organized into a junior high school, consisting of the eighth and ninth grades, and a senior high school composed of the tenth and eleventh grades. The High School was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Accredited Schools and Colleges, in 1931. However, it lost its membership in 1935, because the school term was reduced from nine months to eight months.

#### Vocational Education

The term vocational education has come to be applied somewhat loosely to cover the field of industrial, agricultural, and homemaking education; particularly has it come to mean industrial education of less than college grade for boys and girls and other persons over fourteen years of age. <sup>30</sup> Vocational Education as used at the Oxford Orphanage includes, library science, agriculture, home economics, printing, electrical training, and shoe making.

<sup>30</sup> The Encyclopedia Americana, 1933, American Cooperation, Vol. 28, New York, p. 137.

Library Science.--From a very small beginning made by Mr. Mills in 1872, the School Library has grown into one of the busiest and most valuable agencies at the Oxford Orphanage. It is located in the school building and is furnished with modern library equipment. The library contains 5,050 well-selected volumes with a splendid collection of reference books and magazines. The 5,050 volumes cover these subjects:- Agriculture; Biography; Economics; Literature; Religion; Science; Reference; and Music. Encyclopedias are well represented--namely--Americana; Britannica; International; Juvenile; Compton's Pictured; and the World Book. Two large standard dictionaries are available for word hunters. There are twenty different current magazines in the library. The total number of copies of magazines and newspapers going from the library into the eleven cottages and hospital, is eighty-six. There were 12,279 calls <sup>31</sup> for the 5,050 Library books in 1939. The school library today meets the requirements of the standard State High Schools.

The Library is open during school hours daily except Sunday, and from seven until nine, three nights each week, throughout the year. It is used not only for general

31 Opinions' Friend and Masonic Journal, Vol. LXV., No. 6, 1940, p. 1.

reading and reference work, but also for instructional purposes. Classes are conducted in, "How to use the library." These classes are organized to meet the needs of the children, from the first grade through the high school. In addition, each senior is required to take a course in Library Science, meeting twice a week, throughout the school year. The student receives one unit credit for this course. The library is operated under the Dewey Decimal System of Classification, and the course in Library Science is designed to equip the students for work in school libraries.

Vocational Agriculture.--Since the establishment of the Orphanage, a farm has been maintained for the purpose of providing food and to give work to a number of the boys at the Orphanage. No formal course in agriculture was given until 1915, when a course in agriculture was offered for the first time. Vocational Agriculture was established in 1936, under the direction of Mr. George Moore, a graduate of North Carolina State College. However, this work was discontinued in 1938. The Orphanage still operates its farm and dairy under the

<sup>52</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, Raleigh, North Carolina, to the State Board of North Carolina, A. S. and A. L., 1938, pp. 50-51.

supervision of Mr. D. P. Peak, and gives employment to approximately forty boys.

Home Economics.--The Department of Home Economics was opened in 1925 but the equipment was not provided to meet the standard State requirements until 1936. Today, this Department is rendering a most remarkable service in that it has removed the idea of drudgery of the various tasks performed by the girls and at the same time provides the most practical training in the art of home building. The pupils in this department receive credit for one unit for each of two years in their High School courses. The classes are conducted along the lines standardized by the State and their projects include practical undertakings in connection with their cottages and dining room activities. Special dinners, banquets, and other occasions are often managed by the pupils of this department.

Printing.--The Printing Department established in 1897 is maintained, primarily, as a school of printing. There is a two-year course, started in 1925, with a unit a year credit as a part of the regular school work for each student completing it. Under the credit system the

34 Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M., 1938, pp. 33-35.  
 35 Ibid., 1933, p. 21.  
 36 Ibid., 1939, pp. 47-48.

boys in the Printing Department are classified as First-year and Second-year students, though all of them spend several years gaining practical experience. The kinds of work done in this department are varied and are such as to give the students an abundance of instruction and experience. The training consists of practical work in composition, bindery, linotype, press, and addressograph operation. Twice a month "The Orphans' Friend", which has a subscription list in excess of 12,000, is produced and mailed.

Electrical Training.--The department of electricity was established in 1922. This department is also maintained as a school, the purpose of which is to train young men in special lines of electrical work. Mr. Eben G. McSwain, trained in the school of Electricity of which he is now manager, is the instructor. He was recommended by the Division of Trade Schools in the Educational Department of the State. The text books used are selected from the list prepared by the State. Each pupil completing his course receives one unit of credit for each of two years and leaves the Orphanage well trained in a valuable trade which every year opens new opportunities.

<sup>37</sup> Annual Report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. and A. M. 1939, p. 31.  
<sup>38</sup> The Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal, Vol. LXV., No. 4, February 15, 1940, p. 1.

Shoe Making.--Although no credit is given in this trade, valuable vocational training is given in the Shoe Shop. This department was organized in 1887,<sup>39</sup> by Mr. J. W. Smith, of Raleigh. This training department, throughout the years that have passed, has given to the State hundreds of young men who are now self supporting. All of the everyday shoes, worn by the children in the Orphanage--about 700 pairs a year--are made in this department. All the shoe repair work of the Orphanage is also done here. Mr. Marse F. Hill, who is now head of this department, has been teaching the making and repairing of shoes since 1899, when he came back to his Alma Mater to  
40  
join the staff of workers.

Summary.--Vocational Education at the Oxford Orphanage, at the present time, offers training in library science, which is required of all seniors, and for which they receive one unit credit. For the two year period of 1936-1938, vocational agriculture was offered. Home economics has been offered since 1925, and since 1936 has met the State requirements for the standard high school. One unit of credit in home economics is given

<sup>39</sup> The Citizens' Friend and Masonic Journal, Vol. LXV., No. 8, April 15, 1940, p. 2.

<sup>40</sup> Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors, and Superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, Oxford, North Carolina, to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. E. and A. L., 1938, p. 20.

for each of two years. A two year course in printing, carrying one unit of credit for each year, has been offered since 1925. The printing department was established in 1887. The electrical department was established in 1922, at which time courses in electricity were first offered. These courses cover two years work and carry one unit of credit per year. The shoe shop, which is in reality a department of shoe making and repair, was established in 1887. Although, valuable training is given in this trade, no high school credit is allowed.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY

After considering the proposition for several years, the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina voted in 1850 to establish St. John's College at Oxford, North Carolina. In 1853, one hundred nine acres of land were purchased from Edward H. Hicks for \$4,480.00, and two years later a contract was let for a building to cost \$22,500.00. When completed in 1857, the building had cost \$23,000.00. St. John's College was officially opened on July 13, 1858 and continued in operation until 1862, when it was forced to close temporarily because of the Civil War. After the Civil War the College was again in operation for a few years, but financial difficulties forced it to close permanently in 1871.

On December 5, 1872, the Grand Lodge voted to establish the Oxford Orphan Asylum on the site of the defunct St. John's College. The first children were admitted to the new institution in February, 1873. The Masonic Lodges of North Carolina bore the entire burden of support of the Oxford Orphan Asylum during the next five years. The General Assembly of North Carolina made an appropriation of \$3,000.00 to the Orphanage in 1878,

and every year since that date has made appropriation to the institution.

Mr. N. H. Lawrence was appointed Superintendent of the Orphanage in 1894, and early in his administration the name of the institution was changed from the "Oxford Orphan Asylum" to the "Oxford North Carolina Orphan Asylum". During the next few years several endowments were established for the aid of the institution. In 1922, during the administration of Mr. R. L. Brown, the "Oxford North Carolina Orphan Asylum" was rechartered under the name of the "Oxford Orphanage", under which name it still operates. During its entire life time, from 1872 to 1940, the institution has been administered by only eight superintendents.

St. John's College opened and closed its existence with 109 acres of land and one building. This property was sold in 1868 under a mortgage foreclosure for \$7,000.00 and was bought in by Grand Master Best, acting for the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina. This property constituted the financial beginning of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, upon its organization in 1872. From this beginning the Orphanage has grown until, at the close of 1939, it possessed 242 acres of land, valued at \$63,691.40; had

thirty buildings valued at \$729,581.50; and had permanent equipment valued at \$101,298.14. The report of the

treasurer, on December 31, 1939, showed the combined value of land, buildings, and equipment of the institution to be \$934,480.83, and on the same date the total assets were \$1,476,227.40.

Since the first five years of the life of the Orphanage, when the total burden of cost was borne by the Grand Lodge of Masons, several new sources of income have been developed. The following list shows the sources of income which the Orphanage has today, together with the amounts of income from each for the year 1939:

Grand Lodge of North Carolina	\$45,000.00
John Neal Trust Fund	34,894.75
State of North Carolina	30,000.00
Donations from Miscellaneous Sources	10,528.93
Donations from Masonic Bodies	10,403.63
Net Income from Singing Class	10,142.06
Duke Endowment	6,618.09
Donation from General Public	3,437.60
Other Endowment Funds	607.22
Donated Commodities	352.49
Total Income	<u>\$152,060.85</u>

From all these sources the institution received, in 1939, an income of \$445.80 per child in the Orphanage. Of the total income the Orphanage spent \$14,763.59 or \$43.25 per child for education, in 1939, as compared with the State expenditures of \$31.10 per pupil in average daily attendance in the public schools of North Carolina.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. John H. Mills took the first step toward the academic training of the children in the Orphanage when, in 1872, he divided the children into four groups which he called "Forms". He had them instructed in the fundamentals of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The grade system was established by Dr. W. S. Black when, in 1894, he reorganized these "Forms" into seven grades for the improvement of academic instruction. The eighth and ninth grades were added in 1900, and 1909 respectively. The tenth and eleventh grades were added in 1919, thus, raising the high school to a four-year level. In September, 1921, diplomas were presented to the first four-year graduates. The high school was placed upon the State accredited list in Group I, Class B, in 1924. The high school was reorganized in 1929 into a junior high school and a senior high school. During 1931, the high

<sup>1</sup> State School Facts, Raleigh, North Carolina, Vol. XI., No. 7, April, 1939.

school was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Accredited Schools and Colleges, but it lost its membership in 1935, when the school term was reduced from nine to eight months.

For several years it has been the policy of the Oxford Orphanage to supplement the academic training of its boys and girls with vocational training. At the present time, vocational training is given in library science, home economics, printing, electricity, and shoemaking. Vocational agriculture was offered from 1936 to 1938 but was discontinued in the latter year.

There is no way to measure statistically the influence which the Oxford Orphanage has had on the life and education of North Carolina, neither can the value of the Orphanage be estimated in terms of money. Established at a period when public education had made little progress in the State the institution served as a pioneer in the educational life of North Carolina. During the sixty-six years of its existence the institution has rendered an important and effective service directly to several thousand boys and girls and indirectly to the State. The Orphanage has provided educational opportunities and a chance in life to more

than five thousand North Carolina boys and girls, who might otherwise have been denied an education. The graduates and former pupils have gone out into many useful occupations and professions, to contribute to the economic and social welfare of the State.

**APPENDIX**

## APPENDIX

The Orphanage has built up an interesting museum containing many materials which are used in connection with the teaching of the children in geography, history, geology, biology, and other fields of knowledge. This appendix is a catalogue of the materials found in the museum.

## APPENDIX

- CASE 1. ROCKS AND MINERALS
- CASE 2. ROCKS AND MINERALS (CONTINUED)
- CASE 3. STAMPS AND CURRENCY
- CASE 4. SEA COLLECTION
- CASE 5. TROPICAL AND LOCAL PLANTS
- CASE 6. SOUVENIRS
- CASE 7. SOUVENIRS (CONTINUED), TROPHIES, RELICS
- CASE 8. MISCELLANEOUS
- CASE 9. INDIAN RELICS

### CASE 1. ROCKS AND MINERALS

Shelves 1 and 2: Mica

Shelf 3: Feldspar

Feldspar specimens, from Mitchell County,  
quarried at Penland  
Insulator made from clay, glazed of feldspar,  
for high tension wires  
Pebble used in grinding feldspar  
Belgian pebble, used in the feldspar mill  
for grinding the feldspar for glazing

Shelf 4: Feldspar ruined by garnet

Shelf 5: Asbestos

Natural asbestos Asbestos pulp Asbestos  
shingle

Shelf 6: Soil and soil formations

Flexible sand stone  
Clay stones from Oxford, New Hampshire  
Sand used in making glass  
Clay (pottery, blocks, etc.)  
Kaolin from mines of Western North Carolina  
Display of several kinds of soil  
Bakelight clay  
Sheet of prism glass  
Clay in powder form

Shelf 7: Granite and Coal

Grey granite  
Red granite from St. Andrews, N. H.  
Black granite

Specimen of coal  
Coal chips from Moore County, N. C.

CASE 2. ROCKS AND MINERALS (CONTINUED)

- Shelf 1: Unclassified rocks and stones
- Shelf 2: Soap stone  
Talc
- Shelf 3: Aquamarine           Crystal point, from Dickvale,  
Barite                    Maine  
White sapphire         Gold ore, from the U. S. Mint,  
Genuine Rubies         Charlotte, N. C.  
Beryl                    Moonstone  
Uranium                 Amethyst, found in Granville County
- Shelf 4: Copper ore  
Silver ore from Colorado  
Lead ore  
Emery  
Serpentine  
Crystal of Pyrites (sometimes called Fool's Gold)  
Specimen of sulphur  
Petritied wood, from Oregon  
Petritied hickory  
Cyanite  
Specimen, from Dufferin Terrace, Quebec  
Marl, from Marine Plains in Eastern North Carolina  
Marble core, cut by Diamond Drill 700 feet  
Specimens of Marble  
Pebbles used in grinding graphite. Same as  
  Belgian pebble used in grinding feldspar
- Shelf 5: Flint  
Carborundum, from Niagara Fall, N. Y. Invented  
  by Acheson, a pupil of Edison. It is composed  
  of sawdust, sand, and salt, fused with coke at  
  a temperature of 7,000 degrees. Used to make  
  grinders and polishers  
Type of drill. When set with black diamonds,  
  used in drilling  
Stone from the western part of the United States



- h. Oregon Territory Centennial Issue of 1936
- Stamps
- a. Territorial Commemorative Issue of 1937
  - b. Susan B. Anthony Commemorative Issue of 1936
  - c. Constitution Sesquicentennial Issue of 1937
- Stamps
- a. 1933 Presidential Series
  - b. Swedish-Finnish Tercentenary
  - c. Iowa Centennial
  - d. Stamps issued in the Republic of Panama

**Shelf 3: Currency**

- a. Chinese money purchased from Chinaman at World's Fair, St. Louis
  - b. 1/10 cent piece from China
  - c. A coin of English money used in Ceylon--- valued at 1/4 cent
  - d. Japanese copper coin worth about 1/2 cent
  - e. Masonic penny
  - f. Cuban penny
  - g. Collection of coins from Iceland
- Grasshopper made of Chinese money
- Currency
- a. Collection of Danish coins
  - b. Collection of Norwegian coins
  - c. Austria-Hungarian copper coin
  - d. Collection of French coins
- Currency
- a. Collection of Newfoundland coins
  - b. Collection of English coins
  - c. Collection of Canadian coins

**Shelf 4: State of North Carolina Currency**

- a. Five cents
  - b. Ten cents
  - c. Five cents
  - d. Ten cents
- State of North Carolina Currency
- a. Twenty-five cents
  - b. Twenty-five cents
  - c. Fifty cents
- State of North Carolina Currency
- a. Seventy-five cents
  - b. One dollar
  - c. One dollar
- State of North Carolina Currency
- a. Two dollars
  - b. Five dollars
- State of North Carolina Currency
- a. Ten dollars

- Shelf 5: Confederate Currency
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Fifty cents         | b. One dollar           |
| Confederate Currency   |                         |
| a. Five dollars        | b. Ten dollars          |
| Confederate Currency   |                         |
| a. Twenty dollars      | b. Fifty dollars        |
| Confederate Currency   |                         |
| a. One hundred dollars | b. Five hundred dollars |
- Shelf 6: Miscellaneous Currency and Stampless Postage Display
- |                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Continental Currency                |                     |
| a. Eight dollars                    | b. Sixty dollars    |
| Mexican Currency--Un peso           |                     |
| Stampless Postage display           |                     |
| Province of North Carolina Currency |                     |
| a. One shilling                     | b. Thirty shillings |
| c. Twenty shillings                 |                     |

#### CASE 4. SEA COLLECTION

- Shelf 1: Collection of starfish  
 Crab  
 Scales of a large fish from Manteo, N. C.  
 Alligator from Florida  
 Alligator tooth
- Shelf 2: Collection of Coral  
 Barnacles  
 a. On a part of the buoy from Manteo  
 b. On an oyster shell  
 Sand dollars, from Maine Coast  
 Part of a Whale's tooth
- Shelf 3: Collection of sea shells
- Shelf 4: Collection of sea shells  
 Material picked up from bed of ocean, hardened  
 by exposure to air, and used as a building  
 material. Picked up at Moro Castle, Havana,  
 Cuba  
 Driftwood from Bandon Beach  
 Agates, from Agate Beach, Oregon Coast

Shelf 5: Sea Oats  
 Poverty grass  
 Specimens of sea weed

CASE 5. TROPICAL AND LOCAL PLANTS

Shelf 1: Coconut display

Shelf 2: Specimens of Wood

Ash	Maple	Tulip Wood
American	Bird's Eye	Walnut
Japanese	Blistered	African
Avodire	Curly	American
Birch (Silver)	Plain	Oriental
Chestnut	Quilted	Stump
Cinnamon Wood	Oak	Zebra Wood
Cypress	Lacewood	Unclassified (Two)
Hickory	Rotary	
Holly (White)	Sliced Plain	
Hornbeam	Lever Wood	
Mahogany	Olive Wood	
Fiddleback	Orange Wood	
Striped	Primavera	

Shelf 3: Kapok pods from Cavite, Philippine Islands  
 Nutmeg from South America  
 Specimens of coffee  
 Pinon nuts from Arizona  
 Arizona Cactus  
 Vanilla Bean from South American Tropics  
 Butter Nuts  
 Cocoa Beans  
 Chittam Bark from American Smoke Tree  
 Fruit of the Pine Tree, Lebanon, Syria  
 Litchin Nuts from China  
 Seed pods from tree in Porto Rico

Shelf 4: Tares (like those of New Testament parables) from  
 Syria  
 Heads of grain from Syria  
 Leaves from Silver-leaf Tree  
 Flower from Switzerland

## Collection of flowers and plants from the Holy Land

Fig Leaves	Lusk Tree leaves	Pomegranate blossoms
Garden flowers	Lily of the Valley	Sycamore
Gessamen flower	Olive Tree Leaves	Tare ears
Grapevine leaves	Pine tree leaves	Wild flowers and leaves

Shelf 5: Horse chestnuts                      Double hickory nut  
 Desert holly                              pine needles and cone  
 Specimen from Conception Farm, Cuba

## CASE 6. SOUVENIRS

Shelf 1: Toy donkey and dog made in mountains of North Carolina  
 Fan made in Manual Arts Department  
 Toy oxen made in mountains of North Carolina  
 Toy covered wagon made in mountains of North Carolina

Shelf 2: Purse made of straw  
 Indian beads  
 Souvenir from Cherokee Indian Reservation  
 Tooled leather purse  
 Beaded purse

Shelf 3: Specimen of Coquina  
 Toy soldier carved from wood  
 Souvenirs from Jamestown Exposition, 1907  
     Coins                      Watch fob  
 "My Day", account of Senier visit to the White House, by Eleanor Roosevelt, May 15, 1936  
 Souvenir Statue of Liberty  
 Bead made of bone from Roanoke  
 Card from historic Roanoke Island, giving "The Bit of History on Granite," Fort Raleigh Memorial Tablet

Shelf 4: Souvenirs from Galveston, Texas  
     Shell                      Shell and bead necklace  
     Sailboat                  Cance  
             2 shells

Shelf 5: Miniature cotton bale  
 Bucket made from twisted tobacco leaves  
 Colored pottery  
 Souvenir of Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia  
 Doll (Souvenir)

CASE 7. SOUVENIRS (CONTINUED), TROPHIES, RELICS

Shelf 5: Souvenirs (Continued from Case 6)  
 Souvenirs from Mexico  
   Crocheted purse  
   Pottery  
   Handbag  
 Souvenir from Honolulu  
 Purse made of seeds from Porto Rico  
 Hairbrush carried by Cubans  
 Cameo bracelet

Shelf 4: Souvenirs (Continued)  
 Souvenirs from Japan  
   Boy's shoes  
   Chopsticks  
   Pamphlets  
 Souvenirs from China  
   Opium Pipe  
   Handkerchief and hairpin used by Chinese women  
 Kneeling Camel--Souvenir from Jerusalem  
 Knitting needles and two knitted articles  
 Porcupine quills from Africa  
 Hat and hatpin from Africa

Shelf 1: Trophies  
 Loving Cup--State Orphanage Baseball--'33  
 Loving Cup--Granville County Championship--  
   1922--Oxford Orphanage Grammar School  
 Loving Cup--Literary Achievement Award  
 Loving Cup--Present Literary Achievement Award  
 Loving Cup--State Orphanage Basketball--1934  
 Loving Cup--Basketball--North Central Champs--  
   1931  
 Loving Cup--State Orphanage Baseball '33  
 Loving Cup--State Girl Champs Basketball '33

Loving Cup--State Orphanage 100 lb. Football

'84

Shelf 2: Relics

Piece of the old ship Constitution  
 Rocks chipped from Plymouth Rock  
 Piece of copper pipe taken from the Reina Mercedes, a Spanish gun boat sunk by the American Fleet in the Battle of Santiago  
 Bullet moulder  
 Bullets picked up on the battlefield at Crata, Petersburg, Virginia  
 Linen cloth--taken from the shroud of an Egyptian Pharaoh  
 Grape vine from the oldest vine in America  
 Mosaic--Brought from Rome by a Catholic Priest  
 Part of the ruins of a chapel built by Ponce de Leon, at St. Augustine, Florida  
 Pamphlets containing books from New Testament (Foreign and American)

Shelf 3: Relics (Continued)

Shop-made pitchfork found on grounds of Orphanage  
 Unclassified Weapon

CASE 8. MISCELLANEOUS

Shelf 1: Gourd, length 50 inches  
 Basket made in manual Arts Department  
 Notice from Superintendent of Orphanage in 1907

Shelf 2: Braille  
 Sunday School Papers from Blind Institution  
 "My Weekly Reader"  
 Blackeyed Susan seed  
 Log Cabin  
 Moss from Trees Field, B. C.

Shelf 3: Bird nests  
 Humming bird's nest  
 Unclassified nests  
 Cocoons, spun by silk worms, in Virginia  
 Flax  
 Specimens of home-spun cloth

- Shelf 4: Armadillo, Ant-Eater, Grave Robber  
 Skin of Arizona Gila Monster (Called Poisonous Lizard)  
 Blue-tailed Lizard, from Las Cruces, New Mexico  
 Toe Nail of a Bear  
 Rocky Mt. Rattlesnake Rattles  
 Skin of Brunswick County Rattlesnake  
 Tarantula, from Las Cruces, New Mexico (Medium size)
- Shelves 5 & 6: Toy Donkey  
 Jumping Jack made by a blind man 80 years old  
 Articles made by children--Pinocchio, baskets, etc.

#### CASE 9. INDIAN RELICS

- Shelf 1: Collection of spear heads  
 Bow string smoother  
 First step toward making spear head or knife  
 Piece of clay pot
- Shelf 2: Collection of arrow heads
- Shelf 3: Collection of axes  
 Large axe used for cutting  
 Arrow straightener  
 Indian discoidal stones
- Shelf 4: Collection of Indian hoes  
 Collection of arrow heads  
 Collection of ancient picks
- Shelves 5, 6, & 7: Tomahawks and discoidal stones

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